



# JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA

POLICY COORDINATION  
AND LIAISON COMMITTEE

[www.courts.ca.gov/pclc.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/pclc.htm)  
[pccl@jud.ca.gov](mailto:pccl@jud.ca.gov)

## POLICY COORDINATION AND LIAISON COMMITTEE

### MINUTES OF OPEN MEETING WITH CLOSED SESSION

September 24, 2019

1:00–2:30 p.m.

2850 Gateway Oaks, Sacramento, CA

---

**Advisory Body Members Present:** Hon. Marla O. Anderson, Chair; Hon. Brad R. Hill, Vice-chair; Hon. Samuel K. Feng; Hon. Harold W. Hopp; Hon. Harry E. Hull, Jr.; Hon. Eric C. Taylor; Mr. Kevin Harrigan; Mr. Patrick M. Kelly; Ms. Gretchen Nelson; Mr. Michael M. Roddy.

**Advisory Body Members Absent:** None.

**Others Present:** **Guests:** Hon. Karin Fujisaki, Court of Appeal, First Appellate District; and, Mr. Neil Gupta, Principal Attorney to the Chief Justice; **Judicial Council Staff:** Ms. Andrea Jaramillo, Ms. Kristi Morioka, Ms. Anne Ronan, Ms. Christy Simons, and Ms. Laura Speed; **Committee Staff:** Ms. Leily Arzy, Ms. Luz Bobino, Ms. Yvette Casillas-Sarcos, Ms. Jennifer Herman, Mr. Cory Jasperson, Ms. Monica LeBlond, Ms. Andi Liebenbaum, Mr. Mark Neuburger, Ms. Sharon Reilly, and Ms. Nichole Rocha.

---

#### CLOSED SESSION

---

##### Item 1

New Member Orientation

**Action: Informational only. No action required**

Adjourned closed session at 1:45 p.m.

---

#### OPEN MEETING

---

##### Call to Order and Roll Call

The chair called the meeting to order at 1:00 p.m., and staff took roll call. Written comments were not received although CourtCall did request by email that their position on Agenda Item 1(c)—Telephone Appearance Fee Revenue Distribution—be presented to the committee by staff.

### **Approval of Minutes**

The advisory body reviewed and approved the minutes of the September 12, 2019, Policy Coordination and Liaison Committee meeting. (*Hon. Marla O. Anderson, Chair, abstained from voting on this item.*)

---

### **CONSENT ACTION ITEM**

---

#### **Item 1**

**a) Judicial Council Legislative Policy Summary: 2019 (Action Required)**

Reflects actions through 2019 legislative year.

**Action: Approved for submission to the Judicial Council.**

---

### **DISCUSSION AND ACTION ITEMS**

---

#### **Item 1**

#### **Proposals for Judicial Council-Sponsored Legislation**

**a) Electronic Delivery of Documents Following Conviction (Action Required)**

The Information Technology Advisory Committee recommends sponsoring legislation to allow for electronic delivery of documents currently required to be mailed following conviction. The proposal is intended to reduce reliance on paper and improve efficiency by providing an electronic option when paper is currently required.

**Action: Recommend Judicial Council sponsorship.**

**b) Signatures and Consistent Fee Provisions with Electronic Filing and Service (Action Required)**

The Information Technology Advisory Committee recommends sponsoring legislation to amend Code of Civil Procedure section 1010.6, which governs electronic filing and service in civil matters in the trial courts. The proposal would (1) create consistency in fee provisions by allowing courts to recover no more than their actual costs regardless of whether electronic filing and service are permitted by local rule, required by court order, or required by local rule; and (2) account for signatures not made under penalty of perjury by persons other than the filer.

**Action: Recommend Judicial Council sponsorship.**

**c) Telephone Appearance Fee Revenue Distribution (Action Required)**

The Judicial Branch Budget Committee recommends that the Judicial Council sponsor legislation to (1) amend the statute that governs telephone appearance service fees to update and improve the formula to be more equitable and reflect current revenue allocation standards, and (2) amend the statutes that prescribe the method of transmitting those fees to reflect current fiscal practices in the courts. The proposed amendments

would have no impact on the fee charged to individuals for telephone appearance services.

