

**DIVISION V
FAMILY LAW**

The Family Rules (Divisions 1 and 2) of the California Rules of Court and the Judicial Council state forms are often revised mid-year. To the extent any conflicts arise with these local rules, they are preempted by the applicable state laws and California Rules of Court.

**CHAPTER 1
GENERAL**

Rule 5.1.1

Application of Rules and Sanctions

A. These rules apply in all departments of the San Diego Superior Court hearing family law matters (“Family Law Division”). They must be read and applied in conjunction with the applicable law, including federal and state statutes, and the [California Rules of Court](#).

B. Violation of and/or failure to comply with these local court rules in accordance with the applicable California Rules of Court is good cause for imposing sanctions, whether or not specifically stated.
(Adopted 1/1/2005; Renum. 1/1/2006; Rev. 1/1/2010; Rev. 1/1/2012; Rev. 1/1/2013; Rev. 1/1/2014; Rev. 1/1/2015; Rev. 1/1/2016)

Rule 5.1.2

Definitions

Unless the context otherwise requires, the following definitions govern the construction of these rules.

1. “Party” includes a self-represented litigant or a person represented by an attorney.
 2. “Person” is as defined in [California Rules of Court, rule 5.14](#).
 3. “Self-represented litigant” means any party who is representing themselves.
 4. “Must” is mandatory; “may” is permissive.
 5. “Imaged cases” are family law and family support division cases filed on or after August 23, 2015, in which all documents have been imaged and stored electronically by the court. The word “[IMAGED]” will appear in the case title.
 6. “Non-imaged cases” are family law cases filed on or before August 22, 2015, in which all documents are stored in paper format by the court.
 7. “Partial-Imaged cases” are family law cases filed on or before August 22, 2015, in which documents filed prior to June 1, 2022, are stored by the court in paper format and documents filed on or after June 1, 2022 have been imaged and stored electronically by the court. The designation “[Partial-Imaged]” will be used to denote the case type.
- (Adopted 1/1/2005; Renum. 1/1/2006; Rev. 1/1/2008; Rev. 1/1/2012; Rev. 1/1/2013; Rev. 1/1/2014; Rev. & Renum. 1/1/2015; Rev. 1/1/2018; Rev. 1/1/2019; Rev. 1/1/2022; Rev. 1/1/2023; Rev. 1/1/2025-)

Rule 5.1.3

Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used throughout these rules:

ADR	= Alternative Dispute Resolution
CSC	= Case Status Conference with the Family Law Facilitator (when neither party is represented by an attorney)
DCSS	= Department of Child Support Services, County of San Diego
DVRO	= Domestic Violence Restraining Order
DVTRO	= Domestic Violence Temporary Restraining Order
DF	= All actions under Title IV-D of the Social Security Act (See Chapter 10)
FCS	= Family Court Services
JC Form #	= Judicial Council Form # (state form)
FLF	= Family Law Facilitator
FRC	= Family Resolution Conference (when at least one party is represented by an attorney)

FSD	= Family Support Division
GAL	= Guardian Ad Litem
IC	= An independent calendar department
I&E/IED	= Income and Expense Declaration
MSC	= Mandatory Settlement Conference
OAC	= Office of Assigned Counsel
PCTJ	= Privately Compensated Temporary Judge
PPSV	= Professional Providers of Supervised Visitation
RFO	= Request for Order
ROAH	= Restraining Order After Hearing
SCRA	= Servicemembers Civil Relief Act
SDSC Form #	= San Diego Superior Court Form # (local form)
SFRC	= Self-Represented Family Resolution Conference (when neither party is represented by an attorney)
SRL	= Self-Represented Litigant
TSC	= Trial Setting Conference
TRC	= Trial Readiness Conference

(Adopted 1/1/2005; Renum. 1/1/2006; Rev. 1/1/2008; Rev. 1/1/2009; Rev. 1/1/2012; Rev. 1/1/2013; Rev. 1/1/2014; Rev. & Renum. 1/1/2015; Rev. 1/1/2016; Rev. 1/1/2017; Rev. 1/1/2018; Rev. 1/1/2020; Rev. 1/1/2021; Rev. 1/1/2022; Rev. 1/1/2024; Rev. 1/1/2026)

Rule 5.1.4

General Resources

A. Website Information

1. The San Diego Superior Court's website address is <http://www.sdcourt.ca.gov>. References to "online" throughout these rules generally refer to this court's website. A register of actions is available online for all family law matters. Information about inspecting or copying court records is available on the court's website.

2. The California Courts' website address is <http://www.courts.ca.gov>.

3. Both websites contain extensive family law information, courtroom policies and procedures, detailed self-help instructions, and forms, including all forms referenced in these rules.

B. Other Resources. Informational handouts are also available in the court's business office, from FLF, and FCS.

C. Disclaimer. The San Diego Superior Court does not control or maintain the California Courts Website and is not responsible for the accuracy of the information or its content. Additionally, the court's website is updated periodically. When using the San Diego Superior Court's website, the user is subject to its terms of use and privacy policy.

(Adopted 1/1/2013; Rev. 1/1/2014; Del. & Reserved for Future Use 1/1/2014; Rev. & Renum. 1/1/2015; Rev. 1/1/2016; Rev. 1/1/2018; Rev. 1/1/2019; Rev. 1/1/2024)

Rule 5.1.5

Family Law Divisions and Venue

A. Proper Division and Venue for Filing Action. Each family court location ("Central" in San Diego, "South County" in Chula Vista, "East County" in El Cajon, and "North County" in Vista) is a separate division and a separate venue according to zip code.

B. The Zip Code List ([SDSC Form #ADM-254](#)) for filing divisions may be found on the court's website at www.sdcourt.ca.gov.

C. Matters involving surrogacy, disposition of embryos, and DCSS are the only exceptions to the zip code filing rule and must be filed in the Central Division.

D. Marvin Actions. Marvin actions, or any similar family law related action not specifically authorized by the Family Code, must be filed as a separate proceeding in the Civil Law Division.

E. Venue Declaration

1. All initial case filings must include a completed Family Law Certificate of Assignment Venue Declaration ([SDSC Form #D-049](#)).

2. In DF cases, the initial filing of a request for a domestic violence temporary restraining order or an RFO for child custody/visitation must include a completed Family Law Certificate of Assignment-Venue

Declaration (SDSC Form #D-049) and a completed Declaration Under Uniform Child Custody and Jurisdiction Act ([JC Form #FL-105](#)).

(Adopted 1/1/2005; Renum. 1/1/2006; Rev. 1/1/2008; Rev. 1/1/2009; Rev. 1/1/2010; Rev. 1/1/2012; Rev. 1/1/2013; Rev. 1/1/2014; Renum. 1/1/2015; Rev. 1/1/2016; Rev. 1/1/2017; Rev. 1/1/2018; Rev. 1/1/2019; Rev. 1/1/2020; Rev. 1/1/2022; Rev. 1/1/2025)

Rule 5.1.6

Notice to Court and Sanctions

A. Parties must immediately notify the judicial officer assigned to the case, trial, or hearing, when circumstances arise that might cause any scheduled proceeding to be rescheduled or taken off calendar; for example, inability to timely serve, a stipulation, or illness. Failure to notify the court in accordance with this rule is good cause for imposing sanctions.

B. Notice to the judicial officer assigned to the case should be made through the judicial officer's name on the court's webform, Notification of Continuance Request / Settlement. For information on rescheduling a hearing date, see rule 5.5.1.

C. If an SRL has no access to the internet, notice must be given to the assigned judicial officer's courtroom clerk by telephone.

(Adopted 1/1/2014; Rev. 1/1/2015; Rev. 1/1/2016; Rev. 1/1/2019; Rev. 1/1/2021; Rev. 1/1/2026)

Rule 5.1.7

Requirement for Current Contact Information. It is the obligation of all SRLs and attorneys to keep the court informed of their current contact information by promptly filing a Notice of Change of Address or Other Contact Information ([JC Form #MC-040](#)) and completing all fields, including but not limited to, mailing address, telephone number, and email address.

(Adopted 1/1/2010; Rev. & Renum. 1/1/2012; Rev. 1/1/2013; Rev. 1/1/2015; Rev. 1/1/2016; Rev. 1/1/2020; Rev. 1/1/2022; Rev. 1/1/2025)

Rule 5.1.8

Official Court Reporters and Reporters Pro Tempore. The court's official policy of availability of official court reporters in family proceedings is set forth in the Court's Policy Regarding Normal Availability and Unavailability of Official Court Reporters ([SDSC Form #ADM-317](#)), which may be found on the Court's website at www.sdcourt.ca.gov, and Division I, Rule 1.2.3.

(Adopted 1/1/2013; Rev. 1/1/2014; Rev. 1/1/2015; Rev. 1/1/2016; Rev. 1/1/2019; Rev. 1/1/2020; Rev. 1/1/2022)

Rule 5.1.9

Imaged Cases and Partial-Imaged Cases

A. Notice of Imaged Case and Service of Notice. For imaged cases, the petitioner will receive a Notice of Electronic Case File and Imaged Documents when the petition is filed. A copy of this Notice must be served on the respondent with the petition.

B. Original Documents. All original documents filed on or after June 1, 2022, will be destroyed. If a party wants to retain an original document, it should be lodged as an exhibit.

(Adopted 1/1/2018; Revised 1/1/2019; Rev. 1/1/2020; Rev. 1/1/2022; Rev. 1/1/2023; Rev. 1/1/2024; Rev. 1/1/2026)

Rule 5.1.10

Filing

A. Electronic Filing (E-Filing)

The court permits e-filing in matters, except as identified in these rules in the Electronic Filing Requirements (Family) form ([SDSC Form #D-305](#)), which is available on the court's website at <http://www.sdcourt.ca.gov>. E-filing is encouraged, but not mandated. All e-filers are required to comply with California Rules of Court, [rules 2.250-2.261](#), Code of Civil Procedure 1010.6, and the electronic filing requirements set forth in Electronic Filing Requirements (Family) (SDSC Form #D-305).

An original of all documents filed electronically, including original signatures pursuant to California Rules of Court, [rule 2.257](#), must be maintained by the filing party. Refer to the Electronic Filing Requirements (Family)

(SDSC Form #D-305) for additional information, including, but not limited to, a list of documents ineligible for E-filing in family law cases.

