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2 **Appendix I**  
3 **Emergency Rules Related to COVID-19**

4  
5 **Emergency rule 1. Unlawful detainers**

6  
7 **(a) Application**

8  
9 Notwithstanding any other law, including Code of Civil Procedure sections 1166,  
10 1167, 1169, and 1170.5, this rule applies to all actions for unlawful detainer.

11  
12 **(b) Issuance of summons**

13  
14 A court may not issue a summons on a complaint for unlawful detainer unless the  
15 court finds, in its discretion and on the record, that the action is necessary to protect  
16 public health and safety.

17  
18 **(c) Entry of default**

19  
20 A court may not enter a default or a default judgment for restitution in an unlawful  
21 detainer action for failure of defendant to appear unless the court finds both of the  
22 following:

- 23  
24 (1) The action is necessary to protect public health and safety; and  
25  
26 (2) The defendant has not appeared in the action within the time provided by  
27 law, including by any applicable executive order.

28  
29 **(d) Time for trial**

30  
31 If a defendant has appeared in the action, the court may not set a trial date earlier  
32 than 60 days after a request for trial is made unless the court finds that an earlier  
33 trial date is necessary to protect public health and safety. Any trial set in an  
34 unlawful detainer proceeding as of April 6, 2020 must be continued at least 60 days  
35 from the initial date of trial.

36  
37 **(e) Sunset of rule**

38  
39 This rule will remain in effect until 90 days after the Governor declares that the  
40 state of emergency related to the COVID-19 pandemic is lifted, or until amended or  
41 repealed by the Judicial Council.

1 **Emergency rule 2. Judicial foreclosures—suspension of actions**

2  
3 Notwithstanding any other law, this rule applies to any action for foreclosure on a  
4 mortgage or deed of trust brought under chapter 1, title 10, of part 2 of the Code of Civil  
5 Procedure, beginning at section 725a, including any action for a deficiency judgment, and  
6 provides that, until 90 days after the Governor declares that the state of emergency  
7 related to the COVID-19 pandemic is lifted, or until this rule is amended or repealed by  
8 the Judicial Council:

- 9  
10 (1) All such actions are stayed, and the court may take no action and issue no  
11 decisions or judgments unless the court finds that action is required to further the  
12 public health and safety.  
13  
14 (2) Any statute of limitations for filing such an action is tolled.  
15  
16 (3) The period for electing or exercising any rights under that chapter, including  
17 exercising any right of redemption from a foreclosure sale or petitioning the court  
18 in relation to such a right, is extended.  
19  
20

21 **Emergency rule 3. Use of technology for remote appearances**

22  
23 **(a) Remote appearances**

24  
25 Notwithstanding any other law, in order to protect the health and safety of the public,  
26 including court users, both in custody and out of custody defendants, witnesses, court  
27 personnel, judicial officers, and others, courts must conduct judicial proceedings and  
28 court operations as follows:

- 29  
30 (1) Courts may require that judicial proceedings and court operations be  
31 conducted remotely.  
32  
33 (2) In criminal proceedings, courts must receive the consent of the defendant to  
34 conduct the proceeding remotely and otherwise comply with emergency rule  
35 5. Notwithstanding Penal Code sections 865 and 977 or any other law, the  
36 court may conduct any criminal proceeding remotely. As used in this rule,  
37 “consent of the defendant” means that the consent of the defendant is  
38 required only for the waiver of the defendant’s appearance as provided in  
39 emergency rule 5. For good cause shown, the court may require any witness  
40 to personally appear in a particular proceeding.  
41  
42 (3) Conducting proceedings remotely includes, but is not limited to, the use of  
43 video, audio, and telephonic means for remote appearances; the electronic

1 exchange and authentication of documentary evidence; e-filing and e-service;  
2 the use of remote interpreting; and the use of remote reporting and electronic  
3 recording to make the official record of an action or proceeding.  
4

5 **(b) Sunset of rule**

6  
7 This rule will remain in effect until 90 days after the Governor declares that the  
8 state of emergency related to the COVID-19 pandemic is lifted, or until amended or  
9 repealed by the Judicial Council.  
10

11 **Emergency rule 4. Emergency Bail Schedule [Repealed]**

12 *Emergency rule 4 repealed effective June 20, 2020.*  
13

14 **Emergency rule 5. Personal appearance waivers of defendants during health**  
15 **emergency**

