

**SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
COUNTY OF NEVADA**

Summary of Local Rules and Form Changes
Local Rules to be effective July 1, 2025

Global rule and form changes

- Replacing “personally appear” with “appear in person” throughout
- Use of Truckee Branch and Nevada City Branch throughout
- Forms signature – “Judicial Officer”, “Judge of the Superior Court”, or “Judicial Officer, Superior Court of Nevada County” variation will become “**Judicial Officer, Nevada County Superior Court**” throughout
- “In the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Nevada” -or- “Superior Court of the State of California, County of Nevada” variation will become “**Superior Court of the State of California, County of Nevada**” throughout

Proposed Local Form Changes

Local Forms	Local Form Changes
Local Forms ADCAPP, CL8, DUIREF, FINDEC, FL17, INT1, MHCREF, TR01, TR02	<i>These Local Forms are now mandatory instead of optional.</i>
Local Forms CIV3, CL12, FL8, FL16, JV1, JV2, JV3, JV4, JV6, CR188, TR3, TR4	<i>Removed from Local Forms list due to internal use only</i>
NEW	<i>Optional Local Forms CL14, CL15, CL16 Mandatory Local Form CL17</i>

Proposed Rules continued on next page.

Proposed Local Rule Changes in Numeric Order

Current Rule	Proposed Rule
<p>RULE 1.00 APPLICATION OF RULES FOR THE UNIFIED COURT</p> <p>The Local Rules of Court apply to the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Nevada. (Amended July 1, 2016.)</p>	<p>RULE 1.00 APPLICATION OF RULES FOR THE NEVADA COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT</p> <p>The Local Rules of Court apply to the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Nevada. (Amended July 1, 2025.)</p>
<p>RULE 1.04 DEFINITIONS OF WORDS USED IN THESE RULES</p> <p>A. The definitions set forth in the rules heretofore or hereafter adopted by the Judicial Council of the State of California for the Superior Courts shall apply with equal force, and for all purposes, to these “Local Rules”, unless the context or subject matter herein otherwise requires.</p> <p>B. The word “court” shall mean the unified Superior Court of the State of California, County of Nevada, and shall include and apply to all branches of the court and to any judge or commissioner who is a duly appointed or elected member of this court and to any judge or commissioner who shall have been assigned by the Chairperson of the Judicial Council of the State of California to serve, and is serving, as a judge of this court, including any retired judge who is so assigned and is serving, or to any judge sitting pro tempore by appointment of the judges of the Superior Court.</p> <p>C. As used anywhere in these Local Rules of Court, the term “remote appearance” shall mean an appearance by way of telephone, video, and/or web conference as determined appropriate by the court or judicial officer. (Amended July 1, 2024.)</p>	<p>RULE 1.04 DEFINITIONS OF WORDS USED IN THESE RULES</p> <p>A. The definitions set forth in the rules heretofore or hereafter adopted by the Judicial Council of the State of California for the Superior Courts shall apply with equal force and for all purposes to these “Local Rules”, unless the context or subject matter herein otherwise requires.</p> <p>B. The word “court” shall mean the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Nevada, and shall include and apply to all branches of the court and to any judge or commissioner who is a duly appointed or elected member of this court. “Court” shall also apply to any judge or commissioner who shall have been assigned by the Chairperson of the Judicial Council of the State of California to serve, and is serving, as a judge of this court, including any retired judge who is so assigned and is serving, or to any judge sitting pro tempore by appointment of the judges of the Superior Court or by stipulation of parties.</p> <p>C. As used anywhere in these Local Rules of Court, the term “remote appearance” shall mean an appearance by way of telephone and/or video conference as determined appropriate by the court. (Amended July 1, 2025.)</p>
<p>RULE 1.05 DESCRIPTION OF COURTS IN PLEADINGS</p> <p>The caption to be used for all pleadings in the unified courts shall state “Superior Court of the State of California, County of Nevada”. Signatures by a judge or commissioner of any order or judgment shall state “Judge/Commissioner of the Superior Court” or “Judicial Officer.” (Amended July 1, 2003.)</p>	<p>RULE 1.05 DESCRIPTION OF COURT IN PLEADINGS</p> <p>The caption to be used for all pleadings shall state “Superior Court of the State of California, County of Nevada”. Signatures by a judge or commissioner on any order or judgment shall state “Judicial Officer, Nevada County Superior Court.” (Amended July 1, 2025.)</p>

RULE 1.06 SUBMISSION OF PLEADINGS FOR FILING

A. Electronic filing (eFiling) is mandatory in the areas listed in Section 1 below. The submission of documents through electronic filing is permitted in all case types. Documents filed via electronic submission are subject to all of the conditions set forth in Code of Civil Procedure section 1010.6(b) and any requirements set forth in California Rules of Court, rule 2.250 et seq. (Trial Court Rules, Division 3, Chapter 2). The procedure for submitting documents electronically is as follows:

1. Use of eFiling is mandatory effective July 1, 2022. Pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 1010.6(d)(4) and California Rules of Court, rule 2.253(b)(1), self-represented parties are exempt from any mandatory electronic filing requirements, but are encouraged to electronically file documents. This Section may be waived on a case-by-case basis upon a judicial finding of good cause.
2. No direct electronic transmission (such as email or fax) to the court of any document for filing is allowed. Electronic filing of documents must be done through (1) an authorized Electronic Filing Service Provider, (2) via portal accounts or (3) via system integration. The court may expand the list of approved Electronic Filing Service Providers and/or the method of submission via electronic filing at any time by updating the information on the court's website.
3. Any document received electronically by the court between 12:00:00 a.m. and 11:59:59 p.m. on any court day must be deemed filed, if accepted, on that court day. Any document that is received electronically on a non-court day must be deemed filed, if accepted, on the next court day. This rule concerns only the method and effective date of filing. Any document that is electronically filed must still satisfy all other legal filing deadlines and requirements, including, but not limited to, case specific orders of the court and all applicable service of process requirements.
4. By filing a document electronically, the party or user agrees to accept electronic service [eService], from the court, at the electronic

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4. By filing a document electronically, the party or user agrees to accept electronic service [eService], from the court, at the electronic

Current Rule	Proposed Rule
<p>service address provided. A user may consent to accept electronic service [eService] from the court through their electronic filing service provider, or by filing a consent form. This agreement applies to all future correspondence or notices from the court to the party who is affirming consent to electronic service. Consent is granted by law for the particular case in which electronic filing was used.</p> <p>5. Each pleading submitted for filing must include, with the required contact information at the top of the first page, a current email address for the attorney or self-represented party on whose behalf the pleading is submitted. Each form submitted for filing must also include a current email address for the attorney or self-represented party on whose behalf the form is submitted, regardless of any “optional” reference that may be printed on the form. Failure to provide a current email address and statement of intent to appear remotely or in person may result in rejection of the pleading and/or continuance of the hearing.</p> <p>6. There may be a fee charged by the Electronic Filing Service Provider (EFSP) or Electronic Filing Manager (EFM). These fees are waived for government entities and any litigant who has received a fee waiver. There are no fees for filings in criminal cases. Please contact the specific providers directly for further information.</p> <p>7. Confidential or sealed records must be electronically served through encrypted methods to ensure that the documents are not improperly disclosed. Redaction of confidential and personal information is the sole responsibility of counsel and related parties. The Clerk will not review documents for compliance.</p> <p>...</p>	<p>service address provided. A user may consent to accept electronic service [eService] from the court through their electronic filing service provider, or by filing a consent form. This agreement applies to all future correspondence or notices from the court to the party who is affirming consent to electronic service. Consent is granted by law for the particular case in which electronic filing was used.</p> <p>5. Each pleading submitted for filing must include, with the required contact information at the top of the first page, a current email address for the attorney or self-represented party on whose behalf the pleading is submitted. Each form submitted for filing must also include a current email address for the attorney or self-represented party on whose behalf the form is submitted, regardless of any “optional” reference that may be printed on the form.</p> <p>6. There may be a fee charged by the Electronic Filing Service Provider (EFSP) or Electronic Filing Manager (EFM). These fees are waived for government entities and any litigant who has received a fee waiver. There are no fees for filings in criminal cases. Please contact the specific providers directly for further information.</p> <p>7. Confidential or sealed records must be electronically filed through encrypted methods to ensure that the documents are not improperly disclosed. Redaction of confidential and personal information is the sole responsibility of counsel and related parties. The clerk will not review documents for compliance.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(Amended July 1, 2025.)</p>

