



THE CAPITOL CONNECTION

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LEGISLATIVE
CALENDAR:

Legislature Reconvenes
January 7

JUDGES' RETIREMENT BILL BECOMES LAW

Governor Gray Davis recently signed AB 1099, which was co-sponsored by the Judicial Council and the California Judges Association. Authored by Assembly Member Sally Havice, this bill addresses several retirement-related benefits. Two of the key provisions were recommended by the Judicial Council's Task Force on the Quality of Justice, Subcommittee on Judicial Service. These provisions allow "reciprocity," which means that a judge's prior public service retirement with a



Sally Havice

county or the state will be calculated based on the judge's final salary, and also allow judges to participate in the state's supplemental savings programs. The bill also allows judges to purchase all or part of their prior "service credit" as a subordinate judicial officer. This time would be added to the judge's service credit in JRS or JRS II. In addition, AB 1099 will allow judges who choose a modified settlement allowance to provide for a surviving spouse to revert to the unmodified allowance if the spouse predeceases the judge.

AB 1099 will improve the quality of judicial service at a time when the state's economic condition diminishes the immediate likelihood of other types of enhancements to judicial service, but attraction and retention of qualified judges is as big a concern as ever.

Assembly Member Havice was pleased to carry AB 1099 in recognition of the difficult work judicial officers do. "Judges dedicate their lives to meting out justice in a fair manner that upholds the law," she said. "They are in a position where they must exercise caution, objectivity, a stable temperament, and the highest level of integrity in making decisions that affect our lives. AB 1099 is just another way of saying 'Thank You' for your commitment to the bench and for upholding the ideals of justice."

Similar provisions regarding prior public service were included in last year's AB 2911 (Committee on Judiciary), which Governor Davis vetoed over concerns about costs to the California Public Employees Retirement System's smaller public agency employers. The governor's concern was addressed in AB 1099 by requiring judges to serve at least six years in order to be eligible for the reciprocity benefit.

JUDICIAL COUNCIL TO SET ETHICS STANDARDS FOR PRIVATE ARBITRATORS

The Judicial Council joined with the Governor and the chair of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Senator Martha Escutia (D-Whittier), to craft legislation that will confront an issue in alternative dispute resolution (ADR) that has come under broad-based public criticism.

Use of private arbitration has been growing as many compa-

nies make arbitration agreements a condition of doing business. Alternative dispute resolution is generally encouraged because it opens up different ways of resolving disputes that may better fit the needs of the parties and because it helps ensure the efficient use of limited judicial resources. However, the increased use of private arbitration raises questions

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COUNCIL BATS 1.000 WITH SPONSORED LEGISLATION

Article VI of the California Constitution charges the Judicial Council with the responsibility to make recommendations to the Legislature and the Governor to improve the administration of justice in California. In addition to weighing in on a number of bills and working with interested parties to achieve appropriate results for the courts, the council also sponsors its own legislative agenda. In its advocacy on behalf of the council, the Office of Governmental Affairs seeks and works with legislative authors, drafts proposed statutory language, and responds to the concerns of other interested parties.

In the first year of the 2001-02 legislative session, the council

sponsored 11 bills, all of which were signed into law. Through these bills, the council improved the quality of judicial service, provided for the development of ethics standards for private arbitrators, and furthered its efforts to ensure financial stability within the judicial branch through the state funding of trial courts. The council also was successful in making Cesar Chavez Day a judicial holiday so that the judicial branch can join the other two branches of government in honoring the life and work of Cesar Chavez.

For an update on the status of council-sponsored bills, and other bills of interest to the courts, please see the Legislative Review below.

LEGISLATIVE REVIEW

The Capitol Connection regularly reports on the status of bills pending in the legislature that are of interest to the courts. The following bills, including several sponsored by the Judicial Council, were awaiting action by the Governor when the last issue went to press.

COURTS

SB 1112 (Polanco) – Cesar Chavez holiday

Makes Cesar Chavez Day a court holiday.

