Title	Appellate Procedure: Appeals and Writ Proceedings in Juvenile Dependency and Delinquency Cases (adopt California Rules of Court rules 5.585, 8.401, 8.403, 8.404, 8.405, 8.406, 8.410, and 8.411; amend rules 5.595, 8.400, 8.412, 8.416, 8.450, 8.452, 8.454, and 8.456; amend and renumber rules 5.585, 8.404, and 8.408 as rules 5.590, 8.407, and 5.409, respectively; renumber rule 8.406 as rule 8.408; repeal rules 5.590 and 5.600; and revise forms JV-320, JV-510, JV-800, JV-820 and JV-828)
Summary	This proposal would make several changes to the California Rules of Court relating to appeals and writ proceedings in juvenile dependency and delinquency cases. These changes include: (1) deleting provisions related to appellate procedures from title 5 of the California Rules of Court, which contains the family and juvenile rules, and moving them to title 8, which contains the appellate rules; (2) deleting duplicative provisions and consolidating provisions addressing the same issue; (3) eliminating provisions addressing the right to appeal from the rules and adding an advisory committee comment directing readers to statute and case law addressing this right; (4) allowing trial and appellate courts to agree to follow the expedited procedures for appeals in juvenile dependency cases that are now followed in the superior courts of Orange, Imperial, and San Diego County; (5) adding a rule on abandoning an appeal; (6) allowing the attorney of record to sign the notice of intent to file a writ petition; and (7) eliminating current caregivers from the list of individuals who must be served with the notice of intent. In addition, this proposal includes revisions to several Judicial Council forms consistent with these rule changes.
Source	Appellate Advisory Committee Hon. Kathryn Doi Todd Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee
	Hon. Jerilyn L. Borack, and Hon. Susan D. Huguenor, Cochairs
Staff	Heather Anderson, 415-865-7691, heather.anderson@jud.ca.gov
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Discussion

Consolidation of rules relating to appeals and writs in juvenile cases Currently, there are rules governing appeals and writs in juvenile cases located in both title 5, Family and Juvenile Law Rules, and title 8, Appellate Rules, of the California Rules of Court. Many of the rules in both titles address the same proceedings, and sometimes the provisions of the rules in each title differ. This proposal would delete all of the provisions addressing appellate procedure from title 5 and move them into title 8; only those provisions relating to the trial court's responsibility to advise participants of their appellate rights and responsibilities and trial counsel's responsibility to make a recommendation about appointment of counsel for a child would remain in title 5.1 Additionally, this proposal would delete duplicative provisions and consolidate provisions addressing the same issue, such as rules 5.585(d) and (e) and 5.590, which relate to advisement of the right to appeal and procedural steps to file such an appeal, and rules 5.600 and 8.450, which both address notice of intent to file a writ petition regarding an order setting hearing under Welfare and Institutions Code section 366.26.²

Right to appeal

Currently, rule 5.585(a) addresses the right to appeal and the right to appointed counsel in section 601 and 602 (juvenile delinquency) cases and rule 5.585(b) addresses the right to appeal and right to appointed counsel in section 300 (juvenile dependency) cases. Because the right to appeal is a matter of statute, the Rules of Court relating to appeals in other types of cases, including civil and criminal cases, do not address this right. In addition, current rule 5.585(a) only refers to the child's right to appeal. Under Welfare and Institutions Code section 800 and case law, however, it is clear that others may also appeal in certain circumstances, including the People and parents who have been held liable or had monetary

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¹ The committees are not currently proposing any amendments to rule 5.661, relating to recommendations for appointment of counsel to represent a child on appeal. Under Welfare and Institutions Code section 395, the Judicial Council is to prepare a report that, among other things, examines the results of implementing the requirement concerning recommendations for the appointment of counsel. The committees plan to consider suggestions for modifying rule 5.661 after this report is completed.

² All Code references in this Invitation to Comment are to the Welfare and Institutions Code.

judgments against them.³ Similarly, current rule 5.585(b) only refers to the petitioner's, child's, and parent's or guardian's right to appeal. Under Welfare and Institutions Code section 395 and case law, however, it is clear that others may also appeal in certain circumstances, including de facto parents, ⁴ grandparents, ⁵ and the public defender's office. Several cases have specifically held that if the predecessor to rule 5.585 were to be construed to define a right of appeal more restrictive than the right of appeal afforded by statute, it would have been void. To eliminate the possibility that rule 5.585 might be read as inappropriately limiting the right to appeal and to make the rules concerning juvenile appeals more consistent with the rules relating to other appeals, this proposal would delete the reference to the right to appeal from rule 5.585. The remaining provisions relating to the right to appointed counsel would be moved to proposed new rule 8.403. An advisory committee comment to this new rule would direct readers to the statutes and case law concerning the right to appeal.

Breaking up rule 8.400

Currently, rule 8.400 is titled "Appeals in juvenile cases generally." The content of this rule, however, includes provisions relating to writ proceedings in juvenile cases as well. Rule 8.400 is also very long and covers topics that are covered in separate rules in the rules relating to civil appeals. This proposal would place the provisions that relate to both appeals and writ proceedings in a new article within the rules. It would break the remaining provisions of rule 8.400 up into a series of shorter rules that should be easier for readers to understand.

³ See, e.g., *In re Michael S.* (2007) 147 Cal.App.4th 1443, and *In re Jeffrey M.* (2006) 141 Cal.App.4th 1017 [upholding parent's standing to appeal money judgment against parent for delinquent acts of child].

⁴ See, e.g., *In re Aaron R.* (2005) 130 Cal.App.4th 697; *In re Joel H.* (1993) 214 Cal.App.3d 662; and *In re Rachael C.* (1991) 235 Cal.App.3d 1445.

⁵ See, e.g., *In re Merrick V*. (2004) 122 Cal.App.4th 235.

⁶ See, e.g. *In re Sean R*. (1989) 214 Cal.App.3d 662.

⁷ See, *In re Aaron R*. and *In re Rachael C*., supra at footnote 3.

Time to file notice of appeal

Subdivisions (d)–(f) of rule 8.400 currently address the time for filing a notice of appeal in juvenile cases. This proposal would place these provisions in a new, separate rule: 8.406. Currently, rule 8.400(d)(1) indicates that the time for filing an appeal cannot be extended, and rule 8.400(g) addresses late notices of appeal. This proposal would consolidate those provisions into a single new subdivision, 8.406(e), modeled on rule 8.104 relating to notices of appeal in civil cases.

Notice of the filing of a notice of appeal

Currently, rule 8.400(h) requires the superior court clerk to send notice of filing of a notice of appeal in all juvenile cases to each party other than the appellant (including the minor); all attorneys of record; the reviewing court; any de facto parent; any Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) volunteer; and any Indian tribe that has appeared in the proceeding. This proposal would renumber this provision as 8.405(b) and make several clarifying changes to the current rule language. To reflect that all persons found by the juvenile court to be de facto parents have the right to participate in the proceedings and that a person who was once a de facto parent may lose that status, the reference to "any person who has been declared a de facto parent and given standing to participate in the juvenile court proceedings" would be changed to "any person currently awarded by the juvenile court the status of the child's de facto parent." To give additional guidance about statutory notice requirements in cases involving Indian children, the current reference to "any Indian tribe that has appeared in the proceeding" would be modified. As amended, this provision would indicate that if the court knows or has reason to know that an Indian child is involved, notice must be sent to the Indian custodian, if any, and the child's tribe. It would also add a cross-reference to Welfare and Institutions Code section 224.2, which sets forth the requirements for notice to Indian tribes in juvenile cases. The current requirement

⁸ Rule 5.502(10) defines de facto parent as a person who has been found by the juvenile court to have assumed, on a day-to-day basis, the role of a parent to a child, fulfilling both the child's physical and psychological needs for care and affection, and who has assumed that role for a substantial period of time. De facto parents have the right to be present at dependency proceedings, to be represented by counsel, and to present evidence. *In re Keisha E.* (1993) 6 Cal.4th 68, 77; *In re Jody R.* (1990) 218 Cal.App.3d 1615, 1628.

in this rule that both a party and that party's attorneys be served with a copy of this notice would not be changed. However, the committee would particularly appreciate comments concerning whether it would be sufficient to serve a copy only on the attorney when a party is represented.

Record on appeal

Currently, rule 8.404(c) permits any party or any Indian tribe to apply to the superior court to include in the clerk's transcript any written motion or notice of motion by any party, with supporting and opposing memoranda and attachments, and any written opinion of the court. This proposal would place these and other provisions relating to the record on appeal in a new rule—8.407—and clarify that only Indian tribes that have intervened in the proceeding may apply for additions to the record on appeal. The committee would appreciate comments on whether written motions and associated materials should automatically be included in the record on appeal in every juvenile case, rather than requiring parties and Indian tribes to apply for inclusion of these materials in the record.

Currently, rule 8.408(e) addresses augmenting and correcting the record by cross-referencing to rule 8.340, which governs automatic augmentation and correction of the record in felony appeals, and rule 8.155, which addresses motions to augment. This proposal would place the provisions concerning augmentation and correction in a new, separate rule: 8.410. In recognition of the fact that there may be many subsequent orders in juvenile cases that are not relevant to the judgment or order being appealed, this proposal would eliminate the cross-reference to rule 8.340(a), which calls for automatic augmentation of the record whenever the trial court amends or recalls the judgment or makes any other order in the case. Instead, a new provision would be added to subdivision (b) providing for notice to the parties of such action by the trial court. The parties can use this information to determine whether to request that the record be augmented. To make it easier for rule users, this proposal would also replace the current cross-reference to rule 8.340(b), which addresses correction of the record, with the text of that provision.

Rule 8.412 addresses briefs in juvenile appeals. Currently, the requirements for the form and content of these briefs are established through a cross-reference to rule 8.360(a), relating to briefs in felony cases. However, rule 8.360(a) simply cross-references to rule 8.200 and 8.204, relating to briefs in civil appeals. This double cross-reference makes this rule difficult to follow. This proposal would replace the cross-reference to rule 8.360 with a direct reference to rules 8.200 and 8.204. In addition, to fill a gap in current rule 8.412, this proposal would add a reference to the rule concerning briefing when there is a cross-appeal (see rule 8.412(a)(1)).

Abandoning appeal

The current rules relating to appeals in juvenile cases do not address how to abandon an appeal. Proposed new rule 8.411 addresses abandonment of an appeal. It is modeled on rule 8.316 regarding abandonment of felony appeals.

Optional expedited appeals

Current rule 8.416 provides that in the Superior Courts of Orange, Imperial, and San Diego County, all appeals in juvenile dependency cases are expedited. In those counties, the time for many steps in the appellate process is shortened, and extensions of time are granted only on an exceptional showing of good cause. The intended result is that appeals can be determined within 250 days. This proposal would amend rule 8.416 to allow other superior courts and their District Courts of Appeal to agree to use this expedited procedure and to adopt local rules providing that rule 8.416 govern appeals from that superior court.

Attorney signature on notice of intent to file writ petition
Under current rules 8.450(e) and 8.454(e), a notice of intent to file a
writ petition challenging an order setting a hearing regarding
termination of parental rights under Welfare and Institutions Code
section 366.26 or challenging an order designating a specific
placement of a dependent child after termination of parental rights
under section 366.28 must be signed by the party intending to file
the petition unless it is filed on behalf of a child or the reviewing

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⁹ Rule 8.416 also applies to all appeals from judgments or orders terminating parental rights under section 366.26.

court waives this requirement for good cause. This is a very unusual requirement. In general, attorneys may sign on their client's behalf documents that are to be filed with a court when the client has authorized the filing of the document. For example, in felony cases, a notice of appeal on behalf of a defendant may be signed by either the defendant or the defendant's attorney (see rule 8.304(a)(3)). Because the time to file a notice of intent is very short, it may be difficult for attorneys to contact their client and get the client's signature in time to file the notice of intent. Because the notice of intent and the filing of a petition are prerequisites to any appeal in these matters, unless the court waives the signature requirement, a client's unavailability to sign a notice of intent can result in the client being precluded from seeking any review of these decisions, regardless of how meritorious the issues are that would have been raised on review.

This proposal would amend rules 8.450(e) and 8.454(e) to provide that the notice of intent must be authorized by the party intending to file the petition, but that it can be signed by either that party or that party's attorney. This is intended to eliminate the concern that difficulties in obtaining the potential petitioners' signatures could threaten their right to seek review, and also to make this rule more consistent with the general rule that attorneys may sign documents on their client's behalf. One of the consequences of making this change could be that more notices of intent and petitions are filed. This, in turn, could increase the workload for both the superior courts and Courts of Appeal. Under rules 8.450(g) and 8.454(h), the filing of the notice of intent is the trigger for beginning the preparation of the clerk's and reporter's transcripts, so if more notices of intent are filed, additional transcripts may need to be prepared. It is also possible that giving the potential petitioners' attorneys the authority to sign a notice of intent could create a ground for a future claim of ineffective assistance of counsel if those attorneys do not file a notice of intent. If there are additional petitions or additional appeals based on claims of ineffective assistance of counsel, this could result in delaying final placement of the child. The committees would particularly appreciate comments on whether these proposed amendments strike an appropriate balance in terms of providing access to review in these matters.

Notice of the filing of a notice of intent to file a writ petition Currently, rules 5.600(e) and 8.450(f) contain different requirements regarding who must be notified of the filing of a notice of intent to file a writ petition challenging an order setting a hearing regarding termination of parental rights under Welfare and Institutions Code section 366.26. While both of these current rules require that a copy of the notice of intent be served on many of the same individuals, rule 5.600(e), through a cross-reference to Welfare and Institutions Code section 294, requires service on the following individuals who are not listed in rule 8.450: siblings and their caregivers and attorneys and unknown parents. Similarly, rule 8.450 requires service on the following individuals who are not listed in rule 5.600: any legal guardian and the probation officer or social worker.