Current Rule	Proposed Rule
<p>RULE 1.09 COURT FILE RETRIEVAL AND RECORDS RESEARCH FEES</p> <p>A. The Judges of the Superior Court of California, County of Nevada have approved the imposition of fees for extraordinary retrieval of court files and court records research in accordance with California Rules of Court, rule 10.815 and Government Code sections 70627 and 70631, respectively. These fees are effective on June 1, 2010.</p> <p>B. <u>Court File Retrieval</u>: Attorneys, parties, proprietary records research vendors and members of the public may request up to six (6) court files per day for viewing. If available and not in use by the court, these files will be available for viewing the business day following the date of the request. To request more than six (6) court files located at the courthouse to be viewed at one time, a \$15.00 retrieval fee per every six (6) additional files requested will be due and payable at the time the request is made.</p> <p>C. <u>Court Records Research</u>: The fee for research requests shall be \$15.00 for each search of records or court files that take longer than ten (10) minutes. The fee is due and payable at the time of the request. If the requestor seeks information on more than one (1) record or court file at one (1) time, the court presumes that the search will take longer than ten (10) minutes and a \$15.00 fee will be charged for the first two (2) records and a \$5.00 fee will be charged for each additional record or court file.</p> <p>D. If submitting research requests by mail, requestors must enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope with proper postage and a check made out to Superior Court of Nevada County. Write in the amount previously provided by the court or on the memo line write “amount not to exceed \$35.00,” if the amount of the research is unknown. (Amended July 1, 2014.)</p>	<p>RULE 1.09 COURT FILE RECORDS RESEARCH FEES</p> <p>A. The Judges of the Superior Court of California, County of Nevada approved the imposition of fees for court records research in accordance with California Rules of Court, rule 10.815 and Government Code sections 70627 and 70631.</p> <p>B. Viewing Court Files: Attorneys, parties, proprietary records research vendors, and members of the public may access case information online or at the courthouse. Information on how to view specific files is available on the court’s website.</p> <p>C. Court Records Research: Pursuant to Government code section 70627, the court charges \$15.00 per research request requiring more than ten (10) minutes. The fee is due and payable at the time of the request.</p> <p>D. If submitting research requests by mail, requestors must enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope with proper postage, or an email address and a check made out to Superior Court of Nevada County. Write in the amount previously provided by the court or on the memo line write “amount not to exceed \$(dollar amount),” if the amount of the research is unknown. (Amended July 1, 2025.)</p>

Current Rule	Proposed Rule
<p>RULE 1.10 COURTROOM (INCLUDING REMOTE APPEARANCES) DRESS AND DECORUM POLICY</p> <p>Proper attire and decorum are necessary to preserve the dignity and integrity of the judicial process. The following rules apply to both in-person and remote appearances.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Attorneys and court personnel shall be dressed in business attire. Other individuals in the courtroom shall be dressed in either business or casual dress. Bare midriffs are not allowed. Shoes must be worn. Hats are not permitted (except when worn for religious purposes). Glasses with darkened lenses are not permitted (except when worn for medical reasons). The court may also prohibit, in a courtroom, the wearing or displaying of clothing, tattoos, or other items that could reasonably be considered to intimidate witnesses or others present, or to undermine the dignity and integrity of the judicial process. B. Persons who are not dressed in proper attire, as determined by the judicial officer, will be required to either remove or adjust the inappropriate clothing or to leave the courthouse/sign off of the remote appearance and return at the date and time specified by the court. C. No one may create any disturbance in the courtroom while court is in session. D. All persons (including counsel) in a courtroom/appearing remotely must turn off all cell phones and electronic devices and store them out of plain view. A party or counsel may request leave of court to utilize cell phones and electronic devices in the courtroom. E. Eating, smoking, gum chewing and tobacco are prohibited in any courtroom or while appearing remotely. A judge may allow water in a courtroom provided it is in a completely sealable container and only opened for use. F. Communication with incarcerated individuals is allowed only with the permission of the court. G. All persons participating remotely must be in a private, quiet location, without disruptions or distractions. Participants may not appear from a 	<p>RULE 1.10 COURTROOM (INCLUDING REMOTE APPEARANCES) DRESS AND DECORUM POLICY</p> <p>Proper attire and decorum are necessary to preserve the dignity and integrity of the judicial process. The following rules apply to both in-person and remote appearances.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Attorneys and court personnel shall be dressed in business attire. Other individuals in the courtroom shall be dressed in either business or casual dress. Bare midriffs are not allowed. Shoes must be worn. Hats are not permitted (except when worn for religious purposes). Glasses with darkened lenses are not permitted (except when worn for medical reasons). The court may also prohibit, in a courtroom, the wearing or displaying of clothing, tattoos, or other items that could reasonably be considered to intimidate witnesses or others present, or to undermine the dignity and integrity of the judicial process. B. Persons who are not dressed in proper attire, as determined by the judicial officer, will be required to either remove or adjust the inappropriate clothing or to leave the courthouse/sign off of the remote appearance and return at the date and time specified by the court. C. No one may create any disturbance in the courtroom while court is in session. D. All persons in a courtroom/appearing remotely must place all cell phones and electronic devices on silent mode. A party or counsel may request leave of court to utilize cell phones and electronic devices in the courtroom. E. Eating, smoking, gum chewing and tobacco are prohibited in any courtroom or while appearing remotely. A judge may allow water in a courtroom provided it is in a completely sealable container and only opened for use. F. Communication with incarcerated individuals is allowed only with the permission of the court. G. Parties and attorneys are expected to be ready and available for their case to be called when court commences.

Current Rule	Proposed Rule
<p>moving vehicle or from bed. Participants’ cameras must be positioned to ensure their face is fully visible. (Amended July 1, 2024.)</p>	<p>H. All persons participating remotely must be in a private, quiet location, without disruptions or distractions. Participants may not appear from a moving vehicle or from bed. Participants’ cameras must be positioned to ensure their face is fully visible.</p> <p>I. Persons who are not appearing in a proper location, as determined by the judicial officer, will be required to move to an appropriate location or sign off of the remote appearance and return at the date and time specified by the court.</p> <p>J. Recording or broadcasting of the court proceeding in any manner is prohibited.</p> <p>(Amended July 1, 2025.)</p>
<p>RULE 1.12 PHOTOGRAPHING, RECORDING, AND BROADCASTING IN COURT</p> <p>A. <u>Definitions</u>. This rule adopts the following definitions contained in California Rules of Court, rule 1.150(b), except as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The term “media coverage” means any photographing, recording or broadcasting in court by the media; 2. The term “court” means any courtroom or courthouse in the County where the court conducts business, including all entrances, exits, hallways, escalators, and elevators. To the extent any exist, it does not include offices in any courthouse occupied by independent agencies such as the Offices of the District Attorney and the Public Defender; 3. The term “designated media area” means any area so designated by the Presiding Judge. <p>B. <u>Court Order Required</u>. While in court, no one may engage in photographing, recording, or broadcasting, or activate any camera, microphone, recorder or broadcasting device, except:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In a courtroom where the judge has issued an order allowing media coverage under California Rules of Court, rule 1.150 and Local Rule 	<p>RULE 1.12 PHOTOGRAPHING, RECORDING AND BROADCASTING IN COURT</p> <p>A. <u>Definitions</u>. This rule adopts the following definitions contained in California Rules of Court, rule 1.150(b), except as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The term “media coverage” means any photographing, recording or broadcasting in court by the media; 2. The term “court” means any courtroom or courthouse in the County where the court conducts business, including all entrances, exits, hallways, escalators, and elevators. To the extent any exist, it does not include offices in any courthouse occupied by independent agencies such as the Offices of the District Attorney and the Public Defender; 3. The term “designated media area” means any area so designated by the Presiding Judge. <p>B. <u>Court Order Required</u>. While in court, no one may engage in photographing, recording, or broadcasting, or activate any camera, microphone, recorder or broadcasting device, except as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. During a proceeding where the judge has issued an order allowing media coverage under California Rules of Court, rule 1.150 and Local Rule