JC Position: Sponsor

Status: Signed by Governor



Richard Polanco

CRIMINAL LAW

SB 83 (Burton) – Forensic testing: post-conviction

Requires the court to appoint counsel to prepare the person's motion for DNA testing and to represent the person in related proceedings if the person is indigent and requests the assistance of counsel.

Status: Signed by Governor

SB 223 (Burton) – Proposition 36: drug testing

Provides \$8.4 million in federal funds for drug testing in Proposition 36 cases. Provides that, where drug treatment has been ordered as a condition of probation, drug testing shall primarily be used as a treatment tool.

JC Position: Support

Status: Signed by Governor

SB 485 (Senate Public Safety Committee) – Criminal procedure

Among other things, requires the court on its own motion or on the motion of the people to make a finding that photographs of minors are harmful matter as defined in Penal Code section 313, and to direct the preservation, handling and disposition of the material accordingly.

JC Position: Sponsor

Status: Signed by Governor

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

AB 160 (Bates) – Domestic violence: protective orders

Specifies that a criminal restraining order or protective order has precedence over any civil court order. Requires the Judicial Council to establish a protocol for the timely coordination of multiple orders involving the same person. Takes effect January 1, 2003.

JC Position: Support

Status: Signed by Governor

SB 66 (Kuehl) – Domestic violence: protective orders

Requires courts that have sufficient resources, when considering issuance of a protective order, to cause a search of specified records and data bases to determine if the proposed subject of the order has any specified prior criminal convictions or outstanding warrants, is on parole or probation, or is or was the subject of other protective or restraining orders. Statewide implementation contingent upon funding.

JC Position: Neutral

Status: Signed by Governor

FAMILY LAW

AB 583 (Jackson) – Marital dissolution: financial disclosure

Revises the requirements for financial disclosure in marital dissolution. Requires the court to impose mandatory sanctions for violating disclosure requirements, and requires the court to set aside a judgment where the disclosure laws have been violated. Permits a mutual waiver of a final declaration of disclosure of assets.

Status: Signed by Governor

JUVENILE LAW

SB 940 (Senate Judiciary Committee) – Juvenile law

Makes numerous changes to juvenile law concerning the purpose of the juvenile law with respect to judicial community leadership; hearings in infraction cases based on a notice to appear; the termination of parental rights for wards who are in foster care; and access to juvenile police records.

JC Position: Sponsor

Status: Signed by Governor

TRAFFIC

(Continued on page 3)

LEGISLATIVE REVIEW

(Continued from page 2)

SB 255 (Speier) – Vehicles: children unattended: fine

Among other things, makes it an infraction, punishable by a fine of \$100, for the parent, legal guardian, or other person responsible for a child who is 6 years or younger to leave that child inside a vehicle, without being subject to the supervision of a person who is 12 years or older, and where there are conditions that present a significant risk to the child's health and safety or when the vehicles' engine is running or the vehicle's keys are in the ignition, or both.

Specifically authorizes the court to reduce or waive the fine if the defendant is economically disadvantaged.

Status: Signed by Governor

TRIAL COURT FUNDING

AB 223 (Frommer) – Evidence: discovery

Authorizes the clerk of the court to issue a commission authorizing the deposition in another state or place. The commission would be issued to any party in any action pending in its venue



Dario Frommer

without a noticed motion or court order. Requires the Judicial Council to develop and approve official form interrogatories and requests for admission for use in any other civil action in a state court as the Judicial Council deems appropriate. Enables parties to use existing and future technology to conduct discovery. Makes numerous "clean-up" changes to statutes relating to trial court funding.

JC Position: Sponsored

Status: Signed by Governor

AB 1700 (Assembly Judiciary Committee) – Courts

Among other provisions, amends portions of the Civil Code, Code of Civil Procedure, Government Code, Penal Code, and Welfare and Institutions Code to make changes to the organizational and financial arrangements between the Judicial Council, trial courts, counties and other state agencies.

