

PROPOSED CHANGES TO SAN JOAQUIN COURT LOCAL RULES –  
EFFECTIVE 1/1/2025

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**Rule 2- Criminal**

2-105. PRE-TRIAL CONFERENCE

A. Preparation of Attorneys

~~In felony and misdemeanor cases, the attorneys who attend the pre-trial conference should be thoroughly familiar with the case and authorized to make an offer for early resolution of the case. It is preferable that the attorneys assigned to the case attend the pre-trial conference. The assigned attorneys should review all existing investigative reports, preliminary hearing testimony, and rap sheets prior to the pre-trial conference.~~

In felony and misdemeanor cases, the attorneys appearing at the conference shall be familiar with the case including but not limited to investigative reports, preliminary hearing testimony, possible defenses and rap sheets of key witnesses and the defendant.

B. Felony Cases- Pretrial Statement

In felony cases the People shall file with the court, and serve on opposing counsel, a pretrial statement two (2) court days prior to the scheduled pretrial conference. The pretrial statement shall include a brief statement of the case, the maximum exposure the defendant faces, and the pretrial offer.

**Rule 4 – Probate**

4-106. EX PARTE APPLICATIONS (Eff. 01/01/20)

A. Ex Parte Applications shall include any petition, application, request or motion. This rule shall apply, as applicable, to Civil Mental Health.

B. Ex parte applications in Probate and Civil Mental Health are non-appearance matters and are decided on written submissions unless the court, in its discretion, sets a hearing for a later date. Specific procedures for an ex parte application can be found on the court's website and must be followed.

C. “Notice of Ex Parte Request” Local Form SJPR/MH-008 shall be filed and served with any ex parte application, unless otherwise stated.

~~A.D.~~ The following ex parte applications are exempt from the notice requirements of this chapter, as well as from Paragraph C above:

1. Ex parte application for Withdrawal of Funds from Blocked Account;
2. Ex parte application for Appointment of Guardian Ad Litem;
3. ~~Ex parte application to Increase Bond (Local Form) (only when increasing bond, not for a blocked account or to decrease bond);~~
4. ~~3.~~ Ex parte application to Petition for Final Discharge and Order;-

~~B.~~ ~~Exceptions contained in CRC 3.1207.~~

G.E. The Probate Court will not entertain any ex parte ~~petition~~, application ~~or motion~~ that does not comply with California Rules of Court 3.1200 through 3.1206, and is not accompanied by a declaration that makes "an affirmative factual showing... containing competent testimony based on personal knowledge of irreparable harm, immediate danger, or any other statutory basis for granting relief ex parte." California Rule of Court 3.1202(c).

~~D.~~ ~~If an ex parte petition for appointment of any conservator or a guardian is reviewed and given a date, the court will require five (5) days' notice has been given (Probate Code sections 2250(e) and 2250.2 through 2250.6), unless the petitioner has shown both irreparable harm or immediate danger, and "good cause" for waiving the notice requirements.~~

E.F. Except as provided in this rule and ~~in~~ Rule 3.1204 of the California Rules of Court, no application for an order shall be made ex parte unless the applicant shows by written declaration under oath either that a reasonable effort has been made to give notice to the adverse party or attorney, that notice would be inappropriate or impractical or would result in irreparable injury, or that the order would not result in a significant direct burden or inconvenience to the adverse party. Mandatory ~~f~~Local Form SJPR-006 “DECLARATION RE NOTICE OF EX PARTE APPLICATION”—must be used and if needed form SJPR-006A “ATTACHMENT TO DECLARATION RE: NOTICE OF EX-PARTE APPLICATION.”

~~F. Counsel requesting the waiver or shortening of any notice time periods prescribed by the Probate Code must submit a declaration to the Court citing the specific notice provision at issue, setting forth facts relating to the efforts to give such notice, or facts supporting the conclusion that it was impossible to give such notice; and explaining the "good cause" for waiving or shortening the time. Mandatory form SJPR-\*\*\*\* "Declaration Re: Notice of Ex-Parte Application" must be used.~~

~~G. A party seeking an ex parte order must submit the application and all supporting papers and fees to the Clerk for filing no later than 24 hours prior to the hearing.~~

H.G. An ex parte order will not be granted unless accompanied by a verified ex parte application ~~petition~~ (or a sworn declaration where applicable) containing facts and law to justify granting the requested relief.