B. Pseudonymous Petitioner. A petitioner who wishes to proceed under a pseudonym or by using initials instead of their true name must first obtain a court order prior to filing the petition.

1. The motion to proceed by pseudonym must be made pursuant to [rules 2.550–2.585](#) of the California Rules of Court. Petitioner must also submit redacted and unredacted versions of the complaint/petition.

2. If petitioner is a minor in a DVPA proceeding where a request was granted under Family Code section 6301.5, all redacted pleadings required by the court’s order must be submitted within two court days of filing the Notice of Order Protecting Information of Minor (DV-170).

a. If redacted pleadings are not timely submitted, the court may rescind or modify the order granting confidentiality at the next noticed hearing in the matter.

(Adopted 1/1/2021; Rev. 1/1/2022; Rev. 1/1/2023; Rev. 1/1/2024; Rev. 1/1/2026)

Rule 5.1.11

Service

A. Electronic Service

1. An attorney representing a party, shall provide on all pleadings filed in the case, the email address at which they accept electronic service.

2. A self-represented litigant who wishes to consent to electronic service must file a Notice of Consent to Receive Electronic Service ([SDSC Form #ADM-431](#)) with the court and serve a copy on all parties who have appeared in the action. A self-represented litigant who wishes to withdraw consent to electronic service must file a Notice of Withdrawal of Consent to Receive Electronic Service (SDSC Form #ADM-431).

B. Proofs of Service

1. Proofs of service must be signed by the person who actually accomplished the service. Where forms of service involve more than one component, declarations must be signed by each person completing a component. For example, substituted service of summons is often accomplished by one person doing the substituted service in the field while another completes the service by mailing the copies to the party being served. In that case, declarations must be signed by each.

2. The documents served must be identified on the proof of service with specificity, including the title of each document, the date each document was filed, and the subject matter of a Request for Order, if applicable.

C. Service of Petition

1. To qualify for other than personal service of a petition and summons under Code of Civil Procedure section 415.20 et seq., reasonable diligence aimed at providing the respondent with actual notice must be established (e.g., personal service must be attempted on at least three different days at three different times of day). All attempts cannot be in the a.m. or all in the p.m. At least one of the three attempts must be before 8 a.m. or after 5:30 p.m., and at least one of the three attempts must be between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5:30 p.m. or on Saturday or Sunday at any time. If service is attempted at a business address, all three attempts may be made during the normal business hours of that business.

2. If service by publication or some other method of service requiring leave of court cannot be completed within 60 days of the filing of the complaint, the last paragraph of the proposed order permitting such service must contain a blank space for the court to specify the date by which a proof of service must be filed.

(Adopted 1/1/2024; Rev. 1/1/2025; Rev. 1/1/2026)

Rule 5.1.12

Guardian Ad Litem (GAL)

A. As provided in Code of Civil Procedure section 372, a GAL shall be appointed for a minor, incompetent person, or a person for whom a conservator has been appointed.

B. When a GAL is required for a minor child, parties must include a reference to any case involving the minor child, the minor child’s parents, or the minor child’s legal guardian and specifically the proposed GAL’s role in any other matters on the Application for Appointment of Guardian Ad Litem of Minor – Civil and Family Law ([JC Form #CIV-010/FL-935](#)). Failure to provide this required information may result in later removal of the GAL at the court’s discretion. GAL applications must include the Attachment to JC Form #CIV-010/FL-935 ([SDSC Form #ADM-430](#)) stating whether:

- a) the minor is the subject of a juvenile dependency proceeding;
- b) the minor is the subject of a probate guardianship; and
- c) the proposed guardian is also asserting individual claims or defenses in the proceeding. Parties must also submit a proposed Order Appointing Guardian Ad Litem- Civil and Family ([JC Form #CIV-011/FL-936](#)).

C. If the application for appointment of GAL is set for hearing and a custody order is in effect, the proposed GAL shall bring a copy of the most recent custody order to the hearing, if available.
(Adopted 1/1/2024; Rev. 1/1/2025; Rev. 1/1/2026)

CHAPTER 2 CASE MANAGEMENT

Rule 5.2.1

Case Assignments

A. **Notice of Assignment and Service of Notice.** New cases are assigned to a specific judicial officer for all purposes. The petitioner will receive a Notice of Case Assignment when the petition is filed. A copy of this Notice must be served on the respondent with the petition.

B. **Notice of Reassignment.** All case reassignments initiated by the court as a result of the change of a judicial officer in a department are posted online and in the courthouse lobbies approximately 30 days in advance of the reassignment when possible. The court will also post a copy of the Notice of Reassignment on the door to the department's courtroom as soon as reasonably possible.
(Adopted 1/1/2005; Renum. 1/1/2006; Rev. 1/1/2008; Rev. 1/1/2009; Rev. 1/1/2010; Rev. 1/1/2012; Rev. 1/1/2013; Rev. 1/1/2014; Rev. 1/1/2015; Rev. 1/1/2019; Rev. 1/1/2023; Rev. 1/1/2024; Rev. 1/1/2026)

Rule 5.2.2

Family Resolution Conference (FRC), Case Status Conference (CSC), and Self-Represented Family Resolution Conference (SFRC) (collectively "conferences")

A. **Purpose of Conferences.** The purpose of these conferences is to allow the court to manage cases from initial filing to final disposition in an effective and timely manner consistent with California Rules of Court, [rule 5.83](#). These conferences benefit the parties by providing judicial assistance and case management for the purpose of expediting the processing of the case, reducing the expense of litigation, and focusing on early resolution by settlement. They are a tool to allow the court to better assist families. (See Family Centered Case Resolution Process- General Information [[SDSC Form #D-080](#)] for additional information.)

B. Scheduling and Service of Notice of Conference

1. The court will set an initial FRC or CSC date and issue a Notice of Hearing for an FRC or issue a Notice of Case Status Conference for a CSC (collectively "Notice") at the time the petition is filed.

2. The petitioner must serve the respondent with a copy of this Notice along with the petition. The petitioner must also serve a copy of this Notice on all parties or their attorneys of record who have made an appearance in the case before the scheduled conference.

3. Subsequent conferences may be set and noticed by the court.

4. For cases appointed to a PCTJ, an FRC will be scheduled approximately every six months until a Notice of Case Completion ([SDSC Form #D-319](#)) is filed. The FRC will be heard by the supervising judge of the family law division or their designee.

C. **Meet and Confer.** Parties are required to meet and confer a minimum of five court days in advance of each FRC. Failure to meet and confer may constitute good cause for imposing sanctions.

D. Rescheduling a Conference

1. A stipulated rescheduling of an FRC or an SFRC must be requested by using the procedure in rule 5.5.1; however, an Order on Request to Reschedule Hearing ([JC Form #FL-309](#)) is not required to reschedule the conference. The court may grant the request to reschedule upon a showing of good cause.

2. A stipulated continuance of a CSC must be requested directly with the Family Law Facilitator's Office (FLF) by completing the court's online webform, Notification of Continuance Request / Settlement, on the assigned department's page under Judges and Departments on the court's website.

3. Upon submission of the request, the matter will remain on calendar with appearances required unless the parties are specifically informed otherwise by the court.

4. Parties who file a stipulation prior to the conference indicating they are participating in ADR or attempting reconciliation will be exempt from the conference for six months. If a judgment or dismissal is not filed within six months of the filing of the stipulation, the parties will be required to attend the noticed conference. (Adopted 1/1/2005; Renum. 1/1/2006; Rev. 1/1/2008; Rev. 1/1/2009; Rev. 1/1/2010; Rev. & Renum. 1/1/2012; Rev. & Renum. 1/1/2013; Rev. 1/1/2014; Rev. 1/1/2015; Rev. 1/1/2016; Rev. 1/1/2017; Rev. 1/1/2018; Rev. 1/1/2019; Rev. 1/1/2021; Rev. 1/1/2022; Rev. 1/1/2023; Rev. 1/1/2024; Rev. 1/1/2025; Rev. 1/1/2026)

Rule 5.2.3

Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)

A. Mediation or Arbitration. Except in cases involving domestic violence, ADR is encouraged but voluntary. When parties engage in private mediation or arbitration, the parties should advise the court as soon as possible. All agreements reached at private mediation or arbitration must be submitted to the court in a writing signed by all parties.

B. Collaborative Law Process

1. **Stipulation.** Before participating in the collaborative law process, the parties must file with the court a signed stipulation pursuant to Family Code section 2013.

2. **Designation.** The words “Collaborative Case” must be included below the case number in the case caption of every document filed with the court.

3. **Termination.** The case may be removed from the collaborative process either by filing a signed stipulation by both parties or by either party by filing and serving a notice of termination. Termination of the process does *not* require good cause. After filing the stipulation or notice of termination, the clerk will schedule an FRC or SFRC and notify the parties of the date.

C. Privately Compensated Temporary Judge (PCTJ)

1. A request for the appointment of a PCTJ must be made by filing the mandatory Stipulation and Order for Appointment ([SDSC Form #D-008](#)). The request shall be filed within five days of the PCTJ signing SDSC Form #D-008 and should be routed directly to the supervising judge of the family law division.

2. If the PCTJ is addressing a restraining order, SDSC Form #XXX must be attached to the D-008.

3. An RFO to withdraw the appointment must be directed to and heard by the supervising judge of the family law division.

4. Absent a court order withdrawing the appointment, the case will remain with the PCTJ until the mandatory Notice of Case Completion ([SDSC Form #D-319](#)) is filed by the PCTJ and accepted by the supervising judge of the family law division.

(Adopted 1/1/2005; Renum. 1/1/2006; Rev. 1/1/2007; Rev. 1/1/2008; Rev. 1/1/2009; Rev. 1/1/2010; Rev. 1/1/2012; Rev. & Renum. 1/1/2013; Rev. 1/1/2014; Rev. 1/1/2015; Rev. 1/1/2016; Rev. 1/1/2017; Rev. 1/1/2018; Rev. 1/1/2019; Rev. 1/1/2023; Rev. 1/1/2025; Rev. 1/1/2026)

Rule 5.2.4

Related Cases

A. Parties must file and serve a notice of related case when cases involve the same parties or the parties' minor children; are based on issues governed by the Family Code or by the guardianship provisions of the Probate Code; or are likely for other reasons to require substantial duplication of judicial resources if heard by different judges (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 5.440), either at the time of filing a new case or immediately upon learning of the existence of a related case. The court requires the use of the Notice of Related Case (SDSC Form #XXX).