Current Rule	Proposed Rule
<p>1.12.D, or expressly granted permission, under California Rules of Court, rule 1.150(d) or otherwise, to photograph, record, and/or broadcast; or</p> <p>2. Outside the courtroom, if it is: (i) in a designated media area, or (ii) with prior written permission from the Presiding Judge. No one may activate any camera, microphone, - recording equipment, or - the image or sound-capturing feature of any computer, mobile telephone, watch or other similar equipment in a courtroom without express written permission from the appropriate judicial officer.</p> <p>C. <u>No Obstruction of Public Access.</u> Persons engaged in photographing, recording and broadcasting must not obstruct pedestrian traffic, create traffic congestion or otherwise impede access to court proceedings, offices, services or facilities.</p> <p>D. <u>Written Media Requests Required.</u> Persons requesting media coverage of any type, including pool cameras, must complete and submit for judicial approval Judicial Council form MC-500, specifying: (i) the time estimate for coverage; (ii) the proposed placement of cameras, microphones and other equipment; and (iii) whether the coverage will be disseminated live or recorded for future dissemination.</p> <p>E. <u>Submission of Media Requests.</u> Before filing Judicial Council Forms MC-500 and MC-510 in court or submitting them to any judge, persons requesting media coverage must deliver or electronically submit originals or copies to Clerk’s Office.</p> <p>F. <u>Responsibility for Compliance.</u> Media (as defined in California Rules of Court, rule 1.150(b)(2)), and any other person seeking to photograph, record or broadcast in court must be familiar with, and comply with this rule and the California Rules of Court, rule 1.150.</p> <p>G. <u>No Restriction on Judicial Discretion.</u> This rule in no way impairs or otherwise inhibits a judge’s discretion to regulate sound or image</p>	<p>1.12.D or expressly granted permission under California Rules of Court, rule 1.150(d) or otherwise to photograph, record, and/or broadcast; or</p> <p>2. Outside a courtroom, if it is: (i) in a designated media area, or (ii) with prior written permission from the Presiding Judge. No one may activate any camera, microphone, recording equipment, or the image or sound-capturing feature of any computer, mobile telephone, watch or other similar equipment without express written permission from the appropriate judicial officer.</p> <p>C. <u>No Obstruction of Public Access.</u> Persons engaged in photographing, recording and/or broadcasting must not obstruct pedestrian traffic, create traffic congestion or otherwise impede access to court proceedings, offices, services or facilities.</p> <p>D. <u>Written Media Requests Required.</u> Persons requesting media coverage of any type, including pool cameras, must file with the court Judicial Council Form MC-500 specifying: (i) the time estimate for coverage; (ii) the proposed placement of cameras, microphones and other equipment; and (iii) whether the coverage will be disseminated live or recorded for future dissemination. A proposed order utilizing Judicial Council Form MC-510 shall be lodged concurrently.</p> <p>E. <u>Submission of Media Requests.</u> Before filing Judicial Council Forms MC-500. Requests for media coverage must be filed with the clerk’s office in advance of a hearing in addition to any copy provided to the judicial officer in court.</p> <p>F. <u>Responsibility for Compliance.</u> Media (as defined in California Rules of Court, rule 1.150(b)(2)) and any other person seeking to photograph, record or broadcast in court must comply with this rule and California Rule of Court, rule 1.150.</p> <p>G. <u>No Restriction on Judicial Discretion.</u> This rule in no way impairs or otherwise inhibits a judge’s discretion to regulate sound or image capturing,</p>

Current Rule	Proposed Rule
<p>capturing, photographing, recording or broadcasting in their courtroom.</p> <p>H. <u>Court Reporter’s Use of Audio Software.</u> Except as may be ordered pursuant to the foregoing subdivisions, “media coverage” does not include the use of audio software as personal notes of a court reporter to assist in the preparation of verbatim records of court proceedings, providing recording capabilities are turned off and not used during any break or recess in the proceedings when stenographic notes are not being taken. Such personal notes are not an official record of the court, and may be used only by the court reporter, or by a substitute court reporter in the absence of the court reporter who reported the proceedings, to assist in accurately transcribing the verbatim record, and must not be retained after the verbatim record is transcribed.</p> <p>(Effective July 1, 2024.)</p>	<p>photographing, recording or broadcasting of court proceedings.</p> <p>H. <u>Court Reporter’s Use of Audio Software.</u> Except as may be ordered pursuant to the foregoing subdivisions, “media coverage” does not include the use of audio software as personal notes of a court reporter to assist in the preparation of verbatim records of court proceedings provided recording capabilities are turned off and not used during any break or recess in the proceedings when stenographic notes are not being taken. Such personal notes are not an official record of the court and may be used only by the court reporter, or by a substitute court reporter in the absence of the court reporter who reported the proceedings, to assist in accurately transcribing the verbatim record. Such personal notes must not be retained after the verbatim record is transcribed.</p> <p>(Amended July 1, 2025.)</p>
<p>1.13 NEW</p>	<p>1.13 CALIFORNIA GUIDELINES OF CIVILITY AND PROFESSIONALISM</p> <p>A. The Judges of the Superior Court expect counsel to be familiar with and follow the California Guidelines of Civility and Professionalism. A copy of the guidelines may be obtained online at the California Bar website.</p> <p>(Added July 1, 2025.)</p>

Continued on next page.

Current Rule	Proposed Rule
<p>RULE 2.00 UNIFICATION OF SUPERIOR AND MUNICIPAL COURTS</p> <p>Pursuant to a unification agreement dated September 22, 1995, the Nevada County Municipal and Superior Courts unified their operation, processing of cases, and administration to increase efficiency and reduce costs. With the passage of Proposition 220 on June 2, 1998, the judges of Nevada County unanimously voted on June 5, 1998 to unify Nevada County Municipal and Superior Courts into one court entitled Superior Court of the State of California, County of Nevada, effective July 1, 1998.</p> <p>(Amended July 1, 2003.)</p>	<p>RULE 2.00 (Repealed)</p> <p>(Repealed July 1, 2025.)</p>
<p>RULE 2.02 PRESIDING JUDGE; DUTIES THEREOF; ASSISTANT PRESIDING JUDGE</p> <p>A Presiding Judge shall be elected by majority vote of the judges to serve a term of two (2) years, unless the majority of judges vote to change the term of future Presiding Judge assignments. At such meeting, the judges shall additionally elect, in the same fashion as the Presiding Judge is elected, an Assistant Presiding Judge who shall assist the Presiding Judge and act as the Presiding Judge in the event of the absence of the Presiding Judge. The Presiding Judge's general responsibilities and duties are those described in California Trial Court Administration Rule 10.603.</p> <p>(Amended July 1, 2024.)</p>	<p>RULE 2.02 PRESIDING JUDGE; DUTIES THEREOF; ASSISTANT PRESIDING JUDGE</p> <p>A Presiding Judge and an Assistant Presiding Judge shall be elected by majority vote of the judges to serve a term of two (2) years, unless the majority of judges vote to change the term. The election vote shall take place at a judges' meeting. The Assistant Presiding Judge shall assist the Presiding Judge and act as the Presiding Judge in the event of the absence of the Presiding Judge. The Presiding Judge's general responsibilities and duties are those described in California Trial Court Administration Rule 10.603.</p> <p>(Amended July 1, 2025.)</p>
<p>RULE 2.07 DEPARTMENTS</p> <p>The Superior Court of the State of California, County of Nevada consists of seven (7) departments. Matters assigned to a given judicial officer/department can be heard in one (1) of eight (8) courtrooms; judicial officers may sit in different courtrooms at different times. (Amended January 1, 2006.)</p>	<p>RULE 2.07 DEPARTMENTS</p> <p>The Superior Court of the State of California, County of Nevada consists of eight (8) departments. Matters assigned to a given judicial officer/department can be heard in one (1) of eight (8) courtrooms. Judicial officers may sit in different courtrooms at different times.</p> <p>(Amended July 1, 2025.)</p>