This proposal would repeal current rule 5.600 and use current rule 8.450(f) as the template for who must be served with the notice of intent. Repealing rule 5.600 would eliminate the requirement for service of the notice of intent on siblings and their caregivers and attorneys and on unknown parents. In addition, this proposal would eliminate the requirement, now in both rules 5.600(e) and 8.450(f), that the notice of intent be served on the child's caregiver. The committees point out that caregivers, while entitled to notice of and

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¹⁰ Current rule 5.600(e) requires that the clerk serve a copy of this notice of intent on "each person listed in [Welfare and Institutions Code] section 294, the child's CASA volunteer, the child's present caregiver, any de facto parent," and the clerk of the reviewing court. Welfare and Institutions Code section 294(a), in turn lists the following individuals who are entitled to notice of the "selection and implementation hearing held pursuant to Section 366.26": the mother; the fathers, presumed and alleged; the child, if the child is 10 years of age or older; any known sibling of the child who is the subject of the hearing if that sibling either is the subject of a dependency proceeding or has been adjudged to be a dependent child of the juvenile court; if the sibling is 10 years of age or older, the sibling, the sibling's caregiver, and the sibling's attorney; if the sibling is under 10 years of age, the sibling's caregiver and the sibling's attorney; the grandparents of the child, if their address is known and if the parent's whereabouts are unknown; all counsel of record; any unknown parent by publication, if ordered by the court; and the current caregiver of the child, including foster parents, relative caregivers, preadoptive parents, and nonrelative extended family members. Welfare and Institutions Code section 294(i) also provides that if the court knows or has reason to know that an Indian child is involved, "notice shall be given in accordance with Section 224.2." Current rule 8.450(f) requires that the clerk serve a copy of the notice of the intent on: each party, including the child if the child is 10 years of age or older; the mother; the father; the presumed and alleged parents; the current caregiver; any legal guardian; any de facto parent; the probation officer or social worker; any CASA volunteer; the grandparents of the child, if their address is known and if the parents' whereabouts are unknown; and the Indian custodian and tribe of the child or the Bureau of Indian Affairs if the identity or location of the parent or Indian custodian and the tribe can not be determined.

attendance at certain juvenile hearings, ¹¹ are not parties to the case and do not have standing to participate in the writ proceeding. Caregivers' participation in the juvenile proceedings is limited. They must receive a summary of the social worker's recommendations related to certain hearings, but they do not receive copies of the social worker's report. ¹² Additionally, they are not entitled to receive notice of a filing of a notice of appeal. ¹³ Given caregivers' limited role in these proceedings, the committees believe it is not necessary to provide caregivers with notice that a party has filed a notice of intent to file a writ petition.

In addition, this proposal would make several clarifying changes to the current language of rule 8.450(f). As is proposed in rule 8.405(b), discussed above, the references to de facto parents would be changed to "any person currently awarded by the juvenile court the status of the child's de facto parent." Similarly, to give additional guidance about statutory notice requirements in cases involving Indian children, the current language of 8.450(f)(1)(F) would be modified to indicate that if the court knows or has reason to know that an Indian child is involved, notice must be sent to the Indian custodian, if any, and the child's tribe, and a cross-reference to Welfare and Institutions Code section 224.2 would be added.

Similar changes would be made to rule 8.454, relating to notices of intent to file a writ petition under Welfare and Institutions Code section 366.28 to review orders designating specific placement of a dependent child after termination of parental rights.

Service of writ petitions

Currently, rules 8.452(d) and 8.456(d) require that writ petitions in proceedings under both Welfare and Institutions Code sections 366.26 and 366.28 must be sent to "all parties entitled to receive notice under Welfare and Institutions Code section 294, the child's Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) volunteer, the child's

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¹¹ Under sections 293, 294, and 295, caregivers must be notified of review, permanency, and section 366.26 hearings.

¹² Welfare and Institutions Code section 366.21.

¹³ Rule 8.400(h).

present caregiver, and any de facto parent given standing to participate in the juvenile court proceedings." This proposal would narrow the list of those who must be served with a copy of the petition to each attorney of record; any unrepresented party; the child's Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) volunteer; any person currently awarded by the juvenile court the status of the child's de facto parent; and, if the court knows or has reason to know that an Indian child is involved, the Indian custodian, if any, and tribe of the child or the Bureau of Indian Affairs as required under Welfare and Institutions Code section 224.2.

This proposal would also eliminate the requirement, now in both rules 8.452(d) and 8.456(d) that writ petitions be served on the child's caregiver. As discussed above caregivers are not parties to the case and do not have standing to participate in the writ proceeding. In addition, with respect to petitions, there is the added concern about access to confidential information about the parents that is often included in these petitions. A caregiver is not entitled to view the child's confidential case file and should not have access to confidential information attached to a writ petition. The child's attorney will receive copies of the petitions and responses and can keep the caregiver updated on the status of the writ petition process, if the caregiver so desires.

Other changes to the rule concerning writ proceedings
Rules 8.452(f) and 8.456(f) address augmenting or correcting the
record in writ proceedings under Welfare and Institutions Code
sections 366.26 and 366.28. This proposal would amend these rules
to include a cross-reference to proposed new rule 8.410 relating to
augmentation and correction of the record in juvenile appeals and to
include provisions requiring parties requesting augmentation to
attach to their augmentation motion a copy of the materials to be
included in the record. This latter provision is modeled on rule
8.155(a), relating to augmentation motions in civil appeals.

This proposal would also add a new subdivision to both rule 8.452 and rule 8.456 relating to filing, modification, and finality of decisions. These topics are not currently addressed in the rules on

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¹⁴ Welfare and Institutions Code section 827

these writ proceedings. These new provisions would cross-reference to rule 8.490, which addresses filing, finality, and modification of decisions and remittitur in proceedings for writs of mandate, certiorari, and prohibition.

To assist those who are reviewing this proposal, the attached draft of the proposed rules includes revisers' notes following each rule. These revisers' notes are included here only to help explain the changes that are being proposed; they are not part of the proposed rules and will not appear in any rules ultimately adopted by the Judicial Council.

Judicial Council Forms

This proposal would revise five Judicial Council forms to conform to the changes made by this proposal as well as make other improvements to the forms.

This proposal would amend *Orders Under Welfare and Institutions Code Sections 366.26*, 727.3, 727.31 (Form JV-320) and *Notice of Appeal-Juvenile* (form JV-800) to update references to rule numbers to conform to the changes made by this proposal.

To reflect the proposed change to rule 8.450, *Notice of Intent to File Writ Petition and Request for Record to Review Order Setting a Hearing Under Welfare and Institutions Code Section 366.26* (form JV-820) would be revised to provide for the attorney of record to sign the notice of intent.

This proposal would delete the Proof of Service portion of *Petition* for Extraordinary Writ (JV-825) and amend Proof of Service—
Juvenile (Form JV-510) to allow its use with all documents that could be filed in the juvenile court. The intent is that form JV-510 could be a universal Proof of Service form for any document filed with the juvenile court. This would reduce the number of future forms created, as a Proof of Service form would no longer be needed when new forms are created. Eventually, this form could replace the multiple proofs of service currently found in the juvenile forms.

Currently, *Notice of Action* (form JV-828) states that a response must be filed under rule 8.452(c)(2)(B) within 10 days after the filing of the writ petition. Rule 8.452(c)(2)(B), however, states that a response must be filed within 10 days after a respondent receives a

request from the reviewing court for a response. This proposal would amend this form to correctly reflect the content of Rule 8.452. Additionally, this proposal would remove the reference to subparagraph (c)(2)(B) on the form so that if it is amended in the future and the lettering changes, the form will not need to be changed.

Proposed changes to rules and forms are attached beginning on page 13.

California Rules of Court, rules 5.585, 8.401, 8.403, 8.404, 8.405, 8.406, 8.410, 8.411 would be adopted; rules 5.595, 8.400, 8.412, 8.416, 8.450, 8.452, 8.454, and 8.456 would be amended; rules 5.585, 8.404, and 8.408 would be amended and renumbered as rules 5.590, 8.407, and 8.409, respectively; rule 8.406 would be renumbered as rule 8.408; rules 5.590 and 5.600 would be repealed; and forms JV-320, JV-510, JV-800, JV-820 and JV-828 would be revised, effective January 1, 2010, to read:

1 Title 5. Family and Juvenile Rules 2 3 Chapter 5. Appeals and Writs Appellate Review 4 5 **REVISERS' NOTES**¹⁵ 6 7 8 This chapter in the juvenile rules will be amended to focus primarily on 9 advisements of appellate rights by the trial court and a cross-reference to 10 the relevant rules in title 8. The provisions addressing procedures for writs 11 and appeals in juvenile cases will be integrated with the relevant rules in 12 title 8. 13 14 15 Rule 5.585. Rules governing appellate review 16 17 The rules in title 8, chapter 5 govern appellate review of judgments and orders in 18 cases under Welfare and Institutions Code section 300, 601, or 602. 19 20 **Advisory Committee Comment** 21 22 Rules 8.450 and 8.452 describe how a party, including the petitioner, child, and parent or 23 guardian, must proceed if seeking appellate court review of findings and orders of the juvenile 24 court made at a hearing at which the court orders that a hearing under Welfare and Institutions 25 Code section 366.26 be held.

2627

¹⁵ Revisers' Notes are included in this Invitation to Comment following each proposed rule amendment to help explain the changes that are being proposed; they are not part of the proposal rules and will not appear in any rules ultimately adopted by the Judicial Council.

REVISERS' NOTES

1. This rule would replace current rule 5.585(g), which provides that the procedures for appeals from juvenile court are in title 8, division 1, chapter 5.

2. Consistent with rule 8.400, which provides that the rules in title 8, chapter 5 "govern" appellate review in juvenile cases, this rule indicates that the rules in title 8, chapter 5 "govern" appellate review in juvenile cases, rather that indicating that the rules contain the procedures for such review.

3. The advisory committee comment text is taken from current rule 5.600(a).

4. This rule is placed at the beginning of this chapter to help rules users quickly find the relevant rules on appellate review.

Rule 5.585. Review by appeal 5.590. Advisement of right to review in Welfare and Institutions Code section 300, 601, or 602 cases

(a) Right to appeal—section 601–602 proceedings

In proceedings under section 601 or 602, the child may appeal from any judgment, order, or decree specified in section 800 and is entitled to court appointed counsel. If the court determines that the parent or guardian can afford counsel but has not retained counsel for the child, the court must appoint counsel for the child at the expense of the parent or guardian.

(b) Right to appeal—section 300 proceedings

In proceedings under section 300, the petitioner, child, and the parent or guardian each has the right to appeal from any judgment, order, or decree specified in section 395. Any judgment, order, or decree setting a hearing under section 366.26 may be reviewed on appeal following the order at the section 366.26 hearing only if the procedures in rules 8.450, 8.452, and 5.600 have been followed. All appellants are entitled to representation by counsel and the reviewing court may appoint counsel to represent an indigent child, parent, or guardian.

(c) Stay of execution of order or judgment (§§ 395, 800)

The court must not stay an order or judgment pending an appeal unless suitable provision is made for the maintenance, care, and custody of the child.

(d)(a) Advisement of appeal rights—rule 5.590 to appeal

If at a contested hearing on an issue of fact or law the court finds that the child is described by <u>Welfare and Institutions Code</u> section 300, 601, or 602 or sustains a supplemental or subsequent petition, the court after making its disposition order must advise, orally or in writing, the child, if of sufficient age, and, if present, the parent or guardian of:

(1) The right of the child, parent, and guardian to appeal from the court order;

(2) The necessary steps and time for taking an appeal;

(3) The right of an indigent appellant to have counsel appointed by the reviewing court; and

(4) The right of an indigent appellant to be provided with a free copy of the transcript.

(e)(b) Notice of trial rights; Advisement of requirement for writ petition in Welfare and Institutions Code section 366.26 proceedings

When the court orders a hearing under Welfare and Institutions Code section 366.26, the court must advise orally all parties present and, if present, the child's parent, guardian, or adult relative, and by first class mail for parties not present, that if the party wishes to preserve any right to review on appeal of the order setting the hearing under Welfare and Institutions Code section 366.26, the party is required to seek an extraordinary writ by filing a *Notice of Intent to File Writ Petition and Request for Record (California Rules of Court, Rule 8.450)* (form JV-820) or other notice of intent to file a writ petition and request for record and a *Petition for Extraordinary Writ (California Rules of Court, Rules 8.452, 8.456)* (form JV-825) or other petition for extraordinary writ.

1 The advisement must be given orally to those present when the court (1) orders the hearing under Welfare and Institutions Code section 366.26. 2 3 4 (1)(2) Within 24 hours of the one day after the court orders the hearing 5 under Welfare and Institutions Code section 366.26, notice the 6 advisement must be sent by first-class mail must be provided by the 7 clerk of the court to the last known address of any party who is not 8 present when the court orders the hearing under Welfare and Institutions Code section 366.26. 9 10 11 (2)(3) Copies of Petition for Extraordinary Writ (California Rules of 12 Court, Rules 8.452, 8.456) (form JV-825) and Notice of Intent to File 13 Writ Petition and Request for Record (California Rules of Court, Rule 14 8.450) (form JV-820) must be available in the courtroom and must 15 accompany all mailed notices informing the parties of their rights. 16 17 (f) Time for filing notice of appeal 18 19 Notice of appeal must be filed within 60 days after the making of an 20 appealable order or, if the matter was heard by a referee who was not sitting 21 as a temporary judge, within 60 days after the order becomes final under rule 22 5.540(c). Notice of appeal may be filed on Notice of Appeal Juvenile 23 (California Rules of Court, Rule 8.400) (form JV-800). 24 25 (g) Procedure 26 27 Procedures for appeals from juvenile court are in title 8, division 1, chapter 28 5. 29 **REVISERS' NOTES** 30 31 32 1. This rule would be amended to focus only on the advisements of 33 appellate rights by the trial court that are in current subdivisions (d) 34 and (e). 35 36 a. The content of current subdivisions (a) and (b)—regarding the 37 right to appeal and to appointed counsel on appeal—would be 38 moved to proposed new rule 8.403 in title 8.

