

Judicial Council of California • Administrative Office of the Courts

455 Golden Gate Avenue · San Francisco, California 94102-3688
www.courts.ca.gov/policyadmin-invitationstocomment.htm

INVITATION TO COMMENT

W14-10

Title	Action Requested
Juvenile Law: Intercounty Transfers and Extended Foster Care	Review and submit comments by January 24, 2014
Proposed Rules, Forms, Standards, or Statutes	Proposed Effective Date
Adopt Cal. Rules of Court, rule 5.613, and amend rule 5.610; adopt new form JV-551, and revise form JV-464-INFO	July 1, 2014
Proposed by	Contact
Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee	Tracy Kenny, tracy.kenny@jud.ca.gov 916-263-2838
Hon. Jerilyn L. Borack, Cochair	
Hon. Kimberly J. Nystrom-Geist, Cochair	

Executive Summary and Origin

The Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee recommends adopting one new rule, adopting one new mandatory form, and revising one form to implement the transfer provisions for nonminor dependents in Assembly Bill 1712 (Beall; Stats. 2012, ch. 846) and to provide further guidance to youth seeking to reenter juvenile court jurisdiction as nonminor dependents consistent with the provisions of earlier legislation¹ regarding the extension of juvenile court jurisdiction and foster care services to dependents and wards up to 21 years of age. In addition, to ensure consistency with the standard practice with regards to rules and forms, the committee recommends revising the existing intercounty transfer rule for juveniles to delete the authority of the Administrative Office of the Courts to approve modifications of the intercounty transfer form.

Background

The federal Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 (Pub.L. No. 110-351 (October 7, 2008) 112 Stat. 3949) made extensive policy and program changes to

¹ Assem. Bill 12 (Beall; Stats. 2010, ch. 559), the California Fostering Connections to Success Act, as amended by Assem. Bill 212 (Beall; Stats. 2011, ch. 459). The Judicial Council adopted and approved rules and forms implementing AB 12 in 2011 and AB 212 in 2012. The Judicial Council adopted and approved rules and forms to implement AB 1712 in 2013 but left the transfer issue unaddressed at that time.

The proposals have not been approved by the Judicial Council and are not intended to represent the views of the council, its Rules and Projects Committee, or its Policy Coordination and Liaison Committee. These proposals are circulated for comment purposes only.

improve the outcomes for children in the foster care system, including the extension of foster care services to nonminors up to age 19, 20, or 21 when certain education, training, or work requirements are met or are incapable of being met as the result of a medical condition. California chose to participate in this voluntary program, and Assembly Bill 12 (Beall; Stats. 2010, ch. 559), the California Fostering Connections to Success Act, as amended by Assembly Bill 212 (Beall; Stats. 2011, ch. 459), enacted extensive changes to California statutes to comply with provisions of the federal act.

As work continued on the implementation of AB 12 and AB 212, the need to revise further revise sections of the act to fully comply with the federal legislation and eliminate ambiguities became apparent, and AB 1712 was signed into law with an effective date of January 1, 2013. During 2013, the Legislature enacted Assembly Bill 787 (Stone; Stats. 2013, ch. 487). Most of the changes needed to implement AB 1712 were made by the Judicial Council in 2013, with an effective date of January 1, 2014, but no action was taken at that time to clarify the procedure to transfer the case of a nonminor dependent from one county to another as allowed by AB 1712. In addition, as implementation has gone forward, questions about eligibility for youth to reenter foster care have repeatedly arisen that require clarification on form JV-464-INFO, the information form for that topic.

The current rule of court governing intercounty transfers of minors subject to juvenile court jurisdiction (California Rules of Court, rule 5.610) requires the use of a mandatory form but allows modifications to that form to be made by a formalized regional collaboration of courts seeking to improve the processing of those cases if the modification is approved by the Judicial Council, Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC). Because approval of any mandatory form modification is solely within the purview of the council, the committee proposes to revise this rule to delete the authority of the AOC to authorize any future modifications as such authority belongs with the council alone.