RULE 2.09 APPLICATIONS FOR EX PARTE ORDERS

Except as otherwise specifically provided by the rules, applications for ex parte orders shall be presented as follows:

- A. Civil-Probate. Civil or probate applications involving injunctive relief, extraordinary writs, provisional remedies and all other civil or probate orders including orders shortening time (other than in family law matters) shall be presented to the assigned civil-probate judge. Notice shall be given pursuant to California Rules of Court, rule 3.1203. Said ex parte applications shall be presented as set out below.
 - 1. In the Nevada City Court, a party seeking an application shall file the pleadings by 4:00 p.m. the court day before the hearing on the ex parte application.
 - 2. In the Truckee Branch Court, a party seeking an application shall contact the Truckee Branch clerk's office to obtain a date before filing an application; applications shall be filed by 4:00 p.m. the court day before the hearing on the ex parte application.
- B. Criminal. Applications involving criminal matters shall be presented to the assigned criminal law judge. New matters not involving any pending case shall also be presented to the assigned criminal law judge. If a case has not been assigned to a particular judge the application shall be presented to the Clerk's Office for consideration by an available judge for Nevada City court cases and to the Clerk's Office in Truckee for Truckee court cases.
- C. Family Law-Juvenile Law. Applications involving juvenile court and family law matters shall be presented as set forth in Local Rule 5.01.
- D. Appellate Division. Applications involving matters pending before the Appellate Division shall be presented to the Presiding Judge of the Appellate Division.
- E. Truckee Branch. All applications regarding files pending or transferred to the Truckee Branch shall be presented to the judge of the

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 - 1. A party seeking an application shall file the pleadings by 4:00 p.m. the court day before the hearing on the ex parte application.
 - 2. In the Truckee Branch, a party seeking an application shall contact the Truckee Branch clerk's office to obtain a **hearing time** before filing an application.
- B. Criminal. Applications involving criminal matters shall be presented to the assigned criminal law judge. New matters not involving any pending case shall also be presented to the assigned criminal law judge. If a case has not been assigned to a particular judge, the application shall be presented **for consideration by an available judicial officer**.
- C. Family Law-Juvenile Law. Applications involving juvenile and family law matters shall be presented as set forth in Local Rule 5.01.
- D. Appellate Division. Applications involving matters pending before the Appellate Division shall be presented to the Presiding Judge of the Appellate Division.

(Amended July 1, 2025.)

Current Rule	Proposed Rule
<p>Truckee Branch. Contact the clerk in the Truckee Branch to determine when applications should be filed.</p>	
<p>RULE 2.12 ELISORS</p> <p>Where one of the parties fails to execute a document necessary to carry out a court order, the Clerk of the Superior Court, or the Clerk’s authorized representative or designee, may be appointed as elisor to sign the document. When applying for an appointment of an elisor, the application and proposed order must designate “The Clerk of the Court or Designee” as the elisor and indicate for whom the elisor is being appointed and in what capacity they are to sign the document. An application for appointment of an elisor may be made ex parte or by emergency request in family law. The application must not set forth a specific court employee. The order must expressly identify the document(s) being signed and a copy of the document(s) must be attached to the proposed order. The original document(s), presented for signature by the elisor must match the copy of the document(s) attached to the proposed order. The order shall clearly identify the document(s): A deed must state the type of deed (i.e., grant deed, interspousal transfer deed, et cetera). Escrow documents must be listed separately (i.e., Escrow Instruction Dated, Disclosure Regarding Real Estate Agency Relationship, Hazard Report, et cetera). The sample copy shall be highlighted in the location(s) where the elisor is to sign their name. Beneath the signature line(s) on the sample copy the moving party shall print the language being requested to identify the elisor’s signature. The declaration supporting the application must include specific facts establishing the necessity for the appointment of an elisor. If the Court grants the application of an elisor, the moving party shall contact Court Administration to arrange for a time for the actual signing of the document(s). The appointed elisor has up to three (3) court days to complete the actual signing of the document(s). Any exceptions to the three (3) day period shall be addressed on a case-by-case basis by the Court. If the elisor is signing documents requiring notarization, the applicant must arrange for a notary public to be present when the elisor signs the document(s). (Effective July 1, 2022.)</p>	<p>RULE 2.12 ELISORS</p> <p>Where a party fails to execute a document necessary to carry out a court order, the Clerk of the Superior Court or the Clerk’s authorized representative or designee, may be appointed as an elisor to sign the document. When applying for appointment of an elisor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. The application and proposed order must designate “The Clerk of the Court or Designee” as the elisor and indicate for whom the elisor is being appointed and in what capacity they are to sign the document. An application for appointment of an elisor may be made ex parte in family law. The application must not set forth a specific court employee. B. The order must expressly identify the documents to be signed and a copy of the documents must be attached to the proposed order. The original documents presented for signature by the elisor must match the copy of the documents attached to the proposed order. The order shall clearly identify the documents. A deed must state the type of deed, e.g. grant deed, interspousal transfer deed, etc. Escrow documents must be listed separately (i.e., Escrow Instructions, Dated Disclosure Regarding Real Estate Agency Relationship, Hazard Report, etc). C. The sample copies shall be highlighted in the locations where the elisor is to sign their name. Beneath the signature lines on the sample copies the moving party shall print the language being requested to identify the elisor’s signature. D. The declaration supporting the application must include specific facts establishing the necessity for the appointment of an elisor. E. If the Court grants the application of an elisor, the moving party shall contact Court Administration to arrange for a time for the actual signing of the documents. The appointed elisor has up to three (3) court days to complete the actual signing of the documents. Any exceptions to the three (3) day period shall be addressed on a case-by-case basis by the court.