B. If the notice of related case lists probate and/or civil cases in addition to family cases, the party filing the notice of related case must, within 15 days of the filing of the notice of related case, schedule an ex parte hearing in the supervising civil department.

(Adopted 1/1/2013; Rev. 1/1/2015; Rev. 1/1/2017; Rev. 1/1/2020; Rev. 1/1/2022; Rev. 1/1/2025; Rev. 1/1/2026)

Rule 5.2.5

Remote Appearances in Family Court

A party or witness who intends to appear remotely (via telephone, audio or video) must refer to the Family Law section of the court's website for the most up-to-date information regarding remote appearances, including individual department policies and procedures.

A. General Remote Appearance Rules Applicable to Family Court

1. All confidentiality requirements, whether statutory, constitutional, or derived from case law, applicable to proceedings held in person, apply equally to remote proceedings.

2. Parties and witnesses are advised that the use of remote technology may result in technological or audibility issues that could require a delay or halt to the proceedings. No party or witness in any action is required to appear remotely. Any party who appears remotely without objection, including self-represented litigants, shall be deemed to have agreed to do so.

3. Further information on how to appear remotely and the types of proceedings and cases for which the court has the technological capabilities to allow remote appearances, may be found on the court's website at <https://www.sdcourt.ca.gov/sdcourt/familyandchildren2/familylawvirtualhearings>. Prior to each hearing for which an appearance will be made remotely, a party or witness who intends to appear remotely (by telephone, audio, or video) must refer to the Family Law section of the court's website for the most up-to-date information regarding remote appearances. Directions will be posted on the court's website at <http://www.sdcourt.ca.gov/virtualhearings> on how to alert the court of technology or audibility issues during a remote proceeding. In addition, the mandatory Judicial Council forms may be found on the Judicial Council's website at <http://www.courts.ca.gov>.

B. Remote Appearance Rules Applicable to Evidentiary Hearings and Trials

Unless otherwise ordered by the court, the following rules apply to evidentiary hearings and trials:

1. Proposed written exhibits must be uploaded to the Electronic Evidence Portal as required by Rule 5.8.4.

2. If a witness is appearing remotely, the proponent of the proposed exhibit(s) must assure the witness has the exhibits readily available while testifying.

3. On each day of a hearing or trial, a party who would like the court to review an electronic sound, video, or sound-and-video recording must be prepared to present the recording through MS Teams or provide the equipment needed to present an exhibit recorded on a digital storage device. The party must also provide to the court and to opposing parties a transcript of the electronic recording and provide opposing parties with a duplicate of the electronic recording as required by CRC 2.1040, unless excused by the court.

(Adopted 1/1/2007; Rev. 1/1/2008; Rev. 1/1/2010; Rev. 1/1/2012; Rev. & Renum. 1/1/2013; Rev. 1/1/2014; Rev. 1/1/2015; Renum. 1/1/2017; Rev. 1/1/2018; Rev. 1/1/2019; Rev. 1/1/2020; Rev. 1/1/2021; Rev. 1/1/2022; Rev. 1/1/2023; Rev. 1/1/2024; Rev. 1/1/2026)

CHAPTER 3 TEMPORARY EMERGENCY ORDERS (EX PARTE ORDERS)

Rule 5.3.1

Temporary Emergency Orders (Ex Parte Orders)

A. The requesting party must provide timely notice of the scheduling of an ex parte hearing to the other party(ies). The deadline to provide notice is governed by the California Rules of Court, [rule 5.165](#). Notice per the California Rule of Court is required *in addition to* the submission / service requirements for ex parte pleadings as specified in subsection (B) of this rule.

B. Moving papers must be submitted to the court and served on all parties no later than 12:00 p.m. the court day before the hearing. Service of unfiled copies is acceptable. In addition to the documents required by the California Rules of Court, [rule 5.151](#), the moving papers must include a completed form Ex Parte Application and Order – Family Law ([SDSC Form #D-046](#)) unless specified otherwise in these rules. Consideration of late filed and/or late served papers is at the court's discretion.

(Adopted 1/1/2005; Renum. 1/1/2006; Rev. 1/1/2007; Rev. 1/1/2008; Rev. 1/1/2012; Rev. 1/1/2013; Rev. 1/1/2014; Rev. 1/1/2015; Rev. 1/1/2016; Rev. 1/1/2017; Rev. 1/1/2020; Rev. 1/1/2022; Rev. 1/1/2023; Rev. 1/1/2025; Rev. 1/1/2026)

Rule 5.3.2

Non-Emergency Orders Not Requiring Notice

A. The business office at each division has a drop box where a request for a non-emergency order may be deposited for processing. An attorney service slip or stamped self-addressed envelope must be included if conformed copies are requested.

B. Order to Show Cause (“OSC”) for Contempt

1. A party requesting an OSC for Contempt shall file the following:

a. Order to Show Cause and Affidavit for Contempt ([JC Form #FL-410](#)),

- b. Affidavit of Facts Constituting Contempt ([JC Form #FL-411](#) and/or [JC Form #FL-412](#)),
 - c. A copy of each order allegedly violated,
 - d. An Income and Expense Declaration ([JC Form #FL-150](#)) if applicable, and
 - e. An attorney service slip or stamped self-addressed envelope.
2. The OSC will issue if the affidavit is sufficient. If the affidavit is not sufficient, the OSC will not issue and an OSC hearing will not be set.
(Adopted 1/1/2013; Rev. 1/1/2014; Rev. 1/1/2015; Rev. 1/1/2025; Rev. 1/1/2026)

CHAPTER 4 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDERS

Rule 5.4.1

Domestic Violence Restraining Order Hearings

A. Definitions. The initial temporary order, if granted, is referred to as a Temporary Restraining Order (TRO) or a Domestic Violence Temporary Restraining Order (DVTRO). The final order, if granted, is referred to as a Restraining Order After Hearing (ROAH) or a Domestic Violence Restraining Order (DVRO).

B. Rescheduling Hearing Date. A request to reschedule the hearing date scheduled on a DVTRO must be made either by:

1. Ex parte request prior to the scheduled hearing; or
2. In court on the day of the hearing when the case calendar is called.

C. Forms. All rescheduling requests must be submitted on the mandatory form Request to Continue Hearing ([JC Form #DV-115](#)) and have completed the top portion of the mandatory form Order on Request to Continue Hearing ([JC Form #DV-116](#)).

D. Dismissal of DVTRO. A request by the protected party to dismiss the DVTRO and have the DVRO hearing taken off calendar prior to the hearing may be submitted by using Ex Parte Request and Order to Terminate Domestic Violence Temporary Restraining Order ([SDSC Form #D-001](#)). The court may require a personal appearance by the protected party. A separate and completed Ex Parte Application and Order – Family Law ([SDSC Form #D-046](#)) is not required if SDSC Form #D-001 is submitted.

E. When a DVTRO or DVRO includes custody or visitation orders for a child who is or becomes the subject of a dependency petition in Juvenile Court, the parties are required to inform the Family Court via an ex parte application. The Court will then proceed as provided in [SDSC ADM-411](#).
(Adopted 1/1/2005; Renum. 1/1/2006; Rev. 1/1/2008; Rev. 1/1/2009; Rev. 1/1/2010; Rev. 1/1/2012; Rev. 1/1/2013; Rev. 1/1/2014; Del. 1/1/2015; Adopted 1/1/2016; Rev. 1/1/2017; Rev. 1/1/2018; Rev. 1/1/2019; Rev. 1/1/2021; Rev. 1/1/2022; Rev. 1/1/2026)

Rule 5.4.2

Residence Removal Orders. A protected party requesting to have the restrained party removed from the residence must prepare and submit for the court's signature the Order for Removal from Residence ([SDSC Form #D-072](#)). If granted, the protected party must give the Sheriff one certified copy of the removal order for service.
(Adopted 1/1/2005; Renum. 1/1/2006; Rev. 1/1/2008; Rev. 1/1/2012; Rev. 1/1/2014; Rev. 1/1/2015; Rev. 1/1/2016; Rev. 1/1/2022; Rev. 1/1/2024)

Rule 5.4.3

Guardian Ad Litem (GAL) on Behalf of Minor and Related Cases

A. Related Cases. Parties to a domestic violence restraining order case filed on behalf of a minor child must file and serve a notice of related case regarding any case involving the minor child, the minor child's parents or the minor child's legal guardian either at the time of filing the Request for Domestic Violence Restraining Order ([JC Form #DV-100](#)) or immediately upon learning of the existence of the related case. The court requires the use of the Notice of Related Case ([JC Form #CM015](#)).

B. Guardian Ad Litem on Behalf of Minor in DVPA Proceeding

1. For the purpose of requesting or opposing a domestic violence restraining order, a GAL must be appointed for a minor under the age of 12 and may be appointed for a minor age 12 or older at the court's discretion. Due to potential conflicts of interest, parents may not serve as a GAL for their minor children in a domestic violence restraining order sought against the child's other parent or the child's legal guardian, absent a court order to

the contrary. Petitions for appointment of a GAL must be filed at the same time as the request for a temporary domestic violence restraining order.

2. If the application for appointment of GAL is set for hearing and a custody order is in effect, the proposed GAL must bring a copy of the most recent custody order to the hearing, if available.

3. See Rule 5.1.12 above for additional requirements related to Guardians Ad Litem.
(Adopted 1/1/2022; Rev. 1/1/2023; Rev. 1/1/2024; Rev. 1/1/2025; Rev. 1/1/2026)

Rule 5.4.4

Procedures for Registering a Tribal Court Protective Order. Refer to the San Diego Superior Court General Order on the local rules section of the [court's website](#).

(Adopted 1/1/2025)

Rule 5.4.5

Requests to Change or End a Restraining Order After Hearing.