**Action: Recommend Judicial Council sponsorship.**

**d) Temporary Emergency Gun Violence Restraining Order (Action Required)**

The Civil and Small Claims Advisory Committee, at the suggestion of several courts, proposes that the Judicial Council sponsor legislation amending Penal Code section 18140, which currently requires that a law enforcement officer who requests a temporary emergency gun violence restraining order (emergency GVRO) “[f]ile a copy of the order with the court as soon as practicable after issuance.” (Pen. Code, § 18140(c).) The proposal would add a time frame of not later than three court days to ensure that the court receives the emergency GVRO with sufficient time to set and notice a hearing within 21 days, as required by newly enacted Penal Code section 18148.

**Action: Recommend Judicial Council sponsorship.**

---

**A D J O U R N M E N T**

---

There being no further open meeting business, the meeting was adjourned at 2:32 p.m.

Approved by the advisory body on [enter date].



## JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA

520 Capitol Mall, Suite 600 • Sacramento, California 95814-4717  
Telephone 916-323-3121 • Fax 916-323-4347 • TDD 415-865-4272

---

### MEMORANDUM

---

Date	Action Requested
October 24, 2019	Recommend for Judicial Council Sponsorship
To	Deadline
Members of the Policy Coordination and Liaison Committee	N/A
From	Contact
Cory T. Jaspersen Director, Governmental Affairs	Cory Jaspersen, 916-323-3121 cory.jaspersen@jud.ca.gov
Subject	
Proposal for Judicial Council 2020 Legislative Priorities	

---

#### **Executive Summary**

Each year, the Judicial Council authorizes sponsorship of legislation to further key council objectives and establishes priorities for the upcoming legislative year. In past years, the council's legislative priorities have focused on implementing efficiencies in the courts, investing in the judicial branch, and securing critically needed judgeships. Staff recommends that the Policy Coordination and Liaison Committee recommend to the Judicial Council a similar approach for the 2020 legislative year.

#### **Recommendation**

The Policy Coordination and Liaison Committee (PCLC) recommends that the Judicial Council approve the following legislative priorities for 2020:

1. Advocate for (a) continued investment in the judicial branch to include a method for stable and reliable funding for courts to address annual cost increases in baseline operations and plan for the future, and for (b) sufficient additional resources to improve physical access to the courts by keeping courts open, to expand access by increasing the ability of court users to

conduct branch business online, to restore programs and services that were reduced over the past few years, and to continue to implement innovations in programs and services;

2. Increase the number of judgeships and judicial officers in superior courts with the greatest need by:
  - Seeking funding for the remaining<sup>1</sup> authorized but unfunded judgeships, to be allocated to the courts with the greatest need based on the most recently approved Judicial Needs Assessment;
  - Advocating for legislative ratification of the Judicial Council's authority to convert vacant subordinate judicial officer (SJO) positions to judgeships in eligible courts;
3. Seek legislative authorization, if needed and authorized by the Judicial Council in 2020, for the disposition of unused courthouses in a fair market value transaction, with the proceeds to be directed to the Immediate and Critical Needs Account (ICNA) of the State Court Facilities Construction Fund established by Senate Bill 1407 (Perata; Stats, 2008, ch. 311) or any other Judicial Council facilities fund authorized by the Legislature;
4. Continue to sponsor or support legislation to improve judicial branch operational efficiencies, including cost savings and cost recovery measures;
5. Advocate for legislation to implement pretrial detention reform; and
6. Delegate to PCLC the authority to take positions or provide comments on behalf of the Judicial Council on proposed legislation (state and federal), administrative rules or regulations, or proposals by other bodies or agencies after evaluating input from council advisory bodies, council staff, and the courts, provided that the input is consistent with the council's established policies and precedents.

### **Relevant Previous Council Action**

The council has taken a variety of actions over the past years related to the above recommendations. A description of recent key actions in these areas follows.

### **Budget**

In 2009 and 2010, the council adopted as a key legislative priority for the following year advocating to secure sufficient funding for the judicial branch to allow the courts to meet their constitutional and statutory obligations and provide appropriate and necessary services to the public. In December 2011, the council adopted as a key legislative priority for 2012 advocating

---

<sup>1</sup> The Budget Act of 2019 (Assem. Bill 74; Stats. 2019, ch. 23) provided \$30.4 million in funding for twenty-five judgeships; leaving 23 of the 50 judgeships authorized in 2007 (Assem. Bill 159; Stats. 2007, ch. 722.) that remain unfunded.

against further budget reductions and for sufficient resources to allow trial courts to be in a position to reopen closed courts and restore critical staffing, programs, and services that were reduced or eliminated in the preceding several years. Another key legislative priority for 2012 was to advocate for a combination of solutions to provide funding restorations for a portion of the funding eliminated from the branch budget since 2008.