Current Rule	Proposed Rule
	<p>If the elisor’s signature requires notarization, the applicant must arrange for a notary public to be present when the elisor signs the documents. (Amended July 1, 2025.)</p>
<p>RULE 3.01 JURY SERVICE</p> <p>A. <u>Duty of citizenship</u>. Jury service, unless excused by law, is a responsibility of citizenship. The court and its staff should employ all necessary and appropriate means to ensure that citizens fulfill this important civic responsibility.</p> <p>B. <u>Prior jury service</u>. A prospective juror who has served on a grand or trial jury or was summoned and appeared for jury service in any state or federal court during the twelve (12) previous months shall be excused from jury service on a request. The jury commissioner, in their discretion, may establish a longer period of repose.</p> <p>C. <u>Examples of valid reasons for a prospective juror to be deferred</u>. Upon written request, the jury commissioner is empowered to postpone the jury service of a person for a period to not exceed ninety (90) days for the following reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A temporary illness; i.e., flu; 2. A scheduled vacation that involves prepaid commitments, or cannot be otherwise conveniently rescheduled; 3. An important business demand of a nonrecurring nature that cannot be conveniently rescheduled; 4. A work hardship, i.e., there is no one available to take the place of that particular employee at the present time and, as a result, the business would suffer severe financial or business hardship; 5. Child care responsibilities; 6. A full-time student for whom jury service would jeopardize their academic program; 7. Any other legitimate temporary hardship not expressly defined that in the opinion of the jury commissioner 	<p>RULE 3.01 JURY SERVICE</p> <p>A. <u>Duty of citizenship</u>. Jury service, unless excused by law, is a responsibility of all United States citizens. The court and its staff should employ all necessary and appropriate means to ensure citizens fulfill this important civic responsibility.</p> <p>B. <u>Prior jury service</u>. A prospective juror who has served on a grand or trial jury or was summoned and appeared for jury service in any state or federal court during the twelve (12) previous months shall be excused from jury service upon request. The jury commissioner, in their discretion, may establish a longer period of repose.</p> <p>C. <u>Examples of valid reasons for a prospective juror to be deferred</u>. Upon written request, the jury commissioner is empowered to postpone the jury service of a person for a period to not exceed ninety (90) days for the following reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A temporary illness (e.g., the flu); 2. A scheduled vacation that involves prepaid commitments or cannot be otherwise conveniently rescheduled; 3. An important business demand of a nonrecurring nature that cannot be conveniently rescheduled; 4. A work hardship (e.g. there is no one available to take the place of that particular employee at the present time and, as a result, the business would suffer severe financial or business hardship); 5. Child care responsibilities; 6. A full-time student for whom jury service would jeopardize their academic program; 7. Any other legitimate temporary hardship not expressly defined that in the opinion

Current Rule	Proposed Rule
<p>would justify temporary deferment of jury services.</p> <p>All persons whose jury service has been postponed shall be called to jury service when the reason for the postponement no longer exists. (Amended July 1, 2003.)</p>	<p>of the jury commissioner would justify temporary deferment of jury services.</p> <p>All persons whose jury service has been postponed shall be called to jury service when the reason for the postponement no longer exists. (Amended July 1, 2025.)</p>
<p>RULE 4.00.11 DIRECT CALENDARING OF CIVIL CASES</p> <p>A. Except for probate matters, minor's compromises and collection cases subject to Local Rule 4.00.9(A) and otherwise stated herein, all limited and unlimited cases heard in the civil department shall be subject to assignment to a named judicial officer for all purposes at the time a case management conference order sets the matter for trial.</p> <p>B. If a case management conference is not held in any given civil case, or in any given civil case deemed appropriate by the court, an all-purpose assignment may be made at any time in the proceeding as long as substantial matters need to be processed in addition to trial.</p> <p>C. Time limits for peremptory challenges under Code of Civil Procedure section 170.6 shall comply with Code of Civil Procedure section 170.6(a)(2). (Amended July 1, 2012.)</p>	<p>RULE 4.00.11 (Repealed)</p> <p>(Repealed July 1, 2025.)</p>
<p>RULE 4.04 CONTINUANCES</p> <p>No mandatory settlement conference, civil pre-trial conference, or trial may be continued except upon noticed motion in unlimited civil matters. The parties may also present an ex parte application, requesting a continuance based upon the written stipulation of all parties. Stipulations to continue the trial date must include mutually acceptable future trial dates agreed upon by all parties. No continuance will be granted absent an affirmative showing of good cause. A trial conflict may not be deemed good cause for a continuance unless the conflict arose after the trial date was set and the conflict could not have reasonably been avoided. (Effective July 1, 2017.)</p>	<p>RULE 4.04 CONTINUANCES</p> <p>Any request to continue a mandatory settlement conference, civil trial conference or trial of any civil case must comply with California Rules of Court, rule 3.1332. A trial conflict may not be deemed good cause for a continuance unless the conflict arose after the trial date was set, and the conflict could not have reasonably been avoided. Unopposed motions to continue the trial date must include mutually acceptable future trial dates agreed upon by all parties.</p> <p>(Amended July 1, 2025.)</p>

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<p>RULE 4.09 CONTINUANCES OF CIVIL TRIALS AND SETTLEMENT CONFERENCES</p> <p>No mandatory settlement conference, civil trial conference or trial of any civil case will be continued except upon noticed motion or upon an ex parte application based upon the stipulation of all parties. No continuance, whether upon noticed motion or ex parte application based upon a stipulation, shall be granted unless an affirmative showing of good cause is made, as provided in California Rules of Court, rule 3.1332. No continuance of trial by stipulation shall be granted unless all parties also agree in writing to a mutually acceptable future trial date(s), and provide those dates to the court at the time of the ex parte hearing. A trial conflict not noted in a timely filed Case Management Conference Statement shall not be deemed good cause unless such conflict arose after the trial date was set and could not reasonably have been avoided. (Effective July 1, 2012.)</p>	<p>RULE 4.09 (Repealed)</p> <p>(Repealed July 1, 2025.)</p>
<p>RULE 4.11 DEBTOR’S EXAMINATION</p> <p>If the judgment debtor fails to appear at the debtor’s examination after having been properly served, a bench warrant shall issue forthwith. (Effective July 1, 2012.)</p>	<p>RULE 4.11 DEBTOR’S EXAMINATION</p> <p>If the judgment debtor fails to appear at the debtor’s examination after having been properly served, a party can seek the issuance of bench warrant or other appropriate relief. (Amended July 1, 2025)</p>
<p>RULE 5.01 A. EX PARTE ORDERS AND ORDERS SHORTENING TIME</p> <p>A. <u>Ex parte applications</u>. For the purposes of this rule, ex parte applications are those requests made for a court order, without formal written notice to the other parties, where a noticed hearing would normally be required, and include applications for orders shortening time.</p> <p>B. <u>Presentation</u>. Applications for ex parte orders and proposed temporary orders must be presented to the court clerk by 4:00 p.m. on the court date preceding the requested hearing date. Applications received after 4:00 p.m. will be calendared not earlier than the second court day following receipt by the clerk. The clerk must present the application to the appropriate judicial officer assigned to the case. The procedure for presentation and</p>	<p>RULE 5.01 A. EX PARTE ORDERS AND ORDERS SHORTENING TIME</p> <p>A. <u>Ex parte applications</u>. For the purposes of this rule, ex parte applications are those requests made for a court order, without formal written notice to the other parties, where a noticed hearing would normally be required, and include applications for orders shortening time.</p> <p>B. <u>Presentation</u>. Applications for ex parte orders and proposed temporary orders shall be presented to the judicial officer assigned to the case. Parties will be notified of the date and time of the ex parte hearing, if granted.</p>