~~I. Ex parte petitions filed in decedent's estates for the sale of stock or personal property must allege whether the property is specifically bequeathed. If bequeathed, the consent of the specific legatee to the sale must accompany the petition.~~

J.H. The Clerk may reject Ex Parte Applications that do not comply with the subsections above. (Eff. 01/01/20; Rev. 01/01/23 and 01/01/25)

4-107. LINEAL CHART / HEIR INFORMATION / PROOF OF DEATH (Eff. 07/01/21)

- A. Where any petition calls for the relationship of the heirs or devisees, including but not limited to a Petition for Probate, Petition to Determine Succession to Real Property, An Affidavit re Real Property of Small Value or a petition under Probate Code section 850, a chart of lineal descent must be included. If any beneficiary named in the Will, Trust or other document has predeceased or post-deceased the testator, the fact must be stated. The information shall be provided using local form Lineal Chart A (SJPR-203), Lineal Chart B (SJPR-204) and/or Lineal Chart C (SJPR-205).
- B. Where any petition calls for family members, or heirs and his or her address to be listed, the individual's name shall be listed, the individual's relationship to the decedent, settlor, conservatee and/or ward, and where an address would be listed "Deceased" shall be listed if the individual is deceased. In addition, proof of death is required. Proof of death can be established by, but is not limited to, a death certificate, an obituary, or a declaration. (Eff. 01/01/20; Rev. 07/01/22; Rev. 01/01/2023; Rev. 07/01/23, Rev. 1/1/2025)

~~C. Whenever family members, or heirs are listed as “Deceased”, proof of death is required. Proof of death can be established by, but is not limited to, a death certificate, an obituary, or a declaration. (Eff. 01/01/20; Rev. 07/01/22; Rev. 01/01/2023; Rev. 07/01/23)~~

4-108. ORDERS – CONTENTS, ATTACHMENTS & SIGNATURE PAGE (Eff. 01/01/14)

A. All orders and judgments in probate matters must be completed so that their general effect may be determined without reference to the petition on which they are based. All matters actually passed on by the court, including the relief granted, the names of persons and description of property (and if real property involved, the legal description and/or APN thereof), amounts of money affected, the terms of trusts, and the provisions of leases or other agreements, must be set forth with the same particularity which is required in judgments in civil matters.

B. Riders and exhibits should not be attached to an order or decree; except that an exhibit setting forth legal descriptions, a statement of trust terms, and the like may be attached if specifically incorporated in the body of the order or decree.

C. The Judge’s signature shall appear at the end of the last attachment with an appropriate indication of that fact on the last page of the body of the order or decree.

The Judge’s signature should not appear on a page that doesn’t contain any other text. (Rev. 1/1/2025)

~~C.D.~~ Proposed Orders or Judgments should be presented to the Clerk’s Office with the filing of the petition, motion, application or request. (Eff. 01/01/14; Rev. 1/1/2024)

4-109. WHEN COPY OF PETITION MUST BE INCLUDED WITH NOTICE OF HEARING

A. In the following cases a copy of the petition, as well as a copy of the Notice of Hearing, must be served on all interested parties:

1. Where the petition contains the accounting of a trustee, personal representative, conservator or guardian, or
2. Where a fiduciary or attorney is requesting extraordinary fees or commissions.

B. A courtesy copy of any the petition containing which includes an accounting shall be submitted to the Probate Clerk ~~for the probate examiner~~ at the time the original is filed or within 5 court days of filing, if

electronically filed, marked in red in the upper left-hand corner  
“Examiner’s Copy.” (Eff. 01/01/20; Rev. 07/01/22; Rev. 01/01/2023 and  
01/01/25)

4-117. REMOTE APPEARANCES (Eff. 01/01/22)