In 2013, the council adopted a key legislative priority of advocating to achieve budget stability for the judicial branch, including advocating against further budget reductions and for sufficient resources to allow courts to be in a position to reopen closed courthouses; restore court facility construction and maintenance projects; and restore critical staff, programs, and services that were reduced or eliminated in the preceding four years. Annually, since 2014, the council has included similar priorities to achieve budget stability for the judicial branch, including advocating for (1) sufficient fund balances to allow courts to manage cash flow challenges; (2) a method for stable and reliable funding for courts to address annual cost increases in baseline operations; (3) sufficient additional resources to allow courts to improve physical access to the courts by keeping courts open and to expand access by increasing the ability of court users to conduct branch business online; and, (4) restoration of programs and services that were reduced or eliminated in the preceding few years.

### **Judgeships and SJO conversions**

The Judicial Council has sponsored numerous bills to authorize and fund additional judgeships. In 2005, the council sponsored Senate Bill 56 (Dunn; Stats. 2006, ch. 390), which authorized the first 50 of the 150 critically needed judgeships. Full funding was provided in the 2007 Budget Act, and judges were appointed to each of the 50 judgeships created by SB 56.

In 2007, the council secured the second set of 50 new judgeships (Assem. Bill 159 [Jones]; Stats. 2007, ch. 722.), with funding to have allowed appointments to begin in June 2008. However, because of budget constraints, the funding was delayed until July 2009, allowing the state to move the fiscal impact from fiscal year (FY) 2007–08 to FY 2009–10. The Governor included funding for the second set of judgeships in the proposed 2009 Budget Act, but the funding ultimately was made subject to what has been called the “federal stimulus trigger.” This trigger was “pulled,” and the funding for the new judgeships and the various other items made contingent on the trigger was not provided.

Almost every year since then, the Judicial Council has sponsored one or more bills to authorize funding for new judgeships (see the table below).

### Judicial Council–Sponsored Legislation to Authorize or Fund Additional Judgeships

Year	Bill No.	Author	Purpose	Result
2008	SB 1150	Corbett	Authorize third set of new judgeships	Held in Senate Appropriations Committee
2009	SB 377	Corbett	Authorize third set of new judgeships	Held in Senate Appropriations Committee
2011, 2012	AB 1405	Committee on Judiciary	Authorize third set of new judgeships	Did not move forward
2014	SB 1190	Jackson	Authorize third set of new judgeships*	Held in Senate Appropriations Committee
2015	SB 229	Roth	Fund 12 of 50 previously authorized judgeships <sup>†</sup>	Vetoed by Governor Brown
2016	SB 1023	Committee on Judiciary	Fund 12 of 50 previously authorized judgeships <sup>†</sup>	Held in Senate Appropriations Committee
2016	AB 2341	Obernolte	Reallocate judgeships <sup>‡</sup>	Held in Senate Appropriations Committee
2017	SB 38	Roth	Authorize judgeships	Held in Assembly Appropriations
2017	SB 39	Roth	Reallocate judgeships	Stalled in legislative process
2017	AB 414	Medina	Reallocate judgeships	Stalled in legislative process
2019	SB 16	Roth	Fund 25 of 50 previously authorized judgeships	Held in Senate Appropriations Committee

\* SB 1190 also sought to secure funding for the second set of 50 new judgeships approved in 2007 but not yet funded.

<sup>†</sup> SB 229 sought to appropriate \$5 million for the funding.

<sup>‡</sup> Specifically, AB 2341 sought to reallocate up to five vacant judgeships from courts with more authorized judgeships than their assessed judicial need to courts with fewer judgeships than their assessed judicial need. The allocation of the vacant judgeships would be based on a methodology approved by the council and under criteria contained in Government Code section 69614(b).