16  
17 **(a) Application**

18  
19 Notwithstanding any other law, including Penal Code sections 865 and 977, this  
20 rule applies to all criminal proceedings except cases alleging murder with special  
21 circumstances and cases in which the defendant is currently incarcerated in state  
22 prison, as governed by Penal Code section 977.2.  
23

24 **(b) Types of personal appearance waivers**

- 25  
26 (1) With the consent of the defendant, the court must allow a defendant to waive  
27 his or her personal appearance and to appear remotely, either through video  
28 or telephonic appearance, when the technology is available.  
29  
30 (2) With the consent of the defendant, the court must allow a defendant to waive  
31 his or her appearance and permit counsel to appear on his or her behalf. The  
32 court must accept a defendant's waiver of appearance or personal appearance  
33 when:  
34  
35 (A) Counsel for the defendant makes an on the record oral representation  
36 that counsel has fully discussed the waiver and its implications with the  
37 defendant and the defendant has authorized counsel to proceed as  
38 counsel represents to the court;  
39  
40 (B) Electronic communication from the defendant as confirmed by  
41 defendant's counsel; or  
42  
43 (C) Any other means that ensures the validity of the defendant's waiver.

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**(c) Consent by the defendant**

- (1) For purposes of arraignment and entry of a not guilty plea, consent means a knowing, intelligent, and voluntary waiver of the right to appear personally in court. Counsel for the defendant must state on the record at each applicable hearing that counsel is proceeding with the defendant’s consent.
- (2) For purposes of waiving time for a preliminary hearing, consent also means a knowing, intelligent, and voluntary waiver of the right to hold a preliminary hearing within required time limits specified either in Penal Code section 859b or under emergency orders issued by the Chief Justice and Chair of the Judicial Council.
- (3) The court must accept defense counsel’s representation that the defendant understands and agrees with waiving any right to appear unless the court has specific concerns in a particular matter about the validity of the waiver.

**(d) Appearance through counsel**

- (1) When counsel appears on behalf of a defendant, courts must allow counsel to do any of the following:
  - (A) Waive reading and advisement of rights for arraignment.
  - (B) Enter a plea of not guilty.
  - (C) Waive time for the preliminary hearing.
- (2) For appearances by counsel, including where the defendant is either appearing remotely or has waived his or her appearance and or counsel is appearing by remote access, counsel must confirm to the court at each hearing that the appearance by counsel is made with the consent of the defendant.

**(e) Conduct of remote hearings**

- (1) With the defendant’s consent, a defendant may appear remotely for any pretrial criminal proceeding.
- (2) Where a defendant appears remotely, counsel may not be required to be personally present with the defendant for any portion of the criminal proceeding provided that the audio and/or video conferencing system or other

1 technology allows for private communication between the defendant and his  
2 or her counsel. Any private communication is confidential and privileged  
3 under Evidence Code section 952.  
4

5 **(f) Sunset of rule**

6  
7 This rule will remain in effect until 90 days after the Governor declares that the  
8 state of emergency related to the COVID-19 pandemic is lifted, or until amended or  
9 repealed by the Judicial Council.  
10

11  
12 **Emergency rule 6. Emergency orders: juvenile dependency proceedings**

13  
14 **(a) Application**

15  
16 This rule applies to all juvenile dependency proceedings filed or pending until the  
17 state of emergency related to the COVID-19 pandemic is lifted.  
18

19 **(b) Essential hearings and orders**

20  
21 The following matters should be prioritized in accordance with existing statutory  
22 time requirements.  
23

- 24 (1) Protective custody warrants filed under Welfare and Institutions Code section  
25 340.
- 26  
27 (2) Detention hearings under Welfare and Institutions Code section 319. The  
28 court is required to determine if it is contrary to the child's welfare to remain  
29 with the parent, whether reasonable efforts were made to prevent removal,  
30 and whether to vest the placing agency with temporary placement and care.  
31
- 32 (3) Psychotropic medication applications.  
33
- 34 (4) Emergency medical requests.  
35
- 36 (5) A petition for reentry of a nonminor dependent.  
37
- 38 (6) Welfare and Institutions Code section 388 petitions that require an immediate  
39 response based on the health and safety of the child, which should be  
40 reviewed for a prima facie showing of change of circumstances sufficient to  
41 grant the petition or to set a hearing. The court may extend the final ruling on  
42 the petition beyond 30 days.