- A. This Local Rule is adopted pursuant to Civil Code of Procedure section 367.75 and California Rule of Court, rule 3.672. Notice requirements are set forth in rule 3.672 and below.
- B. For all General hearings, Law and Motion hearings, Ex Parte hearings, and Orders to Show Cause, parties may appear remotely with no notice to the other parties or to the Court. However, when noticing any hearing, motion, application, or request in the probate department, a copy of the local form Notice of Instructions and Requirements for Remote Appearance and Requirements-(SJPR-001) must be attached to the Notice of Hearing or served separately and a proof of service completed. The court’s preference is the Notice of Instructions and Requirements for Remote Appearance and Requirements is attached to the Notice of Hearing, rather than filed separately, whenever possible.
- C. For all General hearings, Law and Motion hearings, Ex Parte hearings, and Orders to Show Cause, the Court has a Zoom video platform.
- a. The Zoom video platform link and login information, as well as the rules and requirements are listed on the Court’s website as well as in local form SJPR-001.
  - b. Any recording, reproduction, or re-broadcasting of a court proceeding held remotely, including screenshots or other visual or audio copying of a hearing, is prohibited.
  - c. Nothing in this rule limits the discretion of the judicial officer to require parties to appear in person for General hearings, Law and Motion hearings, Ex Parte hearings, and Orders to Show Cause.
- D. For Evidentiary Hearings, Settlement Conferences, Bench or Court Trials, and Jury Trials, parties must appear in person, unless the party or attorney requests and receives express written authorization to appear remotely by the judicial officer.
1. A party may request to appear remotely by filing and serving a Notice of Remote Appearance (Judicial Council Form RA-010) and proposed Order Regarding Remote Appearance (Judicial Council Form RA-020) with the Court no later than ten (10) court days before the Evidentiary Hearing, Settlement Conference, Bench or Court Trial, or Jury Trial.
  - 4-2. Attached to the Notice of Remote Appearance (Judicial Council Form RA-010) must be a declaration why remote appearance is being requested.
  - 2-3. In response to a notice of remote appearance, any party may file and serve an Opposition to Remote Proceedings Form RA-015 no later than five (5) court days before the hearing in question.

- ~~3.4.~~ \_\_\_\_\_ A party must deliver a courtesy copy of any written Notice or Opposition under (1) or (~~23~~) listed directly above to Department 11A.
5. If approved, a Zoom video platform will be provided for the parties to appear. The Court will provide the video access meeting link, or require a party to provide notice of the video access meeting link.
- ~~4.6.~~ \_\_\_\_\_ It is the responsibility of the party who requested the remote appearance to make sure the person(s) appearing remotely is familiar with the Zoom video platform and the rules and requirements of appearing remotely.
- E. Even when a remote appearance is allowed or authorized and commences, the judicial officer may terminate a remote appearance and continue the matter so that an in-person appearance can occur if technology or audibility issues interfere with the judicial officer's ability to make a determination required by the hearing, the in-person appearance is necessary to assist in the determination of the

specific hearing, the court reporter's ability to make an accurate record is in question, counsel's ability to provide effective representation is in question, an interpreter's ability to provide language access is in question, or for any other reason which constitutes good cause under the circumstances. (Eff. 01/01/22; Rev. 07/01/22; Rev. 07/01/23 and 01/01/25)

#### 4-121. LODGING OF REQUIRED DOCUMENTS

- A. All original documents submitted by fiduciaries in support of their Inventory and Appraisals or accounts as required by Local Rules 4-122 or Probate Code 2620(c), including financial account statements, original closing escrow statements, and original residential care facility or long-term care facility bills must be lodged separately from the Inventory and Appraisal or accounting as a confidential document complying with California Rules of Court, Rule 2.100 et seq.
- B. The caption page for the document must be the mandated local form SJPR-~~007~~ "Financial Document(s) Cover Sheet," and must include a statement regarding the total number of pages (including the cover sheet) submitted and a declaration by the fiduciary under penalty of perjury stating the documents attached are the originals. If original documents cannot be obtained and copies are lodged in lieu of the originals, a Declaration setting forth the reason why the originals are not available shall be lodged with the copies.
- C. To facilitate scanning, the documents must be loosely bound and not stapled.
- D. To facilitate return of the original document(s), the fiduciary must submit, at the time of filing, a self-addressed stamped envelope for mailing the document(s) or an attorney service pick-up slip.
- E. Documents scanned by the Court shall constitute the Court's permanent record of such documents. After the documents are scanned, the Clerk is directed to return the documents to the fiduciary. The Court will retain the documents in electronic form only. The fiduciary must retain the originals at least until the

order approving the final account is final. (Eff. 01/01/24)

4-215. REQUIRED ALLEGATIONS IN REQUIREMENTS FOR A PETITION FOR FINAL DISTRIBUTION (Eff. 01/01/14)