- b. The content of current subdivision (c)—regarding stays of execution—would be moved to proposed new rule 5.595, below, to give it more emphasis.
- c. The content of current subdivision (f)—regarding the time for filing a notice of appeal—would be integrated into proposed new rule 8.406 in title 8.
- d. The content of current subdivision (g)—regarding what rules govern appeal in juvenile proceedings—is addressed in proposed new rule 5.585 above.
- 2. Proposed new subdivision (b) (former subdivision (e)), includes new language moved from rule 5.590 concerning advisement of the child's parent, guardian, or adult relative if they are present at the time the court orders a hearing under section 366.26. Note that consistent with the current language in both 5.585(e) and 5.590, the proposed new rule calls for notice by mail only to "parties."
- 3. Because proposed new subdivision (b) (former subdivision (e)) is very long and (b)(2) (former (e)(1)) already addresses advisement by mail, the language concerning the method of advisement (oral or by mail) was moved out of the introductory sentence in (b) and into subdivisions (b)(1) and (2).

Rule 5.590. Notification of appeal rights in juvenile cases

In juvenile court proceedings in which the child is found to be a person described by section 300, 601, or 602 after a contested issue of fact or law, the juvenile court, after making its order at the conclusion of the dispositional hearing or an order changing or modifying a previous disposition at the conclusion of a hearing on a supplemental petition, will advise, either orally or in writing, the child and, if present, the child's parent, guardian, or adult relative of any right to appeal from such order, of the necessary steps and time for taking an appeal, and of the right of an indigent person to have counsel appointed by the reviewing court.

REVISERS' NOTES

1 2

This rule would be deleted, as it duplicates the content of both current rule 5.585 (e)/proposed rule 5.890(b) above and current rule 5.600(b).

1 2 Rule 5.595. Review by extraordinary writ—section 300 proceedings Stay 3 pending appeal 4 5 If review by petition for extraordinary writ is sought regarding judgments, orders, 6 or decrees other than those described in rules 8.450, 8.452, 8.454, 8.456, and 7 5.600, a Petition for Extraordinary Writ (California Rules of Court, Rules 8.452, 8 8.456) (form JV-825) may be used. 9 10 The court must not stay an order or judgment pending an appeal unless suitable 11 provision is made for the maintenance, care, and custody of the child. 12 13 **REVISERS' NOTES** 14 15 1. The content of current rule 5.595 would be integrated into title 8. 16 17 2. This rule would be amended to focus on stays pending appeal. 18 19 3. The proposed new rule language is taken from current rule 5.585(c). 20 21 22 Rule 5.600. Writ petition after orders setting hearing under section 366.26; 23 appeal 24 25 (a) Writ petition process 26 27 Rules 8.450 and 8.452 describe how a party including the petitioner, child, 28 and parent or guardian must proceed if seeking appellate court review of 29 findings and orders of the juvenile court made at a hearing at which the court 30 orders that a hearing under section 366.26 be held. 31 32 (b) Notice of trial rights; section 366.26 33 34 When the court orders a hearing under section 366.26, the court must advise 35 orally all parties present, and by first-class mail for parties not present, that if 36 the party wishes to preserve any right to review on appeal of the order setting 37 the hearing under section 366.26, the party is required to seek an 38 extraordinary writ by filing a Notice of Intent to File Writ Petition and

other notice of intent to file a writ petition and request for record and a

Request for Record, (California Rules of Court, Rule 8.450) (form JV-820) or

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1 Petition for Extraordinary Writ (California Rules of Court, Rules 8.452, 2 8.456) (form JV-825) or other petition for extraordinary writ. 3 4 (1) Within 24 hours of the hearing, notice by first-class mail must be 5 provided by the clerk of the court to the last known address of any 6 party who is not present when the court orders the hearing under 7 section 366.26. 8 9 (2) Copies of Petition for Extraordinary Writ (California Rules of Court, 10 Rules 8.452, 8.456) (form JV-825) and Notice of Intent to File Writ Petition and Request for Record (California Rules of Court, Rule 8.450) 11 12 (form JV-820) must be available in the courtroom and must accompany 13 all mailed notices informing the parties of their rights. 14 15 (c) Time for filing the notice of intent to file writ petition and request for 16 record 17 18 To permit determination of the writ petition before the scheduled date for the 19 hearing under section 366.26 on the selection of the permanent plan, a notice 20 of intent to file a writ petition and request for record must be filed with the 21 clerk of the juvenile court within 7 days of the date of the order setting a 22 hearing under section 366.26. The period for filing a notice of intent to file a 23 writ petition and request for record will be extended 5 days if the party 24 received notice of the order setting the hearing under section 366.26 only by 25 mail. A Notice of Intent to File Writ Petition and Request for Record 26 (California Rules of Court, Rule 8.450) (form JV-820) may be used. 27 28 (d) Contents of the notice of intent to file writ petition 29 30 The notice of intent to file a writ petition must include, if known, all dates of 31 the hearing that resulted in the order setting the hearing under section 32 366.26. 33 34 (e) Notice and service 35 36 The clerk must serve a copy of the notice of intent to file a writ petition on 37 each person listed in section 294, the child's CASA volunteer, the child's 38 present caregiver, and any de facto parent. The clerk must also serve, by

the notice of intent to file a writ petition, the clerk of the reviewing court

first-class mail or fax, on the clerk of the reviewing court, a copy of the

notice of intent to file a writ petition and a proof of service list. On receipt of

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must lodge the notice, which gives the reviewing court jurisdiction of the 1 2 writ proceedings. 3 4 Record 5 6 Immediately on the filing of the notice of intent to file a writ petition and 7 request for record, the clerk of the juvenile court must assemble the record: 8 9 (1) Notifying each court reporter by telephone and in writing to prepare a 10 reporter's transcript of each session of the hearing and to deliver the 11 transcript to the clerk no more than 12 days after the notice of intent to 12 file a writ petition and request for record is filed; and 13 14 (2) Preparing the clerk's transcript under rule 8.616(a). 15 16 The record must include all reports and minute orders contained in the 17 juvenile court file, a reporter's transcript of all sessions of the hearing at 18 which the order setting a hearing under section 366.26 was made, and any 19 additional evidence or documents considered by the court at that hearing. 20 21 Immediately on completion of the transcript, the clerk must certify the record 22. as correct, and deliver it by the most expeditious means to the reviewing 23 court, and transmit copies to the petitioner and parties or counsel of record, 24 by any method as fast as the express mail service of the United States Postal 25 Service. On receipt of the transcript and record, the clerk of the reviewing 26 court must notify all parties that the record has been filed and indicate the 27 date on which the 10-day period for filing the writ petition will expire. 28 29 (g) Petitioner; trial counsel 30 31 Trial counsel for the petitioning party or, in the absence of trial counsel, the 32 party, is responsible for filing the petition for extraordinary writ. Trial 33 counsel is encouraged to seek assistance from, or consult with, attorneys 34 experienced in writ procedures. 35 36 (h) Petition for extraordinary writ; form JV-825 37 38 The petition for extraordinary writ may be filed on a *Petition for* 39 Extraordinary Writ (California Rules of Court, Rules 8.452, 8.456) (form JV-40 825) or other petition for extraordinary writ. Petitions for extraordinary writ

submitted on a Petition for Extraordinary Writ (California Rules of Court,

Rules 8.452, 8.456) (form JV 825) must be accepted for filing by the appellate court. All petitions must be liberally construed in favor of their sufficiency.

(i) Time for filing petition

The petition for extraordinary writ must be served and filed within 10 days after filing any record in the reviewing court.

(j) Contents of petition for writ; service

The petition for extraordinary writ must summarize the factual basis for the petition. Petitioner need not repeat facts as they appear in any attached or submitted record, provided, however, that references to specific portions of the record, their significance to the grounds alleged, and disputed aspects of the record will assist the reviewing court and must be noted. Petitioner must attach a memorandum in support of the petition.

REVISERS' NOTES

1. This rule would be deleted and most of its content integrated into the rules on writ proceedings in juvenile cases in title 8.

2. Subdivision (a) would be deleted because the content—what appellate rules govern review of findings and orders of the juvenile court made at a hearing at which the court orders that a hearing under section 366.26 be held—would be covered by the advisory committee comment to new rule 5.585.

3. Subdivision (b) would be deleted because the content—advisement of the writ procedure in section 366.26 proceedings—would be covered in proposed new rule 5.590 above.

4. Subdivision (g) would be deleted because the content—who is responsible for filing a notice of intent to file a writ petition and the petition—is already covered in rule 8.450(c).

1	Title 8. Appellate Rules					
2 3	Division 1. Rules Relating to the Supreme Court and Courts of Appeal					
4 5	Chapter 5. Juvenile Appeals and Writs					
6 7	Antialo 1 Canaval provisions					
8	Article 1. General provisions					
9 10 11	REVISERS' NOTES					
12 13 14	A new article 1 would be created for the general provisions that apply to both appeals and writs in juvenile cases.					
15 16	Rule 8.400. Appeals in juvenile cases generally Application					
17 18	(a) Application					
19 20	Rules 8.400 8.474 The rules in this chapter govern:					
21 22 23	(1) Appeals from judgments or appealable orders in:					
24 25	(A) Dependency and delinquency Cases under the Welfare and Institutions Code sections 300, 601, and 602; and					
26 27 28	(B) Actions to free a child from parental custody and control under Family Code section 7800 et seq.; and					
29 30 31	(2) Writ petitions under Welfare and Institutions Code sections 366.26 and 366.28.					
32 33 34	(b) Confidentiality					
35 36 37 38	(1) Except as provided in (3), the record on appeal and documents filed by the parties may be inspected only by reviewing court and appellate project personnel, the parties or their attorneys, and other persons the court may designate.					
39 40 41	(2) To protect anonymity, a party must be referred to by first name and last initial in all filed documents and court orders and opinions; but if the					

1			first name is unusual or other circumstances would defeat the objective			
2 3			of anonymity, the party's initials may be used.			
3 4		(3)	Filed documents that protect anonymity as required by (2) may be			
5		(3)	inspected by any person or entity that is considering filing an amicus			
6			curiae brief.			
7			curiue orier.			
8		(4)	The court may limit or prohibit public admittance to oral argument.			
9		(-)	The court may make of promote promote unminument to order unguinement			
10	(c)	Noti	otice of appeal			
11	` '		••			
12		(1)	To appeal from a judgment or appealable order under these rules, the			
13			appellant must file a notice of appeal in the superior court. The			
14			appellant or the appellant's attorney must sign the notice.			
15						
16		(2)	**			
17			identifies the particular judgment or order being appealed. The notice			
18			need not specify the court to which the appeal is taken; the appeal will			
19			be treated as taken to the Court of Appeal for the district in which the			
20			superior court is located.			
21						
22	(d)	Tim	e to appeal			
23		(1)				
24		(1)	Except as provided in (2) and (3), a notice of appeal must be filed			
25			within 60 days after the rendition of the judgment or the making of the			
26 27			order being appealed. Except as provided in rule 8.66, no court may extend the time to file a notice of appeal.			
28			extend the time to the a notice of appear.			
29		(2)	In matters heard by a referee not acting as a temporary judge, a notice			
30		(2)	of appeal must be filed within 60 days after the referee's order becomes			
31			final under rule 5.540(c).			
32			mar ander raze e.e (e).			
33		(3)	When an application for rehearing of an order of a referee not acting as			
34		` '	a temporary judge is denied under rule 5.542, a notice of appeal from			
35			the referee's order must be filed within 60 days after that order is			
36			served under rule 5.538(b)(3) or 30 days after entry of the order			
37			denying rehearing, whichever is later.			
38						
39	(e)	— Cr	oss-appeal			
40						

If an appellant timely appeals from a judgment or appealable order, the time for any other party to appeal from the same judgment or order is either the time specified in (d) or 20 days after the superior court clerk mails notification of the first appeal, whichever is later.

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(f) Receipt by mail from custodial institution

 If the superior court clerk receives a notice of appeal by mail from a custodial institution after the period specified in (d) has expired but the envelope shows that the notice was mailed or delivered to custodial officials for mailing within the period specified in (d), the notice is deemed timely. The clerk must retain in the case file the envelope in which the notice was received.

(g) Premature or late notice of appeal

(1) A notice of appeal is premature if filed before the judgment is rendered or the order is made, but the reviewing court may treat the notice as filed immediately after the rendition of judgment or the making of the order.

22.

(2) The superior court clerk must mark a late notice of appeal "Received [date] but not filed," notify the party that the notice was not filed because it was late, and send a copy of the marked notice of appeal to the district appellate project.

(h) Superior court clerk's duties

(1) When a notice of appeal is filed, the superior court clerk must immediately:

(A) Mail a notification of the filing to each party—including the minor—other than the appellant, to all attorneys of record, and to the reviewing court clerk; and

(B) Notify the reporter by telephone and in writing to prepare a reporter's transcript and deliver it to the clerk within 20 days after the notice of appeal is filed.