With regard to subordinate judicial officer conversions, existing law allows the Judicial Council to convert a total of 162 SJO positions, upon vacancy, to judgeships. The statute caps the number that may be converted each year at 16 and requires the council to seek legislative ratification to exercise its authority to convert positions in any given year. For the past five years, that legislative ratification took the form of language included in the annual Budget Act. The council converted the maximum 16 positions in each fiscal year from 2007 through 2011; 20 in FY 2011–12<sup>2</sup>; 13 in FY 2012–13; 11 in FY 2013–14; 9 in FY 2014–15; 11 in FY 2015–16; 6 in

<sup>2</sup> The total conversions in FY 2011–12 exceed 16 because of the enactment of SB 405 (Stats. 2011, ch. 705) which increased the number of allowable conversions in specific circumstances for this fiscal year.

both FY 2016–17 and 2017–18; and 15 in FY 2018–19. So far in FY 2019–20, no positions have been converted.

Additionally, legislation enacted in 2010 (Assem. Bill 2763; Stats. 2010, ch. 690) expedites conversions by authorizing up to 10 additional conversions per year, if the conversion results in a judge’s being assigned to a family or juvenile law assignment previously presided over by an SJO. This legislation requires that the ratification for these additional 10 positions be secured through legislation separate from the budget. Since 2011, the Judicial Council has sponsored legislation to secure legislative ratification of these additional SJO conversions:

Senate Bill 405 (Stats. 2011, ch. 705)	Assembly Bill 1519 (Stats. 2015, ch. 416)
Assembly Bill 1403 (Stats. 2013, ch. 510)	Assembly Bill 2882 (Stats. 2016, ch. 474)
Assembly Bill 2745 (Stats. 2014, ch. 311)	Assembly Bill 1692 (Stats. 2017, ch. 330)

In total, 155 SJO positions have been converted, leaving only 7 of the total 162 positions that remain to be converted.

### **Disposition of vacant courthouses**

In December 2015, the Judicial Council approved sponsorship of a proposal to authorize the disposition of the San Pedro Courthouse as nonsurplus property, with proceeds of its sale to be placed in the Immediate and Critical Needs Account of the State Court Facilities Construction Fund.

In February 2016, the Judicial Council authorized and approved the sale of the Corning Courthouse to Tehama County and the Chico Courthouse to Butte County in fair-market-value transactions, with proceeds from those sales treated in the same manner as in the final form of legislative authorization for disposition of the San Pedro Courthouse. The Judicial Council sponsored the legislation authorizing disposition of the San Pedro Courthouse (Assem. Bill 1900 [Jones-Sawyer]; Stats. 2016, ch. 510, codified at Gov. Code, § 70395).

In December 2016, the Judicial Council authorized and approved the sale of the Clovis, Firebaugh, and Reedley Courthouses in Fresno County and the Avenal and Corcoran Courthouses in Kings County as nonsurplus properties, with proceeds from those sales directed to ICNA. The Judicial Council sponsored Senate Bill 403 (Canella; Stats. 2017, ch. 358) authorizing the sale of the Avenal, Chico, Clovis, Corcoran, Corning, Firebaugh, and Reedley Courthouses.

Most recently, the Judicial Council authorized the sale of the West Los Angeles Courthouse and the Mental Health Courthouse in Los Angeles, with proceeds from those sales directed to ICNA. The authorizing legislation, Assembly Bill 2309 (Bloom; Stats. 2018, ch. 536), was signed by the Governor on September 19, 2018.



## **Efficiencies**

To address the budget crisis faced by the branch, in April 2012, the Judicial Council approved for sponsorship 17 legislative proposals for trial court operational efficiencies, cost recovery, and new revenue. An additional six efficiency proposals were approved for sponsorship in April 2013. Several noncontroversial and relatively minor measures were successfully enacted into law, while several remaining efficiencies were rejected by the Legislature,<sup>3</sup> including one seeking to eliminate the requirement that courts destroy infraction records relating to possession or transport of marijuana.<sup>4</sup> The 2019 Budget Act includes \$13.901 million in 2019–20 and \$2.929 million in 2020–21 to support increased workload for the trial courts as a result of the enactment of Assembly Bill 1793 (Stats. 2018, ch. 993), which requires sentence modification of past cannabis conviction cases pursuant to the Control, Regulate, and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act of 2016, also known as Proposition 64.