A. **Requests for Temporary and Immediate Orders.** Requests for temporary and immediate modifications of a ROAH via [JC Form #DV-300](#) should only be sought by the protected party. Respondent may use the ex parte procedure specified in 5.3.1 if temporary and immediate modification is warranted per the applicable ex parte emergency standard.

B. **Scheduling the Hearing.** If temporary and immediate modifications to the ROAH are granted, the hearing will be set within 21 days, or 25 days for good cause. If temporary and immediate modifications to the ROAH are not requested or are denied, the hearing will be set in due course.

C. **Family Court Services.** If the request to modify the ROAH includes a request to modify custody and visitation orders, the moving party must also file the Family Court Services Screening Form ([SDSC Form #FCS-046](#)).

(Adopted 1/1/2026)

CHAPTER 5 REQUEST FOR ORDER (RFO)

Rule 5.5.1

Hearings on Requests for Orders (RFO)

A. Hearing Time Limits

1. All RFOs must indicate a time limit beneath the case number on the first page of the RFO form. "Time limit" means the time needed for the entire hearing.

2. Failure to indicate a time limit will result in a default time limit of 20 minutes.

3. If the time limit is reached before the hearing is completed, the court may reschedule the matter to a future date.

4. Failure to adhere to the time limit constitutes good cause for imposing sanctions.

B. Hearing Assignments

1. RFOs limited to 40 minutes or less are set on the short-cause calendar of the judicial officer assigned to the case.

2. RFOs with limits of more than 40 minutes but less than two court days may be heard by the judicial officer assigned to the case, another judicial officer in the family law division or any trial department as determined by the master calendar department or their designee.

3. **Long-Cause Hearing.** RFOs longer than two court days may be heard by the judicial officer assigned to the case, another judicial officer in the family law division, or any trial department, and are subject to the California Rules of Court regarding long-cause hearings.

C. Rescheduling Hearing Date

1. The procedures and forms for rescheduling a hearing date for an RFO are governed by California Rules of Court, [rule 5.95](#). Rescheduling hearing dates is disfavored and will be granted only for good cause shown.

2. In addition to the procedures for written agreements (stipulations) to reschedule a hearing per California Rule of Court, rule 5.95, parties may complete the online webform, Notification of Continuance Request

/ Settlement and submit an Agreement and Order to Reschedule Hearing ([JC Form #FL-308](#)) or other written stipulation and order to the court no later than the date of the hearing.

3. If a response to a request to reschedule a hearing is not provided by the court before the hearing, parties must attend the scheduled hearing.

D. Calendar Calls. Requests for calendar priority or to trail a matter should be made prior to the calendar call. Parties or counsel unable to appear at the calendar call must notify the opposing party at the earliest reasonable time.

E. Extra Copies of Pleadings. Parties should always bring an extra copy of all court conformed relevant pleadings and exhibits to the hearing in case the court file is incomplete.

F. Page Limits and Late Filed Papers. The court, in its discretion, may refuse to consider declarations which exceed the mandatory page limits and/or late filed papers.

(Adopted 1/1/2005; Renum. 1/1/2006; Rev. & Renum. 1/1/2008; Rev. 1/1/2009; Rev. 1/1/2010; Rev. 1/1/2011; Rev. 1/1/2012; Rev. & Renum. 1/1/2013; Rev. 1/1/2014; Rev. & Renum. 1/1/2015; Rev. 1/1/2016; Rev. 1/1/2017; Rev. 1/1/2018; Rev. 1/1/2019; Rev. 1/1/2021; Rev. 1/1/2022; Rev. 1/1/2023 Rev. 1/1/2025; Rev. 1/1/2026)

Rule 5.5.2

Proposed Orders Entered at Hearing

A. Parties are encouraged to submit proposed orders at the time of the hearing, including but not limited to, income withholding orders.

B. In the event the court does not sign or issue a written order immediately following the hearing, the procedures set forth in the California Rules of Court must be followed regarding the preparation, service, and submission of orders after hearing.

(Rev. & Renum. 1/1/2017; Rev. 1/1/2018; Del. 1/1/2019; Adopted 1/1/2020; Rev. 1/1/2022)

Rule 5.5.3

Related RFO / Notice of Motion

A. Reasonably Related Issues

1. Subject to calendar availability, a party may request that an RFO / Notice of Motion with issues reasonably related to the issues raised by a scheduled RFO / Notice of Motion be set on the same date and time only if the related RFO / Notice of Motion meets the standard statutory time requirements for filing and service.

2. The first page of the related RFO / Notice of Motion must state "Related RFO."
(Adopted 1/1/2005; Renum. 1/1/2006; Rev. 1/1/2007; Rev. & Renum. 1/1/2008; Rev. 1/1/2011; Rev. 1/1/2012; Rev. & Renum. 1/1/2013; Rev. 1/1/2014; Renum. 1/1/2015; Rev. 1/1/2016; Rev. & Renum. 1/1/2017; Rev. 1/1/2024)

Rule 5.5.4

RFO Procedures

A. RFO Filing Requirements. Absent court order, all RFOs are to be complete according to the requirements of applicable California Rules of Court and statutes at the time they are filed. This means that when the RFO is filed, it must include the facts forming the basis of the requests, supporting declarations and, if appropriate a memorandum of points and authorities. RFOs stating that all pleadings will be filed and served per Code violate this rule.

B. FCS Screening Form. When filing an RFO regarding custody, visitation, or a move-away, the moving party must also file the Family Court Services Screening Form ([SDSC Form #FCS-046](#)).

C. FCS Data Sheet. When filing an RFO regarding custody or visitation, each party must submit a Family Court Services Data Sheet ([SDSC Form #FCS-002](#)), directly to FCS prior to their scheduled FCS appointment.
(Adopted 1/1/2005; Renum. 1/1/2006; Rev. & Renum. 1/1/2008; Rev 1/1/2012; Rev. 1/1/2013; Rev. 1/1/2014; Rev. & Renum. 1/1/2015; Rev. 1/1/2016; Renum. 1/1/2017; Rev. 1/1/2018; Rev. 1/1/2022; Rev. 1/1/2023; Rev. 1/1/2024)

Rule 5.5.5

Exhibits

A. Identification of Exhibits. The petitioner's exhibits must be numbered, and the respondent's exhibits must be lettered.

B. Filed and Lodged Exhibits

1. All exhibits must be filed or lodged with the court. Exhibits that do not exceed 10 pages may be filed rather than lodged. Exhibits that exceed 10 pages, exclusive of tabs/dividers, must be lodged.

2. Copies for counsel, the judicial officer, and witnesses should have tabs/dividers and should be BATES stamped or numbered consecutively. If the exhibits are submitted for filing, the copy submitted for filing must not include overhanging tabs or dividers.

3. Absent leave of court, the court will not accept for filing any media storage device, such as a Compact Disc (CD), Digital Video Disc (DVD), or flash drive, that is attached as an exhibit to a motion or pleading. Such exhibits must be “lodged” with the court and will be returned to the submitting party, as provided below.

4. This rule does not apply to exhibits identified and marked for the record at the time of trial or other hearing.

C. Lodging Procedures

1. A Notice of Intent to Lodge Documents ([SDSC Form #D-235](#) or in pleading format) listing the name or description of the exhibit must be filed and timely served with the moving, opposition and reply papers.

2. The documents themselves must be lodged with the court no sooner than 10 court days and no later than five court days prior to the hearing, absent a court order.

3. Lodged documents will be stamped “received” by the court.

4. Lodged documents must be tabbed to correlate to the notice of intent to lodge documents and BATES stamped or numbered consecutively throughout the entirety of the lodgment.

5. A conformed copy of the notice of intent to lodge documents must be the face page of the lodged documents.

D. Service of Lodged Exhibits. The time frame for lodging documents with the court does not affect the statutory time for service of the notice of lodgment and the exhibits themselves which must be done with the moving, opposition, or reply papers. This includes transcripts of electronic or digital exhibits to be offered as evidence and/or a duplicate of the electronic or digital recording as set forth in California Rules of Court, [rule 2.1040](#).

E. Return and Party Retention of Lodged Documents

1. The court will return lodged documents only in accordance with the California Rules of Court. Otherwise, all lodged documents must be retrieved within five court days following the hearing or trial, unless the court provides otherwise. Any lodged documents not timely retrieved may be discarded without further notice.

2. All returned lodged documents must be retained by the party until the applicable appeal period has expired and must be re-lodged for subsequent hearings.

F. Recorded or Digital Exhibits Offered as Evidence. A party who intends to offer into evidence an electronic or digital sound or sound-and-video recording must strictly comply with the provisions of Local Rule 5.2.5 and California Rules of Court, [rule 2.1040](#), unless excused by the court. In addition, the party must:

1. Lodge the recording and file a transcript of the relevant portions sought to be considered by the court as an exhibit.

2. File an original and one copy of a notice of lodgment that includes a numbered listing and brief description of all lodged items.

3. File proof of service of the lodgment and notice of lodgment on all opposing parties, and provide the court with the means of return of the lodgment in accordance with California Rules of Court, [rule 3.1302\(b\)](#).

4. Upon return of the lodgment, store and maintain it for the time required for the case type in which it was lodged as set forth in Government Code section 68152, unless the recording is identified and marked for the record at the time of trial or other hearing.

5. Return the lodged recording to this court or a reviewing court if required by law, requested, or ordered for purposes of reconsideration, appeal, or other review by the court.

G. This rule does not apply to the lodgment of Assisted Reproduction Agreements for Gestational Carriers.

H. The above procedures do not apply to pleadings, declarations, and Judicial Council forms, which must be filed with the court.

(Adopted 1/1/2005; Renum. 1/1/2006; Rev. & Renum. 1/1/2008; Rev. 1/1/2012; Rev. 1/1/2013; Rev. 1/1/2014; Rev. & Renum. 1/1/2015; Rev. 1/1/2016; Rev. & Renum. 1/1/2017; Rev. 1/1/2018; Rev. 1/1/2019; Rev. 1/1/2020; Rev. 1/1/2022; Rev. 1/1/2023; Rev. 1/1/2024; Rev. 1/1/2026)

**CHAPTER 6
INCOME AND EXPENSE DECLARATION**

Rule 5.6.1

Parties' Income

A. Filing and Service. An Income and Expense Declaration (I&E) ([JC Form #FL-150](#)) required with the moving or responsive papers must be filed and served pursuant to the California Rules of Court. If an *updated* I&E is required pursuant to statute, rules, or court order, it must be filed with the court and served on all parties no later than five court days prior to the hearing.