1	(2) The clerk must immediately mail a notification of the filing to any de
2		facto parent, any Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA)
3		volunteer, and any Indian tribe that has appeared in the proceedings.
4		
5	(3	The notification must show the name of the appellant, the date it was
6		mailed, the number and title of the case, and the date the notice of
7		appeal was filed. If the information is available, the notification must
8		also include:
9		
10		(A) The name, address, telephone number, and California State Bar
11		number of each attorney of record in the case;
12		
13		(B) The name of the party that each attorney represented in the
14		superior court; and
15		
16		(C) The name, address, and telephone number of any unrepresented
17		party.
18	(1	
19	(4	The notification to the reviewing court clerk must also include a copy
20		of the notice of appeal and any sequential list of reporters made under rule 2.950.
21		Fule 2.930.
22 23	(5) A copy of the notice of appeal is sufficient notification if the required
24	ਚ	information is on the copy or is added by the superior court clerk.
25		information is on the copy of is added by the superior court cierk.
26	(6	The mailing of a notification is a sufficient performance of the clerk's
27	(0	duty despite the discharge, disqualification, suspension, disbarment, or
28		death of the attorney.
29		death of the attorney.
30	(7) Failure to comply with any provision of this subdivision does not affect
31	(,	the validity of the notice of appeal.
32		and funding of the nesteo of appeals
33	REVIS	ERS' NOTES
34		
35	1. F	Rule 8.400 would be broken out into several smaller rules.
36		
37	a	a. The content of current subdivision 8.400(a)—regarding the
38		application of these provisions—would remain in this rule.
39		•
40	t	o. The content of current subdivision 8.400(b)—regarding
41		confidentiality—would be moved to new rule 8.401 below.

4						
1 2 3 4		 c. The content of current subdivisions 8.400(c) and (h)—concerning notices of appeal—would be moved to new rule 8.405. 				
5 6 7 8 9		d. To mirror the structure of the rules on appeals in civil and criminal cases, the content of subdivisions (d)–(g)—relating to the time to appeal—would be moved to a separate rule (proposed new rule 8.406).				
10 11 12	2.	Rules 8.400 and 8.401 would be placed in new article 1, regarding general provisions.				
13 14 15	3.	In rule 8.400, the reference to rules 8.400-8.474 would be replaced with a general reference to the rules in chapter 8.				
16 17 18 19	4.	The reference to dependency and delinquency cases would be replaced with a reference to cases under Welfare and Institutions Code sections 300, 601, and 602.				
20 21 22	Rule	e 8.401. Confidentiality				
23 24	<u>(a)</u>	Access to filed documents				
25 26 27 28 29		(1) Except as provided in (3), the record on appeal and documents filed by the parties in proceedings under this chapter may be inspected only by reviewing court and appellate project personnel, the parties or their attorneys, and other persons the court may designate.				
30 31 32 33 34		(2) To protect anonymity, a party must be referred to by first name and last initial in all filed documents and court orders and opinions; but if the first name is unusual or other circumstances would defeat the objective of anonymity, the party's initials may be used.				
35 36 37 38		(3) Filed documents that protect anonymity as required by (2) may be inspected by any person or entity that is considering filing an amicus curiae brief.				
39	<u>(b)</u>	Access to oral argument				

The court may limit or prohibit public admittance to oral argument.

1								
2	RE\	/ISERS	S' NOTES					
3 4 5	1.		language of proposed new rule 8.401 is taken from current 0(b).					
6 7 8 9	2.	The language in (a)(1) has been broadened to encompass documents filled in all proceedings under chapter 8, which would include writ proceedings.						
11 12			Article 1. 2. Appeals					
13 14 15 16	Rule app		Right to appointment of appellate counsel and prerequisites for					
17	<u>(a)</u>	Welfa	re and Institutions Code section 601–602 proceedings					
18								
19		In app	eals of proceedings under Welfare and Institutions Code section 601 or					
20		602, tl	ne child is entitled to court-appointed counsel. If the court determines					
21		that th	e parent or guardian can afford counsel but has not retained counsel					
22		for the	child, the court must appoint counsel for the child at the expense of					
23		the par	rent or guardian.					
24								
25	<u>(b)</u>	<u>Welfa</u>	re and Institutions Code section 300 proceedings					
26								
27		<u>(1)</u>	Any judgment, order, or decree setting a hearing under Welfare and					
28			Institutions Code section 366.26 may be reviewed on appeal following					
29			the order at the Welfare and Institutions Code section 366.26 hearing					
30			only if:					
31								
32			(A) The procedures in rules 8.450, and 8.452 regarding writ					
33			petitions in these cases have been followed; and					
34								
35			(B) The petition for an extraordinary writ was summarily denied or					
36			otherwise not decided on the merits.					
37		(2)						
38		<u>(2)</u>	The reviewing court may appoint counsel to represent an indigent					
39 40			child, parent, or guardian.					
40								

(3) Rule 5.661 governs the responsibilities of trial counsel in Welfare and Institutions Code section 300 proceedings with regard to appellate representation of the child.

Advisory Committee Comment

The right to appeal in Welfare and Institutions Code section 600 or 601 (juvenile delinquency) cases is established by Welfare and Institutions Code section 800 and case law (see, for example, *In re Michael S.* (2007) 147 Cal.App.4th 1443, and *In re Jeffrey M.* (2006) 141 Cal.App.4th 1017). The right to appeal in Welfare and Institutions Code section 300 (juvenile dependency) cases is established by Welfare and Institutions Code section 395 and case law (see, for example, *In re Aaron R.* (2005) 130 Cal.App.4th 697; *In re Merrick V.* (2004) 122 Cal.App.4th 235; and *In re Sean R.* (1989) 214 Cal.App.3d 662).

Subdivision (b)(1). Welfare and Institutions Code section 366.26(*l*) establishes important limitations on appeals of judgments, orders, or decrees setting a hearing under section 366.26, including requirements for the filing of a petition for an extraordinary writ and limitations on the issues that can be raised on appeal.

REVISERS' NOTES

1. The language of proposed new rule 8.403(a) and (b)(1) and (2) is taken from current rule 5.585(a) and (b).

2. These provisions have been narrowed to focus only on the right to appointment of counsel and the requirements for filing an appeal in Welfare and Institutions Code section 300 proceedings, not who can appeal. The right to appeal is established by statute and case law and is generally not at topic addressed in the Rules of Court. In addition, there is case law indicating that the right to appeal articulated in current rule 5.585 is too narrowly drawn (see, e.g. *In re Aaron R.* (2005) 130 Cal.App.4th 697 and *In re Rachael C.* (1991) 235 Cal.App.3d 1445). A new advisory committee comment would point rule users to the statutes and case law addressing the right to appeal.

37 3. The cross-reference to rule 5.600 in subdivision (b) has been deleted to reflect the proposed elimination of this rule.

40 4. Some the language concerning limitations on appeals in these cases has been incorporated into this rule. In addition, an advisory committee comment has been added referring readers to Welfare

and Institutions Code section 366.26(1), which sets out the limitations 1 2 on appeals in these cases. 3 4 5. A cross-reference has been added in subdivision (b)(3) to trial 5 counsel's responsibilities with respect to appellate representation on 6 section 300 proceedings. 7 8 9 Rule 8.404. Stay pending appeal 10 11 The court must not stay an order or judgment pending an appeal unless suitable 12 provision is made for the maintenance, care, and custody of the child. 13 14 **REVISERS' NOTES** 15 16 The language of proposed new rule 8.404 is copied (without change) from 17 current 5.585(c). It is duplicated here because the reviewing court also 18 generally has the authority to issue a stay pending appeal. 19 20 21 Rule 8.405. Filing the appeal 22 23 **Notice of appeal** (a) 24 To appeal from a judgment or appealable order under these rules, the 25 (1) appellant must file a notice of appeal in the superior court. Any notice 26 27 of appeal on behalf of the child in a Welfare and Institutions Code 28 section 300 proceeding must be authorized by the child or the child's 29 guardian ad litem. 30 31 The appellant or the appellant's attorney must sign the notice of appeal. (2) 32 33 (3) The notice of appeal must be liberally construed, and is sufficient if it identifies the particular judgment or order being appealed. The notice 34 35 need not specify the court to which the appeal is taken; the appeal will

superior court is located.

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38 39 be treated as taken to the Court of Appeal for the district in which the

1	<u>(D)</u>	Sup	erior court cierk's duties				
2 3		<u>(1)</u>	When a notice of appeal is filed, the superior court clerk must				
4			<u>1mm</u>	<u>immediately:</u>			
5 6			<u>(A)</u>	<u>Mail</u>	a notification of the filing to:		
7 8				<u>(i)</u>	Each party other than the appellant;		
9 10				<u>(ii)</u>	The attorney of record for each party;		
11 12 13				<u>(iii)</u>	Any person currently awarded by the juvenile court the status of the child's de facto parent;		
14 15				<u>(iv)</u>	Any Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) volunteer;		
16 17 18 19				<u>(v)</u>	If the court knows or has reason to know that an Indian child is involved, the Indian custodian, if any, and tribe of the child or the Bureau of Indian Affairs, as required under		
20 21					Welfare and Institutions Code section 224.2; and		
22 23				<u>(vi)</u>	The reviewing court clerk; and		
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27			<u>(B)</u>	repo	fy the reporter by telephone and in writing to prepare a rter's transcript and deliver it to the clerk within 20 days after to tice of appeal is filed.		
28 29 30 31		<u>(2)</u>	mail appe	ed, th	cation must show the name of the appellant, the date it was e number and title of the case, and the date the notice of s filed. If the information is available, the notification must de:		
32 33 34 35			<u>(A)</u>		name, address, telephone number, and California State Bar ber of each attorney of record in the case;		
36 37 38			<u>(B)</u>		name of the party that each attorney represented in the rior court; and		
39 40 41			<u>(C)</u>	The party	name, address, and telephone number of any unrepresented 7.		

of the notice of appeal and any sequential list of reporters made under 2 3 rule 2.950. 4 5 A copy of the notice of appeal is sufficient notification if the required (4) 6 information is on the copy or is added by the superior court clerk. 7 8 The mailing of a notification is a sufficient performance of the clerk's (5) duty despite the discharge, disqualification, suspension, disbarment, or 9 death of the attorney. 10 11 12 (6) Failure to comply with any provision of this subdivision does not affect the validity of the notice of appeal. 13 14 15 **Advisory Committee Comment** 16 17 Subdivision (a). Notice of Appeal—Juvenile (California Rules of Court, Rule 8.400) (form JV-18 800) may be used to file the notice of appeal required under this rule. This form is available at 19 any courthouse or county law library or online at www.courtinfo.ca.gov/forms. 20 21 **REVISERS' NOTES** 22 23 1. As noted above, current 8.400 would be broken out into several 24 shorter rules. The language of proposed new rule 8.405 is taken 25 from current rule 8.400(c) and (h) concerning notices of appeal. 26 27 2. The language from rule 5.661 about who must authorize a notice of 28 appeal on behalf of a child in a section 300 proceeding would be 29 added to subdivision (a). 30 31 3. Former subdivisions (h)(1) and (2) have been consolidated into 32 proposed subdivision (b) so that all of those to whom the clerk's 33 notification of the appeal must be sent are listed together. 34 35 4. The language concerning de facto parents would be modified to 36 indicate that the person must have the current status of a de facto 37 parent. 38 39 5. The language concerning notification of an Indian tribe would be 40 modified to give additional guidance about statutory notice 41 requirements in cases involving Indian children. This provision would

The notification to the reviewing court clerk must also include a copy

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(3)

indicate that if the court knows or has reason to know that an Indian

child is involved, notice must be sent to the Indian custodian, if any, and the child's tribe. It would also include a cross-reference to Welfare and Institutions Code section 224.2, which sets out the requirements for notice to Indian tribes in juvenile cases.

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6. The proposed new advisory committee comment incorporates the substance of the last sentence in rule 5.585, which indicates that form JV-800 may be used to file the notice of appeal in these matters. The language of this proposed advisory committee comment is modeled on the advisory committee comment to the new appellate division rules that refer to available Judicial Council forms.

Rule 8.406. Time to appeal

(a) Normal time

(1) Except as provided in (2) and (3), a notice of appeal must be filed within 60 days after the rendition of the judgment or the making of the order being appealed.

(2) <u>In matters heard by a referee not acting as a temporary judge, a notice of appeal must be filed within 60 days after the referee's order becomes final under rule 5.540(c).</u>

(3) When an application for rehearing of an order of a referee not acting as a temporary judge is denied under rule 5.542, a notice of appeal from the referee's order must be filed within 60 days after that order is served under rule 5.538(b)(3) or 30 days after entry of the order denying rehearing, whichever is later.

(b) Cross-appeal

If an appellant timely appeals from a judgment or appealable order, the time for any other party to appeal from the same judgment or order is either the time specified in (a) or 20 days after the superior court clerk mails notification of the first appeal, whichever is later.

(c) Receipt by mail from custodial institution

If the superior court clerk receives a notice of appeal by mail from a custodial institution after the period specified in (a) has expired but the envelope shows that the notice was mailed or delivered to custodial officials for mailing within the period specified in (a), the notice is deemed timely. The clerk must retain in the case file the envelope in which the notice was received.

(d) No extension of time; late notice of appeal

Except as provided in rule 8.66, no court may extend the time to file a notice of appeal. The superior court clerk must mark a late notice of appeal "Received [date] but not filed," notify the party that the notice was not filed because it was late, and send a copy of the marked notice of appeal to the district appellate project.

(e) Premature notice of appeal

A notice of appeal is premature if filed before the judgment is rendered or the order is made, but the reviewing court may treat the notice as filed immediately after the rendition of judgment or the making of the order.

REVISERS' NOTES

1. As noted above, to mirror the structure of the rules on appeals in civil and criminal cases, the topic of the time to appeal would be covered in a separate rule from the topic of filing an appeal.