Mandatory local form SJPR-208 "REPORT OF PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE; PETITION FOR FINAL DISTRIBUTION AND FOR PAYMENT OF STATUTORY COMPENSATION AND EXTRAORDINARY COMPENSATION" shall be used for any petition to approve an account and/or report of a personal representative and any request for preliminary and/or final distribution. In addition to other items required by law, a petition for final distribution shall contain the following:

- A. Facts specifically showing the entitlement of each heir to the portion of the estate to be distributed to that heir, including any information concerning predeceased children.
- B. If there is insufficient cash available to pay the statutory commissions, attorney fees, court costs, and any other items requested to be ordered by the Court to be paid, the Petition must include a statement setting forth the source of the funds for such payment.
- C. A schedule showing the pro-ration of fees and costs, if applicable.
- ~~D. — The Federal Estate Tax has been paid, or, the Federal Estate Tax has not been paid because the estate is too small to require payment of tax, or, the Federal Estate Tax has been deferred by agreement with the taxing agencies. If deferred, whether a lien has been imposed, and pertinent information about the lien.~~

When proration is required by Probate Code Section 20111, the accompanying account should include a schedule indicating the method by which the proration has been computed.

- ~~E. — One of the following allegations concerning creditor's claims:
  - ~~1. — A notice to creditors was given, in the form prescribed by the Probate Code, to all known and reasonably ascertained creditors of the estate; or~~
  - ~~2. — Notice to creditors was not required because of the provisions of Probate Code Section 9054; or~~
  - ~~3. — No notice to creditors was given because there were no known or ascertainable creditors.~~~~
- ~~F. — A Proposed Distribution Schedule setting forth in detail the specific items and/or property being distributed to each heir/distribute including approximate dollar values if distributing cash.~~



G. A statement of the community or separate property status of all assets to be distributed.

H. ~~If the personal representative or the attorney for the personal representative is seeking reimbursement for costs in excess of \$1,500.00, an itemization of those costs must be set forth.~~

I.D. When applicable, the following allegations should also be included in the petition for final distribution:

1. Distribution to Minor(s)

When distribution is to be made to a minor a guardian of the estate is ordinarily required and a current certified copy of the letters of guardianship should be attached to the petition. When distribution is proposed to be made under Probate Code sections 3400 through 3402 or under section 3410, the Petition for Distribution must meet the requirements of the statute.

A decree ordering distribution to minor shall provide that the property be distributed to the fiduciary or other person approved by the court on behalf of the distributee and identify under what authority. The fiduciary or other person shall sign the distributee's receipt and identify under what authority the fiduciary or other person acts.

2. Distribution to a Conserved Person

A decree ordering distribution to a conservatee shall provide that the property be distributed to the conservator of the estate. The conservator of the estate shall sign the distributee's receipt identified as the conservator of the estate for the distributee.

3. Distribution to Trust(s)

- a. If distribution is to be made to a trust already in existence, an acknowledged statement by the trustee accepting the property under the terms of the trust must be filed with the petition for distribution. Lacking this, a declination to act must be filed, in which case it should be accompanied by a petition by the personal representative for the appointment of a substitute trustee.
- b. If distribution is to be made to a testamentary trust set up by the decedent's Will, the terms of the trust and the powers of the trustee must be set out in full in the decree of distribution, and not merely incorporated by reference.



When appropriate, the language of the Will should be paraphrased in the decree to eliminate references to “my” and to substitute “the decedent’s”.

4. Distribution to Assignee(s)

If distribution is to be made pursuant to an assignment of interest, the assignment must be filed and the details of the consideration, if any, set forth in the petition. The assignment must be acknowledged before a notary public.

5. Distribution Pursuant to Agreement

If the distribution is sought other than as provided by the Will or by the laws of intestate succession, that fact should be alleged, and a written agreement must be filed signed by all distributees and acknowledged before a notary public.

NOTE: If a distributee is a minor or conservatee, the agreement must be signed by that party’s appointed legal representative. Court approval of a fiduciary’s agreement must be provided with the distribution petition or a petition for approval or the agreement may be noticed for hearing together with the petition for distribution.

E. Mandatory Local Form SJPR-208A “ORDER ON REPORT OF PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE; PETITION FOR FINAL DISTRIBUTION AND FOR PAYMENT OF STATUTORY COMPENSATION AND EXTRAORDINARY COMPENSATION” shall be used with any petition for final distribution.