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<p>hearing in the Truckee Division may differ from time to time. Parties and/or counsel should check with the Truckee Division court clerk concerning presentation and hearing.</p> <p>C. <u>Conditions of issuance.</u> Ordinarily, an ex parte order will not be issued unless one of the following conditions exists:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Notice was given to the adverse party as required by California Rules of Court, rules 3.1203 and 3.1204; 2. It clearly appears in the affidavit or declaration that giving notice would frustrate the purpose of the proposed order; 3. The applicant will suffer immediate and irreparable injury before the adverse party can be heard in opposition; 4. It appears by affidavit or declaration that no significant burden or inconvenience will result to the adverse party; or 5. In the case of a protective order, it clearly appears from the affidavit or declaration that issuance of an order without notice is necessary to prevent the occurrence or recurrence of domestic violence, child abuse, child abduction, or abuse of an elder or dependent adult. <p>D. <u>Declaration of notice.</u> An application for an ex parte order or an order shortening time must be accompanied by a written affidavit or declaration informing the judge if the opposing party is represented by an attorney and explaining that notice to the other party was given as required by these rules, the manner and content of the notice given, or if not given, stating the reason notice has not been given. Such affidavit or declaration is required by a responding party seeking affirmative relief on a previously set hearing. Local form Declaration Re: Notice Upon Ex Parte Application and Orders may be used for this purpose. This rule applies whether or not the other party has appeared or is represented by an attorney. Ex parte applications concerning discovery must comply with California Rules of Court, rules 3.1200-</p>	<p>C. <u>Conditions of issuance.</u> Ordinarily, an ex parte order will not be issued unless one of the following conditions exists:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Notice was given to the adverse party as required by California Rules of Court, rules 3.1203 and 3.1204; 2. It clearly appears in the affidavit or declaration that giving notice would frustrate the purpose of the proposed order; 3. The applicant or child will suffer immediate and irreparable injury before the adverse party can be heard in opposition; 4. It appears by affidavit or declaration that no significant burden or inconvenience will result to the adverse party or child; or 5. In the case of a protective order, it clearly appears from the affidavit or declaration that issuance of an order without notice is necessary to prevent the occurrence or recurrence of domestic violence, child abuse, child abduction, or abuse of an elder or dependent adult. <p>D. <u>Declaration of notice.</u> An application for an ex parte order or an order shortening time must be accompanied by a written affidavit or declaration informing the judge if the opposing party is represented by an attorney and explaining that notice to the other party was given as required by these rules, the manner and content of the notice given, or if not given, stating the reason notice has not been given. Such affidavit or declaration is required by a responding party seeking affirmative relief on a previously set hearing. Local form Declaration Re: Notice Upon Ex Parte Application and Orders may be used for this purpose. This rule applies whether or not the other party has appeared or is represented by an attorney. Ex parte applications concerning discovery must comply with California Rules of Court, rules</p>

Current Rule	Proposed Rule
<p>3.1207. Ex parte applications concerning appointment of a temporary guardian must comply with California Rules of Court, rule 7.52.</p> <p>E. <u>Declaration re: order shortening time.</u> Prior to requesting an order shortening time, the applicant must meet and confer with the opposing party in an effort to resolve any scheduling issues. If the opposing party has not been contacted or has not agreed, the supporting affidavit or declaration must state the applicant's efforts to resolve the scheduling issue, or why they should be excused, and why the hearing should be set on the proposed date without the consent of the opposing party. As a general rule, an affidavit or declaration in support of an order shortening time must set forth facts showing emergency circumstances unless it is solely for the purpose of a responding party to obtain affirmative relief on a hearing date previously set by the opposing party.</p> <p>F. <u>Sufficiency of declarations.</u> An ex parte order shall be issued only if the application is accompanied by an affidavit or declaration adequate to support its issuance under Family Code section 6300, California Rules of Court, rule 5.151, and/or Code of Civil Procedure section 527. If the affidavit or declaration does not contain a sufficient factual basis for a particular order, it will not be granted. The court shall not permit oral augmentation of affidavits or declarations at the time of the ex parte hearing. The court may permit written augmentation in its discretion, with due consideration to the avoidance of prejudice to any responding party.</p> <p>G. <u>Facts to be contained in applications for specific relief.</u> Applications for specified relief must be supported by the following information:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An application for ex parte orders for temporary custody must include, among other things, which party has physical custody, details as to how, when, where, and under what circumstances the party obtained physical care or control of the child(ren), and other facts (not 	<p>3.1200-3.1207. Ex parte applications concerning appointment of a temporary guardian must comply with California Rules of Court, rule 7.52.</p> <p>E. <u>Declaration re: order shortening time.</u> Prior to requesting an order shortening time, the applicant must meet and confer with the opposing party in an effort to resolve any scheduling issues. If the opposing party has not been contacted or has not agreed, the supporting affidavit or declaration must state the applicant's efforts to resolve the scheduling issue, or why they should be excused, and why the hearing should be set on the proposed date without the consent of the opposing party. As a general rule, an affidavit or declaration in support of an order shortening time must set forth facts showing emergency circumstances unless it is solely for the purpose of a responding party to obtain affirmative relief on a hearing date previously set by the opposing party.</p> <p>F. <u>Sufficiency of declarations.</u> An ex parte order shall be issued only if the application is accompanied by an affidavit or declaration adequate to support its issuance under Family Code section 6300, California Rules of Court, rule 5.151, and/or Code of Civil Procedure section 527. If the affidavit or declaration does not contain a sufficient factual basis for a particular order, it will not be granted. The court shall not permit oral augmentation of affidavits or declarations at the time of the ex parte hearing. The court may permit written augmentation in its discretion, with due consideration to the avoidance of prejudice to any responding party.</p> <p>G. <u>Facts to be contained in applications for specific relief.</u> Applications for specified relief must be supported by the following information:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An application for ex parte orders for temporary custody must include, among other things, which party has physical custody, details as to how, when, where, and under what circumstances the party obtained physical care or control of the child(ren), and other facts (not conclusions or statements of belief)

Current Rule	Proposed Rule
<p>conclusions or statements of belief) showing the best interests of the child(ren).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. An application for an ex parte order to change custody of any minor child(ren) must be supported by an affidavit or declaration showing by clear, specific allegations that the health and welfare of the child(ren) require the immediate change of custody, and stating why an order shortening time would not be reasonable. The affidavit or declaration must also set forth, in brief, the specifics of the manner in which the child(ren) will be cared for pending hearing. (Family Code section 3064.) 3. An application for an ex parte protective order excluding either party from the family residence, or the residence of the other, must be supported by an affidavit or declaration showing an assault or threatened assault and emotional or physical harm, as required under Family Code section 6321, specifying in detail the time and place of any past act or acts of alleged misconduct or harm, and stating why an order shortening time would not be reasonable. At the hearing, the court may order temporary exclusion from the family residence upon a sufficient showing of an assault or threatened assault and physical or emotional harm. 4. An application for a protective order which additionally contains financial requests (i.e., child support, spousal support, payment of bills) shall be accompanied by an Income and Expense Declaration completed as provided in Local Rule 5.11(B). 5. For ex parte applications for wage assignments and writs of execution, see Local Rule 5.02. <p>H. <u>Availability of copies.</u> A party seeking an ex parte order must leave sufficient copies of the moving papers with the court clerk so that a copy is available for pickup by the opposing party prior to the ex parte hearing. When</p>	<p>showing the best interests of the child(ren).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. An application for an ex parte order to change custody of any minor child(ren) must be supported by an affidavit or declaration showing by clear, specific allegations that the health and welfare of the child(ren) require the immediate change of custody, and stating why an order shortening time would not be reasonable. The affidavit or declaration must also set forth, in brief, the specifics of the manner in which the child(ren) will be cared for pending hearing. (Family Code section 3064.) 3. An application for an ex parte protective order excluding either party from the family residence, or the residence of the other, must be supported by an affidavit or declaration showing an assault or threatened assault and emotional or physical harm, as required under Family Code section 6321, specifying in detail the time and place of any past act or acts of alleged misconduct or harm, and stating why an order shortening time would not be reasonable. At the hearing, the court may order temporary exclusion from the family residence upon a sufficient showing of an assault or threatened assault and physical or emotional harm. 4. An application for a protective order which additionally contains financial requests (i.e., child support, spousal support, payment of bills) shall be accompanied by an Income and Expense Declaration completed as provided in Local Rule 5.11(B). 5. For ex parte applications for wage assignments and writs of execution, see Local Rule 5.02. <p>H. <u>Availability of copies.</u> A party seeking an ex parte order must leave sufficient copies of the moving papers with the court clerk so that a copy is available for pickup by the opposing party prior to the ex parte hearing. When notifying the</p>