2. The language of proposed new rule 8.406 is taken from current rule 8.400 (d)–(g) concerning the time for filing notices of appeal.

3. The provisions concerning extending the time to appeal from current 8.400 (d)(1) and concerning late notices of appeal from current 8.400(g)(2) have been combined together into a new subdivision (d). This is similar to the structure of rule 8.104, relating to the time for filing notices of appeal in civil cases. It would also put the provision on extending the time to appeal in a more logical place where it is clearer that it applies to all the possible deadlines for filing a notice of appeal.

Rule 8.404. 8.407. Record on appeal (a) - (b) * * *Application in superior court for addition to normal record (1) Any party or Indian tribe that has intervened in the proceedings may apply to the superior court for inclusion in the record of any of the following items:

- (A) In the clerk's transcript: any written motion or notice of motion by any party, with supporting and opposing memoranda and
- attachments, and any written opinion of the court; and
- In the reporter's transcript: any oral proceedings.
- (2) (7) * * *
- (d) (f) * * *

Advisory Committee Comment

Subdivision (b). Subdivision (b)(1) provides that only the reporter's transcript of a hearing that resulted in the order being appealed must be included in the normal record. This provision is intended to achieve consistent record requirements in all appeals of cases under Welfare and Institutions Code section 300, 601, or 602 and to reduce the delays and expense caused by transcribing proceedings not necessary to the appeal.

Subdivision (b)(2)(A) recognizes that findings made in a jurisdictional hearing are not separately appealable and can be challenged only in an appeal from the ensuing dispositional order. The rule therefore specifically provides that a reporter's transcript of jurisdictional proceedings must be included in the normal record on appeal from a dispositional order.

Subdivision (b)(2)(B) specifies that the oral proceedings on any motion by the appellant that was denied in whole or in part must be included in the normal record on appeal from a disposition order. Rulings on such motions usually have some impact on either the jurisdictional findings or the subsequent disposition order. Routine inclusion of these proceedings in the record will promote expeditious resolution of appeals of cases under Welfare and Institutions Code section 300, 601, or 602.

REVISERS' NOTES The proposed change to subdivision (c) would clarify that only an Indian tribe that has intervened in the proceedings can apply to the court to add materials to the record on appeal. Rule 8.406. 8.408. * * * **REVISERS' NOTES** There is no proposed change to this rule other than giving it a new rule number. Rule 8.408. 8.409. Preparing, and sending, augmenting, and correcting the record (a) Application Except as provided in $\frac{(b)}{(b)}$ 8.416(c)(1), this rule does not apply to cases under rule 8.416. (b) - (d) * * *(e) Augmenting and correcting the record in the reviewing court (1) Rule 8.340(a) (b) governs augmentation of the record without court order. (2) On request of a party or on its own motion, the reviewing court may order the record augmented or corrected as provided in rule 8.155(a) and (c). **Advisory Committee Comment Subdivision** (a). Subdivision (a) calls litigants' attention to the fact that a different rule (rule 8.416) governs sending, augmenting, and correcting the record in appeals from judgments or orders terminating parental rights and in dependency appeals in certain counties. Rule 8.408(b) governs preparing and certifying the record in those appeals. (See rule 8.416(a)(2) ["In all respects not provided for in this rule, rules 8.400 8.412 apply."] 8.416(c)(1) ["The record must be

prepared and certified as provided in rule 8.409(b)."].)

REVISERS' NOTES

1 2

1. To mirror the structure of the rules on appeals in civil and criminal cases, the topic of augmenting and correcting the record would be covered in a separate rule from the topic of preparing and sending the record (see proposed new rule 8.410, below).

2. Subdivision (a) and the accompanying advisory committee comment have been amended to make it clearer that only the requirements concerning preparing and certifying the record in this rule apply in appeals governed by rule 8.416.

Rule 8.410. Augmenting and correcting the record in the reviewing court

(a) Omissions

If, after the record is certified, the superior court clerk or the reporter learns that the record omits a document or transcript that any rule or order requires to be included, without the need for a motion or court order, the clerk must promptly copy and certify the document or the reporter must promptly prepare and certify the transcript and the clerk must promptly send the document or transcript—as an augmentation of the record—to all those who are listed under 8.409(d).

(b) Augmentation or correction by the reviewing court

(1) On motion of a party or on its own motion, the reviewing court may order the record augmented or corrected as provided in rule 8.155(a) and (c).

(2) If, after the record is certified, the trial court amends or recalls the judgment or makes any other order in the case, the trial court clerk must notify each entity and person to whom the record is sent under rule 8.409(d).

REVISERS' NOTES

1. To mirror the structure of the rules on appeals in civil and criminal cases, the topic of augmenting and correcting the record would be

covered in this separate rule, rather than being part of rule 8.409, which covers preparing and sending the record.

2. This rule is based on current rule 8.408(e).

3. In recognition of the fact that there may be many subsequent orders in juvenile cases that are not relevant to the judgment or order being appealed, this proposal would eliminate the cross-reference to rule 8.340(a), which calls for automatic augmentation of the record whenever the trial court amends or recalls the judgment or makes any other order in the case. Instead, a new provision would be added to subdivision (b) providing for notice to the parties of such action by the trial court. The parties can use this information to determine whether to request that the record be augmented.

4. To make it clearer when trial court clerks and reporters must automatically correct a record, this proposal would replace the cross-reference to rule 8.340(b) that is currently in 8.408(e)(1) with the content of rule 8.340(b).

5. The reference to correcting or augmenting the record "on request" of a party in current rule 8.408(e)(2) has been replaced with "on motion" of a party. Rule 8.155, which is referenced as establishing the procedures for such corrections and augmentations, calls for parties to file motions in these circumstances. Rule 8.340, which governs augmentation and correction in felony appeals, similarly calls for parties to file motions in these circumstances.

Rule 8.411. Abandoning the appeal

(a) How to abandon

An appellant may abandon the appeal at any time by filing an abandonment of the appeal. The abandonment must be authorized by the appellant and signed by either the appellant or the appellant's attorney of record. In a Welfare and Institutions Code section 300 proceeding in which the child is the appellant, the abandonment must be authorized by the child, or if the child is not capable of giving authorization, by the child's CAPTA guardian ad litem.

1	<u>(b)</u>	Wł	nere to file; effect of filing
2			
3		<u>(1)</u>	If the record has not been filed in the reviewing court, the appellant
4			must file the abandonment in the superior court. The filing effects a
5			dismissal of the appeal and restores the superior court's jurisdiction.
6			
7		<u>(2)</u>	If the record has been filed in the reviewing court, the appellant must
8			file the abandonment in that court. The reviewing court may dismiss
9			the appeal and direct immediate issuance of the remittitur.
10			
11	<u>(c)</u>	Cler	k's duties
12			
13		<u>(1)</u>	If the abandonment is filed in the superior court, the clerk must
14			immediately mail a notification of the abandonment to:
15			
16			(A) Every other party;
17			
18			(B) The reviewing court; and
19			
20			(C) The reporter if the appeal is abandoned before the reporter has
21			filed the transcript.
22			
23		<u>(2)</u>	If the abandonment is filed in the reviewing court and the reviewing
24			court orders the appeal dismissed, the clerk must immediately mail a
25			notification of the order of dismissal to every party.
26			
27			Advisory Committee Comment
28			
29		_	ne Court has held that appellate counsel for an appealing minor has the power to move
30 31			dependency appeal based on counsel's assessment of the child's best interests, but ion to dismiss requires the authorization of the child or, if the child is incapable of
32			orization, the authorization the child's CAPTA guardian ad litem (In re Josiah Z.
33	_	-	al.4th 664).
34			
35	REV	/ISEF	RS' NOTES
36			
37	1.	Thi	is is a proposed new rule on abandonment of appeals.
38			• •
39	2.	The	e language of this rule is modeled on rule 8.316 regarding
40		aba	andonment of felony appeals.
41			

1 2 3 4		a.	The second sentence in subdivision (a) articulates the requirement for authorization from the child or the child's guardian ad litem for the dismissal of juvenile dependency appeals by a child.
5 6		b.	Subdivision (b) is exactly the same as 8.316.
7 8 9 10 11 12		C.	Subdivision (c) differs from 8.316 in that it is organized into subsections based on whether the abandonment was filed in the trial court or reviewing court. This organization seems preferable because the notice requirements differ depending on where the abandonment was filed.
14 15 16	3.		advisory committee comment referring to <i>In re Josiah Z</i> . has en included.
l7 l8	Rule	e 8.41	2. Briefs by parties and amici curiae
19			
20	(a)	Con	tents, form, and length
21 22 23		<u>(1)</u>	Rules 8.200 governs the briefs that may be filed by parties and amici curiae.
24 25 26 27		<u>(2)</u>	Except as provided in (3), rule 8.204 governs the form and contents of briefs. Rule 8.216 also applies in appeals in which a party is both appellant and respondent.
28 29 30		<u>(3)</u>	Rule 8.360(a)—(b) governs the contents, form, and length of briefs.
31 32	(b)	Tim	e to file
33 34 35		(1)	Except in <u>eases appeals governed</u> by rule 8.416(e), the appellant must serve and file the appellant's opening brief within 40 days after the record is filed in the reviewing court.
36 37 38 39		(2)	The respondent must serve and file the respondent's brief within 30 days after the appellant's opening brief is filed.
10 11		(3)	The appellant must serve and file any reply brief within 20 days after the respondent's brief is filed.

- (4) In dependency cases in which the child is not an appellant but has appellate counsel, the child must serve and file any brief within 10 days after the respondent's brief is filed.

Rule 8.220 applies if a party fails to timely file an appellant's opening brief or a respondent's brief, but the period specified in the notice required by that rule must be 30 days.

(c) Extensions of time

The superior court may not order any extensions of time to file briefs. Except in <u>cases appeals</u> governed by rule 8.416(f), the reviewing court may order extensions of time for good cause.

(d) Failure to file a brief

(1) Except in dependency appeals in Orange, Imperial, and San Diego Counties, and in appeals from the termination of parental rights appeals governed by rule 8.416, if a party fails to timely file an appellant's opening brief or a respondent's brief, the reviewing court clerk must promptly notify the party's counsel, or if not represented, the party, by mail that the brief must be filed within 30 days after the notice is mailed, and that failure to comply may result in one of the following sanctions:

(A) - (B) * * *

(2) - (3) * * *

(e) * * *

REVISERS' NOTES

 1. Subdivision (a) would be amended to clarify that rule 8.200 governs what briefs can be filed, including amicus briefs, and rule 8.204 governs the form and content of briefs. Rule 8.360(a), which is currently cross-referenced in subdivision (a), in turn, cross-references rules 8.200 and 8.204. Subdivision (a) would also be

1					include a cross-reference to rule 8.216, which
2 3			ldress oss-ar		e sequence and contents of briefs when there is a
4		010	ام محدد	spou.	•
5	2.				changes have been made to use uniform language in
6					ons indicating that rule 8.416, rather than this rule,
7 8		ар	plies.		
8 9					
10	Rul	բ Ջ 41	16 Ar	neal	s from all terminations of parental rights; dependency
11			_	_	perior courts of in Orange, Imperial, and San Diego
12					other superior courts by local rule
13					
14	(a)	App	olicatio	on	
15					
16		(1)	This	rule g	governs:
17					
18			(A)		eals from judgments or appealable orders of all superior
19					ts terminating parental rights under Welfare and Institutions
20					e section 366.26 or freeing a child from parental custody and
21 22				cont	rol under Family Code section 7800 et seq.; and
23			(B)	Δnn	eals from judgments or appealable orders of the Superior
24			(D)		rts of Orange, Imperial, and San Diego Counties in all
25					nile dependency cases- of:
26				J	
27				<u>(i)</u>	The Superior Courts of Orange, Imperial, and San Diego
28					Counties; and
29					
30				<u>(ii)</u>	Other superior courts when the superior court and the
31					District Court of Appeal with jurisdiction to hear appeals
32					from that superior court have agreed and have adopted local
33					rules providing that this rule will govern appeals from that
34 35					superior court.
36		(2)	In al	1 recn	ects not provided for in this rule, rules 8.400–8.403–8.412
37		(4)	apply		0.412
38			rr	<i>,</i> -	
39					

(b) Cover of record 1 2 3 In appeals under (a)(1)(A), the cover of the record must prominently 4 display the title "Appeal From [Judgment or Order] Terminating 5 Parental Rights Under [Welfare and Institutions Code Section 366.26 6 or Family Code Section 7800 et seq.]," whichever is appropriate. 7 8 (2) In appeals from judgments or appealable orders of the Superior Courts 9 of Orange, Imperial, and San Diego Counties under (a)(1)(B), the cover of the record must prominently display the title "Appeal From 10 [Judgment or Order] Under [Welfare and Institutions Code Section 300 11 12 et seq. or Family Code Section 7800 et seq.]," whichever is 13 appropriate. 14 15 (c) Preparing, certifying, and sending the record 16 17 The record must be prepared and certified as provided in rule 8.409(b). (1) 18 19 (1)(2) When the clerk's and reporter's transcripts are certified as correct, 20 the clerk must immediately send: 21 22 (A) The original transcripts to the reviewing court by the most 23 expeditious method, noting the sending date on each original; and 24 25 (B) One copy of each transcript to the attorneys of record for the appellant, the respondent, and the minor, and to the district 26 appellate project, by any method as fast as United States Postal 27 28 Service express mail. 29 30 (2)(3) If appellate counsel has not yet been retained or appointed when the transcripts are certified as correct, the clerk must send that counsel's 31 32 copies of the transcripts to the district appellate project. 33 34 (**d**) Augmenting or correcting the record in the reviewing court 35 36 (1) Except as provided in (2) and (3), rule 8.155 8.410 governs any 37 augmentation or correction of the record. 38 39 (2) An appellant must serve and file any request motion for augmentation 40 or correction within 15 days after receiving the record. A respondent

1 2 3			must serve and file any such request motion within 15 days after the appellant's opening brief is filed.				
4 5		(3)	The clerk and the reporter must prepare any supplemental transcripts within 20 days, giving them the highest priority.				
6 7 8		(4)	The clerk must certify and send any supplemental transcripts as required by (c).				
9 10	(e)	Tir	me to file appellant's opening brief <u>s</u>				
11	(6)	111	ne to me appenant's opening prici <u>s</u>				
12 13 14 15		(1)	To permit determination of the appeal within 250 days after the notice of appeal is filed, the appellant must serve and file the appellant's opening brief within 30 days after the record is filed in the reviewing court.				
16 17		<u>(2)</u>	Rule 8.412(b) governs the time for filing other briefs.				
18		<u>(2)</u>	Kuic 8.412(b) governs the time for fining other oriers.				
19 20	(f) *	* *					
21 22	(g)	Fail	ure to file a brief				
23 24 25 26		Rule 8.412(d) applies if a party fails to timely file an appellant's opening brief or a respondent's brief, but the period specified in the notice required by that rule must be 15 days.					
27	(h) *	* * *					
28	DE\	/ICEI	DS' NOTES				
29 30	KE	/ISEI	RS' NOTES				
31 32 33 34 35 36	1.	foll cas the su	abdivision (a) would be amended to expand the courts that may low these expedited appeal procedures in juvenile dependency ses to include other superior courts when the superior court and e District Court of Appeal with jurisdiction to hear appeals from that perior court have agreed and have adopted local rules providing at this rule will govern appeals from that superior court.				
38 39 40	2.	WO COI	indicated above, subdivision (c) of this rule and rule 8.409 above buld be amended to make it clearer that the requirements neerning preparing and certifying the record in rule 8.409 apply in peals governed by rule 8.416.				