(Eff. 01/01/14; Rev. 07/01/22, [07/01/24](#) and [01/01/24](#))

4-217. WAIVER OF ACCOUNT (Eff. 01/01/24)

For any waiver of account presented under Probate Code 10954, the person waiving the account shall complete and sign the mandatory local form SJPR-[207](#) “Waiver of Accounting.” (Eff. 01/01/24)

4-503. TEMPORARY CONSERVATORSHIP BEFORE NOTICED HEARING (Eff. 01/01/20)

A petition for appointment of temporary conservator, made ex parte in advance of the regularly noticed hearing, must ~~be delivered to the court investigator at least five calendar days in advance of the ex parte hearing follow~~ Local Rule 4-

.106 and any procedures posted on the Court's website. (Eff. 01/01/20; Rev 01/01/25)

4-504. CONSERVATORSHIP REVIEW (Eff. 07/01/2021)

- A. At least 30 days before a review hearing, or by the Due Date ordered by the Court, the conservator of the person only shall complete and return the local form Conservatee Status Report-Person Only (SJPR-301.)
- B. The conservator of the person and estate or estate only shall complete and return the Conservatee Status Report-Person & Estate (local form SJPR-302.)
- C. This rule shall apply to conservatorship cases only and not to guardianship cases.

[Eff. 07/01/2021; Rev. 07/01/22; Rev. 01/01/2023 and 01/01/25; Former 4-504 Repealed 01/01/20]

4-509. All Rules under Part One General Procedure Guide and Part Five – Conservatorships shall apply to Mental Health cases regarding an estate. "RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE" (Eff. 01/01/25) (Former 4-509 Repealed 01/01/24)

4-803. SETTLEMENTS CREATING A TRUST (Eff. 01/01/20)

Where the settlement includes establishment of a special needs trust, or other trust:

- A. In all cases where a petition to approve the compromise of a claim of a minor or person with disability filed under Probate Code section 3600 et seq. proposes to have the settlement funds distributable to the minor or person with disability administered under a special needs trust or other trust, as provided in Probate Code section 3602, 3604 or 3611, the petition to establish the special needs trust or other trust must be filed under a separate case number, for approval concurrently or before the Minors Compromise. No payment or transmittal of the proceeds of the settlement agreement or judgment distributable to the minor or person with disability shall be made to the trustee until the special needs trust or other trust has been approved for establishment.

A.B. The order approving the settlement shall provide, as a condition of final approval of the settlement, that the trustee shall file an Acceptance of Trust and receipt of funds within 30 days of the order being filed. (Eff. 01/01/20; Rev. 07/01/22)

4-804. ATTACHMENT LIMITS (Eff. 07/01/21)

- a.A. The attachments to any Petition or Expedited Petition for compromise for a minor or incapacitated person shall not exceed 50 pages, without authorization from the court, or falling under Paragraph B below.
- b.B. If the Petition requests the settlement be distributed to a special needs trust, the attachments shall not exceed 100 pages, without authorization from the court.
- c.C. Attachments shall include any declaration and/or supplement either attached or filed separate to the Petition or Expedited Petition. Any petitions with attachments received in excess of the page limits set forth above, without authorization, shall be rejected.
- d.D. The Petitioner may apply to the court ex parte with notice of the application to the other parties for permission to submit additional pages. The ex parte application is not required to have a memorandum of points and authorities.
- E. The requested additional attachments shall not be attached to the ex parte application, any declaration or memorandum. Instead, the ex parte application shall list and describe the requested additional attachments separately, state the exact reasons why each additional attachment is relevant and necessary, and the number of pages in the additional attachment. Without this prior approval, the court will not consider any attachments exceeding the page limits set forth in Paragraph A or B above. [Eff. 07/01/2021; Rev. 07/01/22; Rev. 01/01/2023 Former 4-804 Repealed 01/01/20]

PART NINE—CIVIL MENTAL HEALTH, INCLUDING LANTERMAN-PETRIS-SHORT (LPS) CONSERVATORSHIPS, WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS SEEKING RELEASE FROM A MENTAL HEALTH FACILITY, AND R/ESE HEARINGS SEEKING AN ORDER FOR INVOLUNTARY MEDICATION

4-901. INTRODUCTION (Eff 01/01/25)

The Civil Mental Health Division operates in the Probate Department. All documents filed in connection with a Lanterman-Petris Short (“LPS”) Conservatorship, writ of habeas corpus to be released from a facility, or a R/ese hearing seeking an involuntary medication order shall be filed with the clerk of the court in the Probate Division. The local rules set forth in 4-101 through 4-804, however, do not apply unless otherwise specified.