B. Privileges and Protective Order. It is the obligation of the party asserting a privilege to obtain a protective order.

C. Additional Documentation of Income. The court may require additional documentation regarding a party's income, depending upon the facts and circumstances of that case. If so required, a continuance may be necessary so that the parties can provide the documentation as ordered.

(Adopted 1/1/2005; Renum. 1/1/2006; Rev. 1/1/2008; Rev. & Renum. 1/1/2013; Rev. 1/1/2014; Rev. 1/1/2016; Rev. 1/1/2018; Rev. 1/1/2020; Rev. 1/1/2022; Rev. 1/1/2023)

**CHAPTER 7
CALENDAR ASSIGNMENTS**

Rule 5.7.1

Calendar Assignments and Procedure

A. Assignments

1. Trials, RFO hearings, and Notice of Motion hearings with time limits over 40 minutes may be assigned to any judicial officer in the family law division or a trial department. This assignment will be made by the supervising judge of the family law division, or their designee.

2. Cases may be reassigned by the supervising judge or their designee at any time.

3. If necessary, post appeal remand assignments will be made by the supervising judge of the family law division, or their designee.

B. Procedures

1. Other than requests to reschedule, issues related directly to a trial, evidentiary hearing or an RFO must be directed to the assigned IC judicial officer, unless otherwise directed by the judicial officer actually presiding over that trial, evidentiary hearing, or RFO.

2. A request to reschedule a trial or an RFO must be directed to the judicial officer assigned to conduct the RFO, evidentiary hearing or trial.

(Adopted 1/1/2005; Renum. 1/1/2006; Rev. 1/1/2007; Rev. 1/1/2008; Rev. 1/1/2009; Rev. 1/1/2010; Rev. 1/1/2011; Rev. 1/1/2012; Rev. 1/1/2013; Rev. 1/1/2014; Rev. 1/1/2015; Rev. 1/1/2016; Rev. 1/1/2017; Rev. 1/1/2020; Rev. 1/1/2021; Rev. 1/1/2024; Rev. 1/1/2025; Rev. 1/1/2026)

**CHAPTER 8
MANDATORY SETTLEMENT CONFERENCES AND TRIALS**

Rule 5.8.1

Mandatory Settlement Conference (MSC)

A. Setting Trials and MSC Date

1. An MSC is required before any trial, unless otherwise ordered by the court, except in matters where all parties are self-represented litigants in which case an MSC is not set unless specifically ordered by the court.

2. Prior to requesting an MSC, absent good cause, all parties must meet and confer face-to-face, either in person or via video, and engage in good-faith settlement discussions to determine whether any or all issues can be resolved in advance. Unrepresented parties protected by a protective order are exempt from the requirement to meet face-to-face. An MSC will not be set unless and until at least one substantive, good faith effort at settlement has been made.

3. The MSC will be set only when all parties and/or their attorneys have completed, signed, and filed one Joint Readiness Declaration–Mandatory Settlement Conference ([SDSC Form #D-274](#)).

4. An MSC readiness conference will be set 30 days prior to the MSC.

B. Settlement Conference Brief and Supporting Documents

1. Unless otherwise ordered by the court, a settlement conference brief is required. The court encourages the use of the Mandatory Settlement Conference Brief-Long Cause Hearing Brief-Trial Brief ([SDSC Form #D-241](#)).

2. The settlement conference brief and all attachments must be exchanged between the parties and served on the assigned settlement conference attorney in a manner that ensures they are received no later than 4:00 p.m., five court days before the MSC, unless otherwise ordered by the court. Failure to timely exchange and serve the settlement conference brief is good cause for imposing sanctions and/or for the settlement conference attorney to cancel the MSC.

C. Rescheduling or Canceling an MSC. No later than 10 court days before the scheduled MSC, parties must file an ex parte request if they need to reschedule the MSC. If the parties wish to cancel the MSC because they have reached a settlement, they must contact the court via a phone call or google form submission.

D. If the MSC has not been rescheduled or canceled, the court will assign a settlement conference attorney who must contact the parties regarding the assignment within 48 business hours. The settlement conference attorney will instruct the parties regarding service method of the MSC settlement conference brief and supporting documents, along with the determination of whether and how the settlement conference will be conducted remotely.

E. Rescheduling and Sanctions. An MSC may be rescheduled only by court order. Failure to timely request a rescheduling of the conference, for any reason, other than the settlement of the entire case, is good cause for imposing sanctions. Failure to appear at an MSC that has not been rescheduled or taken off calendar with court approval is good cause for imposing sanctions.

F. Meet and Confer. In addition to the meet and confer requirement in subsection (A)(2), all parties must meet and confer prior to an MSC at least 15 calendar days before the scheduled MSC. The parties must continue to meet and confer in good faith prior to the MSC. Failure to comply with this rule is good cause for imposing sanctions.

G. Appearance and Sanctions. All trial counsel, parties, and persons with full authority to settle the case must attend the MSC as instructed by the assigned settlement conference attorney, unless excused in advance by the court. Failure to attend the MSC and make good faith efforts to settle the case is good cause for imposing sanctions.

H. Obligation to Meet. If there is no MSC attorney available, all trial counsel, parties, and persons with full authority to settle the case must meet on or before the scheduled date for the MSC and make good faith efforts to settle the case. Failure to comply with this rule is good cause for imposing sanctions.

I. Stipulated Judgment. If the parties intend to enter a stipulated judgment on the day of the MSC, they may bring the following prepared forms along with the required self-addressed stamped envelopes: Judgment ([JC Form #FL-180](#)), Notice of Entry of Judgment ([JC Form #FL-190](#)), Appearance, Stipulations and Waivers ([JC Form #FL-130](#)), Declaration Regarding Service of Disclosure and Income and Expense Declaration ([JC Form #FL-141](#)), Stipulation and Waiver of Final Declaration of Disclosure ([JC Form #FL-144](#)), and Declaration for Default or Uncontested Dissolution or Legal Separation ([JC Form #FL-170](#)).

(Adopted 2005; Rev. 2006; Rev. 1/1/2007; Rev. 1/1/2008; Rev. 1/1/2009; Rev. 1/1/2010; Rev. 1/1/2011; Rev. 1/1/2012; Rev. & Renum. 1/1/2013; Rev. 1/1/2014; Rev. 1/1/2015; Rev. 1/1/2016; Renum. 1/1/2017; Rev. 1/1/2018; Rev. 1/1/2019; Rev. 1/1/2020; Rev. 1/1/2021; Rev. 1/1/2022; Rev. 1/1/2023; Rev. 1/1/2024; Rev. 1/1/2025; Rev. 1/1/2026; Rev. 1/1/2026)

Rule 5.8.2

Trial Setting.

A. All trial related dates and procedures, including but not limited to, discovery cut-off dates, designation of expert witnesses, trial briefs, motions in limine, exchange and submission of exhibit lists and exhibits, and witness lists will be as ordered by the court, and if the court fails to set the dates, the dates will be pursuant to the California Rules of Court and Code of Civil Procedure.

B. The court will propose deadlines for the exchange of information concerning expert witnesses and their discoverable reports and writings in accordance with Code of Civil Procedure sections 2034.260 and 2034.270 at the Status Conference, FRC, or TRC (collectively “status conferences”). Although the demand requirement of that section may be dispensed with at a status conference, all other provisions of Code of Civil Procedure section 2034.210 et seq. will be strictly enforced by the court. Expert testimony must not be used simply to advocate a particular position and must be limited in scope in accordance with Evidence Code section 801, subdivision (a) to opinions on subjects which are sufficiently beyond common experience that an expert's opinion will assist the trier of fact.

(Adopted 1/1/2017; Rev. 1/1/2020; Rev. 1/1/2025; Rev. 1/1/2026)

Rule 5.8.3

A. Trial Readiness Conferences. Parties are required to submit one joint statement 10 days prior to the TRC (SDSC Form #D-327). The one joint statement must be signed by counsel and parties. Failure to submit one joint statement is good cause for sanctions. The joint statement shall include the following:

1. Date, time and method (face-to-face, telephone, letter) of meet and confer efforts;
2. Undisputed facts;
3. Disputed facts;
4. Undisputed issues;
5. Disputed issues;
6. Exhibits that can be admitted without foundation;
7. Exhibits requiring further foundation, including a description of the exhibit and identifying the proffering party (not including impeachment exhibits);
8. Time estimated for trial;
9. List of witnesses each party intends to call, a short description of anticipated testimony, and time estimated for direct and cross examination (not including impeachment witnesses);
10. Discovery issues; and
11. Identify any known experts.

(Adopted 1/1/2026)

Rule 5.8.4

Electronic Evidence for Trials and Evidentiary Hearings

A. Commencing January 1, 2026, the Electronic Evidence Portal shall be used in lieu of trial / evidentiary hearing exhibit binders. All exhibits – including impeachment and rebuttal evidence – to be used at a trial or at evidentiary hearings shall be uploaded to the Electronic Evidence Portal, which is accessible on the [San Diego Superior Court website](#).

B. Parties and their counsel shall familiarize themselves with the instructions on how to use the Electronic Evidence Portal, which are published on the court's website. Counsel will be responsible for displaying the electronic exhibits during the trial.

C. For good cause, the trial judge has discretion to excuse a party from utilizing the Electronic Evidence Portal. A party or counsel seeking an exemption from using the Electronic Evidence Portal shall file a Request for Exemption from Use of Mandatory Electronic Evidence Portal (SDSC Form #D-328) at least ten court days prior to the trial or evidentiary hearing.

(Adopted 1/1/2017; Rev. 1/1/2019; Rev. 1/1/2020; Rev. 1/1/2026)

**CHAPTER 9
PARENTAGE ACTIONS**

Rule 5.9.1

Inspection and Copying of Court Files in a Parentage Action. This rule only applies to Uniform Parentage Action (UPA) actions filed prior to January 1, 2023. The inspection and copying of documents in a parentage action are governed by state and federal law, orders within the file, and general orders by the Presiding Judge of the San Diego Superior Court. Any dispute as to who can inspect a parentage file and/or what documents may be copied without a prior court order must be determined by a judicial officer.