1 2	3.	Subdivision (d) would be amended to reflect the changes relating to
3	ა.	Subdivision (d) would be amended to reflect the changes relating to augmentation and correction of the record in proposed rule 8.410
4		above. This includes amending subdivision (d) so that it references
5		rule 8.410 rather than rule 8.155.
6	4	
7 8	4.	Subdivision (e) would be amended to provide that the times for filing all briefs other than the appellant's opening brief are set by rule
9		8.412.
10		
11		
12		Article 2. <u>3.</u> Writs
13 14	Duk	e 8.450. Notice of intent to file writ petition to review order setting hearing
15	Kuic	under Welfare and Institutions Code section 366.26
16		
17	(a)	Application
18		
19		Rules 8.450–8.452 and 5.600 govern writ petitions to review orders setting a
20 21		hearing under Welfare and Institutions Code section 366.26. Except as provided in rule 8.452, rules 8.485–8.493 do not apply to petitions governed
22		by these rules.
23		
24	(b)	Purpose
25		Dulas 0 450 0 452 and internal data and a size the manifest in a second
26 27		Rules 8.450–8.452 are intended to encourage and assist the reviewing courts to determine on their merits all writ petitions filed under these rules within
28		the 120-day period for holding a hearing under Welfare and Institutions
29		Code section 366.26.
30		
31	(c)	Who may file
32 33		The notitioner's trial counsel or in the absence of trial counsel the party is
34		The petitioner's trial counsel, or, in the absence of trial counsel, the party, is responsible for filing any notice of intent and writ petition under rules 8.450–
35		8.452. Trial counsel is encouraged to seek assistance from or consult with
36		attorneys experienced in writ procedure.

1 (d) Extensions of time 2 3 The superior court may not extend any time period prescribed by rules 4 8.450–8.452. The reviewing court may extend any time period, but must 5 require an exceptional showing of good cause. 6 7 **Notice of intent** (e) 8 9 A party seeking writ review under rules 8.450–8.452 must file in the (1) 10 superior court a notice of intent to file a writ petition and a request for 11 the record. 12 13 (2) The notice must include all known dates of the hearing that resulted in 14 the order under review. 15 16 (3) The notice must be signed authorized by the party intending to file the 17 petition and must be signed by that party or, if filed on behalf of a 18 child, by the attorney of record for the child that party. The reviewing 19 court may waive this requirement for good cause on the basis of a 20 declaration by the attorney of record explaining why the party could 21 not sign the notice. 22 23 (4) - (5) * * *24 25 **(f)** Sending the notice of intent 26 27 When the notice of intent is filed, the superior court clerk must 28 immediately mail a copy of the notice to: 29 30 (A) Each counsel The attorney of record for each party; 31 32 (B) Each party, including the child, if the child is 10 years of age or 33 older; 34 35 (C) The mother; the father; and the any presumed and alleged 36 parents; the dependent child's present caregiver; 37 38 (D) any The child's legal guardian; and

1			(E) Any person who has been declared a currently awarded by the
2			juvenile court the status of the child's de facto parent and given
3			standing to participate in the juvenile court proceedings;
4			
5			(C)(F) The probation officer or social worker;
6			
7			(D)(G) Any Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) volunteer;
8			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
9			(E)(H) The grandparents of the child, if their address is known and if
10			the parents' whereabouts are unknown; and
11			,
12			(F)(I) If the court knows or has reason to know that an Indian child is
13			involved, the Indian custodian, if any, and tribe of the child or the
14			Bureau of Indian Affairs if the identify or location of the parent or
15			Indian custodian and the tribe cannot be determined as required
16			under Welfare and Institutions Code section 224.2.
17			
18		(2)	The clerk must promptly send a copy of the notice of intent and a proof
19		(-)	of service list to the reviewing court, by first-class mail or fax. If the
20			party was notified of the order setting the hearing only by mail, the
21			clerk must include the date that the notification was mailed.
22			
23	(g)	Prei	paring the record
24	(8)		
25		Whe	en the notice of intent is filed, the superior court clerk must:
26		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
27		(1)	Immediately notify the each court reporter by telephone and in writing
28		(-)	to prepare a reporter's transcript of the oral proceedings at each session
29			of the hearing that resulted in the order under review and deliver the
30			transcript to the clerk within 12 calendar days after the notice of intent
31			is filed; and
32			is integ, and
33		(2)	Within 20 days after the notice of intent is filed, prepare a clerk's
34		(-)	transcript that includes the notice of intent, proof of service, and all
35			items listed in rule 8.404(a).
36			10110 11010 III 1010 0. 10 1(u).
37	(h) -	- (i) *	* *
38	(11)	(1)	
39			

REVISERS' NOTES

1. In subdivision (a), the reference to rule 5.600 would be deleted because under this proposal, rule 5.600 would be deleted.

In subdivision (a), the last sentence would be modified to reflect the proposed amendments to rules 8.452 and 8.456, below, that refer to rule 8.490 to address finality of the decision.

3. Subdivision (e) paragraph (3) would be amended to eliminate the requirement that the party sign the notice of intent. This would be replaced with a requirement, similar to that proposed in rule 8.405(a), providing that the notice of intent must be authorized by the party. This change would allow the attorney of record to sign the notice of intent and is intended to eliminate concerns that a party may be precluded from seeking review simply because he or she was unavailable to sign the notice of intent and to make this rule more consistent with the general rule that attorneys may sign documents that will be filed on behalf of their clients if the clients have authorized the filing.

4. In subdivision (f), the child's present caregiver would be deleted from the list of those entitled to the notice of intent. The child's present caregiver is not a party, unless the caregiver has been granted de facto parent status by the juvenile court. Based on this, the committees concluded that the caregiver should not be entitled to a copy of the notice of intent. This is consistent with the rules on appeals, which do not provide that caregivers are entitled to receive notice that an appeal has been filed. Note also that the duplicative provision in rule 5.600 relating to who must be sent a copy of the notice of intent would be deleted. That rule contains a broader list of recipients than this rule. Deleting that rule would eliminate the current requirement that the notice of intent be sent to (1) siblings and their caregivers and attorneys; and (2) unknown parents.

5. Also in subdivision (f), to reflect that all persons found by the juvenile court to be de facto parents have the right to participate in the proceedings and that persons declared de facto parents can lose that status, the reference to "any person who has been declared a de facto parent and given standing to participate in the juvenile court proceedings" would be changed to "any person currently awarded by the juvenile court the status of the child's de facto parent."

1		
2	6.	To give additional guidance about statutory notice requirements in
3		cases involving Indian children, the current language of
4		8.450(f)(1)(F) would be modified. As amended, this provision would
5		indicate that, if the court knows or has reason to know that an Indian
6		child is involved, notice must be sent to the Indian custodian, if any,
7		and the child's tribe. It would also include a cross-reference to
8		Welfare and Institutions Code section 224.2, which sets out the
9		requirements for notice to Indian tribes in juvenile cases. This is
10		modeled in part on the language of current rule 8.452(d).
11		συν
12	7.	Subdivision (g) paragraph (1) would be amended to clarify that
13		notice must be given to each court reporter, as these trials often
14		take place over multiple days. This is also the language in current
15		rule 5.600(f)(1) and is consistent with 8.304(c), relating to felony
16		appeals.
17		of the series.
18		
19	Rule	e 8.452. Writ petition to review order setting hearing under Welfare and
20		Institutions Code section 366.26 and rule 5.600
21		institutions code section cooled and rate close
22	(a)	Petition
23	()	
24		(1) The petition must include:
25		
26		(A) The identities of the parties;
27		
28		(B) The date on which the superior court made the order setting the
29		hearing;
30		6,
31		(C) The date on which the hearing is scheduled to be held;
32		(•),
33		(D) A summary of the grounds of the petition; and
34		(2) 113 winning of the grounds of the potition, and
35		(E) The relief requested.
36		(=) 1.10 1.01.01 1.04.00000.
37		(2) The petition must be liberally construed.
38		(_) Ind partition make the modernity combination.
39		(3)(2) The petition must be accompanied by a memorandum.
40		(c),1=1 pention mast of accompanies of a memorandum
41	(b) 8	* * *

1				
2	(c)	Tim	e to f	ile Serving and filing the petition and response
3 4		(1)	The	petition must be served and filed within 10 days after the record is
5		(1)		in the reviewing court. The petitioner must serve the petition on:
6			(A)	
7			<u>(A)</u>	Each attorney of record;
8 9			(D)	Any unrepresented porty
10			<u>(B)</u>	Any unrepresented party:
11			<u>(C)</u>	The child's Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA)
12			<u>(C)</u>	volunteer;
13				
14			(D)	Any person currently awarded by the juvenile court the status of
15				the child's de facto parent; and
16				-
17			<u>(E)</u>	If the court knows or has reason to know that an Indian child is
18				involved, the Indian custodian, if any, and tribe of the child or the
19				Bureau of Indian Affairs as required under Welfare and
20				<u>Institutions Code section 224.2.</u>
21		(2)		
2223		(2)	•	response must be served on each of the people and entities listed
23 24			abov	<u>ve</u> and filed:
25			(A)	Within 10 days—or, if the petition was served by mail, within 15
26			(11)	days—after the petition is filed; or
27				days after the petition is fired, or
28			(B)	Within 10 days after a respondent receives a request from the
29			` /	reviewing court for a response, unless the court specifies a shorter
30				time.
31				
32	(d)	Sen	ding t	he writ
33				
34				must send the writ to all parties entitled to receive notice under
35				nd Institutions Code section 294, the child's Court Appointed
36		-		dvocate (CASA) volunteer, the child's present caregiver, and any
37				arent given standing to participate in the juvenile court
38 39		proc	eedin	gs.
39 40	(<u>a</u>)(<u>a</u>	<u>l)</u> * *	*	
41	(6) ((<u>.)</u>		

1 (f)(e) Augmenting or correcting the record in the reviewing court 2 3 (1) Except as provided in (2) and (3), rule 8.155 8.410 governs any 4 augmentation or correction of the record. 5 6 (2) The petitioner must serve and file any request for augmentation or 7 correction within 5 days—or, if the record exceeds 300 pages, within 7 8 days; or, if the record exceeds 600 pages, within 10 days—after 9 receiving the record. A respondent must serve and file any such request 10 within 5 days after the petition is filed or an order to show cause has 11 issued, whichever is later. 12 13 (3) A party must attach to its motion a copy, if available, of any document 14 or transcript that it wants added to the record. The pages of the 15 attachment must be consecutively numbered, beginning with the 16 number one. If the reviewing court grants the motion it may augment 17 the record with the copy. 18 19 If the party cannot attach a copy of the matter to be added, the party (4) 20 must identify it as required under rules 8.122 and 8.130. 21 22 (3)(5) An order augmenting or correcting the record may grant no more than 23 15 days for compliance. The clerk and the reporter must give the order 24 the highest priority. 25 26 (4)(6) The clerk must certify and send any supplemental transcripts as 27 required by rule 8.450(h). If the augmentation or correction is ordered, 28 the time to file any petition or response is extended by the number of 29 additional days granted to augment or correct the record. 30 31 $\frac{(g)(f)}{(g)}$ 32 (h)(g) * * *33 34 (<u>i)(h)</u> * * * 35 36 37 <u>(i)</u> Filing, modification, finality of decision, and remittitur 38

Rule 8.490 governs the filing, modification, finality of decisions, and

remittitur in writ proceedings under this rule.