JC Position: Sponsored

Status: Signed by Governor

Looking for Judicial Council positions on legislation? The Office of Governmental Affairs prepares a chart after each Policy Coordination and Liaison Committee (PCLC) meeting showing the status of legislation on which the PCLC has adopted a position. The chart provides details such as the source of the bill, and the bill's current status in the Legislature. The bills are listed in numerical order and indexed by subject. To get your own copy of the status chart visit us on the web at <http://www.courtinfo.ca.gov/courtadmin/aoc/oga.htm>.

PRIVATE ARBITRATORS

(Continued from page 1)

about the possible creation of a two-tier system of justice, as well as concerns about whether consumers have an equal bargaining position when their purchase of services requires use of a particular ADR program.

One of the most serious issues raised in a recent three-part story in the *San Francisco Chronicle* and by other critics of private arbitration is the lack of ethics standards for private arbitrators. Judges and court-appointed arbitrators must comply with the Code of Judicial Ethics. However, no analogous standards apply to private arbitrators. This is especially significant because many parties essentially have no choice about using private arbitration and arbitration awards are generally final, giving parties no opportunity to appeal an arbitrator's decision.

If private arbitration is to be a viable alternative to litigation, the private arbitration process must be fundamentally fair and the public must trust in the process.

To address some of these concerns and further the fairness of private arbitration, the Judicial Council co-sponsored SB 475 with the Governor, and the bill's author, Senator Escutia. The bill, which was signed into law by Governor Davis, requires private arbitrators to comply with ethics guidelines established by the

council. The bill provides for vacating an arbitration award when the arbitrator does not comply with disclosure requirements. The council and AOC staff have begun work on the development of the ethics guidelines. In order to assist in the development of these guidelines, a panel of experts will be appointed to provide input on staff drafts.

SB 475 also builds on the reforms to the discovery reference process enacted in last year's council-sponsored legislation, AB 2912. AB 2912 responded to concerns that judges were too frequently referring discovery disputes to referees over the objection of one or both parties. Among other things, that bill clarified that discovery references should be made only in exceptional circumstances, and required judges to make specific findings about the parties' ability to pay for a reference before making a nonconsensual reference in which the parties would be required to pay the referee. SB 475 builds on this reform by further restricting a court's role in selecting who will serve as the referee.

The Capitol Connection will continue to cover legislative and policy developments in the ADR arena.

UPDATE: JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS

The appointment of Justice Carlos Moreno to the California Supreme Court is one of many judicial appointments made by Governor Davis in recent months. Since July of this year, the Governor has appointed or elevated 38 judges to the bench. The appointment and selection process, for all levels of the judiciary, is thorough and extensive.

The California Constitution authorizes the Governor to appoint judicial candidates to fill vacant and newly-created judgeships in the state Supreme Court, the Courts of Appeal, and the superior courts. Supreme Court and Court of Appeal nominees are named by the Governor and must be confirmed by the Commission on

Judicial Appointments. The commission holds public hearings to discuss candidates' qualifications, and then renders a decision. The commission consists of the Chief Justice of California, the California Attorney General, and the senior presiding justice of the Court of Appeal of the affected appellate district. In the event of a vacancy on the Supreme Court, the senior presiding justice of the Court of Appeal serves in addition to the Chief Justice and Attorney General.

Following is a list of judicial appointments made from July 1 through October 31, 2001. For the Governor's prior 118 appointments, see the August 25, 2000 and June 22, 2001 editions of *The Capitol Connection*.