(Adopted 1/1/2010; Renum. 1/1/2012; Rev. & Renum. 1/1/2013; Rev. 1/1/2014; Rev. 1/1/2015; Rev. 1/1/2016; Rev. & Renum. 1/1/2017; Rev. 1/1/2018; Rev. 1/1/2024)

Rule 5.9.2

Assisted Reproduction Agreements. Pursuant to Family Code section 7962, assisted reproduction agreements are to be notarized as required in the jurisdiction where they are executed. Agreements executed in foreign jurisdictions must comply with the specified requirements for notarial acts performed in foreign states. (Gov. Code, § 8232.4.)

(Adopted 1/1/2026)

CHAPTER 10 FAMILY SUPPORT DIVISION

Rule 5.10.1

Family Support Division. All actions under Title IV-D of the Social Security Act initiated or maintained by the Department of Child Support Services (DCSS) are referred to as “FSD” matters. Case files are delineated and referred to as “DF” files.

(Adopted 1/1/2012; Rev. 1/1/2013; Rev. 1/1/2014; Rev. 1/1/2015; Rev. 1/1/2016; Renum. 1/1/2017)

Rule 5.10.2

Pre-Hearing Mandatory Meet and Confer; Acknowledgment of Advisement of Rights

A. All parties and/or counsel must meet and confer with DCSS prior to the hearing as set forth in notices to be served in advance. Parties must provide a working telephone number, and email if available, on their pleadings so the meet and confer conferences can be conducted. A party who has not provided their telephone number and/or email in the matter, must contact DCSS at 866-901-3212 or heretohelp@sdcountry.ca.gov at the earliest opportunity before the hearing to provide a telephone number and/or email where they can be reached.

B. Each party must sign and file an Acknowledgment of Advisement of Rights (SDSC Form #D-253) prior to the hearing.

(Adopted 1/1/2005; Renum. 1/1/2006; Rev. 1/1/2008; Rev. 1/1/2009; Rev. & Renum. 1/1/2012; Rev. 1/1/2013; Rev. 1/1/2015; Rev. 1/1/2016; Rev. & Renum. 1/1/2017; Rev. 1/1/2020; Rev. 1/1/2022; Rev. 1/1/2023; Rev. 1/1/2024)

Rule 5.10.3

Remote Appearance in FSD. All remote appearances (by telephone, audio, or video) in FSD are subject to local rule 5.2.5 and California Rules of Court, [rules 3.670](#) and [3.672](#).

(Adopted 1/1/2018; Rev. 1/1/2022; Rev. 1/1/2023; Rev. 1/1/2024)

CHAPTER 11 CHILD CUSTODY AND VISITATION

Rule 5.11.1

Child Custody Recommending Counseling

A. FCS Counseling Sessions. Detailed and important information about Family Court Services (FCS) counseling procedures before, during, and after the counseling session is available online or from FCS Child Custody Recommending Counseling Information Sheet ([SDSC Form #FCS-022](#)) and should be read by the parties no later than one week before the session.

B. Absent a court order, an FCS session may be set only once every 12 months.

C. Cancellation, Rescheduling and Sanctions

1. Cancellation. Only the moving party in an RFO may request that an FCS session be cancelled. This request must be made by notifying FCS directly, no later than 4:00 p.m. on the court business day before the session. The moving party is responsible for notifying the other party of the FCS cancellation. The cancellation must be based on one of the following reasons:

- a.** The custody/visitation issue is settled.
- b.** The parties are using a private counselor.
- c.** The other party has not received timely notice of the session date.

2. Rescheduling. The parties may ask to reschedule an FCS session one time by notifying FCS directly of their joint agreement to reschedule, no later than 4:00 p.m. on the court business day before the session. All subsequent requests to reschedule require a court order.

3. Sanctions. The following conduct is good cause to order monetary sanctions of up to \$1,500 pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 177.5 and/or sanctions pursuant to Family Code 271:

- a.** Failure to timely cancel an FCS session.
- b.** Failure to timely reschedule an FCS session.
- c.** Failure of the moving party to notify the other party of a cancelled session.
- d.** Failure to attend the counseling session.

D. Materials for FCS Review

1. No documents may be submitted to FCS for the counselor's review absent either a court order or a specific request for the materials by the counselor.

2. A party seeking a court order that documents be submitted to FCS for review must prepare a Notice of Lodgment attaching copies of the proposed documents and must serve the Notice of Lodgment with attached documents on the other side prior to requesting the court order.

3. If the court issues an order granting a request that materials be submitted to FCS for review, the requesting party must provide FCS with a conformed copy of the court order and a copy of those documents which the court has granted the request.

4. When FCS requests documents from one of the parties, the responding party must provide copies of the submitted documents to the other side as soon as possible and no later than when the requested documents are submitted to the FCS counselor.

E. Ex Parte Communication with FCS. Ex parte communications between FCS counselors, parties, attorneys, including minors' counsel, are governed by Family Code section 216 and California Rules of Court, [rule 5.235](#).

F. Peremptory Challenge. A peremptory challenge of an FCS counselor is not allowed.

G. Counselor Reassignment Due to a Conflict of Interest. Before or during a counseling session, if a party or the counselor discovers a conflict of interest, the matter must be brought to the attention of FCS management for consideration of reassignment to a different counselor.

H. Complaint Procedure. Complaints about an FCS counselor must be submitted on the Family Court Services Complaint Form ([SDSC Form #FCS-044](#)) which is available online or from FCS. A complaint may not be based on a party's or an attorney's dissatisfaction or disagreement with the counselor's recommendation or a related court order. Complaints regarding a child custody recommending counselor must be received within 90 days after the recommending counseling session. Complaints received after the expiration of the 90 days will not be considered. Complaints or concerns regarding the content of the report should be addressed with the court at your hearing. (Adopted 1/1/2005; Rev. & Renum. 1/1/2006; Rev. 1/1/2007; Rev. & Renum. 1/1/2008; Rev. 1/1/2009; Rev. 1/1/2010; 1/1/2011; Rev. 1/1/2012; Rev. 1/1/2013; Rev. 1/1/2014; Rev. 1/1/2015; Rev. 1/1/2016; Rev. & Renum. 1/1/2017; Rev. 1/1/2018; Rev. 1/1/2022; Rev. 1/1/2024; Rev. 1/1/2026)

Rule 5.11.2

Non-Confidentiality and Recommendation

A. Non-Confidential. Unless otherwise ordered by the court, all child custody recommending counseling in San Diego County is *non-confidential* as between the counselor, the court, the parties and their attorneys, but remains confidential as to the public.

B. Confidentiality of Reports. The confidentiality of FCS reports is governed by statute including, but not limited to, Family Code sections 3025.5 and 3177. FCS reports will only be disclosed to those persons expressly identified in Family Code section 3025.5 unless ordered otherwise by the court. FCS reports are only to be used in connection with a specific family law case to assist the court in determining and deciding the best interest of the child in a custody and visitation proceeding. FCS reports must not be submitted to the court for consideration in other case types.

C. San Diego is a "Recommending" County

1. FCS Report

a. If the parties reach an agreement during the FCS session and both parties are self-represented, the counselor may prepare a written agreement that will be approved and signed by the parties and filed with the court.

b. If the parties do not reach an agreement during the FCS session, the counselor will submit a comprehensive written report to the court that includes, but is not limited to, a custody and visitation recommendation and the reasons for the recommendation.

2. Court's Consideration of Report. Absent timely evidentiary objections, the entire FCS report will be considered by the court and may be used as a basis for the court's order.

D. Subpoena Process. As employees of the Superior Court, witness subpoenas for FCS counselors, are governed by Government Code sections 68097.1 and 68097.2, including the subpoenaing party's obligation for all statutory fees and salary reimbursements.

1. Counselor's Availability and Service of Process. Before serving the subpoena, the party must first contact FCS to confirm the counselor's availability on the scheduled hearing date and time. After confirmation of the counselor's availability, FCS must be served with the subpoena at least 10 calendar days before the hearing along with the required fee deposit. If a completed and signed Proof of Service for the subpoena is not provided to the FCS office at the time of initial service, then the subpoenaing party must submit a completed and signed Proof of Service to the FCS office within 24 hours of service of the subpoena.

2. Hearing Off-Calendar or Rescheduled Hearing

a. If the counselor's appearance will no longer be required, the subpoenaing party must notify FCS at their earliest opportunity.

b. If the counselor's appearance will still be required, but for a rescheduled hearing date, a new subpoena will not be necessary *if* the subpoenaing party does both of the following: (1) contacts FCS, at their earliest opportunity, to determine the counselor's availability on the continued hearing date and time; and (2) immediately provides FCS written notice that the counselor's appearance is required on the new date and time.

3. If at the time of the hearing the FCS counselor is no longer an employee of the Superior Court, is on leave, or other circumstances prevent the Superior Court from producing the counselor as a witness in response to a subpoena, FCS will assign the case for another child custody recommending counseling session with a different counselor.

4. Depositions. The court will not order depositions of counselors absent a showing of extraordinary good cause. If a deposition is ordered, the court will so state on the record and indicate in its order the basis for its determination of extraordinary good cause.

5. FCS Files. Certain privileges attach to FCS files. The court will not order the production of any FCS documents without a prior in-camera review. A party desiring an in-camera review must serve FCS with a subpoena duces tecum for the file/documents at least 15 calendar days before the trial or hearing. If an objection is received, the subpoenaing party must file an RFO compelling the in-camera review.