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<p>notifying the opposing party of the ex parte hearing, the applicant must also inform the opposing party that a copy of the moving papers will be available for pick up at the office of the court clerk. (Amended July 1, 2017.)</p>	<p>opposing party of the ex parte hearing, the applicant must also inform the opposing party that a copy of the moving papers will be available for pick up at the office of the court clerk. (Amended July 1, 2025.)</p>
<p>RULE 5.10 COURT FACILITATOR; ADDITIONAL DUTIES</p> <p>A. As required by the Family Law Facilitator Act, Family Code sections 10000 to 10012, this court maintains an office of the Family Law Facilitator. Pursuant to Family Code section 10005, this court designates the following additional duties of the Family Law Facilitator:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meeting with litigants to mediate issues of child support, spousal support, and maintenance of health insurance, subject to Section 10012. Actions in which one or both of the parties are unrepresented by an attorney must have priority. 2. Drafting stipulations to include all issues to which the parties have agreed, including issues other than those specified in Section 10003. 3. If the parties are unable to resolve issues with the assistance of the Family Law Facilitator, prior to or at the hearing, and at the request of the court, the Family Law Facilitator shall review the paperwork, examine documents, prepare support schedules, and advise the judge whether or not the matter is ready to proceed. 4. Assisting the clerk in maintaining records. 5. Preparing formal orders consistent with the court's announced order in cases where both parties are unrepresented. 6. Serving as a special master in proceedings and making findings to the court unless they have served as a mediator in that case. 	<p>RULE 5.10 COURT FACILITATOR; ADDITIONAL DUTIES</p> <p>A. As required by the Family Law Facilitator Act, Family Code Sections 10000 to 10012, this court maintains an office of the Family Law Facilitator. Pursuant to Family Code Section 10005, this court designates the following additional duties of the Family Law Facilitator if staff and other resources are available and the duties listed in Family Code Section 10004 have been accomplished. The additional duties of the Family Law Facilitator may include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meeting with parties to mediate issues of child support, spousal support, and maintenance of health insurance, subject to Section 10012. Actions in which one or both of the parties are self-represented must have priority. 2. Drafting stipulations to include all issues to which the parties have agreed, including issues other than those specified in Section 10003. 3. If the parties are unable to resolve issues with the assistance of the Family Law Facilitator, prior to or at the hearing, and at the request of the Court, the Family Law Facilitator shall review the paperwork, examine documents, prepare support schedules, and advise the judge whether or not the matter is ready to proceed. 4. Preparing formal orders consistent with the court's announced order in cases where both parties are self-represented. 5. Serving as a special master in proceedings and making findings to the court unless the Family Law Facilitator has served as a mediator in that case. 6. Providing the services specified in Section 10004 concerning the issues of child custody and visitation as they relate to

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<p>7. Providing the services specified in Section 10004 concerning the issues of child custody and visitation as they relate to calculating child support, if funding is provided for that purpose.</p> <p>B. If staff and other resources are available and the duties listed above have been accomplished, the duties of the Family Law Facilitator may also include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assisting the court with research and any other responsibilities which will enable the court to be responsive to the litigants' needs. 2. Developing programs for bar and community outreach through day and evening programs, videotapes, and other innovative means that will assist unrepresented and financially disadvantaged litigants in gaining meaningful access to the family court. These programs must specifically include information concerning underutilized legislation, such as expedited child support orders (Chapter 5 (commencing with section 3620) of Part 1 of Division 9), and preexisting, court-sponsored programs, such as supervised visitation and appointment of attorneys for children. (Amended July 1, 2017.) 	<p>calculating child support, if funding is provided for that purpose.</p> <p>7. Assisting the court with research and any other responsibilities which will enable the court to be responsive to the litigants' needs.</p> <p>8. Developing programs for bar and community outreach through day and evening programs, videotapes, and other innovative means that will assist unrepresented and financially disadvantaged litigants in gaining meaningful access to the family court. These programs must specifically include information concerning underutilized legislation, such as expedited child support orders and preexisting, court-sponsored programs, such as supervised visitation and appointment of minor's counsel.</p> <p>(Amended July 1, 2025.)</p>
<p>RULE 6.06.8 MAINTENANCE OF ORDERS IN COURT FILES</p> <p>A. <u>Juvenile Court</u>. The original court order shall be filed in the Family Court or other Superior Court division and endorsed copies shall be filed in the juvenile court file. A copy of the endorsed filed order shall be mailed to the attorneys and parties.</p> <p>B. <u>Superior Court</u>. If no court file exists in the Family Court or other Superior Court division or in any other jurisdiction, the clerk's office shall create a file under the names of the minor's parents. The file shall contain a copy of the Juvenile Court order.</p>	<p>RULE 6.06.8 MAINTENANCE OF ORDERS IN COURT FILES</p> <p>A. <u>Juvenile Court</u>. The original court order shall be filed in the Family Court or other Superior Court division and endorsed copies shall be filed in the juvenile court file. A copy of the endorsed filed order shall be provided to the attorneys and parties.</p> <p>B. <u>Superior Court</u>. If no court file exists in the Family Court or other Superior Court division or in any other jurisdiction, the clerk's office shall create a file under the names of the minor's parents. The file shall contain a copy of the Juvenile Court order. Pursuant to Welfare &</p>

Current Rule	Proposed Rule
Pursuant to Welfare & Institutions Code section 362.4, there shall be no filing fee. (Effective January 1, 1997.)	Institutions Code section 362.4, there shall be no filing fee. (Amended July 1, 2025.)
<p>RULE 6.11 JUVENILE COURT LOCAL FORMS (APPENDIX I)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Local JV-1 Casa Oath ○ Local JV-2 Certification of Competency ○ Local JV-3 Court Order Authorizing Limited Disclosure of Confidential Public Social Services' Records ○ Local JV-4 Court Order to Report for Financial Evaluation ○ Local JV-5 Declaration for the Receipt of Confidential Juvenile Information ○ Local JV-6 Declaration re: Notice of Ex Parte Application ○ Local JV-7 Notice and Acknowledgement of Rights, Liabilities and Order to Appear for Financial Evaluation ○ Local JV-8 Statement of Advisement and Waiver of Rights ○ Local JV-9 Notice of Procedure for Lodging Complaints <p>(Renumbered January 1, 2008.)</p>	<p>RULE 6.11 (Repealed)</p> <p>(Repealed July 1, 2025.)</p>

Continued on next page.