Court	Judge	Previous Position
California Supreme Court	Carlos R. Moreno	Judge, United States District Court, Central District of California
Second District Court of Appeal	Paul Boland	Judge, Los Angeles Superior Court
	Candace D. Cooper (Presiding Justice)	Associate Justice, Second District Court of Appeal
	Richard M. Mosk	Private Practice
	Dennis M. Perluss	Judge, Los Angeles Superior Court
	Laurence D. Rubin	Judge, Los Angeles Superior Court
Fourth District Court of Appeal	Richard M. Aronson	Judge, Orange Superior Court
Alameda Superior Court	Kenneth E. Norman	Commissioner, Alameda Superior Court
	Frank Roesch	Private Practice
	Alice Vilardi	Managing Attorney, Office of the General Counsel, Administrative Office of the Courts
Fresno Superior Court	Gary R. Orozco	Deputy District Attorney, Fresno County
	Denise L. Whitehead	Private Practice
Los Angeles Superior Court	Leslie E. Brown	Managing Assistant City Attorney, Los Angeles
	John T. Doyle	Commissioner, Los Angeles Superior Court
	Martin L. Herscovitz	Deputy District Attorney, Los Angeles
	Ann I. Jones	Federal Magistrate Judge, Central District of California
	Richard H. Kirschner	Private Practice
	Cynthia Rayvis	Deputy District Attorney, Los Angeles
	Dorothy L. Shubin	Assistant US Attorney
	Marjorie S. Steinberg	Private Practice
	William N. Sterling	Assistant City Attorney, Los Angeles
Merced Superior Court	John D. Kirihara	Private Practice
Monterey Superior Court	Lydia Villareal	Deputy District Attorney, Monterey
Orange Superior Court	Cormac J. Carney	Private Practice
	James Di Cesare	Private Practice
	Kirk H. Nakamura	Private Practice
Sacramento Superior Court	David W. Abbott	Private Practice
	David F. De Alba	Special Assistant Attorney General
	Emily E. Vasquez	Private Practice
San Bernardino Superior Court	John M. Pacheco	Private Practice
	Katrina West	Private Practice
San Diego Superior Court	Margie G. Woods	Commissioner, San Diego Superior Court
San Francisco Superior Court	Susan M. Breall	Assistant District Attorney, San Francisco
Santa Clara Superior Court	Edward J. Davila	Private Practice
	Katherine L. Lucero	Commissioner, Santa Clara Superior Court
	Randolf J. Rice	Private Practice
	Erica R. Yew	Private Practice
Sonoma Superior Court	Rene A. Chouteau	City Attorney, Santa Rosa

RIPPED FROM THE HEADLINES...

“Ripped From the Headlines” highlights news stories of interest including headlines and lead paragraphs, without editorial comment from *The Capitol Connection*.

“Counties work around drug treatment initiative.” *Contra Costa Times* (October 5, 2001)

Seven California counties are not requiring drug testing for offenders who avoid jail under the state’s sweeping drug treatment program, according to a new report.

However, most counties are finding ways to work around what had been foreseen as problems with Proposition 36, the state Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs said.

Counties are generally requiring drug tests for Prop. 36 clients despite a ban on using drug initiative money for that purpose. And they are devoting the bulk of their state money to treatment rather than law enforcement, the department found.

Larry Brown, executive director of the California District Attorneys Association, said he is concerned that seven counties are not requiring drug testing, which he said “is integral to effective treatment and holding offenders accountable.”

“Granting an Active Trial Role to Jurors. In a growing trend panelists may indirectly ask questions of witnesses by handing written queries to judges.”

Los Angeles Times (October 5, 2001)

Sitting on a jury and unclear about a witness’ testimony? Puzzled by a piece of evidence? Jot down a question and pass it to the bailiff. As long as your query doesn’t break any legal rules, you may get an answer—at least in some courtrooms.

Traditionally, jurors’ eyes glazed over as they sat passively and listened to endless evidence. Now some are getting the chance to take an active role in criminal and civil trials as more and more judges allow them to ask questions. The change is part of a continuing push to improve juror experience and increase juror participation in a state that has traditionally reported low numbers of citizens showing up for their civic duty.

Other reforms include paying jurors slightly more, giving them written instructions at the beginning of trials and permitting many to leave after one day if they aren’t selected for a jury.