The Proposal

This proposal revises rule 5.610 by eliminating the authority of the AOC to approve modifications to form JV-550 and instead making this solely a council responsibility. The committee expects that any proposed modifications would go directly to the council without the need for public comment because they would be adopted as part of a collaborative process involving the courts seeking to use the modified forms. This proposal would also ensure that courts and county child welfare and probation agencies have a mechanism to transfer the case of a nonminor dependent from one county to another when appropriate as provided in the recent changes made by AB 1712. Because eligibility for transfer is quite different for nonminor dependents than for minor dependents and wards, it became clear to the committee that a separate rule and form would be necessary to allow courts to carry out these transfers as required by law. At the same time, questions about eligibility for probation-supervised youth who were in foster care to reenter foster care have recently arisen, indicating the need to clarify the form that provides youth with information about the reentry process.

Rule 5.610

Rule 5.610 would be revised to delete the authority of the AOC to approve modifications to mandatory form JV-550 by regional court collaborations to implement intercounty transfers and instead require that those modifications be approved directly by the Judicial Council.

Rule 5.613

AB 1712 enacted changes to Welfare and Institutions Code sections 17.1 and 375 providing that a nonminor dependent who has been placed in a planned permanent living arrangement and has continuously resided as a nonminor dependent in a county other than the county of jurisdiction for at least 12 months with the intent to continue to reside in that county may have his or her case transferred to that county of residence. The procedures to transfer the cases of minor wards and dependents are currently governed by two rules of the California Rules of Court,² rule 5.610, which states the requirements for a hearing to transfer a case out, and rule 5.612, which governs transfer-in proceedings. This proposal would adopt rule 5.613 to include transfer-out and -in requirements as they pertain to the transfer of nonminor dependent cases. The rule largely tracks the procedural requirements for transfer of minor cases as they apply to minors who are not detained, because nonminor dependents are adults who are not considered “in custody” in the sense that a minor child would be. The one additional requirement for the transfer of a nonminor dependent that is not present for a minor ward or dependent is a proposed requirement that the nonminor support the transfer. Because extended foster care is a voluntary status intended to assist the nonminor in achieving independence, the committee believed that to allow a court to transfer the jurisdiction of a nonminor over his or her objection would be inconsistent with the intent of the California Fostering Connections to Success Act.

Nonminor Dependent Transfer Orders (form JV-551)

A new mandatory form for the transfer of a nonminor dependent case from the jurisdiction of one county’s juvenile court to another county’s juvenile court would be adopted. The new order form would serve the purpose of alerting the new court to the existence of the transfer and allowing the receiving court to set a hearing for the transfer in process within ten days of receiving the case file materials.

How to Ask to Return to Juvenile Court Jurisdiction and Foster Care (form JV-464- INFO)

Form JV-464-INFO was adopted by the Judicial Council effective January 1, 2012, to provide information to the public about the requirements for a nonminor to petition the court to resume jurisdiction over the nonminor as a nonminor dependent, thereby allowing the nonminor access to foster care services up to age 21. As that form has been used and circulated, two issues have arisen requiring clarification. First, there is some confusion about who can petition the court to reenter. The form provides that a petition can be filed by a former ward or delinquent who was in foster care on his or her 18th birthday, is currently under 21, and was supervised by child welfare or probation. This final condition has led to confusion for some delinquent youth who were in foster care at age 18 but were subsequently returned to their family homes without a foster care

² All further rule references are to the California Rules of Court unless otherwise indicated.