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<p>RULE 7.04 CONTINUANCES AND DISCOVERY</p> <p>A. At the time a not guilty plea is entered and if time is not waived, the court shall set:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Trials will be scheduled pursuant to Penal Code section 1382; 2. A pre-trial settlement conference at least ten (10) days prior to the trial date; and 3. A deadline for hearing pre-trial motions under Local Rule 7.02 OR 7.03. <p>B. At the time a not guilty plea is entered and if time is waived, the court shall set:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A trial date giving priority to a case entitled to it by law, unless counsel request to defer trial setting until the initial pre-trial conference; 2. A pre-trial conference date; and 3. A deadline for hearing pre-trial motions under Local Rule 7.02. <p>C. At the time a trial date is set, counsel shall state a time estimate for trial unless the estimate is one (1) day or less. Undesignated trials will be set for one (1) day. (Effective January 1, 1997.)</p>	<p>RULE 7.04 (Repealed)</p> <p>(Repealed July 1, 2025.)</p>
<p>RULE 7.05 TRIAL SETTING</p> <p>A. At the time a not guilty plea is entered and if time is not waived, the court shall set:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Trials will be scheduled pursuant to Penal Code section 1382; 2. A pre-trial settlement conference at least 10 days prior to the trial date; and 3. A deadline for hearing pre-trial motions under Local Rule 7.02 OR 7.03. <p>B. At the time a not guilty plea is entered and if time is waived, the court shall set:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A trial date giving priority to a case entitled to it by law, unless counsel request to defer trial setting until the initial pre-trial conference; 2. A pre-trial conference date; and 3. A deadline for hearing pre-trial motions under Local Rule 7.02. <p>C. At the time a trial date is set, counsel shall state a time estimate for trial unless the estimate is one (1) day or less. Undesignated trials will be set for one (1) day.</p> <p>(Amended July 1, 2012.)</p>	<p>RULE 7.05 (Repealed)</p> <p>(Repealed July 1, 2025.)</p>

Current Rule	Proposed Rule
<p>RULE 7.09.1 TRIAL BY WRITTEN DECLARATION</p> <p>A. Defendants charged with infraction(s) under the Vehicle Code or local ordinances adopted pursuant to the Vehicle Code may request and obtain a trial determination of the offense(s) upon written statement submitted to the clerk of the division in which the infraction charge has been filed when the following conditions exist or have been fulfilled.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The charge to be tried has been filed with the court by the citing officer on written notice to appear pursuant to the provisions of Penal Code section 853.9; 2. Defendant has posted with the clerk of the division bail applicable to the infraction(s) as established by the Nevada County infraction and misdemeanor schedule for the purpose of assuring defendant's appearance at trial de novo as may become applicable in the event of decision adverse to the defendant; 3. The charge is not joined with a misdemeanor offense; 4. The defendant submitted a written request for trial by declaration to the clerk. A Judicial Council form request for trial by declaration (form TR205) is available at http://www.courts.ca.gov/forms.htm. (Amended July 1, 2014.) 	<p>RULE 7.09.1 (Repealed)</p> <p>(Repealed July 1, 2025.)</p>
<p>RULE 7.10 REMOTE APPEARANCES</p> <p>In criminal matters where the court has previously authorized remote appearances, Defendant's counsel must email the court clerk at least two (2) court days prior to the hearing to obtain the Zoom link. (Effective July 1, 2022.)</p>	<p>RULE 7.10 REMOTE APPEARANCES</p> <p>In criminal matters where the court has previously authorized remote appearances, parties and attorneys must follow the instructions available on the court's website to obtain remote access. (Amended July 1, 2025.)</p>

Current Rule	Proposed Rule
<p>RULE 10.00.3 COURT REPORTERS – LIMITED AND UNLIMITED CIVIL: EX PARTE, CASE MANAGEMENT, TRIALS DE NOVO, LAW AND MOTION, TRIAL; PROBATE CALENDAR</p> <p>A. Court reporters are not available at the expense of the court for all civil proceedings and hearings, including trials, unless a party has a valid fee waiver on file and the party requested, in writing, the presence of a court reporter at least five (5) court days in advance of the hearing. In all other cases, court reporters may be used in such proceedings, but they shall be obtained by and be at the expense of the party requesting a reporter. The party requesting a reporter shall file five (5) days advance written notice to the clerk of their request to have a reporter present during any hearing or trial.</p> <p>B. In the court's discretion, court reporters are available at the expense of the court for the regular weekly probate calendar and for reporting settlements. Court reporters are not provided for any probate proceeding set for a short or long cause hearing or trial outside of the regular weekly probate calendar. If the services of a reporter will not be available, that fact shall be noted on the court's official calendar.</p> <p>C. An official court reporter shall report any oral determination of a summary judgment motion or civil jury trials in unlimited jurisdiction cases, whether contested or uncontested, at the expense of one or more of the parties. (Amended January 1, 2019.)</p>	<p>RULE 10.00.3 COURT REPORTERS – CIVIL AND PROBATE</p> <p>A. Court reporters are not available at the expense of the court for all civil proceedings and hearings, including trials, unless a party has an appropriate fee waiver on file and the party requested, in writing, the presence of a court reporter at least five (5) court days in advance of the hearing. In all other cases, court reporters may be used in such proceedings, but they shall be obtained by and be at the expense of the party requesting a reporter. The party requesting a reporter shall file five (5) days advance written notice to the clerk of their request to have a reporter present during any hearing or trial.</p> <p>B. An official court reporter shall report any oral determination of a summary judgment motion or civil jury trials in unlimited jurisdiction cases, whether contested or uncontested, at the expense of one or more of the parties.</p> <p>(Amended July 1, 2025.)</p>
<p>RULE 10.00.4 COURT REPORTERS – FAMILY LAW: TRIALS, HEARINGS EX PARTE, CASE MANAGEMENT, LAW AND MOTION</p> <p>A. Court reporters are not available at the expense of the court on family law short cause hearings, long cause hearings, or trials, ex parte applications or hearings, case management conferences, unless a party has a valid fee waiver on file and the party requested, in</p>	<p>RULE 10.00.4 COURT REPORTERS – FAMILY LAW: TRIALS, HEARINGS EX PARTE, CASE MANAGEMENT, LAW AND MOTION</p> <p>A. Court reporters are not available at the expense of the court on family law short cause hearings, long cause hearings, or trials, ex parte applications or hearings, case management conferences, unless a party has an appropriate fee waiver on file and the party requested, in</p>

Current Rule	Proposed Rule
<p>writing, the presence of a court reporter at least five (5) court days in advance of the hearing. In all other cases, court reporters may be used in such proceedings, but they shall be requested by and be at the expense of the party requesting a reporter. The party requesting a reporter shall file five (5) days advance written notice to the clerk of their request to have a reporter present during any hearing or trial.</p> <p>B. In the court’s discretion, court reporters are available at the expense of the court for law and motion matters and reporting settlements. If the services of a reporter will not be available, that fact shall be noted on the court’s official calendar.</p> <p>C. Court reporters are available at the court's expense for all juvenile proceedings other than those heard by a juvenile court referee or traffic hearing officer and for proceedings to declare a minor free from parental custody. (Amended January 1, 2019.)</p>	<p>writing, the presence of a court reporter at least five (5) court days in advance of the hearing. In all other cases, court reporters may be used in such proceedings, but they shall be requested by and be at the expense of the party requesting a reporter. The party requesting a reporter shall file five (5) days advance written notice to the clerk of their request to have a reporter present during any hearing or trial.</p> <p>B. Court reporters are available at the court's expense for all juvenile proceedings other than those heard by a juvenile court referee or traffic hearing officer and for proceedings to declare a minor free from parental custody. (Amended July 1, 2025.)</p>
<p>RULE 10.01 A. USE OF INTERPRETERS</p> <p>A. Interpreters may be provided for civil, family law or small claims matters, to the extent that State funding is available. Any party desiring the services of an interpreter must submit a request to the clerks’ office or the court’s interpreter coordinator. Form INT-1 may be utilized to make such requests.</p> <p>B. Interpreters are provided for trial court proceedings in criminal cases and juvenile delinquency proceedings under Welfare & Institutions Code section 602, et seq., pursuant to California Rules of Court, rule 2.893. (Amended January 1, 2017.)</p>	<p>RULE 10.01 A. USE OF INTERPRETERS</p> <p>A. Interpreters may be provided for civil, family law or small claims matters, to the extent that State funding is available. Any party desiring the services of an interpreter must submit a request to the clerks’ office. Form INT-300 may be utilized to make such requests.</p> <p>B. Interpreters are provided for trial court proceedings in criminal cases and juvenile delinquency proceedings under Welfare & Institutions Code section 602, et seq., pursuant to California Rules of Court, rule 2.893. (Amended July 1, 2025.)</p>