39

1			Advisory Committee Comment						
2 3 4 5		Subdivision (e)(d). Subdivision (e)(d) tracks the second sentence of former rule 39.1B(<i>l</i>). (But see <i>Maribel M. v. Superior Court</i> (1998) 61 Cal.App.4th 1469, 1471–1476.)							
6 7 8			(1998) 61 Cal.App.4th 1469, 1471–1476.)						
9	REVI	SERS	' NOTES						
10									
11 12 13 14	1.	direct	graph (2) of subdivision (a) would be deleted because it is a tion to the appellate court and does not belong with the ivision on what the petition must include.						
15	2.	Subd	ivisions (c) and (d) would be consolidated, so the information						
16			nom the petition must be served, and when, is included in one						
17			ivision.						
18									
19 20 21	3.	unde	ith the list of those who are sent a copy of the notice of intent to r rule 8.450(f), the list of who is required to be served with a of the petition would be narrowed.						
22		оору	or the potition would be namewed.						
23		a.	Unlike for 8.450, if a party is represented, the petition would						
24 25			be sent only to the party's attorney; the party would not be sent a separate copy. This is the usual practice with respect to						
26 27			service of documents on represented parties (see rule 1.21(a): "Whenever a document is required to be served on a						
28 29			party, the service must be made on the party's attorney if the						
30			party is represented.")						
31		b.	As was proposed for 8.450, the petition would no longer be						
32		ε.	sent to the child's present caregiver.						
33			ocinio uno cima o precenti carregi.						
34		C.	In addition, if the current language in 8.452(d) requiring the						
35			petition be sent to "all parties entitled to receive notice under						
36			Welfare and Institutions Code section 294" is interpreted to						
37			mean that the petition must be sent to all persons (rather than						
38			just parties) entitled to receive notice under section 294, this						
39			proposal would eliminate service of the petition on any of the						
40			following individuals who are not parties: (1) parents, alleged						
41			parents, and unknown parents; (2) siblings, their caregivers or						
42			counsel; and (3) grandparents.						

Subdivision (f), relating to augmenting or correcting the record,
 would be modified to include a cross-reference to proposed new rule
 8.410, relating to augmentation and correction of the record in
 appeals. It would also be modified to include provisions requiring
 parties requesting augmentation to attach to their augmentation
 motion a copy of the materials to be included in the record. This
 provision is modeled on rule 8.155(a), relating to augmentation

motions in civil appeals.

- 5. A new subdivision (i), relating to filing, modification, and finality of decisions and remittitur in these proceedings, would be added to address an omission created with the renumbering of the rules. This provision would cross-reference to rule 8.490. Current rule 8.490(a) and (b) addresses filing, finality, and modification of decisions in proceedings relating to proceedings for writs of mandate, certiorari, and prohibition, and 8.490(c) addresses remittitur.
- Rule 8.454. Notice of intent to file writ petition under Welfare and Institutions Code section 366.28 to review order designating specific placement of a dependent child after termination of parental rights

(a) Application

Rules 8.454–8.456 govern writ petitions to review placement orders following termination of parental rights entered on or after January 1, 2005. "Posttermination placement order" as used in this rule and rule 8.456 refers to orders following termination of parental rights. Except as provided in rule 8.452, rules 8.485–8.493 do not apply to petitions governed by these rules.

(b) * * *

(c) Who may file

The petitioner's trial counsel, or, in the absence of trial counsel, the party, is responsible for filing <u>in the superior court</u> any notice of intent and writ petition under rules 8.454–8.456. Trial counsel is encouraged to seek assistance from, or consult with, attorneys experienced in writ procedure.

(d) * * *

1							
2	(e)	Noti	ice of intent				
3 4 5 6		(1)	A party seeking writ review under rules 8.454–8.456 must file <u>in the superior court</u> a notice of intent to file a writ petition and a request for the record.				
7							
8		(2) *	* *				
9		(2)					
10		(3)	The notice must be signed authorized by the party intending to file the				
11 12			petition <u>and signed by the party</u> or, <u>if filed on behalf of the child</u> , by the attorney of record for the <u>petitioner</u> . <u>child</u> . The reviewing court may				
13			waive this requirement for good cause on the basis of a declaration by				
14			the attorney of record explaining why the party could not sign the				
15			notice.				
16							
17		(4) –	(5) * * *				
18							
19	(f) *	* * *					
20							
21	(g)	Send	ling the notice of intent				
22		(1)					
23		(1)	When the notice of intent is filed, the superior court clerk must				
24 25			immediately mail a copy of the notice to:				
25 26			(A) Each counsel The attorney of record for each party;				
27			(11) Each counsel the attorney of record tor each party,				
28			(B) Each relevant party; , including the child, if the child is 10 years				
29			of age or older, the child's present caregiver,				
30							
31			(C) any The child's legal guardian;,and				
32							
33			(D) Any person who has been declared a currently awarded by the				
34			juvenile court the status of the child's de facto parent and given				
35			standing to participate in the juvenile court proceedings;				
36			(C)(E) The probation officer or social workers				
37 38			(C)(E) The probation officer or social worker;				
39			(D)(F) The child's Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA)				
40			volunteer; and				
41			· oranicor, una				

1 (E)(G) If the court knows or has reason to know that an The tribe of an 2 Indian child and is involved, the Indian custodian, if any, and 3 tribe of the child or the Bureau of Indian Affairs as required under 4 Welfare and Institutions Code section 224.2. 5 6 (2) The clerk must promptly send a copy of the notice and a proof of 7 service list to the reviewing court, by first-class mail or fax. If the party 8 was notified of the posttermination placement order only by mail, the 9 clerk must include the date that the notification was mailed. 10 11 (h) Preparing the record 12 13 When the notice of intent is filed, the superior court clerk must: 14 15 Immediately notify the each court reporter by telephone and in writing 16 to prepare a reporter's transcript of the oral proceedings at each session 17 of the hearing that resulted in the order under review and to deliver the 18 transcript to the clerk within 12 calendar days after the notice of intent 19 is filed: and 20 (2) * * *21 22 (i) - (j) * * *23 24 25 **REVISERS' NOTES** 26 27 The same changes proposed to rule 8.450 are proposed for this rule. See 28 revisers' notes following rule 8.450. 29 30 Note that the list of individuals who are required to be sent the notice of 31 intent under the current rule is different from the list in current rule 8.450. 32 The list in this rule does not currently include: (1) the mother, the father, or

presumed and alleged parents; or (2) the grandparents of the child.

33

1 2 3 4	Rule	to r	eview	rit petition under Welfare and Institutions Code section 366.28 order designating or denying specific placement of a nt child after termination of parental rights
5	(a)	Peti	tion	
6 7 8		(1)	The	petition must include:
9 10			(A)	The identities of the parties;
11 12 13			(B)	The date on which the superior court made the posttermination placement order;
14 15			(C)	A summary of the grounds of the petition; and
16 17			(D)	The relief requested.
18		(2)	The	petition must be liberally construed.
19 20 21		(3) <u>(2</u>	<u>2)</u> T	he petition must be accompanied by a memorandum.
22 23	(b) *	***		
24 25	(c)	Tiı	ne to	file Serving and filing the petition and response
26 27 28 29		(1)	filed	petition must be served and filed within 10 days after the record is in the reviewing court. The petitioner must give notice to all es entitled to receive notice under rule 8.454. serve the petition on:
30 31			<u>(A)</u>	Each attorney of record;
32 33			<u>(B)</u>	Any unrepresented party;
34 35 36			<u>(C)</u>	The child's Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) volunteer;
37 38			<u>(D)</u>	Any person currently awarded by the juvenile court the status of the child's de facto parent; and
39 40 41			<u>(E)</u>	If the court knows or has reason to know that an Indian child is involved, the Indian custodian, if any, and tribe of the child or the

1 2		Bureau of Indian Affairs as required under Welfare and Institutions Code section 224.2.					
3							
4	(2)	Any response must be served on each of the people and entities listed					
5	, ,	in (1) and filed:					
6							
7		(A) Within 10 days—or, if the petition was served by mail, within 15					
8		days—after the petition is filed; or					
9							
10		(B) Within 10 days after a respondent receives a request from the					
11		reviewing court for a response, unless the court specifies a shorter					
12		time.					
13							
14	(d) Sen	ling the writ					
15	(u) ben						
16	Potit	ioner must send the writ to all parties entitled to receive notice under					
17		fare and Institutions Code section 294, any Court Appointed Special					
18		ocate (CASA) volunteer, the child's present caregiver, the child's					
19		pective adoptive parties, and any de facto parent given standing to					
20	•	cipate in the juvenile court proceedings.					
21	paru	erpate in the juvernie court proceedings.					
22	(a)(d) Or	dar to show course or alternative writ					
23	(c) (u) Or	der to show cause or alternative writ					
23 24	If th	a court intends to determine the natition on the marite it must issue an					
	If the court intends to determine the petition on the merits, it must issue an order to show cause or alternative writ.						
25	orue	to show cause of alternative writ.					
26	(f)(a) A						
27	(1) (e) Auş	gmenting or correcting the record in the reviewing court					
28	(1)	Event as analysis of in (2) and (2) mile 9 155 assume assumentation an					
29	(1)	Except as provided in (2) and (3), rule 8.155 governs augmentation or					
30		correction of the record.					
31	(0)						
32	(2)	The petitioner must serve and file any request for augmentation or					
33		correction within 5 days—or, if the record exceeds 300 pages, within 7					
34		days; or, if the record exceeds 600 pages, within 10 days—after					
35		receiving the record. A respondent must serve and file any such request					
36		within 5 days after the petition is filed or an order to show cause has					
37		issued, whichever is later.					
38							
39	<u>(3)</u>	A party must attach to its motion a copy, if available, of any document					
40		or transcript that it wants added to the record. The pages of the					
41		attachment must be consecutively numbered, beginning with the					

number one. If the reviewing court grants the motion, it may augment the record with the copy. (4) If the party cannot attach a copy of the matter to be added, the party must identify it as required under rules 8.122 and 8.130. (3)(5) An order augmenting or correcting the record may grant no more than 15 days for compliance. The clerk and the reporter must give the order the highest priority. (4)(6) The clerk must certify and send any supplemental transcripts as required by rule 8.454(i). If the augmentation or correction is ordered, the time to file any petition or response is extended by the number of additional days granted to augment or correct the record. (g)(f) *** (h)(g) * * *(i)(h) (1) - (4) * * *(5) Rule 8.490 governs the filing, modification, finality of decisions, and remittitur in writ proceedings under this rule. (j)(i)*****REVISERS' NOTES**

The same changes proposed to rule 8.452 are proposed for this rule. See revisers' notes following rule 8.452.

Note that this rule contains two different provisions relating to who is to be served with a copy of the petition. The second sentence in subdivision (c) currently provides that "The petitioner must give notice to all parties entitled to receive notice under rule 8.454." Subdivision (d) currently provides that: "Petitioner must send the writ to all parties entitled to receive notice under Welfare and Institutions Code section 294, any Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) volunteer, the child's present caregiver, the child's prospective adoptive parties, and any de facto parent given standing to participate in the juvenile court proceedings." Both of these current provisions require broader service than this proposal.

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State Bar number, and address):	FOR COURT USE ONLY
<u> </u>	
TELEPHONE NO.: FAX NO. (Optional):	
E-MAIL ADDRESS (Optional): ATTORNEY FOR (Name):	
	Draft 1
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF	
STREET ADDRESS:	04/03/09 xyz
MAILING ADDRESS:	Not approved by the
CITY AND ZIP CODE:	Judicial Council
BRANCH NAME:	-
CHILD'S NAME:	
ORDERS UNDER WELFARE AND INSTITUTIONS CODE	CASE NUMBER:
SECTIONS 366.26, 727.3, 727.31	
Childle name.	
Child's name: Date of birth: Age:	
	Mother Father
Parent's name (if known):	Mother Father
1. a. Hearing date: Time: Dept.:	Room:
b. Judicial officer:	
c. Parties and attorneys present:	
2. The court has read and considered the assessment prepared under Welfare and In	stitutions Code section 366.21(i) or
366.22(b) and the report and recommendation of the	
social worker probation officer and other evidence.	
3. The court has considered the wishes of the child, consistent with the child's age, ar	nd all findings and orders of the court are
made in the best interest of the child.	id all lilidings and orders of the court are
made in the best interest of the offid.	
THE COURT FINDS AND ORDERS	
4. a. Notice has been given as required by law.	
b. This case involves an Indian child and the court finds that notice has been given	to the parents. Indian custodian. Indian
child's tribe, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) in accordance with Welfare ar	
original certified mail receipts, return cards, copies of all notices, and any respon	
T 1311 40 131 131 131 131 131 131 131 131 131 13	
5. The child is 10 years or older and is not present; the court finds that the child was present	properly notified of the right to be
present.	and the se
6 The court takes judicial notice of all prior findings, orders, and judgments in this pro	oceeaing.
7. The court previously made a finding denying or terminating reunification services u sections 361.5, 366.21, 366.22, 727.2, or 727.3, for	nder Welfare and Institutions Code
Parent (name):	Mother Father
Parent (name):	Mother Father
— Taron (namo).	radioi

CHILD'S NAME:	CASE NUMBER:
_	
8. a. There is clear and convincing evidence that it is likely the child will be adopted	d.
b. This case involves an Indian child and the court finds by evidence beyond a rone or more qualified expert witnesses, that continued custody of the child by result in serious emotional or physical damage to the child. (If item 8a or 8b is or 12 is applicable. If item 8a or 8b is not checked, go to item 14 or 15.) The find preadoptive home or with a person or family prepared to adopt the child child is unlikely to be adopted.	reasonable doubt, including the testimony of the parent or Indian custodian is likely to s checked, go to item 9 unless item 10, 11, fact that the child is not placed in a
9. The parental rights of	
 a. Parent (name): b. Parent (name): c. Alleged fathers (names): d. Unknown mother All unknown fathers are terminated, adoption is the child's permanent plan, and the child is Social Services or a local licensed adoption agency for adoptive placer e. The adoption is likely to be finalized by (date): (If item 9 is checked, go to items 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20.) 	
10. The child is living with a relative who is unable or unwilling to adopt the child beca an unwillingness to accept legal or financial responsibility for the child, but who is with a stable and permanent environment through legal guardianship. Removal o relative would be detrimental to the emotional well-being of the child. (If item 10 is	willing and capable of providing the child from the custody of his or her
11. Termination of parental rights would be detrimental to the child for the following re reasons below and go to item 14 or 15):	easons (If item 11 is checked, check
 a. The parents or guardians have maintained regular visitation and contact from continuing the relationship. b. The child is 12 years or older and objects to termination of parental rights. c. The child is placed in a residential treatment facility, adoption is unlikely parental rights will not prevent a permanent family placement if the parental rights. 	nts. y or undesirable, and continuation of
residential care is no longer needed. d. The child is living with a foster parent or Indian custodian who is unable exceptional circumstances that do not include an unwillingness to acce child, but who is willing and capable of providing the child with a stable the child from the physical custody of the foster parent or Indian custod well-being of the child. This clause does not apply to any child who is e	pt legal or financial responsibility for the and permanent environment. Removal of lian would be detrimental to the emotional
(1) under the age of 6; or(2) a member of a sibling group with at least one child under the age of placed together.	of 6 and the siblings are or should be
e There would be substantial interference with the child's sibling relations	
 f The child is an Indian child and there is a compelling reason for determ not be in the best interest of the child, including, but not limited to: (1) Termination of parental rights would substantially interfere with the community or the child's tribal membership rights. 	
(2) The child's tribe has identified guardianship or another permanent	plan for the child.
12. Termination of parental rights would not be detrimental to the child, but no adoption and the child is difficult to place because the child (if item 12 is checked, check research).	•
 a is a member of a sibling group that should stay together. b has a diagnosed medical, physical, or mental disability. c is 7 years or older. 	