order and remain under the court's delinquency jurisdiction for supervision purposes. These youth are ineligible to petition the court to reenter because their cases are still open, and Welfare and Institutions Code section 388(e) requires that a nonminor's case be dismissed before the nonminor can petition to reenter jurisdiction. In addition, the current form alerts youth that if they file their own reentry petition, rather than asking probation or child welfare to file it on their behalf, the court hearing *will* be about three weeks sooner. This timing reflects the fifteen court days that those agencies have to file such a petition after the nonminor requests it. Because the agencies have the discretion to file the petition at any time within the 15 court days, it is more accurate to say that a petition filed by the nonminor *may* be heard about three weeks sooner. To resolve these issues, JV-464-INFO would be revised to modify:

- The eligibility requirements to clarify that such a petition can be filed only if the court has dismissed its dependency or delinquency jurisdiction and the nonminor is not currently subject to probation or child welfare supervision as provided in Welfare and Institutions Code section 388; and
- The statement about the expedited handling of a petition filed by the nonminor to provide that it *may* be heard about three weeks sooner.

Alternatives Considered

The committee considered amending the existing transfer rules and revising the existing form for minor wards and dependents to include nonminor dependents but determined that the situations were substantially different, such that a new rule and form would be easier to implement for transfers of nonminor dependents. The committee also considered waiting until the spring 2014 rules and forms cycle to make these changes but determined that because a number of nonminor dependents are currently eligible for transfer of jurisdiction, it was critical to put in place procedures and a form as soon as possible.

Implementation Requirements, Costs, and Operational Impacts

This proposal will positively affect court operations by providing juvenile courts with a mechanism to carry out courts' statutory duties with regard to the transfer of cases involving nonminor dependents. Without this rule and the accompanying form, courts must develop their own procedures and orders and determine how to provide required documents to the receiving courts. Because the court process tracks the existing procedures for hearings on the transfer of jurisdiction for minors, the training required to implement the new rule should be minor. In implementing the new and revised forms, courts will incur standard reproduction costs and retraining of affected staff.

Request for Specific Comments

In addition to comments on the proposal as a whole, the advisory committee is interested in comments on the following:

- Does the proposal appropriately address the stated purpose?
- Is the existing timeline for handling the transfer of a minor ward or dependent who is not in custody the appropriate timeline for transfer of a nonminor dependent case?
- Should the court's ability to transfer the case of a nonminor dependent be contingent on the nonminor's support of the proposed transfer?
- Does the formalized regional collaboration need the ability to modify the new form, or is the new form adequate for these transfers?

The advisory committee also seeks comments from *courts* on the following cost and implementation matters:

- Would the proposal provide cost savings? If so please quantify.
- What would the implementation requirements be for courts—for example, training staff (please identify position and expected hours of training), revising processes and procedures (please describe), changing docket codes in case management systems, or modifying case management systems?
- Would two months from Judicial Council approval of this proposal until its effective date provide sufficient time for implementation?
- How well would this proposal work in courts of different sizes?

Attachments and Links

1. Cal. Rules of Court, rules 5.610 and 5.613, at pages 6–10
2. Judicial Council forms JV-464-INFO and JV-551, at pages 11–15
3. Link to AB 1712: http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=201120120AB1712&search_keywords
4. Link to Welfare and Institutions Code section 17.1: http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=WIC§ionNum=17.1
5. Link to Welfare and Institutions Code section 375: http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=WIC§ionNum=375
6. Link to Welfare and Institutions Code section 388: http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=WIC§ionNum=388

Rules 5.610 of the California Rules of Court would be amended effective July1, 2014, to read:

1 **Rule 5.610. Transfer-out hearing**

2
3 **(a)–(f) * * ***

4
5 **(g) Modification of form JV-550**

6
7 ~~Juvenile Court Transfer Orders~~ Juvenile Court Transfer Orders (form JV-550) may
8 be modified as follows:

- 9
- 10 (1) Notwithstanding the mandatory use of form JV-550, the form may be
11 modified for use by a formalized regional collaboration of courts to facilitate
12 the efficient processing of transfer cases among those courts if the
13 modification has been approved by the Judicial Council of California;
14 ~~Administrative Office of the Courts.~~
- 15
- 16 (2) The mandatory form must be used by a regional collaboration when
17 transferring a case to a court outside the collaboration or when accepting a
18 transfer from a court outside the collaboration.

19
20
21 **(h)–(i) * * ***

Rule 5.613 of the California Rules of Courts would be adopted, effective July 1, 2014, to read:

1 **Rule 5.613. Transfer of nonminor dependents**
2

3 **(a) Purpose**
4

5 This rule applies to requests to transfer the county of jurisdiction of a nonminor dependent
6 as allowed by Welfare and Institutions Code section 375. This rule sets forth the procedures
7 that a court is to follow when it seeks to order a transfer of a nonminor dependent and those
8 to be followed by the court receiving the transfer. All other intercounty transfers of
9 juveniles are subject to rules 5.610 and 5.612.
10

11 **(b) Transfer-out hearing**
12

13 **(1) Determination of residence—special rule on intercounty transfers (§ 375)**
14

15 (A) For purposes of this rule, the residence of a nonminor dependent who is placed
16 in a planned permanent living arrangement may be either the county in which
17 the court that has jurisdiction over the nonminor is located or the county in
18 which the nonminor has resided continuously for at least one year as a nonminor
19 dependent and the nonminor dependent has expressed his or her intent to
20 remain.
21

22 (B) If a nonminor dependent’s dependency jurisdiction has been resumed, or if
23 transition jurisdiction has been assumed or resumed by the juvenile court that
24 retained general jurisdiction over the nonminor under section 303, the county
25 that the nonminor dependent is residing in may be deemed the county of
26 residence of the nonminor dependent. The court may make this determination if
27 the nonminor has established a continuous physical presence in the county for
28 one year as a nonminor and has expressed his or her intent to remain in that
29 county after the court grants the petition to resume jurisdiction. The period of
30 continuous physical presence includes any period of continuous residence
31 immediately before filing the petition.
32

33 **(2) Verification of residence**
34

35 The residence of a nonminor may be verified by the nonminor in court or by
36 declaration of a social worker or probation officer in the transferring or receiving
37 county.
38

39 **(3) Transfer to county of nonminor’s residence (§ 375)**
40

41 If the court is resuming dependency jurisdiction or assuming or resuming transition
42 jurisdiction for a nonminor for whom the court has retained general jurisdiction under
43 subdivision (b) of section 303 as a result of a petition filed pursuant to subdivision (e)

1 of section 388, after granting the petition the court may order the transfer of the case
2 to the juvenile court of the county in which the nonminor is living if the nonminor
3 establishes residency in that county as provided in (1)(b) and the court finds that the
4 transfer is in the minor’s best interest.

5
6 **(4) Transfer on change in nonminor’s residence (§ 375)**

7
8 If a nonminor dependent under the dependency or transition jurisdiction of the court
9 is placed in a planned permanent living arrangement in a county other than the county
10 with jurisdiction over the nonminor, the court may, on an application for modification
11 under rule 5.570, transfer the case to the juvenile court of the county in which the
12 nonminor is living if the nonminor establishes residency in that county as provided in
13 (1)(b).

14
15 **(5) Conduct of hearing**

16
17 After the court determines whether a nonminor has established residency in another
18 county as required in (b), the court must consider whether transfer of the case would
19 be in the nonminor’s best interest. The court may not transfer the case unless it
20 determines that the nonminor supports the transfer and that the transfer will protect or
21 further the nonminor’s best interest.

22
23 **(6) Order of transfer (§ 377)**

24
25 The order of transfer must be entered on *Nonminor Dependent Transfer Orders* (form
26 JV-551), which must include all required information and findings.

27
28 **(7) Modification of form JV-551**

29
30 *Nonminor Dependent Transfer Orders* (form JV-551) may be modified as follows:

31
32 (A) Notwithstanding the mandatory use of form JV-551, the form may be modified
33 for use by a formalized regional collaboration of courts to facilitate the efficient
34 processing of transfer cases among those courts if the modification has been
35 approved by the Judicial Council.

36
37 (B) The mandatory form must be used by a regional collaboration when transferring
38 a case to a court outside the collaboration or when accepting a transfer from a
39 court outside the collaboration.

40
41 **(8) Transmittal of documents (§ 377)**

1 The clerk of the transferring court must transmit to the clerk of the court of the
2 receiving county within 10 court days a certified copy of the complete case file. A
3 certified copy of the complete case file is deemed an original.

4
5 **(9) Appeal of transfer order (§ 379)**

6
7 The order of transfer may be appealed by the transferring or receiving county, and
8 notice of appeal must be filed in the transferring county, under rule 8.400.
9 Notwithstanding the filing of a notice of appeal, the receiving county must assume
10 jurisdiction of the case on receipt and filing of the order of transfer.

11
12 **(c) Transfer-in hearing**

13
14 **(1) Procedure on transfer (§ 378)**

15
16 (A) On receipt and filing of a certified copy of a transfer order, the receiving court
17 must accept jurisdiction of the case. The receiving court may not reject the case.
18 The clerk of the receiving court must immediately place the transferred case on
19 the court calendar for a transfer-in hearing within 10 court days after the
20 transfer-out order and documents are received.

21
22 (B) No requests for additional time for the transfer-in hearing may be approved. The
23 clerk must immediately cause notice to be given to the nonminor, orally or in
24 writing, of the time and place of the transfer-in hearing. The receiving court
25 must notify the transferring court on receipt and filing of the certified copies of
26 the transfer order and complete case file.

27
28 **(2) Conduct of hearing**

29
30 At the transfer-in hearing, the court must:

31
32 (A) Advise the nonminor of the purpose and scope of the hearing; and

33
34 (B) Provide for the appointment of counsel, if appropriate.

35
36 **(3) Subsequent proceedings**

37
38 The proceedings in the receiving court must commence at the same phase as when the
39 case was transferred. The court may continue the hearing for an investigation and a
40 report to a date not to exceed 15 court days.

41
42 **(4) Setting six-month review (§ 366.31)**

1 When an order of transfer is received and filed relating to a nonminor dependent, the
2 court must set a date for a six-month review within six months of the most recent
3 review hearing or, if the sending court transferred the case immediately after
4 assuming or resuming jurisdiction, within six months of the date a voluntary reentry
5 agreement was signed.

6
7 **(5) Change of circumstances or additional facts (§§ 388, 778)**

8
9 If the receiving court believes that a change of circumstances or additional facts
10 indicate that the nonminor does not reside in the receiving county, a transfer-out
11 hearing must be held under this rule and rule 5.570. The court may direct the
12 department of social services or the probation department to seek a modification of
13 orders under section 388 or section 778 and under rule 5.570.
14

JV-464-INFO

How to Ask to Return to Juvenile Court Jurisdiction and Foster Care

Some 18, 19, and 20 year-olds can reopen their court case and return to foster care. This form explains:

- The benefits of returning to foster care,
- Who qualifies to return to foster care, and
- How to ask to reopen your court case and return to a foster care placement.

What benefits can I get if I return to foster care?

If you ask the court to reopen your court case and return to foster care as a nonminor dependent, you can get money to live in supervised foster care. You would be able to live in a:

- Relative’s home, or
- Home of a nonrelated extended family member (a person close to your family but not related to you), or
- Foster home, or
- Group home if you need to because of a medical condition (You can also stay in a group home until your 19th birthday or until you finish high school, whichever one happens first.), or
- Supervised independent living setting, such as an apartment or college dormitory.

You can also get:

- A clothing allowance,
- Case management services, and
- Independent Living Program services.

Do I qualify to return to juvenile court jurisdiction and foster care?