1 **(c) Foster care hearings and continuances during the state of emergency**

- 2
- 3 (1) A court may hold any proceeding under this rule via remote technology
- 4 consistent with rule 5.531 and emergency rule 3.
- 5
- 6 (2) At the beginning of any hearing at which one or more participants appears
- 7 remotely, the court must admonish all the participants that the proceeding is
- 8 confidential and of the possible sanctions for violating confidentiality.
- 9
- 10 (3) The child welfare agency is responsible for notice of remote hearings unless
- 11 other arrangements have been made with counsel for parents and children.
- 12 Notice is required for all parties and may include notice by telephone or other
- 13 electronic means. The notice must also include instructions on how to
- 14 participate in the court hearing remotely.
- 15
- 16 (4) Court reports
- 17
- 18 (A) Attorneys for parents and children must accept service of the court
- 19 report electronically.
- 20
- 21 (B) The child welfare agency must ensure that the parent and the child
- 22 receive a copy of the court report on time.
- 23
- 24 (C) If a parent or child cannot receive the report electronically, the child
- 25 welfare agency must deliver a hard copy of the report to the parent and
- 26 the child on time.
- 27
- 28 (5) Nothing in this subdivision prohibits the court from making statutorily
- 29 required findings and orders, by minute order only and without a court
- 30 reporter, by accepting written stipulations from counsel when appearances
- 31 are waived if the stipulations are confirmed on the applicable Judicial
- 32 Council forms or equivalent local court forms.
- 33
- 34 (6) If a court hearing cannot occur either in the courthouse or remotely, the
- 35 hearing may be continued up to 60 days, except as otherwise specified.
- 36
- 37 (A) A dispositional hearing under Welfare and Institutions Code section
- 38 360 should not be continued more than 6 months after the detention
- 39 hearing without review of the child's circumstances. In determining
- 40 exceptional circumstances that justify holding the dispositional hearing
- 41 more than 6 months after the child was taken into protective custody,
- 42 the impact of the state of emergency related to the COVID-19
- 43 pandemic must be considered.

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- i. If the dispositional hearing is continued more than 6 months after the start date of protective custody, a review of the child must be held at the 6-month date. At the review, the court must determine the continued necessity for and appropriateness of the placement; the extent of compliance with the case plan or available services that have been offered; the extent of progress which has been made toward alleviating or mitigating the causes necessitating placement; and the projected likely date by which the child may return home or placed permanently.
- ii. The court may continue the matter for a full hearing on all dispositional findings and orders.

(B) A judicial determination of reasonable efforts must be made within 12 months of the date a child enters foster care to maintain a child’s federal title IV-E availability. If a permanency hearing is continued beyond the 12-month date, the court must review the case to determine if the agency has made reasonable efforts to return the child home or arrange for the child to be placed permanently. This finding can be made without prejudice and may be reconsidered at a full hearing.

(7) During the state of emergency related to the COVID-19 pandemic, previously authorized visitation must continue, but the child welfare agency is to determine the manner of visitation to ensure that the needs of the family are met. If the child welfare agency changes the manner of visitation for a child and a parent or legal guardian in reunification, or for the child and a sibling(s), or a hearing is pending under Welfare and Institutions Code section 366.26, the child welfare agency must notify the attorneys for the children and parents within 5 court days of the change. All changes in manner of visitation during this time period must be made on a case by case basis, balance the public health directives and best interest of the child, and take into consideration whether in-person visitation may continue to be held safely. Family time is important for child and parent well-being, as well as for efforts toward reunification. Family time is especially important during times of crisis. Visitation may only be suspended if a detriment finding is made in a particular case based on the facts unique to that case. A detriment finding must not be based solely on the existence of the impact of the state of emergency related to the COVID-19 pandemic or related public health directives.

(A) The attorney for the child or parent may ask the juvenile court to review the change in manner of visitation. The child or parent has the

1                   burden of showing that the change is not in the best interest of the child  
2                   or is not based on current public health directives.