(Adopted 1/1/2005; Renum. 1/1/2006; Rev. 1/1/2008; Renum. & Rev. 1/1/2012; Rev. 1/1/2013; Rev. 1/1/2014; Rev. 1/1/2015; Rev. 1/1/2016; Rev. & Renum. 1/1/2017; Rev. 1/1/2018; Rev. 1/1/2019; Rev. 1/1/2020; Rev. 1/1/2021; Rev. 1/1/2022; Rev. 1/1/2025; Rev. 1/1/2026)

Rule 5.11.3

Reserved for Future Use

(Adopted 1/1/2005; Rev. & Renum. 1/1/2006; Rev. 1/1/2007; Rev. & Renum. 1/1/2008; Rev. 1/1/2009; Rev. 1/1/2010; Renum. & Rev. 1/1/2011; Rev. 1/1/2012; Rev. 1/1/2013; Del. 1/1/2014; Renum. 1/1/2017)

Rule 5.11.4

Private (Non Court-Connected) Child Custody Counseling

A. Stipulation. The parties may stipulate to use a private child custody counselor at the parties' own expense. The private counseling may be confidential or non-confidential as agreed to by the parties.

B. Qualifications. It is the parties' obligation to investigate and know that a private counselor meets the statutory qualifications, training, and continuing education requirements.

C. Formal Order. It is the parties' obligation to prepare a formal stipulation and order for the court's signature with the statutorily required content before participating in private counseling.

D. Agreements. If the parties reach an agreement, the private counselor will prepare a report setting forth the terms of the agreement. If the counseling was stipulated as non-confidential, either party or the counselor may submit the report to the court.

E. Unresolved Issues

1. Confidential Counseling. If no agreement is reached and the private counseling was stipulated to as confidential, the parties must then participate in non-confidential counseling before the matter is heard by the court. This non-confidential counseling may be either with a private counselor or with FCS.

2. Non-confidential Counseling. If no agreement is reached and the private counseling was stipulated to as non-confidential, the counselor will submit a full written report with a recommendation and reasons for the recommendation to the parties, their attorneys, and the court before the hearing.

3. Court's Consideration of Report. Absent timely evidentiary objections, the private counselor's entire written report will be considered by the court and may be used as a basis for the court's order regardless of whether the report is admitted into evidence.

F. Ex Parte Communication with the Private Counselor. Communications between a private counselor, parties, and attorneys, including minors' counsel, are governed by the provisions of Family Code sections 216 and 1818.

(Adopted 1/1/2008; Rev. 1/1/2010; Renum. & Rev. 1/1/2011; Rev. 1/1/2012; Rev. 1/1/2013; Rev. 1/1/2015; Renum. 1/1/2017; Rev. 1/1/2019)

Rule 5.11.5

Child Custody Evaluations

A. Order Appointing Evaluator. The court may order a child custody evaluation in accordance with Family Code section 3111.

1. The Order Appointing Child Custody Evaluator ([JC Form #FL-327](#)) may be supplemented by and/or attached to a separate stipulation prepared by the parties. It is the responsibility of the parties to ensure that the form and content of the order, including but not limited to, the purpose and scope of the order, complies with the law. Failure to ensure the order complies with the law may be considered as a factor in a party's objection related to the evaluator's report.

2. When an evaluator is appointed, the parties and evaluator must comply with the provisions of Rule 5.14.3.

B. Finding a Qualified Private Child Custody Evaluator

1. The specific criteria required under the law, including licensing, education, and training for a private mental health professional to be qualified as a court-appointed child custody evaluator is available on the California Courts' website. The list of qualifications may then be used to search through any standard public resource, such as the internet, to find a mental health professional who meets all the legal criteria.

2. A private court-appointed evaluator must be able to sign under penalty of perjury and file a Declaration of Private Child Custody Evaluator Regarding Qualifications ([JC Form #FL-326](#)) within 10 days of the appointment.

3. The court does not maintain a list of qualified evaluators nor does it endorse any mental health professional.

4. The parties are responsible for ensuring a private child custody evaluator meets all the legal qualifications.

C. Qualifications Declaration. The parties are responsible for ensuring the timely filing of the qualifications declaration signed by the private evaluator. Failure to ensure the timely filing of the qualifications declaration may be considered by the court as a factor in a party's objection related to the evaluator's report.

D. Child Custody Evaluator's Report. The court may consider the evaluator's report in accordance with the law, including proceedings indirectly related to child custody or visitation.

E. Peremptory Challenges and Challenges for Cause

1. A peremptory challenge of a private evaluator appointed by the court is not allowed.

2. A party may challenge an evaluator for cause by noticed motion upon a substantial showing that the evaluator is biased or prejudiced against one of the parties or otherwise unable to render a fair and impartial evaluation.

F. Withdrawing from a Case. A private evaluator may petition the court to withdraw from the case for good cause by delivering a letter addressed to the trial judge assigned to the case stating the reasons for their request. A copy of the letter must also be served on all parties and minor's counsel. Any objections to the request to withdraw must be filed with the court and served on the evaluator, all parties, and minor's counsel, within 10 court days of notice of the petition to withdraw. Based on the court's review of the petition and any objections, the court may schedule a hearing or decide the matter by issuing an ex parte order. All withdrawals require a court order.

G. Ex Parte Communications. Ex parte communications between an attorney, including minor's counsel, and the court-appointed evaluator, are governed by Family Code sections 216 and 1818 and California Rules of Court, [rule 5.235](#).

H. Complaints. Complaints about an evaluator must be in writing and addressed to the supervising judge of the family law division. Complaints must be as specific as possible in describing what the evaluator did or did not do. The supervising judge, or their designee(s), will investigate, evaluate, and respond to the complaint in due course. (Adopted 1/1/2005; Renum. 1/1/2006; Rev. 1/1/2007; Rev. 1/1/2008; Rev. 1/1/2010; Renum. & Rev. 1/1/2011; Rev. 1/1/2012; Rev. 1/1/2013; Rev. 1/1/2016; Renum. 1/1/2017; Rev. 1/1/2019; Rev. 1/1/2022; Rev. 1/1/2025; Rev. 1/1/2026)

Rule 5.11.6

Professional Providers of Supervised Visitation

A. List. “Professional provider of supervised visitation” (PPSV) means “any person paid for providing supervised visitation services, or an independent contractor, employee, intern, or volunteer operating independently or through a supervised visitation center or agency.” (Family Code section 3200.5 (c)(2).) A list of professional providers of supervised visitation is available as a courtesy online through the San Diego Superior Court Professional Providers of Supervised Visitation (PPSV) List ([SDSC Form #ADM-392](#)) (“PPSV List”). The individuals/entities have identified themselves to the San Diego Superior Court as professional providers. The professional providers are not affiliated with the court, and each professional provider is independently responsible for compliance with any and all applicable legal requirements. The court does not endorse, evaluate, supervise, or otherwise monitor the professional providers. All parties reviewing the PPSV List should concurrently review the San Diego Superior Court’s Professional Providers of Supervised Visitation List Policy ([SDSC Form #ADM-390](#)).

B. Declaration of Qualifications. All professional providers and non-professional supervised visitation providers (“non-professional provider” as defined by Family Code section 3200.5) must sign and file the Declaration of Supervised Visitation Provider ([JC Form #FL-324P](#) for professional providers or form [JC Form #FL-324NP](#) for non- professional providers), or a declaration containing the same qualifications information, before the first supervised visit. In addition, each time a professional provider submits a report to the court, the professional provider must also sign, serve on all parties, their attorneys, and the attorney for the child, and file a new and current declaration.

C. Qualifications. It is the parties’ obligation to investigate and know that a professional or non-professional provider meets the statutory qualifications, training, and continuing education requirements.

D. Current Declaration of Visitation Provider. “Current” means the Declaration of Supervised Visitation Provider (JC Form #FL-324P or NP) has been completed and signed within 10 days prior to filing the form with the court. In the event any information contained in the Declaration of Supervised Visitation Provider (JC Form #FL- 324P or NP) has changed, an updated version must be served by the provider on all parties, their attorneys, and the child’s attorney, and filed within 5 days of the change in information.

E. Ineligibility of Supervised Visitation Provider. In the event a provider becomes ineligible to provide services for any reason (including but not limited to, failure to meet the qualifications and training set forth in California Rules of Court, Standards of Judicial Administration, Standard 5.20, or Family Code section 3200.5) the provider must immediately contact all parties, their attorneys, and the child’s attorney (if one is appointed), and must state, in writing, the reasons the provider is no longer eligible. Within 5 days of receipt of the provider’s written notice of ineligibility, the parties must file a declaration containing all pertinent information related to the provider’s ineligibility.

(Adopted 1/1/2008; Rev. 1/1/2009; Rev. 1/1/2010; Renum. 1/1/2011; Rev. 1/1/2012; Rev. 1/1/2013; Rev. & Renum. 1/1/2014; Rev. 1/1/2015; Rev. 1/1/2016; Renum. 1/1/2017; Rev. 1/1/2019; Rev. 1/1/2022; Rev. 1/1/2024; Rev. 1/1/2026)

CHAPTER 12 ORDERS AFTER HEARING AND JUDGMENTS

Rule 5.12.1

Preparation of Orders After Hearing and Judgments

A. Procedure. Failure to comply with the mandatory requirements for an order after hearing as set forth in the California Rules of Court or allowed under Rule 5.5.2 may be good cause to impose sanctions.

B. Format. The order or judgment must be prepared so that at least two lines of text appear on the page which will have the judicial officer’s signature and no text may appear after the judicial officer’s signature.

C. Attachments or Exhibits. Only the recommendation portion of an FCS counselor’s report or a non-confidential, private counselor’s report may be attached as an exhibit to an order or judgment when the court has adopted the recommendation as its order. No other portion of the report may be attached to the order.

D. Mandatory Forms. All orders and judgments, whether by default, contested, or by stipulation, must include all applicable Judicial Council mandatory forms. All judgment packets should include a Judgment Checklist ([JC Form #FL-182](#)). The parties are encouraged to indicate on the FL-182 the date that any previously submitted documents were filed or to include a courtesy copy for the court’s review.