CHILD'S NAME:	CASE NUMBER:
13. a. Termination of parental rights is not ordered at this time. Adoption is the perma be made to locate an appropriate adoptive family. A report to the court is due to date of this order): (If item 13a is checked, provide for visitation in items 13b and 13c as appropriate.)	by (date, not to exceed 180 days from the
b. Visitation between the child and Parent (name): Parent (name): Legal guardian (name): Other (name): is scheduled as follows (specify):	Mother Father Mother Father
c. Visitation between the child and (names): is detrimental to the child's physical or emotional well-being and is terminated. 14. The child's permanent plan is legal guardianship. (Name): is appointed legal guardian of the child, and Letters of Guardianship will issue. (If litems 14a and 14b as appropriate, and go to item 14c or 14d.) a. Visitation between the child and Parent (name): Parent (name): Cher (name): is scheduled as follows (specify):	
The juvenile court retains jurisdiction of the guardianship under Welfare and Institute 15. a. The child's permanent plan is an identified placement with (name of placement) with a specific goal of (specify): (1) returning home (2) adoption (5) a less restrictive foster care	nination of the dependency or wardship is ecked, go to items 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20.) stitutions Code section 366.4. t): a fit and willing relative e setting ntification of a caring adult to serve

CHILD'S NAME: —	CASE NUMBER:
b. Visitation between the child and Parent (name): Parent (name): Legal guardian (name): Other (name): is scheduled as follows (specify):	Mother Father Mother Father
c. Visitation between child and <i>(names):</i> is detrimental to the child's physical or emotional well-being and is terminated.	
16. The child's placement is necessary.	
17. The child's placement is appropriate.	
The agency has complied with the case plan by making reasonable efforts, inclu to finalize the permanent plan. If this case involves an Indian child, the court find efforts to provide remedial and rehabilitative programs designed to prevent the b these efforts have been proven unsuccessful.	s that the agency has made active
19. The services set forth in the case plan include those needed to assist the child a transition from foster care to independent living. (This finding is required only for	-
	ecked, go to items 21 and 22 if applicable,
21. All prior orders not in conflict with this order will remain in full force and effect.	
22. Other (specify):	
23. Next hearing date: Time: Dept.: a. Continued hearing under section 366.26 for receipt of report on attempts	Room: ots to locate an adoptive family
b. Six-month postpermanency review	
24. The Parent (name): Parent (name): Child Other (name): have been advised of their appeal rights (under Cal. Rules of Court, rule 5.590).	Mother Father Mother Father
Date:	JUDICIAL OFFICER

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State Bar number, and address):	FOR COURT USE ONLY
TELEPHONE NO.: FAX NO. (Optional):	
E-MAIL ADDRESS (Optional): ATTORNEY FOR (Name):	TD C/ A
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF	Draft 4
STREET ADDRESS:	04/09/09 xyz
MAILING ADDRESS:	Not approved by the
CITY AND ZIP CODE:	Judicial Council
BRANCH NAME:	
CASE NAME:	
PROOF OF SERVICE—JUVENILE	CASE NUMBER:
Learned a server of the	
I served a copy of the entities by personally delivering a copy to the person served, OR by delivering a	(name of document) on the following persons or
residence or business of the person served and thereafter mailing a copy by first-cl	
the copy was delivered, OR by placing a copy in a sealed envelope and depositing t	
postage prepaid or at my place of business for same-day collection and mailing w	
business practices with which I am readily familiar:	
1. Social worker Probation officer Attorney	
	and address:
a. Name and address.	ind dddress.
b. Date of service:	service:
c. Method of service:	
2. Mother Lagal guardian Attorney	
a. Name and address:	and address:
b. Date of service: b. Date of	
c. Method of service:	or service:
3. Mother Father Legal guardian Attorney	
	and address:
b. Date of service:	service:
c. Method of service:	of service:
4. Mother Father Legal guardian Attorney	
a. Name and address:	nd address:
b. Date of service: b. Date of	
c. Method of service:	of service:

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

(SIGNATURE)

(SIGNATURE OF

ATTORNEY)

APPELLANT

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

3. Items 4 through 6 on the reverse are ____ completed ____ not completed.

Other appealable orders relating to wardship (specify):

Dates of hearing (specify):

Other (specify):

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State Bar number, and address):	FOR COURT USE ONLY
<u> </u>	
TELEPHONE NO.: FAX NO. (Optional):	
E-MAIL ADDRESS (Optional):	Draft 4
ATTORNEY FOR (Name):	03/24/09 xyz
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF	Not approved by the
STREET ADDRESS:	Judicial Council
MAILING ADDRESS:	Judiciai Coulicii
CITY AND ZIP CODE:	
BRANCH NAME:	_
CASE NAME:	
NOTICE OF INTENT TO FILE WRIT PETITION AND REQUEST FOR RECORD TO REVIEW ORDER SETTING A HEARING UNDER WELFARE AND INSTITUTIONS CODE Section 366.26 (California Rules of Court, Rule 8.450)	CASE NUMBER:
NOTICE	
The juvenile court has decided it will make a permanent plan for this child that	
termination of your parental rights and adoption of the child. If you want an a	
juvenile court's decision, you must first tell the juvenile court by filing a Notic form as your Notice of Intent. In most cases, you have only 7 days from the c	
of Intent. Please see page 2 for your specific deadline for filing this form.	ourt's decision to file a Notice
or machine round door page 2 not your opening and not mining and round	
1. Petitioner's name:	
2. Petitioner's address:	
3. Petitioner's phone number:	
4. Petitioner is	
a parent <i>(name):</i> b quardian	
a supply supply and a supply s	
d. Land Child e. other (state relationship to child or interest in the case):	
,	
5. Child's name: Child's date of birth:	
6. a. On (date): the juvenile court made an order setting	a hearing under Welfare and Institutions Code
section 366.26. Petitioner intends to file a writ petition to challenge the findings an	_
requests that the clerk assemble the record.	a cracio made a, me count en mat adio and
b. List all known dates of the hearing that resulted in the order:	
and an initial in cause of the hearing that recalled in the crue.	
7. The hearing under Welfare and Institutions Code section 366.26 is set for (date, if known	wn):
D .	
Date:	
(TYPE OR PRINT NAME) (SIGNATURE C	PETITIONER ATTORNEY)
The Notice of Intent to File Writ Petition must be signed by the person intending	to file the writ petition or by the
attorney of record.	

Page 1 of 2

PLEASE READ THE BACK OF THIS FORM FOR IMPORTANT INFORMATION AND DEADLINES

APPELLATE CASE TITLE:	APPELLATE CASE NUMBER:

WHAT WILL HAPPEN AT THE HEARING TO MAKE A PERMANENT PLAN?

- The court may order the termination of parental rights and adoption of the child.
- The court may order a legal guardianship for the child.
- The court may order a permanent plan of placement of the child with a fit and willing relative.
- The court may order a permanent plan of placement of the child in a foster home.

The above options are listed in the normal order of preference, because the main goal is to give the child a stable and permanent living situation.

SEE WELF. & INST. CODE, § 366.26 FOR MORE INFORMATION

HOW DO I CHALLENGE THE COURT'S DECISION TO SET A HEARING TO MAKE A PERMANENT PLAN?

- File this Notice of Intent to File Writ Petition and Request for Record in the juvenile court within the time specified below in the next box. This will let the court know you intend to file a writ petition, and the court will prepare the record.
- You will be notified after the record is filed in the Court of Appeal, and you will get copies of the record. You have 10 days after the record is filed in the Court of Appeal to file and serve your writ petition.
- You may use the optional Judicial Council form JV-825 to complete your writ petition, or, if you have an attorney, your attorney can write the writ petition for you.
- After you file a writ petition in the Court of Appeal, you must send copies of the petition to all of the parties in the case, to the child's CASA volunteer, to the child's present caregiver, and to any de fac • to parent who has standing to participate in the juvenile court proceedings. With your writ petition, you must file a Proof of Service confirming you have sent a copy of the petition to these people.

SEE WELF. & INST. CODE, § 366.26(I); CAL. RULES OF COURT, RULES 8.450-8.452

WHEN DO I HAVE TO FILE MY NOTICE OF INTENT TO FILE WRIT PETITION AND REQUEST FOR RECORD?

- If you were present when the court set the hearing to make a permanent plan, you must file the Notice of Intent within 7 days from the date the court set the hearing.
- If you were not present in court but were given notice by mail of the court's decision to set a hearing to make a permanent plan and you live in California, you must file the Notice of Intent within 12 days from the date the clerk mailed the notification.
- If you were not present in court but were given notice by mail of the court's decision to set a hearing to make a permanent plan and you live in a state other than California, you must file the Notice of Intent within 17 days from the date the clerk mailed the notification.
- If you were not present in court but were given notice by mail of the court's decision to set a hearing to make a permanent plan and you live outside the United States, you must file the Notice of Intent within 27 days from the date the clerk mailed the notification.
- If you are a party in a custodial institution you must give the Notice of Intent to custodial officials for mailing within the time specified in this box.

SEE CAL. RULES OF COURT, RULES 8.450, 5.540(c)

• If the order setting the hearing was made by a referee not acting as a temporary judge, you have an additional 10 days to file the Notice of Intent.

SEE WELF. & INST. CODE, §§ 248-252; CAL. RULES OF COURT, RULE 5.538 and rule 5.540

SIGNATURE ON NOTICE OF INTENT

- · Must be signed by the person who intends to file the writ petition, or
- · By the attorney of record

Draft 2 04/03/09 xyz Not approved by the Judicial Council

TO BE FILED IN THE COURT OF APPEAL Court of Appeal Case Number (court will provide). COURT OF APPEAL, _____ APPELLATE DISTRICT, DIVISION ___ (FILE STAMP) In re the Matter of: (Name and date of birth of subject child or children) Petitioners ٧. Superior Court No. Superior Court of California, County of Superior Court No. Respondent Related Appeal Pending Appellate Court No. Real Party in Interest NOTICE OF ACTION (California Rules of Court, Rules 8.452) BY THE COURT: The following order to Show Cause or Alternative Writ is issued: Response must be filed under rule 8.452 of the California Rules of Court, within 10 days after receiving this notice. within _____ days after receiving this notice (must be less than 10 days.) 2. Oral argument will not be granted unless requested by party. Hearing in trial court pursuant to Welfare and Institutions Code section 366.26 is stayed. Other (specify): Date: (Signature)

Item SPR09-10 Response Form

11tie: [Dependency and Delinquency Cases (adopt Cal. Rules of Court rules 5.585, 8.401, 8.403, 8.404, 8.405, 8.406, 8.410, and 8.411; amend rules 5.595, 8.400, 8.412, 8.416, 8.450, 8.452, 8.454, and 8.456; amend and renumber rules 5.585, 8.404, and 8.408 as rules 5.590, 8.407, and 5.409, respectively; renumber rule 8.406 as rule 8.408; repeal rules 5.590 and 5.600; and revise form JV-820) Agree with proposed changes
[Agree with proposed changes if modified
[Do not agree with proposed changes
Commo	ents:
-	
Name:	Title:
Organi	ization:
- [Commenting on behalf of an organization
Addres	
City, S	tate, Zip:
Comme are <i>not</i> the prop	ents may be submitted online, written on this form, or prepared in a letter format. If you commenting directly on this form, please include the information requested above and posal number for identification purposes. Please submit your comments online or email, fax comments. You are welcome to email your comments as an attachment.
Intern	et: http://www.courtinfo.ca.gov/invitationstocomment/
Email: Mail:	invitations@jud.ca.gov Ms. Camilla Kieliger Judicial Council, 455 Golden Gate Avenue

DEADLINE FOR COMMENT: 5:00 p.m., Wednesday, June 17, 2009

San Francisco, CA 94102

(415) 865-7664, Attn: Camilla Kieliger

Fax: