AMENDMENTS TO THE CALIFORNIA RULES OF COURT Adopted by the Judicial Council on May 19, 2017, effective May 22, 2017

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1 Rule 4.116. Certification to juvenile court 2 3 (a) **Application** 4 5 This rule applies to all cases not filed in juvenile court in which the person charged 6 by an accusatory pleading appears to be under the age of 18, except (1) when the 7 child has been found not a fit and proper subject to be dealt with under the juvenile 8 court law or (2) when the prosecution was initiated as a criminal case under 9 Welfare and Institutions Code section 602(b) or 707(d) when jurisdiction over the 10 child has been transferred from the juvenile court under Welfare and Institutions 11 Code section 707. 12 13 (Subd (a) amended effective May 22, 2017; adopted effective January 1, 2001; previously 14 amended effective January 1, 2007.) 15 * * * 16 (b)-(d)17 18 Rule 4.116 amended effective May 22, 2017; adopted as rule 241.2 effective January 1, 1991; 19 previously amended and renumbered effective January 1, 2001; previously amended July 1, 1991, 20 and January 1, 2007. 21 22 Rule 5.664. Training requirements for children's counsel in delinquency 23 **proceedings** (§ **634.3**) 24 25 * * * (a) 26 27 **Education and training requirements (b)** 28 29 (1) * * * 30 31 (2) Attorney training must include: 32 33 (A)-(P)***34 35 Fitness Transfer of jurisdiction to criminal court hearings and advocacy 36 in adult court; 37 38 (R)-(S)***39 40 (Subd (b) amended effective May 22, 2017.)

1 2	(c)-(d) ***		
3 4	Rule 5.664 amended effective May 22, 2017; adopted effective July 1, 2016.		
5	Rule	5.766. General provisions	
6			
7	(a)	Fitness hearing Hearing on transfer of jurisdiction to criminal court (§ 707)	
8			
9		A child who is the subject of a petition under section $602(a)$ and who was 14 years	
10		or older at the time of the alleged <u>felony</u> offense may be considered for prosecution	
11		under the general law in a court of criminal jurisdiction. The prosecuting attorney	
12		district attorney or other appropriate prosecuting officer may request a hearing to	
13		determine whether the child is a fit and proper subject to be dealt with under the	
14		juvenile court law make a motion to transfer the child from juvenile court to a court	
15		of criminal jurisdiction, in one of the following circumstances:	
16			
17		(3)(1)Under section 707(c), The child was 14 years or older at the time of the	
18		alleged offense listed in section 707(b).	
19			
20		(1)(2) Under section $707(a)(1)$, The child was 16 years or older at the time of the	
21		alleged <u>felony</u> offense if the offense is not listed in section 707(b).	
22		(a) II I (b) 707(\(\text{(a)} \) (1 1 1 1 (c) 1 1 1 (d) (d) (d) (d)	
23		(2) Under section 707(a)(2), the child was 16 years or older at the time of the	
24		alleged felony offense not listed in section 707(b) and has been declared a	
25		ward of the court under section 602 on at least one prior occasion and:	
26 27		(A) The shild has previously been found to have committed two or more	
28		(A) The child has previously been found to have committed two or more felony offenses; and	
29		reiony offenses, and	
30		(B) The felony offenses in the previously sustained petitions were	
31		committed when the child was 14 years or older.	
32		committee when the child was 11 years of older.	
33		(Subd (a) amended effective May 22, 2017; previously amended effective January 1, 1996,	
34		and January 1, 2001.)	
35		una vanaan y 1, 2001, y	
36	(b)	Notice (§ 707)	
37	()		
38		Notice of the fitness transfer hearing must be given at least five judicial days before	
39		the fitness hearing. In no case may notice be given following the attachment of	
40		jeopardy.	
41			
42		(Subd (b) amended effective May 22, 2017; previously amended effective January 1, 2007.)	
43			

1 2 (c) Prima facie showing 3 4 On the child's motion, the court must determine whether a prima facie showing has 5 been made that the offense alleged is an offense that makes the child subject to 6 transfer as set forth in subdivision (a). 7 8 (Subd (c) adopted effective May 22, 2017.) 9 10 (e)(d) Time of fitness transfer hearing—rules 5.774, 5.776 11 12 The fitness transfer of jurisdiction hearing must be held and the court must rule on 13 the issue of fitness the request to transfer jurisdiction before the jurisdiction hearing 14 begins. Absent a continuance under rule 5.776 or the child's waiver of the statutory 15 time period to commence the jurisdiction hearing, the jurisdiction hearing must begin within the time limits under rule 5.774. 16 17 18 (Subd (d) amended and relettered effective May 22, 2017; adopted as subd (c); previously 19 amended effective January 1, 2007.) 20 21 Rule 5.766 amended effective May 22, 2017; adopted as rule 1486 effective January 1, 1991; 22 previously amended and renumbered effective January 1, 2007. 23 24 Rule 5.768. Report of probation officer 25 26 (a) Contents of report (§ 707) 27 28 The probation officer must investigate the issue of fitness prepare and submit to the 29 court a report on the behavioral patterns and social history of the child being 30 considered. The report must include information relevant to the determination of 31 whether or not the child would be amenable to the care, treatment, and training 32 program available through the facilities of the juvenile court, including information 33 regarding all of the criteria listed in rules 5.770 and 5.772 should be retained under 34 the jurisdiction of the juvenile court or transferred to the jurisdiction of the criminal 35 court, including information regarding all of the criteria in section 707(a)(2). The 36 report must also include any written or oral statement offered by the victim 37 pursuant to section 656.2. The report may also include information concerning: 38 39 (1) The social, family, and legal history of the child; 40 41 (2) Any statement the child chooses to make regarding the alleged offense;

(3) Any statement by a parent or guardian;

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2		(4) If the child is or has been under the jurisdiction of the court, a statement by
3		the social worker, probation officer, or Youth Authority parole agent who has
4		supervised the child regarding the relative success or failure of any program
5		of rehabilitation; and
6		
7		(5) Any other information relevant to the determination of fitness.
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9		(Subd (a) amended effective May 22, 2017; previously amended effective January 1, 2007.)
10		(Suba (a) amenaea ejjeenve naj 22, 2017, previously amenaea ejjeenve vanaar) 1, 2007.)
11	(b)	Recommendation of probation officer (§§ 281, 707)
12	(6)	recommendation of production officer (55 201, 707)
13		If the court, under section 281, orders the probation officer to include a
14		recommendation, The probation officer must make a recommendation to the court
15		as to whether the child is a fit and proper subject to be dealt with under the juvenile
16		
		court law should be retained under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court or
17		transferred to the jurisdiction of the criminal court.
18		
19		(Subd (b) amended effective May 22, 2017; previously amended effective January 1, 2007.)
20	()	
21	(c)	Copies furnished
22		
23		The probation officer's report on the behavioral patterns and social history of the
24		child must be furnished to the child, the parent or guardian, and all counsel at least
25		24 hours two court days before commencement of the fitness hearing on the
26		motion. A continuance of <u>at least</u> 24 hours must be granted on the request of any
27		party who has not been furnished the probation officer's report in accordance with
28		this rule.
29		
30		(Subd (c) amended effective May 22, 2017; previously amended effective January 1, 2007.)
31		
32	Rule	5.768 amended effective May 22, 2017; adopted as rule 1481 effective January 1, 1991;
33	previ	iously amended and renumbered effective January 1, 2007.
34		
35	Rule	e 5.770. Conduct of fitness transfer of jurisdiction hearing under section
36		707 (a)(1)
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38	(a)	Burden of proof (§ 707 (a)(1))
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40		In a fitness transfer of jurisdiction hearing under section 707(a)(1), the burden of
41		proving that the child is unfit there should be a transfer of jurisdiction to criminal
42		<u>court jurisdiction</u> is on the petitioner, by a preponderance of the evidence.
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1 2 3		(Subd (a) amended effective May 22, 2017; previously amended effective January 1, 1996, January 1, 2001, and July 1, 2002.)
4 5	(b)	Criteria to consider (§ 707 (a)(1))
6		Following receipt of the probation officer's report and any other relevant evidence,
7		the court may find that order that the child is not a fit and proper subject to be dealt
8		with under juvenile court law be transferred to the jurisdiction of the criminal court
9		if the court finds:
10		
11		(1) The child was 16 years or older at the time of the any alleged felony offense,
12		and or the child was 14 or 15 years at the time of an alleged felony offense
13		listed in section 707(b); and
14		
15		(2) The child would not be amenable to the care, treatment, and training program
16		available through facilities of the juvenile court, should be transferred to the
17		jurisdiction of the criminal court based on an evaluation of all of the
18		following criteria in section 707(a)(2) as provided in that section.
19		
20		(A) The degree of criminal sophistication exhibited by the child;
21		
22		(B) Whether the child can be rehabilitated before the expiration of
23		jurisdiction;
24		
25		(C) The child's previous delinquent history;
26		
27		(D) The results of previous attempts by the court to rehabilitate the child;
28		and
29		
30		(E) The circumstances and gravity of the alleged offense.
31		
32		(Subd (b) amended effective May 22, 2017; adopted as subd (b); previously amended and
33		relettered as subd (c) effective January 1, 1996; previously amended and relettered
34		effective January 1, 2001; previously amended effective January 1, 2007.)
35	(-)	F: 1:
36	(c)	Findings under section 707(a)(1) Basis for order of transfer
37		The findings must be stated in the order
38		The findings must be stated in the order.
39 40		(1) Finding of fitness
40		(1) I maing of funess
41		The court may find the child to be fit and state that finding.
43		The court may find the child to be itt and state that finding.
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1	(2)	Finding of unfitness
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3		If the court determines the child is unfit, the court must find that:
4 5		(A) The child was 16 years or older at the time of the alleged offense; and
6		(11) The child was 10 years of older at the time of the aneged offense, and
7		(B) The child would not be amenable to the care, treatment, and training
8		program available through the juvenile court because of one or a
9		combination of more than one of the criteria listed in (b)(2).
10		(-)()
11	If the	e court orders a transfer of jurisdiction to the criminal court, the court must
12	recit	e the basis for its decision in an order entered on the minutes.
13		
14	(Sub	d (c) amended effective May 22, 2017; adopted as subd (c); previously amended and
15	relet	tered as subd (d) effective January 1, 1996; amended and relettered effective January
16	1, 20	001; previously amended effective July 1, 2002, and January 1, 2007.)
17		
18	(d) Mai	ntenance of juvenile court jurisdiction
19	TO 1	
20		e court determines that one or more of the criteria listed in (b)(2) apply to the
21		d, the court may nevertheless find that the child is amenable to the care,
22		ment, and training program available through the juvenile court and may find
23 24	tne c	child to be a fit and proper subject to be dealt with under juvenile court law.
2 4 25	(e) Exte	enuating circumstances
26	(•) ====	
27	The	court may consider extenuating or mitigating circumstances in the evaluation
28		ach relevant criterion.
29		
30	(f)(d) Prod	cedure following findings
31		
32	(1)	If the court finds the child to be fit should be retained within the jurisdiction
33		of the juvenile court, the court must proceed to jurisdiction hearing under rule
34		5.774.
35		
36	(2)	If the court finds the child to be unfit should be transferred to the jurisdiction
37		of the criminal court, the court must make orders under section 707.1 relating
38		to bail and to the appropriate facility for the custody of the child, or release
39 10		on own recognizance pending prosecution. The court must set a date for the
40 41		<u>child to appear in criminal court and</u> dismiss the petition without prejudice <u>upon the date of that appearance</u> .
+1 12		upon the date of that appearance.

When the court rules on the request to transfer the child to the jurisdiction of the criminal court, the court must advise all parties present that appellate review of the order must be by petition for extraordinary writ. The advisement may be given orally or in writing when the court makes the ruling. The advisement must include the time for filing the petition for extraordinary writ as set forth in subdivision (g) of this rule.

(Subd (d) relettered and amended effective May 22, 2017; adopted as subd (d); previously relettered as subd (g) effective January 1, 1996, and as subd (f) effective January 1, 2001; previously amended effective July 1, 2002, and January 1, 2007.)

(g)(e) Continuance to seek review

If the prosecuting attorney informs the court orally or in writing that a review of a finding of fitness of the court's decision not to transfer jurisdiction to the criminal court will be sought and requests a continuance of the jurisdiction hearing, the court must grant a continuance for not less than two judicial days to allow time within which to obtain a stay of further proceedings from the reviewing judge or appellate court.

(Subd (e) relettered and amended effective May 22, 2017; adopted as subd (e); previously relettered as subd (h) effective January 1, 1996, and as subd (g) effective January 1, 2001; previously amended effective July 1, 2002, and January 1, 2007.)

(h)(f) Subsequent role of judicial officer

Unless the child objects, the judicial officer who has conducted a fitness hearing on a motion to transfer jurisdiction may participate in any subsequent contested jurisdiction hearing relating to the same offense.

(Subd (f) relettered and amended effective May 22, 2017; adopted as subd (f); relettered as subd (i) effective January 1, 1996; previously amended and relettered as subd (h) effective January 1, 2001.)

$\underline{\text{(i)}(g)}$ Review of fitness determination on a motion to transfer jurisdiction to criminal court

An order that a child is or is not a fit and proper subject to be dealt with under the juvenile court law granting or denying a motion to transfer jurisdiction of a child to the criminal court is not an appealable order. Appellate review of the order is by petition for extraordinary writ. Any petition for review of a judge's order determining the child unfit to transfer jurisdiction of the child to the criminal court, or denying an application for rehearing of the referee's determination of unfitness

to transfer jurisdiction of the child to the criminal court, must be filed no later than 20 days after the child's first arraignment on an accusatory pleading based on the allegations that led to the unfitness determination transfer of jurisdiction order.

(Subd (g) relettered and amended effective May 22, 2017; adopted as subd (g); previously relettered as subd (j) effective January 1, 1996; amended and relettered effective 1, 2001; previously amended as subd (i) effective July 1, 2002.)

(h) Postponement of plea prior to transfer hearing

If a hearing for transfer of jurisdiction has been noticed under section 707, the court must postpone the taking of a plea to the petition until the conclusion of the transfer hearing, and no pleas that may have been entered already may be considered as evidence at the hearing.

(Subd (h) adopted effective May 22, 2017.)

Rule 5.770 amended effective May 22, 2017; adopted as rule 1482 effective January 1, 1991; previously amended effective January 1, 1996, January 1, 2001, and July 1, 2002; previously amended and renumbered effective January 1, 2007.

Advisory Committee Comment

Subdivision (b). This subdivision reflects changes to section 707 as a result of the passage of Senate Bill 382 (Lara; Stats. 2015, ch. 234) and Proposition 57, the Public Safety and Rehabilitation Act of 2016. SB 382 was intended to clarify the factors for the juvenile court to consider when determining whether a case should be transferred to criminal court by emphasizing the unique developmental characteristics of children and their prior interactions with the juvenile justice system. Proposition 57 provided that its intent was to promote rehabilitation for juveniles and prevent them from reoffending, and to ensure that a judge makes the determination that a child should be tried in a criminal court. Consistent with this intent, the committee urges juvenile courts—when evaluating the statutory criteria to determine if transfer is appropriate—to look at the totality of the circumstances, taking into account the specific statutory language guiding the court in its consideration of the criteria.

Subdivision (c). While this rule and section 707 only require the juvenile court to recite the basis for its decision when the transfer motion is granted, the advisory committee believes that juvenile courts should, as a best practice, state the basis for their decisions on these motions in all cases so that the parties have an adequate record from which to seek subsequent review.

1 2	Rule	5.772. Conduct of fitness hearings under sections 707(a)(2) and 707(c) [Repealed]
3	(a)	Presumption (§§ 707(a)(2), 707(c))
5 6		In a fitness hearing under section 707(a)(2) or 707(c), the child is presumed to be
7 8		unfit, and the burden of rebutting the presumption is on the child, by a preponderance of the evidence.
9 10	(b)	Prima facie showing
11 12 13 14		On the child's motion, the court must determine whether a prima facie showing has been made that the offense alleged is a felony or is specified in section 707(b).
15	(c)	-Criteria to consider (§ 707(a)(2))
16 17 18 19 20		Following receipt of the probation officer's report and any other relevant evidence, the court must find that the child is not a fit and proper subject to be dealt with under the juvenile court law, unless the court finds:
21 22		(1) The child was under 16 years of age at the time of the alleged felony offense
23 24 25		(2) The child had not been declared a ward at the time of the alleged offense or any time previously;
26 27 28		(3) The child has not previously been found to have committed two or more felony offenses;
29 30 31		(4) The prior felony offenses were committed before the child had reached the age of 14 years; or
32 33 34		(5) The child would be amenable to the care, treatment, and training program available through the juvenile court, based on evaluation of each of the following criteria:
35 36 37		(A) The degree of criminal sophistication exhibited by the child;
38 39		(B) Whether the child can be rehabilitated before the expiration of jurisdiction;
40 41 42		(C) The child's previous delinquent history;

1		(D) The results of previous attempts by the court to rehabilitate the child;
2		and
3		
4		(E) The circumstances and gravity of the alleged offense.
5		
6	(d)	Findings under section 707(c)
7		
8		Following receipt of the probation officer's report and any other relevant evidence,
9		the court must find that the child is not a fit and proper subject to be dealt with
10		under the juvenile court law, unless the court finds:
11		
12		(1) The child was under 14 years of age at the time of the offense specified in
13		section 707(b);
14		(2) The offense alleged is not listed in section 707(b); or
15		
16		(3) The child would be amenable to the care, treatment, and training program
17		available through the juvenile court, based on evaluation of each of the
18		eriteria described in (c)(5).
19		
20	(e)	Extenuating circumstances
21	` /	· ·
22		The court may consider extenuating or mitigating circumstances in the evaluation
23		of each relevant criterion.
24		
25	(f)	Findings (§§ 707(a)(2), 707(c))
26	` '	
27		The findings must be stated in the order.
28		
29		(1) Finding of unfitness (§ 707 (a)(2))
30		
31		If the child has failed to rebut the presumption of unfitness, the court must
32		find that:
33		
34		(A) The child has previously been found to have committed two or more
35		offenses listed in section 707(b) and was 14 years of age or older at the
36		time of the felony offenses; and
37		
38		(B) The child would not be amenable to the care, treatment, and training
39		program available through the juvenile court because of one or a
40		combination of more than one of the criteria in (c)(5).
41		

1		(2)	Finding of unfitness (§ 707(c))
2			
3			If the child has failed to rebut the presumption of unfitness, the court must find that:
4			Ting that:
5			(A) The shild was 14 was an alder at the time of the alleged offense and
6			(A) The child was 14 years or older at the time of the alleged offense and
7			the offense is listed in section 707(b); and
8			
9			(B) The child would not be amenable to the care, treatment, and training
10			program available through the juvenile court because of one or a
11			combination of more than one of the criteria in (c)(5).
12		(2)	Ei. Ji of Ci (88 707(-)/2) 707(-))
13		(3)	Finding of fitness (§§ 707(a)(2), 707(c))
14			In order to find the shild fit the count must find that the shild would be
15			In order to find the child fit, the court must find that the child would be
16 17			amenable to the care, treatment, and training program through the juvenile
			court on each and every criterion in (c)(5), and the court must state that
18			finding of amenability under each and every criterion.
19 20	(g)	Drog	edure following findings
20 21	(g)	1100	cedure ronowing midnigs
22		(1)	If the court finds the child to be unfit, the court must make orders under
23		(1)	section 707.1 relating to bail, and to the appropriate facility for the custody of
24			the child, or release on own recognizance pending prosecution. The court
25			must dismiss the petition without prejudice.
26			must dishinss the petition without prejudice.
27		(2)	If the court finds the child to be fit, the court must proceed to jurisdiction
28		(2)	hearing under rule 5.774.
29			nearing under rate 5.77 i.
30	(h)	Con	tinuance to seek review
31	()	0011	
32		If the	e prosecuting attorney informs the court orally or in writing that a review of a
33			ng of fitness will be sought and requests a continuance of the jurisdiction
34			ing, the court must grant a continuance for not less than 2 judicial days to allow
35			within which to obtain a stay of further proceedings from the reviewing judge
36			opellate court.
37		01 w p	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
38	(i)	Subs	sequent role of judicial officer
39	` /		
40		Unle	ess the child objects, the judicial officer who has conducted a fitness hearing
41			participate in any subsequent contested jurisdiction hearing relating to the
12			e offense.

(j) Review of fitness determination

An order that a child is or is not a fit and proper subject to be dealt with under the juvenile court law is not an appealable order. Appellate review of the order is by extraordinary writ. Any petition for review of a judge's order determining the child to be unfit or denying an application for rehearing of the referee's determination of unfitness must be filed no later than 20 days after the child's first arraignment on an accusatory pleading based on the allegations that led to the unfitness determination.

Rule 5.772 repealed effective May 22, 2017; adopted as rule 1483 effective January 1, 1991; previously amended effective January 1, 1996, and January 1, 2001; previously amended and renumbered effective January 1, 2007; previously amended effective January 1, 2009.