You qualify if you meet these requirements:

Age Requirements:

- You are now 18, 19, or 20 years old,
- You were in foster care on your 18th birthday,* and
- Your case was dismissed after your 18th birthday, and you are no longer being supervised by a social worker (SW) or probation officer (PO).

* Even if you were on the run, you can qualify if there was an order for you to be in foster care at the time.

Work/School Requirements:

You must plan to do one of the following:

- Finish high school or get a high school equivalency (GED) certificate.
- Attend college or community college.
- Attend a vocational education program.
- Attend a program or do activities that will help you get a job.
- Get a job.

Exception: If you have a medical problem that makes you unable to do any of these things, you do not have to be in school, in a program, or working.

Sign an Agreement to Return to Foster Care:

You and a social worker or probation officer must have signed a Voluntary Reentry Agreement that says:

- You want to return to foster care to be placed in a supervised setting.
- The SW or PO will be responsible for your placement and care.
- Together, you and the SW or PO will make a plan that helps you to learn how to live independently.
- If you ask the SW or PO to file your court papers, you will cooperate with the SW or PO.
- If your situation changes and you no longer qualify to stay in foster care, you will tell the SW or PO.

Important! Even if you are not sure you qualify, you should still apply.

When can I get help to find housing?

As soon as you sign the agreement to return to foster care, your social worker or probation officer can help you find housing and other services you may need.



How do I ask the juvenile court to reopen my court case and return to foster care?

You must fill out and file the court form JV-466, *Request to Return to Juvenile Court Jurisdiction and Foster Care*. This form tells the court you want to reopen your court case and return to foster care. A SW at the child welfare department or a PO at the probation department that supervised you when you were in foster care can help you fill out the form and file it for you.

If you want to fill out the form yourself, you can find a lot of the information you need on the form JV-365, *Termination of Juvenile Court Jurisdiction—Nonminor*, the court gave you when you left foster care.

Where can I get the form I need to fill out?

The court may have already given you the form when your foster care ended. Or you can get the form at:

- Your county's courthouse or public library, or
- The California Courts website:
www.courts.ca.gov/forms.htm.

What if I need help with the form?

If you want help to fill out the form, ask:

- A SW at the child welfare department or a PO at the probation department that supervised you when you were in foster care,
- The person who was your lawyer when you were in foster care, or
- An adult whom you trust.

What do I do with my completed form?

After you and the SW or PO have signed the Voluntary Reentry Agreement, you can:

- File the form yourself, or
- Ask the SW or PO to file the form for you.

Note: If you file it yourself, your court hearing may be about three weeks sooner.

Where do I file my completed form?

You can file it by mail or in person at:

The Juvenile Court Clerk's Office at the courthouse in the county where your court case was closed

You can submit it by mail or in person at:

The Juvenile Court Clerk's Office in the county where you live. The clerk will send it to the Juvenile Court Clerk's Office at the courthouse in the county where your court case was closed.

If you file by mail because you live outside of California:

You must send it to the Juvenile Court Clerk's Office at the courthouse in the county where your court case was closed

Important! Keep a copy of all papers you file at court.

If you file in person, the clerk can give you free copies.

Do I have to pay to file the form?

No. It's free.

Do I have to fill out other court forms?

No, unless you want to keep your contact information private. If so, do **not** put your address and other contact information on form JV-466. Instead, put it on form JV-468, *Confidential Information—Request to Return to Juvenile Court Jurisdiction and Foster Care*.



Who will decide if I can return to juvenile court jurisdiction and foster care?

A judge with the court in the county where your court case was closed will decide if your court case should be reopened.

The judge can decide that:

- **You do not qualify** because of your age. If this happens, you cannot file another request.
- **The information you gave to the court** shows that you do not meet one of the eligibility requirements or the court needs more information to decide your case. If this happens, the court will deny your request and send you a letter explaining why your request was denied. The court will also send you a list of lawyers who can help you with your case. You can file another request that includes the information that was missing.
- **The court has enough information** to decide your case and wants you to come to a court hearing. If this happens, you will get a notice telling you the date, time, and place of your hearing. The court will also assign a lawyer to speak for you at the hearing.