E. Requests for a Statement of Decision and Objections. All requests for a statement of decision and objections to the proposed statement of decision must be filed and served pursuant to the California Rules of Court,

rule [3.1590](#). Requests and objections may not be e-filed and a courtesy copy must be provided directly to the department from which the order(s) at issue were made. Failure to provide a courtesy copy is good cause for imposing sanctions. (Adopted 1/1/2005; Renum. 1/1/2006; Rev. 1/1/2007; Rev. 1/1/2008; Rev. 1/1/2009; Rev. 1/1/2010; Rev. 1/1/2011; Rev. 1/1/2012; Rev. 1/1/2013; Rev. 1/1/2014; Rev. 1/1/2015; Rev. 1/1/2016; Renum. 1/1/2017; Rev. 1/1/2018; Rev. 1/1/2019; Rev. 1/1/2020; Rev. 1/1/2021; Rev. 1/1/2022; Rev. 1/1/2023; Rev. 1/1/2024; Rev. 1/1/2025; Rev. 1/1/2026)

CHAPTER 13 MINOR'S COUNSEL

Rule 5.13.1

Minor's Counsel

A. Qualifications Declaration. The failure by minor's counsel to timely file the required Declaration of Counsel for a Child Regarding Qualifications ([JC Form #FL-322](#)) may result in a forfeiture of fees and costs incurred prior to the filing date.

B. Review Hearings and Compensation

1. The court generally will hold a review hearing every 90 days to consider both the continued appointment of minor's counsel and the parties' ability to pay.

2. When minor's counsel is requesting payment from the San Diego Superior Court, minor's counsel must submit a declaration and order for payment of fees on the Declaration and Order for Payment of Attorney Fees and Costs of Minor's Counsel ([SDSC Form #D-137](#)) at every "ability to pay" and/or "review" hearing or no less than every 90 days if there is no pending review hearing. Failure to timely submit the fee declaration may result in the forfeiture of all billings older than 180 days.

3. For matters where the parties are ordered to pay minor's counsel's fees, minor's counsel shall provide monthly billing statements to the parties.

C. Complaint Procedure

1. Written Complaint. A complaint regarding minor's counsel must be submitted in writing addressed to the supervising judge of the family law division, and contain all the following information:

- a.** Case name and number;
- b.** Name of the judicial officer assigned to the case;
- c.** Name of the minor's counsel; and
- d.** Specific facts, conduct, and dates regarding the alleged inadequacies or behaviors

which give rise to the complaint.

2. Complaint Basis. A complaint *cannot* be based on a party's or an attorney's dissatisfaction or disagreement with a court order in which minor's counsel was involved.

3. Court Response. Upon receipt of a complaint, the supervising judge will promptly send an acknowledgement to the complainant. The supervising judge must determine what action, if any to take and must, within 90 days of receiving the complaint, provide a written response to the complaining party by mail. The court's response shall not be filed with the court in the pending action or used as evidence in a pending proceeding.

(Adopted 1/1/2005; Renum. 1/1/2006; Rev. 1/1/2007; Rev. 1/1/2008; Rev. 1/1/2009; Rev. 1/1/2010; Rev. 1/1/2011; Rev. 1/1/2012; Rev. 1/1/2013; Rev. 1/1/2014; Rev. 1/1/2015; Rev. 1/1/2019; Rev. 1/1/2022; Rev. 1/1/2024; Rev. 1/1/2025)

CHAPTER 14 MISCELLANEOUS

Rule 5.14.1

Attorneys of Record

A. Attorneys Seeking to be Relieved. The court may deny a request to be relieved as attorney of record if there are outstanding proposed orders after hearing or judgments that have not been submitted to the court for filing.

B. Notice of Withdrawal. No attorney may withdraw as attorney of record absent compliance with Code of Civil Procedure section 285.1. A Notice of Withdrawal that does not include the client's last known address and phone number shall be rejected absent good cause.

C. Conflicts and Errors in Orders After Hearing and Judgments

1. Any and all conflicts or disagreements on the form, content, or language of an order after hearing or judgment must be resolved in accordance with the California Rules of Court before submitting the proposed order after hearing or judgment.

2. If an order after hearing or judgment is returned for any errors and/or corrections, the attorney of record for the party or, if no attorney of record, the self-represented litigant who submitted the order after hearing or judgment must promptly correct all errors and resubmit the order or judgment to the court.

(Adopted 1/1/2005; Renum. 1/1/2006; Rev. 1/1/2008; Renum. 1/1/2010; Rev. 1/1/2011; Rev. 1/1/2012; Rev. 1/1/2013; Rev. 1/1/2016; Rev. 1/1/2018; Rev. 1/1/2020; Rev. 1/1/2026)

Rule 5.14.2

Appointment of Elisor

A. Request for Order. A court order for the appointment of an elisor must be made by a request for order and cannot be granted on an ex parte basis unless previously ordered otherwise. The request for order must include at least one supporting declaration with a list of the exact documents the elisor is being asked to sign. The request must be accompanied by a proposed order.

B. Mandatory Information in Supporting Declaration(s). The supporting declaration(s) must include all of the following:

1. The title, date, page(s), and line(s) of the court order upon which the request to appoint an elisor is based.

2. A description of the good faith efforts to meet and confer to resolve the issue informally.

3. Specific facts establishing the necessity of the appointment of an elisor, including the reason, by a person with personal knowledge, why each document requires the elisor's signature.

C. Mandatory Language in Proposed Order. The proposed order must include all of the following:

1. Designate "The Clerk of the Court or Clerk's Designee" as the elisor. The order cannot state a name or title of a specific court employee.

2. State the party's name for whom the elisor is being appointed; the exact title or a sufficient description that accurately identifies each document to be signed; and the capacity in which the elisor will be signing each document.

D. Mandatory Additional Requirements

1. Copies of all documents to be signed must be attached to the proposed order.

2. The original documents presented to the elisor for signing must be identical to the copies of the documents attached to the proposed order.

E. Order Granted

1. If the court grants the order, the party must contact the business office to schedule an appointment for the actual signing of the documents.

2. If the elisor is signing documents requiring notarization, the party must arrange for a notary public to be present when the elisor signs the documents.

(Adopted 1/1/2005; Renum. 1/1/2006; Rev. & Renum. 1/1/2010; Rev. 1/1/2012; Rev. & Renum 1/1/2013; Rev. 1/1/2016; Rev. 1/1/2020)

Rule 5.14.3

Court Appointed Evaluator/Expert

A. Appointment. When the court appoints an evaluator/expert, the parties must provide a file-stamped copy of the order to the appointed evaluator/expert within five court days. The order provided to the evaluator/expert must include an attached copy of this local rule.

B. Status Conferences. When an evaluator/expert is appointed, a Status Conference, FRC, or TRC (collectively "status conference") will be set no later than 120 days from the date of appointment.

1. The evaluator/expert is ordered to appear at the first status conference after appointment. The evaluator/expert must file directly or through counsel a case plan (either declaration or letter) no later than five court days before the status conference that includes, at a minimum:

a. The scope of the appointment as understood by counsel, parties, and the evaluator/expert,

b. Confirmation that the engagement letter and retainer have been remitted by the parties according to the court's order,

c. A list of documents requested by the evaluator/expert and the date the documents are due,

d. The name and relevance of individuals the evaluator/expert anticipates interviewing,

e. The evaluator/expert's anticipated timeline through completion of the draft and final reports, and

f. Any issues that require the court's attention.

2. Case plans regarding child custody evaluations must include the [SDSC Form #D-320](#) coversheet to ensure the case plan is placed in the confidential portion of the case file.

3. If the evaluator/expert is unavailable to appear at the first status conference, the evaluator/expert must notify counsel or the parties no later than five court days before the status conference.

4. If any issues arise pertaining to the case plan or the status of payment, the evaluator/expert is required to update the court of such issues by appearing at the next scheduled status conference and/or by providing a declaration or letter either directly or through counsel no later than five court days before the status conference.

5. Additional status conferences may be scheduled at the discretion of the court to monitor compliance with this local rule. No further appearances will be required by the evaluator/expert, unless ordered by the court.

6. Appearances by an evaluator/expert may be in person or virtually, unless otherwise ordered by the court.

(Adopted 1/1/2013; Rev. 1/1/2014; Del. 1/1/2017; Rev. 1/1/2025)

Rule 5.14.4

Family Law Facilitator

A. Authority. The services provided by the FLF are pursuant to the Family Law Facilitator Act, Family Code section 10000 et seq. including the additional duties set forth in Family Code section 10005. The duties set forth in Family Code section 10005 are expanded to include that the FLF may prepare a formal order after hearing in cases where one or both of the parties is represented by counsel when directed by the court to do so. All orders prepared by the FLF at the request of the court will be submitted directly to the court unless otherwise ordered.

B. Facilitator Disqualification or Bias. If, at any time, a facilitator providing services deems themselves to be disqualified or biased, the facilitator will immediately stop providing services and arrange for a new facilitator to assist that litigant.

C. Complaint Procedure. Complaints against a facilitator must be submitted to the FLF manager on the Family Law Facilitator Customer Complaint Form ([SDSC Form #FLF-008](#)). The FLF manager, or their designee will investigate, evaluate, and respond to the complaint in due course. A complaint must *not* be based on a party's dissatisfaction or disagreement with a court order.

(Adopted 1/1/2005; Renum. 1/1/2006; Rev. 1/1/2008; Renum 1/1/2010; Rev. & Renum. 1/1/2013; Rev. 1/1/2014; Rev. 1/1/2015; Rev. 1/1/2016; Rev. 1/1/2022; Rev. 1/1/2025)

Rule 5.14.5

Communication and Coordination Regarding Criminal Protective Orders, Domestic Violence Restraining Orders and Child Custody and Visitation Orders (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 5.445)

Refer to San Diego Superior Court Rules, Division I, Chapter 4, rule 1.4.5 and [SDSC ADM 411](#).

(Adopted 1/1/2005; Renum. 1/1/2006; Renum. 1/1/2008; Rev. & Renum. 1/1/2010; Renum. 1/1/2013; Rev. 1/1/2014; Rev. 1/1/2015; Rev. 1/1/2026)

Rule 5.14.6

Appointment of Counsel Under Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (SCRA)

A. If the court reasonably believes a person is protected by the SCRA, the court will appoint counsel from the SCRA Pro Bono Panel Program for limited scope representation. See also Local Rule 1.4.4.

B. A party or counsel having knowledge that an opposing party is or may be protected by the SCRA must notify the court at the earliest opportunity.

(Adopted 1/1/2005; Renum. 1/1/2006; Renum. 1/1/2008; Rev. 1/1/2009; Rev. & Renum. 1/1/2010; Rev. 1/1/2011; Rev. & Renum. 1/1/2013; Rev. 1/1/2020; Rev. 1/1/2026)