4-902. USE OF FORMS (Eff 01/01/25)

The court requires that counsel and self-represented litigants use the latest version of the printed forms approved by the Judicial Council, especially if it is a "Mandatory Use Form". If a form cannot be used because it is not a "Mandatory Use Form" or otherwise does not comport with the relief requested, counsel must prepare their own forms or documents, which shall comply with California law.

#### 4-903: LANTERMAN-PETRIS-SHORT (LPS) CONSERVATORSHIPS (Eff 01/01/25)

- A. Unless the Court for good cause otherwise orders, not less than five (5) days before the appointment of a temporary LPS conservator, the Public Guardian shall personally serve notice of the proposed ex parte application and any other supporting documents seeking the appointment of a temporary LPS conservator on the Public Defender's Office. Proof of service must be on file with the Superior Court clerk's office before any request is reviewed by the Court.
- B. If the LPS conservatorship is terminated, the Public Conservator shall prepare the order terminating the conservatorship and file it with the court. If the matter involves a private conservator, the private conservator shall prepare the order terminating the conservatorship and file it with the court.
- C. Any proposed order submitted that grants a LPS conservatorship shall state the level of placement for the conservatee as ordered by the Court.
- D. Except where there is an order setting the date, the moving party may schedule a hearing in the Superior Court clerk's office in the Probate Division when the moving papers are filed (subject to mandatory time provisions of statutes and Rules of Court). Motions, petitions, and other requests for relief in LPS matters are heard Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 8:45a.m. or 9:00a.m. When submitting the moving papers for filing, please have at least three (3) dates (within the proper time provisions) for the clerk to check for availability. Proof of service must be on file with the Superior Court Clerk's office before the scheduled hearing.

#### 4-904. WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS AND RIESE PETITIONS (Eff 01/01/25)

- A. It is assumed that time is of the essence in each writ of habeas corpus and petition for a Riese hearing. The physician or treating facility shall deliver, electronically file, or fax the required documents to the court in order to calendar a hearing. The court will calendar all writs of habeas corpus and Riese hearings upon receipt and timely filing of the requisite documents.

B. Hearings on writs of habeas corpus will be conducted within two court days of the filing of the writ as follows: Petitions filed on Mondays and Tuesdays by 11:30a.m. will be heard on Wednesdays at 8:45a.m. or 9:00a.m.; Petitions filed on Wednesdays and Thursdays by 11:30a.m. will be heard on Fridays at 8:45a.m. or 9:00a.m; Petitions filed on Fridays by 11:30a.m. will be heard on Mondays at 8:45a.m. or 9:00a.m. Any hearing date that falls on a judicial holiday will be heard on the next court day.

Hearings on *Riese* petitions will, to the extent possible, follow the same schedule as set forth in 4-904 B.

Any writ of habeas corpus or *Riese* petition filed after 11:30a.m. on the days designated herein shall be treated as if they were filed on the next day and shall be calendared accordingly.

The *Riese* petition seeking an involuntary medication order must be filed with a proposed order.

C. The treating mental health facility shall notify family members or any other person designated by the patient, of the time and place of the hearing on the writ, unless the patient requests that this information not be provided as set forth in Welfare & Institutions Code Section 5276. The patient shall be advised by the facility that is treating the patient that he or she has the right to request that this information not be provided. The physician or treating facility shall notify the patient's attorney and the Court at the writ hearing that compliance with this provision has been met

#### 4-905. REQUESTS FOR INTERPRETERS (Eff 01/01/25)

The physician or treating facility shall notify the court of the need for an interpreter when one is needed at any hearing.

### **Juvenile Division**

#### 5-507. RECIPROCAL DISCOVERY (Eff. 07/01/06)

The reciprocal discovery rules set forth in Penal Code sections 1054, et. seq., shall apply to all juvenile delinquency cases in San Joaquin County. California Rule of Court 4420 5.546 shall ~~continue to apply to juvenile delinquency cases as well~~ also govern discovery in juvenile delinquency cases. (Eff. 07/01/06, Rev. 1/1/2025)