## **Delegation of authority**

California Rules of Court, rule 10.12(a),<sup>5</sup> authorizes PCLC to act for the council by:

- (1) Taking a position on behalf of the council on pending legislative bills, after evaluating input from the council advisory bodies and Judicial Council staff, and any other input received from the courts, provided that the position is consistent with the council’s established policies and precedents;
- (2) Making recommendations to the council on all proposals for council-sponsored legislation and on an annual legislative agenda after evaluating input from council advisory bodies and Judicial Council staff, and any other input received from the courts; and
- (3) Representing the council’s position before the Legislature and other bodies or agencies and acting as liaison with other governmental entities, the bar, the media, the judiciary, and the public regarding council-sponsored legislation, pending legislative bills, and the council’s legislative positions and agendas.

## **Analysis/Rationale**

The mission of the Judicial Council includes providing leadership for improving the quality and advancing the consistent, independent, impartial, and accessible administration of justice.

Among the guiding principles underlying this mission is a commitment to meet the needs of the public, which includes reinvestment in our justice system to preserve and improve access to justice, which Californians expect and deserve.

---

<sup>3</sup> See Attachment B for a list of efficiency and cost-recovery measures approved and rejected by the Legislature.

<sup>4</sup> Health & Saf. Code, § 11361.5.

<sup>5</sup> See [www.courts.ca.gov/cms/rules/index.cfm?title=ten&linkid=rule10\\_12](http://www.courts.ca.gov/cms/rules/index.cfm?title=ten&linkid=rule10_12).

Further, the Chief Justice has proposed a framework to increase public access to the courts. Her vision, entitled Access 3D, combines strategies from the courts—actions that will ensure greater public access—with a reasonable reliance on funds reinvested into the judicial branch. Access 3D is a multidimensional approach to ensuring that Californians have access to the justice system they demand and deserve. The three dimensions of access are:

- Improved physical access, by keeping courts open and operating during hours that benefit the public;
- Increased remote access, by increasing the ability of court users to conduct branch business online; and
- Enhanced equal access, by serving people of all languages, abilities, and needs, reflecting California’s diversity.

The proposed 2020 legislative priorities continue to support the goals of Access 3D.

### **Alternatives considered**

None

### **Fiscal and Operational Impacts**

The public expects and deserves access to California’s courts. Providing timely access to high-quality justice is the cornerstone of Access 3D. The key to the success of Access 3D is a robust reinvestment in the courts. Adoption of the proposed legislative priorities will allow Judicial Council staff to support the goals of Access 3D.

The recommendations support many of the council’s strategic plan goals, including Goal I, Access, Fairness, and Diversity, by seeking to secure funding to provide access to the courts for all Californians; Goal II, Independence and Accountability, by seeking to secure sufficient judicial branch resources to ensure accessible, safe, efficient, and effective services to the public; and Goal IV, Quality of Justice and Service to the Public, by seeking funding to continue critical programs to meet the needs of court users.

### **Attachments and Links**

1. Attachment A: Efficiencies and Cost-Recovery Proposals Approved or Rejected by the Legislature

## **Efficiencies and Cost-Recovery Proposals Approved or Rejected by the Legislature**

### **Approved by the Legislature**

**Senate Bill 75 (Stats. 2013, ch. 31)**, a trailer bill of the Budget Act of 2013, includes the following efficiency/cost-recovery proposals:

- Increase the statutory fee from \$10 to \$15 for a clerk mailing service of a claim and order on a defendant in small claims actions.
- Prohibit the Franchise Tax Board (FTB) and the State Controller from conditioning submission of court-ordered debt to the Tax Intercept Program on the court's or county's providing the defendant's social security number, while still allowing the social security number to be released if FTB believes it would be necessary to provide accurate information.
- Increase the fee from \$20 to \$50 for exemplification of a record or other paper on file with the court.
- Modify the process for evaluating the ability of a parent or guardian to reimburse the court for the cost of court-appointed counsel in dependency matters.

**Assembly Bill 619 (Stats. 2013, ch. 452)** revised the formula for assessing interest and penalties for delinquent payments to the State Court Facilities Construction Fund to conform to the existing statute governing interest and penalties for late payments to the Trial Court Trust Fund by using the Local Agency Investment Fund rate.

**Assembly Bill 648 (Stats. 2013, ch. 454)** clarified language from the prior year that created a new \$30 fee for court reporters in civil proceedings lasting one hour or less.

**Assembly Bill 1004 (Stats. 2013, ch. 460)** allowed magistrates' signatures on arrest warrants to be in the form of digital signatures.

