CASEFLOW MANAGEMENT RESOURCES GUIDE FOR CALIFORNIA JUDGES

ABRIDGED EDITION

Compiled by Judge Michael Mattice, Superior Court of California, County of Solano

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"Justice delayed is justice denied." (Attributed to William E. Gladstone)

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INTRODUCTION: Defining Caseflow Management; Using this Guide

Caseflow management (or "case flow management" or "CFM") is the set of processes whereby courts convert their caseloads of newly-filed and pending matters into closed cases, and the monitoring and pragmatic study of those processes. Effective CFM permits efficiency and resource conservation, and minimizes times from filing to closure, while preserving or improving the quality of adjudication. Legal authority for CFM in California is shown in Part A, infra. Principles of CFM, which apply in all fields of law, are summarized in the next paragraph of this Introduction, and are described briefly in early chapters in all three of Greacen's manuals on Developing Effective Practices as listed in Part B herein, in Steelman's Improving Caseflow Management: A Brief Guide in Part F, and more thoroughly in Part F, Steelman's description of CFM as The Heart of Court Management in the New Millennium, with CFM principles detailed in Chapter 1. This Guide has two indexes: INDEX 1, the "Law Fields and Specific Issues" Index of Subject Matter, starting on page 19; and INDEX 2, the "General Index" starting on page 31.

The CFM principles used as the main selection criteria for this Guide are: (1) judicial rather than litigant control over case schedules and progress; (2) create, maintain and enforce expectations that events will occur when scheduled; (3) create opportunities and incentives for early case resolution and disposition; (4) create maximum predictability of court procedures and outcomes; (5) find opportunities to improve efficiency; (6) handle different types of cases differently ("differentiated case management"); and (7) set case processing goals and then use court data to monitor compliance with them. Greacen's three "Developing..." manuals (Part B herein) suggest these are the most fundamental CFM principles. Steelman and other authors cited herein suggest additional principles.

The compiler of this Guide welcomes all comments and suggestions.

¹ Last revised 7/18/2018. The California Judicial Council and its staff, CJER, the California Judges' Association, the IAALS, the National Judicial College, the NCSC, and the NYU Civil Jury Project are all hereby authorized to reproduce, electronically distribute, or otherwise use this document in any way any of them sees fit to support judicial education and to further the efficient administration of justice.

PART A: Authority for CFM in California Trial Courts

Calif. Code of Judicial Ethics, Canon 3B(8) (duties including to "dispose of all judicial matters fairly, promptly and efficiently").

Calif. Code of Civil Procedure ("CCP"):

- §§ 128 subd. (a) and 187 (judicial powers to control litigation processes).
- §§ 177; 177.5; 178 (judicial powers to enforce court orders, sanctions, contempt).
- § 437c, (summary judgment of case and summary adjudication of claims or defenses).
- § 437c, subd. (t), (summary adjudication of "legal issue or a claim ... that does not completely dispose of a cause of action, affirmative defense, or issue of duty ... [if] the motion will ... [promote] ... judicial economy by decreasing trial time or significantly increasing the likelihood of settlement," upon pre-motion stipulation and court approval).
- §§ 583.110-583.430 (dismissal for delay in prosecution).
- § 583.130 (public policy that plaintiff must diligently prosecute, and "all parties shall cooperate in bringing the action to trial or other disposition").
- §§ 630.01-630.11 (voluntary expedited jury trials, or "EJTs").
- §§ 630.20-630.30 (mandatory EJTs in limited civil cases).
- § 1775, subd. (f) (daily cost of maintaining a civil judicial department [as of 1993]).

Calif. Evidence Code, § 765 (duties of judges to control examination of witnesses).

Calif. Family Code:

- § 2032, subd. (d) (fee and costs allocation control in complex or substantial cases).
- § 2450 (discretion to impose, and purpose of "family centered case resolution").
- § 2451 (matters included within "family centered case resolution plan").

Calif. Government Code, §§ 68607-68608 (CFM mandatory in all cases except juvenile, probate, and family law).

Calif. Penal Code:

- § 1044 (duties of judges in criminal trials).
- § 1050 (setting for trial; criminal case precedence; continuances).
- § 1050.5 (sanctions for noncompliance with Pen. Code § 1050 notice requirements).