“Private Justice. Can public count on fair arbitration?”

San Francisco Chronicle (October 8, 2001)

Critics say the arbitration industry is riddled with conflicts of interest that would never be tolerated in court.

“Virtually any lawyer who has had to use arbitration doubts the integrity of the system in a way we never doubted the integrity of the public courts,” says Arne Werchick, a lawyer, arbitrator and former president of the California Trial Law-

yers Association.

“Two DNA Bills OK’d By Davis.” *Daily Journal* (October 16, 2001)

Three important DNA testing measures were among the hundreds of bills Gov. Gray Davis signed or vetoed in his push to meet Sunday’s midnight deadline.

Davis signed two of the measures, one that expands the list of convicted felons whose genetic profiles must be added to a state crime-solving database and another that safeguards the right of inmates to seek DNA testing to prove their innocence.

The vetoed bill would have established the California Innocence Protection Program to provide funds to nonprofit organizations, public defenders and private counsel to pursue cases of alleged wrongful convictions.

However, the governor’s veto of will have little practical effect because this year’s budget already contains \$800,000 and sets up procedures to fund innocence testing efforts.

“Legal Loophole Shields Predator. Civil Confinement Protects Offender Following Escape.” *Daily Journal* (October 18, 2001)

After finishing his prison term for rape in 1996, Ronald Rogers didn’t go free. Instead, prosecutors convinced jurors that he was still a danger to the public and should be sent to Atascadero State Hospital for further confinement under California’s sexually violent predator law.

Last month, Rogers escaped. Police caught him eight days later.

But his breakaway has prosecutors grappling with what they contended is a legal loophole that not only undermines their bid to punish Rogers severely for escaping but also fails to deter other sexually violent predators from escaping.

“These are potentially some of the most dangerous offenders we have confined in California,” Larry Brown, executive director of the California District Attorneys Association, said.

However, because they are confined civilly, Brown said, they are not considered criminal prisoners under the state’s escape law.

“Terrorism May Shift Jurors’ Attitudes. Experts Say panelists might trust police witnesses more, be less sympathetic in personal injury cases and go easier on corporate misdeeds.”

Los Angeles Times (October 19, 2001)

Social scientists who study juries and help lawyers select them say the best jurors are calm and dispassionate, capable of logically sifting through evidence and evaluating it evenhandedly. Prospective jurors who appear prone to anxiety are wild cards



The Atascadero State Hospital is the home of sexually violent predators confined under California’s civil commitment law.

RIPPED FROM THE HEADLINES...

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who should be removed.

“We would never take an angry mob off the street for a jury,” said Arthur H. Patterson of Decision Quest, a national trial consulting firm. “But at the moment, America’s jury pool is not calm or dispassionate.”

“Federal Ruling Puts Texas IOLTA Plans in Jeopardy. Legal aid funding deemed a ‘taking.’” *The National Law Journal* (October 22, 2001)

A federal appellate court decision striking down the Texas “IOLTA” program as unconstitutional has rekindled concerns about the future of the multimillion-dollar state programs, which help finance legal services for the poor.

IOLTA stands for “interest on lawyer trust accounts.” State programs use the interest from pooled accounts to pay for indigent legal services. A panel of the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals on Oct. 15 ruled that the Texas IOLTA program violates the Fifth Amendment prohibition on government’s taking property without just compensation.

“Obviously what happens in Texas is going to have an effect on the rest of the country,” says Robert Long of Washington, D.C.’s Covington & Burling, who defended the program before the panel.