**Assembly Bill 1293 (Stats. 2013, ch. 382)** established a new \$40 probate fee for filing a request for special notice in certain proceedings.

**Assembly Bill 1352 (Stats. 2013, ch. 274)** streamlined court records retention provisions.

**Senate Bill 378 (Stats. 2013, ch. 150)** provided that an electronically digitized copy of an official record of conviction is admissible to prove a prior criminal act.

**Senate Bill 843 (Stats. 2016, ch. 33)**, commencing January 1, 2017, and until January 1, 2021, grants a defendant six peremptory challenges in a criminal case if the offense charged is punishable with a maximum term of imprisonment of one year or less, and reduces the number of peremptory challenges that may be exercised separately by a defendant who is jointly tried from four to two in cases in which the maximum term of imprisonment is one year or less.

Requires the Judicial Council to conduct a study and, on or before January 1, 2020, submit a report to the Legislature on the reduction in the number of peremptory challenges.

**Assembly Bill 2232 (Stats. 2016, ch. 74)** corrected drafting errors in the rules governing retention of court files regarding certain misdemeanor traffic offenses.

### **Rejected by the Legislature**

- **Administrative assessment for maintaining records of convictions under the Vehicle Code:** Clarify that courts are required to impose the \$10 administrative assessment for each conviction of a violation of the Vehicle Code, not just upon a “subsequent” violation.
- **Audits:** Defer required audits until trial courts and the Judicial Council receive specified funding to cover the cost of the audits.
- **Bail bond reinstatement:** Authorize courts to charge a \$65 administrative fee to reinstate a bail bond after it has been revoked.
- **Collections:** Allow courts to retain and distribute collections rather than transferring collected funds to county treasuries with distribution instructions.
- **Court costs for deferred entry of judgment:** Clarify that the court can recoup its costs in processing a request or application for diversion or deferred entry of judgment.
- **Court reporter requirement in nonmandated case types (Sen. Bill 1313; 2014 [Nielsen]):** Repeal Government Code sections 70045.1, 70045.2, 70045.4, 70045.6, 70045.75, 70045.77, 70045.8, 70045.10, 70046.4, 70050.6, 70056.7, 70059.8, 70059.9, and 70063 to eliminate the unfunded mandate that the enumerated courts (Butte, El Dorado, Lake, Mendocino, Merced, Modoc, Mono, Monterey, Kern, Nevada, San Luis Obispo, Solano, Tehama, Trinity, and Tuolumne Counties) use court reporters in specified nonmandated case types.
- **Destruction of records relating to possession or transportation of marijuana:** Eliminate the requirement that courts destroy infraction records relating to possession or transport of marijuana.
- **File search fee for commercial purposes:** Allow courts to charge a \$10 fee to commercial enterprises, except media outlets that use the information for media purposes, for any file, name, or information search request.
- **Marijuana possession infractions:** Amend Penal Code section 1000(a) to exclude marijuana possession, per Health and Safety Code section 11357(b), from eligibility for deferred entry of judgment.
- **Notice of mediation:** Amend Family Code section 3176 to eliminate the requirement for service by certified, return-receipt-requested, postage-prepaid mail for notice of mediation, and clarify that the court is responsible for sending the notice.
- **Notice of subsequent DUI:** Repeal Vehicle Code section 23622(c) to eliminate the court’s responsibility to provide notification of a subsequent DUI to courts that previously convicted the defendant of a DUI.
- **Penalty assessments:** Revise and redirect the \$7 penalty assessment from court construction funds to the State Court Facilities Construction Fund.
- **Preliminary hearing transcripts:** Clarify that preliminary hearing transcripts must be produced only when a defendant is held to answer the charge of homicide.

- **Sentencing report deadlines (Assem. Bill 1214; 2015 [Achadjian]/Assem. Bill 2129; 2016 [Lackey]):** Amend Penal Code section 1203 to require courts to find good cause before continuing a sentencing hearing for failure by the probation department to provide a sentencing report by the required deadlines.
- **Trial by written declaration (Assem. Bill 2871; 2016 [Obernolte]):** Eliminate the trial de novo option when the defendant in a Vehicle Code violation has not prevailed on his or her trial by written declaration.
- **Monetary sanctions against jurors (Assem. Bill 2101; 2016 [Gordon]):** Amend Code of Civil Procedure section 177.6 to add jurors to the list of persons subject to sanctions.