Calif. Probate Code:

- § 800 (in all probate cases, court has full powers of superior court, including CCP § 128).
- § 1000 (CCP and civil rules of practice apply when Probate Code is silent).
- § 4520(b) (in power of attorney probate cases, court has full powers of superior court).
- §§ 12200-12206 (time for closing estate, status report, sanctions).
- § 17001 (in trust cases in probate, court has full powers of superior court).
- § 17206 (broad powers to handle petitions re internal affairs of a trust).

Calif. Welfare & Institutions Code:

- § 334 (hearing deadline)
- §§ 352, 354 (continuances)
- § 657 (hearing deadline)
- § 660.5 (Expedited Youth Accountability Program)
- § 680 (expeditious and effective ascertainment of facts re jurisdiction and minor's welfare)
- § 682 (continuances)

Calif. Rules of Court:

- § 3.110 (civil case service time rules).

- §§ 3.400-3.403 (complex civil case management).
- §§ 3.700-3.771 (civil case management).
- §§ 3.800-3.898 (civil case ADR).
- §§ 3.1545 and 3.1549-3.1553 (expedited jury trial ("EJT"), in general).
- §§ 3.1546 (mandatory EJTs as per CCP §§ 630.20-630.30 in limited civil cases).
- §§ 3.1547 (voluntary EJTs as per CCP §§ 630.01-630.11).
- §§ 4.110-4.115 (criminal case management).
- § 5.74(b)(2) (no demurrers or summary judgment/adjudication motions in family law)
- § 5.83 (family law case management)
- §§ 5.670; 5.672; 5.680; 5.686; 5.708; 5.710; 5.715; 5.720; 5.722 (hearing deadlines, continuances and review hearings in juvenile dependency cases)
- §§ 5.752; 5.774; 5.776; 5.782; 5.810; 5.812 (hearing deadlines, continuances and review hearings in juvenile delinquency cases)

Calif. Standards of Judicial Administration:

- Standard 2.1 (case management and delay reduction—statement of general principles).
- Standard 2.2 (trial court case disposition time goals for cases in all areas of law).
- See also, Standards 2.10-2.11 (interpreters); 10.17 (trial court performance standards).

California Crane School, Inc. v. National Commission for Certification of Crane Operators (2014) 226 Cal.App.4th 12, 17-22 (affirms pretrial order limiting length of a civil jury trial, and an in-trial order denying rebuttal opportunity as "late", consistent with pretrial order).

Clement v. Alegre (2009) 177 Cal.App.4th 1277, 1281-1291 (courts' expectations re effective meeting and conferring among counsel, in order to manage discovery disputes).

Cottle v. Superior Court (1992) 3 Cal.App.4th 1367, 1376-1379 (judicial powers to control litigation processes, limitations on powers, application to complex cases).

Elkins v. Superior Court (2007) 41 Cal.4th 1337, 1351-1354 (judicial powers to control litigation processes, limitations on powers, application to family law cases).

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In re Marriage of Georgiou and Leslie (2013) 218 Cal.App.4th 561, 568-569 (affirms summary adjudication of statute of limitations issue in family law action), but see Calif. Rules of Court § 5.74(b) (amended effective 1/1/2014), to bar use of summary adjudication motions in family law actions).

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PART D:

[Omitted from this abridged version as it contains proprietary information.]

<u>PART E:</u>

[Omitted from this abridged version as it contains proprietary information.]

PART F: National Center for State Courts ("NCSC")

USE NOTE: If web addresses *infra* stop working, go to www.ncsc.org or to http://nstc.sirsi.net/uhtbin/cgisirsi/CNjrbHwzKg/0/0/49 and search. Some of these links work faster if the web address is simply blocked and copied into your browser's address window.

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INDEX 1: "Law Fields and Specific Issues" Index of Subject Matter (Civil; Complex Civil; Criminal; Family; Juvenile; Probate; Self-Represented Litigants; Technology; Trials)

USE NOTE: References A through G are to the foregoing Parts of this resources guide.

CIVIL (See also, "COMPLEX CIVIL", below in this INDEX 1):

Age of cases, F: NCSC, Caseflow Management Resource Guide; F: NCSC, CourTools® web site

Alternative dispute resolution (ADR), B: Judicial Council, AOC, Evaluation of the Early Mediation Pilot Programs; G: Brazil, Early Neutral Evaluation; G: DeBenedictis, Early Airing of Legal Issues Encouraged in an OC Court [Early Legal Assessment]; G: Shestowsky, The Psychology of Procedural Preference [etc.]. See also, Settling cases, below

Authority for CFM, see Part A, above

Case Management, G: Kauffman, et al., Redefining Case Management;

Case management conferences - conduct, A: Calif. Rules of Court: §§ 3.700-3.771 (civil case management, see especially 3.722, 3.727, 3.728, 3.750, 3.762); §§ 4.110-4.115 (criminal case management, see especially 4.112);

Case management conferences – timing, G: Knowlton, et al., Working Smarter Not Harder: How Excellent Judges Manage Cases ("Theme 2");

Caseflow management - CIVIL, B: Commission on the Future of California's Court System ("Futures Commission"), Report to the Chief Justice, Chapter One

Caseflow management – cost of, F: Steelman, Reducing Court Work Volume through Caseflow Management; F: Steelman, We Don't Have Enough Resources to Reduce Court Delay! [etc.]

Caseflow management – in general, see resources listed in Introduction (CFM principles listed); also *F*: Mahoney, et al., *How to Conduct a Caseflow Management Review [etc.]*;

F: NCSC, Key Events in the Evolution of State Court Caseflow Management; F: Sammon, Fundamental Issues of Caseflow Management; F: Steelman, Improving Caseflow Management: A Brief Guide; F: Steelman, et al., Caseflow Management: The Heart of Court Management [etc.]; G: Dressel, Court Organization and Effective Caseflow Management: Time to Redefine; G: Kauffman, et al., Redefining Case Management; G: IAALS, 21st Century Civil Justice System: A Roadmap for Reform [etc.]; G: Knowlton, et al., Working Smarter Not Harder [etc.]; G: National Judicial College, Caseflow Management Summit Report; G: National Judicial College, Fair, Timely, Economical Justice: Achieving Justice [etc.]; G: Schmucker, 5 Pitfalls of Poor Caseflow Management. SEE ALSO THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS IN INDEX 2, BELOW: Age of cases; Authority for CFM; Caseflow management – cost of; Clearance rate; Continuances; Effective practices; Interpreters; Paperless courts; Principles of caseflow management; Self-represented litigants; Settling cases; Time to disposition; Trials (7 sub-sets of entries); Work volume.

Civility, A: State Bar of Calif., California Attorney Guidelines of Civility and Professionalism; G: American Board of Trial Advocacy (ABOTA), Civility Matters; G: Evans, et al., Be civil, and help save our profession; G: Knowlton, et al., Working Smarter Not Harder: How Excellent Judges Manage Cases ("Theme 4").

Complex civil, see COMPLEX CIVIL title in this INDEX 1, below.

Concurrent expert testimony, see Expert testimony and Juxtaposed expert testimony, both below in this INDEX 1.

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Costs of civil litigation, F: Hannaford-Agor, Benefits and Costs of Civil Justice Reform; F: Hannaford-Agor, Estimating the Cost of Civil Litigation; F: Hannaford-Agor, Measuring the Cost of Civil Litigation [etc.]

Court resources crisis, F: Steelman, We Don't Have Enough Resources to Reduce Court Delay! [etc.]

Delay reduction and time standards, A: Calif. Standards of Judicial Administration, Standards 2.1 and 2.2

Discovery dispute management, A: Clement v. Allegre

Early legal assessment, G: DeBenedictis, Early Airing of Legal Issues Encouraged in an OC Court; see also, Alternative dispute resolution, above

Effective practices, G: Brostoff, Putting Effective Judicial Case Management Into Play; G: Knowlton, et al., Working Smarter Not Harder: How Excellent Judges Manage Cases

Expert testimony, *G*: Civil Jury Project at NYU School of Law, *Fact Sheet: Back-to-Back Experts*; *G*: Diamond, S.S., *How Jurors Deal With Expert Testimony and How Judges Can Help*; *G*: Edmond, G., *Merton and the Hot Tub [etc.]*; *G*: Thompson, R., *Concurrent Expert Evidence: Hot Tubbing in America? [etc.]*. See also, Juxtaposed expert testimony [JET], immediately below in this INDEX 1.

Futures Commission recommendations, *B*: Commission on the Future of California's Court System ("Futures Commission"), *Report to the Chief Justice*, Chapter One—Civil Recommendations.

Jury management, G: Hannaford-Agor, P., Jury System Management in the 21st Century: A Perfect Storm [etc.]

Juxtaposed expert testimony [JET], G: Brown, Juxtaposed Expert Testimony: A New Way [etc.]; G: Brown, Juxtaposed Expert Testimony [JET] [etc.]