“Davis Orders Hiring Freeze, New Budget Cuts.” *Los Angeles Times* (October 24, 2001)

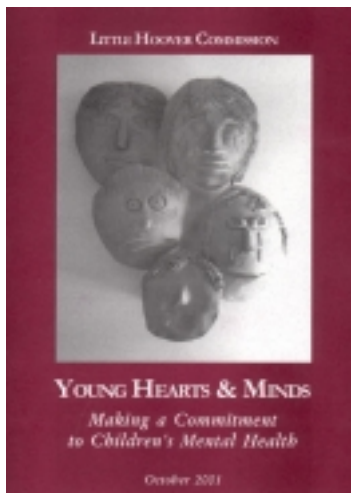
Gov. Gray Davis ordered a state hiring freeze Tuesday and directed his Cabinet to immediately cut spending by at least \$150 million as he seeks to demonstrate that he is addressing California’s deteriorating economy.

Davis called the Cabinet meeting to discuss his previous demand that state agencies prepare for a 15% spending reduction in the 2002-03 fiscal year. That demand remains on the table; the additional \$150 million in cuts are to occur during the current fiscal year.

“State is failing to reach many children who need mental health care; Legislature and public must work to break down barriers.”

San Jose Mercury News (October 25, 2001)

This month, the Little Hoover Commission reported on mental health care for children. Sadly, it found that even when there’s enough money for good programs, the state fails to reach even half of the children who need help. Those who are reached often aren’t helped. They and their families are confronted by a maze of uncoordinated, inefficient programs that doom thousands of children to a life of juvenile halls and mental hospitals.



A copy of this report is available through the Little Hoover Commission’s website at www.lhc.ca.gov.

“State Deficit May Reach \$14 Billion, Davis Says.” *Los Angeles Times* (October 25, 2001)

Gov. Gray Davis revealed new details on the size of the anticipated shortfall, which he said could range from \$8 billion to \$14 billion, after he briefed the Legislature’s Republican and Democratic leaders on the state’s budget woes. He said the estimate does not include the roughly \$6 billion borrowed from the general fund to pay for energy purchases.

So far, Davis has largely dealt with California’s financial slump by proposing spending cuts. But on Wednesday, lawmakers started to stake out their positions, with Republicans saying that they want to preserve funding for education and law enforcement, and that they oppose tax hikes. Senate Leader John Burton, a San Francisco Democrat, suggested that Republicans instead consider suspending existing tax cuts to help the state through its troubles.

“Dan Walters: Term limits changed cast of characters; should we revive old script?” *The Sacramento Bee* (October 26, 2001)

Have California’s legislative term limits changed the culture of the capitol? Yes. Has that change been for the better, from the standpoint of fostering more effective and responsive governance? Yes and no.

On the positive side, term limits broke the stranglehold of professional political careerists — all but a few of them white and male — on legislative decision-making.

The flip side is that the newcomers are not as adept or as knowledgeable about the often arcane ways of legislative decision-making. And with weakened leadership being an inevitable corollary of term limits, the past decade has seen a lot of wheel-spinning and confusion, especially in the Assembly, where the newbies usually land.

“Counties, Cities Seek to Bar State Budget Raids. Groups plan a ballot measure. They fear local funds will be tapped to counter soaring deficit.” *Los Angeles Times* (October 26, 2001)

With the state facing a possible \$14 billion deficit, California cities and counties want voters to prevent Sacramento from raiding local coffers to balance the state budget.

The California State Assn. Of Counties and the League of California Cities are working to place a measure on the November 2002 ballot to discourage the state from tapping revenues earmarked for local governments by requiring that any money taken be repaid.

“Evidence Storage Overwhelming Courts. With about 15,000 criminal and civil trials each year, California courthouses are running out of room to hold exhibits and case files.” *Los Angeles Times* (October 26, 2001)

California courts are taking desperate steps to deal with the overload. Photographs now substitute for drugs and fire-

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arms in many courtrooms. In some counties, attorneys keep their own exhibits out of court, the overloaded evidence rooms no longer able to accommodate them.

“We would have definitely been out of room by now if we didn’t change policy,” said Bill Cook, an evidence technician for Orange County Superior Court, which no longer stores bulky exhibits.