The court will send a copy of the notice and your papers to:

- The lawyer assigned to your case, and
- The office that supervised you when the juvenile court's jurisdiction was dismissed. That office must make a report about your eligibility to return to foster care.

If you ask for it on form JV-466, the court can also send a notice to your parents or former legal guardian and the CASA office for your former CASA.

When will the hearing happen?

If you filed your court papers yourself and the court decides there is enough information to decide your case, the hearing will happen about three weeks after you filed your court papers.

If you asked a social worker or probation officer to file your court papers and the court decides there is enough information to decide your case, the hearing will happen about six weeks after you ask the social worker or probation officer to file your court papers.

What happens at the hearing?

At your hearing, the judge will review the evidence and decide your case.

If the court decides you meet the requirements, you will be allowed to return to foster care. You will also have to go back to court within six months to tell the court how you are doing. Your lawyer will also go with you to that hearing.

If you used to be a dependent, you will be under the juvenile court's dependency jurisdiction.

If you used to be a ward, you will be under the juvenile court's transition jurisdiction.

If the court denies your request, you can file another request later if your situation changes so that you meet the requirements.

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (<i>Name, State Bar number, and address</i>):		FOR COURT USE ONLY
TELEPHONE NO.:	FAX NO. (<i>Optional</i>):	
E-MAIL ADDRESS:		
ATTORNEY FOR (<i>Name</i>):		
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF		
STREET ADDRESS:		
MAILING ADDRESS:		
CITY AND ZIP CODE:		
BRANCH NAME:		
NONMINOR'S NAME:		
NONMINOR DEPENDENT TRANSFER ORDERS		CASE NUMBER:
Judicial Officer:	Court Clerk:	Court Reporter:
Bailiff:	Other Court Personnel:	Interpreter: Language:

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Parties (<i>name</i>): | <u>Present</u> | <u>Attorney (<i>name</i>):</u> | <u>Present</u> |
| a. Nonminor: | <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Probation officer: | <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. County agency social worker: | <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Other (<i>specify</i>): | <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
2. Others present
- a. Other (*name*):
- b. Other (*name*):
- c. Other (*name*):
3. **The court has read and considered and admits into evidence**
- a. report of social worker dated:
- b. report of probation officer dated:
- c. other (*specify*):
4. The court finds and orders under Welfare and Institutions Code section 375 and rule 5.613
- a. The nonminor has been placed in a planned permanent living arrangement and has maintained a continuous residence in the county of (*specify*): _____ for at least one year as a nonminor dependent and has expressed his or her intent to remain in that county.
- b. The nonminor supports the transfer of the case.
- c. Transfer of the case is in the nonminor's best interests.
- d. The nonminor currently resides at (*specify address*): _____
- e. The nonminor's case is ordered transferred to the county of (*specify*): _____

NONMINOR'S NAME:	CASE NUMBER:
------------------	--------------

4. f. Under prior orders of this court,

- (1) Nonminor dependency was declared on *(date)*:
- (2) Transition jurisdiction was declared on *(date)*:
- (3) The court resumed dependency jurisdiction over the nonminor on *(date)*:
- (4) The court resumed or assumed transition dependency jurisdiction over the nonminor on *(date)*:
- (5) The last hearing was on *(date)*: _____ for:
- (6) A hearing has been set on *(date)*: _____ for:
- (7) A hearing should be set for review other:
- (8) Other:

NOTICE

California Rules of Court, rule 5.613, requires that

- (1) The court files and other documents for a nonminor whose case is transferred must be transmitted to the receiving county within 10 court days.**
- (2) For a nonminor whose case is transferred, the receiving court must conduct a transfer-in hearing within 10 court days after the documents are received by the clerk of the receiving county.**

Date:

JUDICIAL OFFICER