Online dispute resolution (ODR), F: Joint Technology Committee (JTC) Resource Bulletin, ODR [Online Dispute Resolution] for Courts

Principles of caseflow management, see resources listed in INTRODUCTION, page 1, above (CFM principles listed); also F: Zorza, Spreading and Adopting Best Practices for Court-Based Programs for the Self-Represented.; G: Conference of Chief Justices, Civil Justice Improvements (CJI) Committee, Call to Action: [etc.]; G: IAALS, 21st Century Civil Justice System: A Roadmap for Reform [etc.]; G: Knowlton, et al., Working Smarter Not Harder [etc.]; G: Self-Represented Litigation Network, Principles of Caseflow Management for Access to Justice. See also, Caseflow management in general, in INDEX 2, below.

Reducing court work volume, F: Steelman, Reducing Court Work Volume through Caseflow Management

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Trial, see TRIALS title in this INDEX 1, below.

COMPLEX CIVIL (See also, "CIVIL", above in this INDEX 1):

Authority for CFM, see Part A, above

Best practices, G: Knowlton, et al., Working Smarter Not Harder: How Excellent Judges Manage Cases; see also, Effective practices, below

Case Management, G: Karnow, Hon. C.E.A., Complexity in Litigation: A Differential Diagnosis; G: Kauffman, et al., Redefining Case Management;

Caseflow management – COMPLEX CIVIL, *B*: Commission on the Future of California's Court System ("Futures Commission"), *Report to the Chief Justice*, Chapter One; *G*: Kauffman, et al., *Redefining Case Management*;

Complex civil litigation, A: California AOC, Deskbook on the Management of Complex Civil Litigation; G: Karnow, Hon. C.E.A., Complexity in Litigation: A Differential Diagnosis;

G: Knowlton, N.A. and R.P. Holme, Working Smarter Not Harder: How Excellent Judges Manage Cases; G: National Judicial College, Resource Guide for Managing Complex Litigation

Delay reduction and time standards, A: Calif. Standards of Judicial Administration, Standards 2.1 and 2.2

Effective practices, G: Knowlton, et al., Working Smarter Not Harder: How Excellent Judges Manage Cases

Futures Commission recommendations, *B*: Commission on the Future of California's Court System ("Futures Commission"), *Report to the Chief Justice*, Chapter One—Civil Recommendations, Recommendation No. 1.3 (Complex Case Management).

Judicial powers to control litigation processes, limitations on powers, application to complex cases, A: Cottle v. Superior Court; A: Hernandez v. Superior Court; A: Rutherford v. Owens-Illinois, Inc.;

Juxtaposed expert testimony [JET], G: Brown, Juxtaposed Expert Testimony: A New Way [etc.]; G: Brown, Juxtaposed Expert Testimony [JET] [etc.]

Principles of caseflow management, see this item listed under Civil, above in this INDEX 1. See also, Caseflow management in general, in INDEX 2, below.

Stipulations, G: Susman, Trial by Agreement: Agreements for Opposing Counsel; G: Susman, et al., Trial by Agreement: How Trial Lawyers Hold the Key [etc.]

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CRIMINAL:

Age of cases, F: NCSC, Caseflow Management Resource Guide; F: NCSC, CourTools® web site

Authority for CFM, see Part A, above

Case packaging (coordinating multiple criminal cases), B: Garofalo, The Impact of Coordinating Multiple Criminal Cases...Orange County [etc.]

Caseflow management – cost of, F: Steelman, Reducing Court Work Volume through Caseflow Management; F: Steelman, We Don't Have Enough Resources to Reduce Court Delay! [etc.]

Caseflow management – CRIMINAL, B: Commission on the Future of California's Court System ("Futures Commission"), Report to the Chief Justice, Chapter Two; B: Greacen Associates, LLC, Developing Effective Practices in Criminal Caseflow Management (Rev. Ed. 2012); B: Greacen Associates, LLC, Developing Effective Practices in Criminal Caseflow Management: Standard Criminal Caseflow Management Reports

Caseflow management – in general, see resources listed in Introduction (CFM principles listed); also *F*: Mahoney, et al., *How to Conduct a Caseflow Management Review [etc.]*; *F*: NCSC, *Key Events in the Evolution of State Court Caseflow Management*; *F*: Sammon,