“Migden to offer gay-adoption bill. Court decision inspired legislation to protect second parents.” *San Francisco Chronicle* (October 30, 2001)

In response to a court ruling that cast doubt over the legitimacy of adoptions of thousands of children by gay and lesbian couples in California, Assemblywoman Carole Migden, D-San Francisco, announced yesterday that she will introduce legislation to protect existing second-parent adoptions.

Legal experts also cautioned gay and lesbian adoptive parents not to panic about Thursday’s ruling, which said California law does not recognize second-parent adoptions, advising that the ruling’s scope is questionable and will probably be challenged.

“Protection against false accusations struck down.”

Contra Costa Times (October 31, 2001)

Laws making it a crime to bring false accusation against a peace officer but not anyone else are unconstitutional because they represent a selective prohibition that inhibits free expression, a state appeals court ruled Tuesday.

“U.S. Cracks Down on Medical Marijuana in California.”

The New York Times (October 31, 2001)

Armed with a favorable ruling from the Supreme Court, the Bush administration has begun its first major crackdown on the distribution of marijuana for medical purposes, Justice Department officials say.

In the last month, federal agents in California have uprooted a marijuana garden run by patients, seized the files of a doctor and lawyer who recommended the drug for thousands of sick clients and raided one of the state’s largest cannabis clubs, in West Hollywood, where more than 900 people with ailments like cancer and AIDS bought the drug with the blessing of city officials.

The sudden rush of enforcement, coming three years after the last federal raid on a “medical marijuana” club in Oakland, represents the Justice Department renewed attempt to impose federal drug laws in states that have legalized marijuana use for people who are sick or dying.

“Courts Aim to Slice Already Tight Budget.” *The Recorder* (October 31, 2001)

The state’s judicial branch will slash as much as \$15 million of an already slim budget as part of California’s attempt to make up a projected \$14 billion budget shortfall.

The bleakness of the state’s financial situation also means that about \$160 million in funding that Chief Justice Ronald George had hoped for next year for judicial raises, new technology and court renovations will be put on hold until the state’s economy improves.

State coffers, which had a \$12 billion surplus two years ago, have been quickly depleted as a result of a torpid economy brought on by the energy crisis, falling stock prices and fallout from the Sep. 11 terrorist attacks.

Coming Soon: Day-on-the-Bench

Once again it’s time for the annual Day-on-the-Bench program. Co-sponsored by the Judicial Council and the California Judges Association, the program provides an opportunity for legislators to visit a court in their district and gain direct experience with the judicial system. The Day-on-the-Bench program offers a forum for legislators to visit with judges, observe court proceedings, and discuss issues of mutual interest. The program is in its sixth year and has proven beneficial and enjoyable to legislators and judges alike.

Legislators who are interested in participating should contact Ms. Kourtney Krieger with the Judicial Council’s Office of Governmental Affairs at (916) 323-3121.

Judges who are interested in participating should contact their presiding judge. The Office of Governmental Affairs will work with the presiding judge to facilitate the legislator/court match. Individual courts will then contact the legislator’s office to schedule the visit.





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JUDICIAL COUNCIL WELCOMES NEW FELLOWS

In October, ten new fellows began their assignments that promise to help them learn about and improve the administration of justice in California.

The Judicial Council of California and the Center for California Studies at California State University, Sacramento (CSUS) developed the Judicial Administration Fellowship Program to educate and train professionals and leaders in the growing

complexities of the court system. Fellows are assigned a variety of duties depending upon their office placement, interests, and skills. Each fellowship position combines a full-time professional field assignment in an office of the courts with graduate work in public policy administration at CSUS.



Assembly Judiciary Committee Chair and Judicial Council member Darrell Steinberg welcomes the 2001-2002 Judicial Fellows as they began their year-long fellowships assisting courts throughout the state. Pictured (left to right) are Sandra Jimenez, Laura Shigemitsu, Beau Kilmer, Liliana Campos, Stephen Underhill, Allison Knowles, Mr. Steinberg, Derrick Sanders, Marc Wolf, Nancy Vue and Alla Vorobets.

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