3  
4                   (B) A request for the court to review the change in visitation during this  
5                   time period must be made within 14 court days of the change. In  
6                   reviewing the change in visitation, the court should take into  
7                   consideration the factors in (c)(7).  
8

9                   **(d) Sunset of rule**

10  
11                   This rule will remain in effect until 90 days after the Governor declares that the  
12                   state of emergency related to the COVID-19 pandemic is lifted, or until amended or  
13                   repealed by the Judicial Council.  
14

15                   **Advisory Committee Comment**

16  
17                   When courts are unable to hold regular proceedings because of an emergency that has resulted in  
18                   an order as authorized under Government Code section 68115, federal timelines do not stop.  
19                   Circumstances may arise where reunification services to the parent, including visitation, may not  
20                   occur or be provided. The court must consider the circumstances of the emergency when deciding  
21                   whether to extend or terminate reunification services and whether services were reasonable given  
22                   the state of the emergency. (Citations: 42 U.S.C. § 672(a)(1)–(2), (5); 45 CFR § 1355.20; 45 CFR  
23                   § 1356.21 (b) – (d); 45 C.F.R. § 1356.71(d)(1)(iii); Child Welfare Policy Manual, 8.3A.9 Title  
24                   IV-E, Foster Care Maintenance Payments Program, Reasonable efforts, Question 2  
25                   ([www.acf.hhs.gov/cwpm/public\\_html/programs/cb/laws\\_policies/laws/cwpm/policy\\_dsp.jsp?citID=92](http://www.acf.hhs.gov/cwpm/public_html/programs/cb/laws_policies/laws/cwpm/policy_dsp.jsp?citID=92))); Letter dated March 27, 2020, from Jerry Milner, Associate Commissioner, Children’s  
26                   Bureau, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human  
27                   Services.)  
28  
29  
30

31                   **Emergency rule 7. Emergency orders: juvenile delinquency proceedings**

32  
33                   **(a) Application**

34  
35                   This rule applies to all proceedings in which a petition has been filed under Welfare  
36                   and Institutions Code section 602 in which a hearing would be statutorily required  
37                   during the state of emergency related to the COVID-19 pandemic.  
38

39                   **(b) Juvenile delinquency hearings and orders during the state of emergency**

40  
41                   (1) A hearing on a petition for a child who is in custody under Welfare and  
42                   Institutions Code section 632 or 636 must be held within the statutory  
43                   timeframes as modified by an order of the court authorized by Government



1 Code section 681 15. The court must determine if it is contrary to the welfare  
2 of the child to remain in the home, whether reasonable services to prevent  
3 removal occurred, and whether to place temporary placement with the  
4 probation agency if the court will be keeping the child detained and out of the  
5 home.

- 6
- 7 (2) If a child is detained in custody and an in-person appearance is not feasible  
8 due to the state of emergency, courts must make reasonable efforts to hold  
9 any statutorily required hearing for that case via remote appearance within  
10 the required statutory time frame and as modified by an order of the court  
11 authorized under Government Code section 681 15 for that proceeding. If a  
12 remote proceeding is not a feasible option for such a case during the state of  
13 emergency, the court may continue the case as provided in (d) for the  
14 minimum period of time necessary to hold the proceedings.
- 15
- 16 (3) Without regard to the custodial status of the child, the following hearings  
17 should be prioritized during the state of emergency related to the COVID-19  
18 pandemic:
- 19
- 20 (A) Psychotropic medication applications.
- 21
- 22 (B) All emergency medical requests.
- 23
- 24 (C) A petition for reentry of a nonminor dependent.
- 25
- 26 (D) A hearing on any request for a warrant for a child.
- 27
- 28 (E) A probable cause determination for a child who has been detained but  
29 has not had a detention hearing within the statutory time limits.
- 30
- 31 (4) Notwithstanding any other law, and except as described in (5), during the  
32 state of emergency related to the COVID-19 pandemic, the court may  
33 continue for good cause any hearing for a child not detained in custody who  
34 is subject to its juvenile delinquency jurisdiction until a date after the state of  
35 emergency has been lifted considering the priority for continued hearings in  
36 (d).
- 37
- 38 (5) For children placed in foster care under probation supervision, a judicial  
39 determination of reasonable efforts must be made within 12 months of the  
40 date the child enters foster care to maintain a child's federal title IV-E  
41 availability. If a permanency hearing is continued beyond the 12-month date,  
42 the court must nevertheless hold a review to determine if the agency has  
43 made reasonable efforts to return the child home or place the child

1 permanently. This finding can be made without prejudice and may be  
2 reconsidered at a full hearing.

3  
4 **(c) Proceedings with remote appearances during the state of emergency.**

- 5  
6 (1) A court may hold any proceeding under this rule via remote technology  
7 consistent with rule 5.531 and emergency rule 3.  
8  
9 (2) At the beginning of any hearing conducted with one or more participants  
10 appearing remotely, the court must admonish all the participants that the  
11 proceeding is confidential and of the possible sanctions for violating  
12 confidentiality.  
13  
14 (3) The court is responsible for giving notice of remote hearings, except for  
15 notice to a victim, which is the responsibility of the prosecuting attorney or  
16 the probation department. Notice is required for all parties and may include  
17 notice by telephone or other electronic means. The notice must also include  
18 instructions on how to participate in the hearing remotely.  
19  
20 (4) During the state of emergency, the court has broad discretion to take evidence  
21 in the manner most compatible with the remote hearing process, including  
22 but not limited to taking testimony by written declaration. If counsel for a  
23 child or the prosecuting attorney objects to the court's evidentiary  
24 procedures, that is a basis for issuing a continuance under (d).  
25

26 **(d) Continuances of hearings during the state of emergency.**

27  
28 Notwithstanding any other law, the court may for good cause continue any hearing  
29 other than a detention hearing for a child who is detained in custody. In making this  
30 determination, the court must consider the custody status of the child, whether there  
31 are evidentiary issues that are contested, and, if so, the ability for those issues to be  
32 fairly contested via a remote proceeding.  
33

34 **(e) Extension of time limits under Welfare and Institutions Code section 709**

35  
36 In any case in which a child has been found incompetent under Welfare and  
37 Institutions Code section 709 and that child is eligible for remediation services or  
38 has been found to require secure detention, any time limits imposed by section 709  
39 for provision of services or for secure detention are tolled for the period of the state  
40 of emergency if the court finds that remediation services could not be provided  
41 because of the state of emergency.  
42

1 **(f) Sunset of rule**

2  
3 This rule will remain in effect until 90 days after the Governor declares that the  
4 state of emergency related to the COVID-19 pandemic is lifted, or until amended or  
5 repealed by the Judicial Council.  
6

7 **Advisory Committee Comment**

8  
9 This emergency rule is being adopted in part to ensure that detention hearings for  
10 juveniles in delinquency court must be held in a timely manner to ensure that no child is  
11 detained who does not need to be detained to protect the child or the community. The  
12 statutory scheme for juveniles who come under the jurisdiction of the delinquency court  
13 is focused on the rehabilitation of the child and thus makes detention of a child the  
14 exceptional practice, rather than the rule. Juvenile courts are able to use their broad  
15 discretion under current law to release detained juveniles to protect the health of those  
16 juveniles and the health and safety of the others in detention during the current state of  
17 emergency related to the COVID-19 pandemic.  
18

19  
20 **Emergency rule 8. Emergency orders: temporary restraining or protective orders**

21  
22 **(a) Application**

23  
24 Notwithstanding any other law, this rule applies to any emergency protective order,  
25 temporary restraining order, or criminal protective order that was requested, issued,  
26 or set to expire during the state of emergency related to the COVID-19 pandemic.  
27 This includes requests and orders issued under Family Code sections 6250 or 6300,  
28 Code of Civil Procedure sections 527.6 , 527.8, or 527.85, Penal Code sections  
29 136.2, 18125 or 18150, or Welfare and Institutions Code sections 213.5, 304,  
30 362.4, or 15657.03, and including any of the foregoing orders issued in connection  
31 with an order for modification of a custody or visitation order issued pursuant to a  
32 dissolution, legal separation, nullity, or parentage proceeding under Family Code  
33 section 6221.  
34

35 **(b) Duration of orders**

- 36  
37 (1) Any emergency protective order made under Family Code section 6250 that  
38 is issued during the state of emergency must remain in effect for up to 30  
39 days from the date of issuance.  
40  
41 (2) Any temporary restraining order or gun violence emergency protective order  
42 issued or set to expire during the state of emergency related to the COVID-19  
43 pandemic must remain in effect for a period of time that the court determines

1 is sufficient to allow for a hearing on the long-term order to occur, for up to  
2 90 days.

3  
4 (3) Any criminal protective order, subject to this rule, set to expire during the  
5 state of emergency, must be automatically extended for a period of 90 days,  
6 or until the matter can be heard, whichever occurs first.

7  
8 (4) Upon the filing of a request to renew a restraining order after hearing that is  
9 set to expire during the state of emergency related to the COVID-19  
10 pandemic, the current restraining order after hearing must remain in effect  
11 until a hearing on the renewal can occur, for up to 90 days from the date of  
12 expiration.

13  
14 *(Subd (b) amended effective April 20, 2020.)*

15  
16 **(c) Ex parte requests and requests to renew restraining orders**

17  
18 (1) Courts must provide a means for the filing of ex parte requests for temporary  
19 restraining orders and requests to renew restraining orders. Courts may do so  
20 by providing a physical location, drop box, or, if feasible, through electronic  
21 means.

22  
23 (2) Any ex parte request and request to renew restraining orders may be filed  
24 using an electronic signature by a party or a party's attorney.

25  
26 *(Subd (c) amended effective April 20, 2020.)*

27  
28 **(d) Service of Orders**

29  
30 If a respondent appears at a hearing by video, audio, or telephonically, and the  
31 court grants an order, in whole or in part, no further service is required upon the  
32 respondent for enforcement of the order, provided that the court follows the  
33 requirements of Family Code section 6384.

34  
35 **(e) Entry of orders into California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System**

36  
37 Any orders issued by a court modifying the duration or expiration date of orders  
38 subject to this rule, must be transmitted to the Department of Justice through the  
39 California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS), as provided in  
40 Family Code section 6380, without regard to whether they are issued on Judicial  
41 Council forms, or in another format during the state of emergency.

42  
43 *Emergency Rule 8 amended effective April 20, 2020.*

1 **Emergency rule 9. Tolling statutes of limitations for civil causes of action**

2  
3 **(a) Tolling statutes of limitations over 180 days**

4  
5 Notwithstanding any other law, the statutes of limitations and repose for civil  
6 causes of action that exceed 180 days are tolled from April 6, 2020, until October  
7 1, 2020.

8  
9 *(Subd (a) amended effective May 29, 2020.)*

10  
11 **(b) Tolling statutes of limitations of 180 days or less**

12  
13 Notwithstanding any other law, the statutes of limitations and repose for civil  
14 causes of action that are 180 days or less are tolled from April 6, 2020, until August  
15 3, 2020.

16  
17 *(Subd (b) amended effective May 29, 2020.)*

18  
19 *Emergency Rule 9 amended effective May 29, 2020.*

20  
21 **Advisory Committee Comment**

22  
23 Emergency rule 9 is intended to apply broadly to toll any statute of limitations on the filing of a  
24 pleading in court asserting a civil cause of action. The term “civil causes of action” includes  
25 special proceedings. (See Code Civ. Proc., §§ 312, 363 [“action,” as used in title 2 of the code (Of  
26 the Time of Commencing Civil Actions), is construed “as including a special proceeding of a  
27 civil nature”]; special proceedings of a civil nature include all proceedings in title 3 of the code,  
28 including mandamus actions under §§ 1085, 1088.5, and 1094.5—all the types of petitions for  
29 writ made for California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and land use challenges]; see also  
30 Pub. Resources Code, § 21167(a)–(e) [setting limitations periods for civil “action[s]” under  
31 CEQA].)

32  
33 The rule also applies to statutes of limitations on filing of causes of action in court found in codes  
34 other than the Code of Civil Procedure, including the limitations on causes of action found in, for  
35 example, the Family Code and Probate Code.

36  
37  
38 **Emergency rule 10. Extensions of time in which to bring a civil action to trial**

39  
40 **(a) Extension of five years in which to bring a civil action to trial**

41  
42 Notwithstanding any other law, including Code of Civil Procedure section 583.310,  
43 for all civil actions filed on or before April 6, 2020, the time in which to bring the

1 action to trial is extended by six months for a total time of five years and six  
2 months.

3  
4 **(b) Extension of three years in which to bring a new trial**

5  
6 Notwithstanding any other law, including Code of Civil Procedure section 583.320,  
7 for all civil actions filed on or before April 6, 2020, if a new trial is granted in the  
8 action, the three years provided in section 583.320 in which the action must again  
9 be brought to trial is extended by six months for a total time of three years and six  
10 months. Nothing in this subdivision requires that an action must again be brought  
11 to trial before expiration of the time prescribed in (a).

12  
13  
14 **Emergency rule 11. Depositions through remote electronic means**

15  
16 **(a) Deponents appearing remotely**

17  
18 Notwithstanding any other law, including Code of Civil Procedure section  
19 2025.310(a) and (b), and rule 3.1010(c) and (d), a party or nonparty deponent, at  
20 their election or the election of the deposing party, is not required to be present  
21 with the deposition officer at the time of the deposition.

22  
23 **(b) Sunset of rule**

24  
25 This rule will remain in effect until 90 days after the Governor declares that the  
26 state of emergency related to the COVID-19 pandemic is lifted, or until amended or  
27 repealed by the Judicial Council.

28  
29  
30 **Emergency rule 12. Electronic service**

31  
32 **(a) Application**

33  
34 (1) Notwithstanding any other law, including Code of Civil Procedure section  
35 1010.6, Probate Code section 1215, and rule 2.251, this rule applies in all  
36 general civil cases and proceedings under the Family and Probate Codes,  
37 unless a court orders otherwise.

38  
39 (2) Notwithstanding (1), the rule does not apply in cases where parties are  
40 already required by court order or local rule to provide or accept notices and  
41 documents by electronic service, and is not intended to prohibit electronic  
42 service in cases not addressed by this rule.

1 **(b) Required electronic service**

2  
3 (1) A party represented by counsel, who has appeared in an action or proceeding,  
4 must accept electronic service of a notice or document that may be served by  
5 mail, express mail, overnight delivery, or facsimile transmission. Before first  
6 serving a represented party electronically, the serving party must confirm by  
7 telephone or email the appropriate electronic service address for counsel  
8 being served.

9  
10 (2) A party represented by counsel must, upon the request of any party who has  
11 appeared in an action or proceeding and who provides an electronic service  
12 address and a copy of this rule, electronically serve the requesting party with  
13 any notice or document that may be served by mail, express mail, overnight  
14 delivery, or facsimile transmission.

15  
16 **(c) Permissive electronic service**

17  
18 Electronic service on a self-represented party is permitted only with consent of that  
19 party, confirmed in writing. The written consent to accept electronic service may be  
20 exchanged electronically.

21  
22 **(d) Time**

23  
24 (1) In general civil cases and proceedings under the Family Code, the provisions  
25 of Code of Civil Procedure section 1010.6(a)(4) and (5) apply to electronic  
26 service under this rule.

27  
28 (2) In proceedings under the Probate Code, the provisions of Probate Code  
29 section 1215(c)(2) apply to electronic service under this rule.

30  
31 **(e) Confidential documents**

32  
33 Confidential or sealed records electronically served must be served through  
34 encrypted methods to ensure that the documents are not improperly disclosed.

35  
36 **(f) Sunset of rule**

37  
38 This rule will remain in effect until 90 days after the Governor declares that the  
39 state of emergency related to the COVID-19 pandemic is lifted, or until amended or  
40 repealed by the Judicial Council.

41  
42 *Emergency Rule 12 adopted effective April 17, 2020.*

1  
2 **Emergency rule 13. Effective date for requests to modify support**

3  
4 **(a) Application**

5  
6 Notwithstanding any other law, including Family Code sections 3591, 3603, 3653,  
7 and 4333, this rule applies to all requests to modify or terminate child, spousal,  
8 partner, or family support. For the purpose of this rule, “request” refers to *Request*  
9 *for Order* (form FL-300), *Notice of Motion (Governmental)* (form FL-680), or  
10 other moving papers requesting a modification of support.  
11

12 **(b) Effective date of modification**

13  
14 Except as provided in Family Code section 3653(b), an order modifying or  
15 terminating a support order may be made effective as of the date the request and  
16 supporting papers are mailed or otherwise served on the other party, or other  
17 party’s attorney when permitted. Nothing in this rule restricts the court’s discretion  
18 to order a later effective date.  
19

20 **(c) Service of filed request**

21  
22 If the request and supporting papers that were served have not yet been filed with  
23 the court, the moving party must also serve a copy of the request and supporting  
24 papers after they have been filed with the court on the other party, or other party’s  
25 attorney when permitted. If the moving party is the local child support agency and  
26 the unfiled request already has a valid court date and time listed, then subsequent  
27 service of the request is not required.  
28

29 **(d) Court discretion**

30  
31 Nothing in this rule is meant to limit court discretion or to alter rule 5.92 or 5.260  
32 regarding which moving papers are required to request a modification of support.  
33

34 **(e) Sunset of rule**

35  
36 This rule will remain in effect until 90 days after the Governor declares that the  
37 state of emergency related to the COVID-19 pandemic is lifted, or until amended or  
38 repealed by the Judicial Council.  
39

40 *Emergency Rule 13 adopted effective April 20, 2020.*

41  
42 *Appendix I amended effective June 20, 2020; adopted effective April 6, 2020; previously amended*  
43 *effective April 17, 2020, and April 20, 2020.*