Fundamental Issues of Caseflow Management; F: Steelman, Improving Caseflow Management: A Brief Guide; F: Steelman, et al., Caseflow Management: The Heart of Court Management [etc.]; G: Dressel, Court Organization and Effective Caseflow Management: Time to Redefine; G: IAALS, 21st Century Civil Justice System: A Roadmap for Reform [etc.]; G: Kauffman, et al., Redefining Case Management; G: Knowlton, et al., Working Smarter Not Harder [etc.]; G: National Judicial College, Caseflow Management Summit Report; G: National Judicial College, Fair, Timely, Economical Justice: Achieving Justice [etc.]; G: Schmucker, 5 Pitfalls of Poor Caseflow Management; G: Solomon, Conducting A Felony Caseflow Management Review: A Practical Guide; G: Solomon, Improving Criminal Caseflow. SEE ALSO THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS IN THIS INDEX 2: Age of cases; Authority for CFM; Caseflow management – cost of; Clearance rate; Continuances; Effective practices; Interpreters; Paperless courts; Principles of caseflow management; Self-represented litigants; Settling cases; Time to disposition; Trials (7 sub-sets of entries); Work volume.

Civility, A: State Bar of Calif., California Attorney Guidelines of Civility and Professionalism; G: American Board of Trial Advocacy (ABOTA), Civility Matters; G: Evans, et al., Be civil, and help save our profession; G: Knowlton, et al., Working Smarter Not Harder: How Excellent Judges Manage Cases ("Theme 4").

Clearance rate, G: Greacen, Issues in Criminal Case-Flow Measurement.

Community Courts, G: Lantigua-Williams, J., When Prison is Not the Answer [etc.]

Continuances, *B*: Commission on the Future of California's Court System ("Futures Commission"), *Report to the Chief Justice*, Recommendation 2.1, "Reduce Continuances in Criminal Cases;" *F*: Steelman, *Model Continuance Policy*; *G*: Miller, *How Do Court Continuances Influence the Time Children Spend in Foster Care?*

Court resources crisis, F: Steelman, D., We Don't Have Enough Resources to Reduce Court Delay! [etc.]

Data, B: Greacen et al., Developing Effective Practices in Criminal Caseflow Management: Standard Criminal Caseflow Management Reports;

Delay reduction and time standards, A: Calif. Standards of Judicial Administration, Standards 2.1 and 2.2

Effective practices, B: Greacen et al., Developing Effective Practices in Criminal Caseflow Management; B: Greacen Associates, LLC, Developing Effective Practices in Criminal Caseflow Management: Report [etc.];

Efficiency (etc.), F: Ostrom, B. and R. Hanson, Efficiency, Timeliness and Quality: A New Perspective from Nine State Criminal Trial Courts [including Alameda, Sacramento]

Failures to appear, G: Bornstein, et al., Reducing Courts' Failure to Appear Rate [etc.]

Futures Commission recommendations, *B*: Commission on the Future of California's Court System ("Futures Commission"), *Report to the Chief Justice*, Chapter Two—Criminal/Traffic Recommendations.

Jury management, G: Hannaford-Agor, P., Jury System Management in the 21st Century: A Perfect Storm [etc.]

Plea bargaining, A: People v. Clancey; C: Mader et al., Can This Criminal Case Be Settled? F: Steelman, Elements of a Successful "Plea Cut-Off" Policy for Criminal Cases.

Principles of caseflow management, see resources listed in INTRODUCTION, page 1, above (CFM principles listed). See also, Caseflow management in general, in INDEX 2, below.

Reducing court work volume, F: Steelman, Reducing Court Work Volume through Caseflow Management

Settling cases, A: People v. Clancey; C: Mader, et al., Can This Criminal Case Be Settled?; G: Karnow, Timing Settlement; See also, Plea bargaining, above.

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Access to justice, G: Salem, et al. A Survey of Beliefs and Priorities about Access to Justice of Family Law [etc.]

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Case management conferences – timing, G: Knowlton, et al., Working Smarter Not Harder: How Excellent Judges Manage Cases ("Theme 2");

Caseflow management – FAMILY, *B*: Commission on the Future of California's Court System ("Futures Commission"), *Report to the Chief Justice*, Chapter Three; *B*: Elkins Family Law Task Force, *Final Report [etc.]*; *G*: Schmucker, *5 Pitfalls of Poor Caseflow Management*.

Civility, A: State Bar of Calif., California Attorney Guidelines of Civility and Professionalism; G: Evans, et al., Be civil, and help save our profession; G: American Board of Trial Advocacy (ABOTA), Civility Matters; G: Knowlton, et al., Working Smarter Not Harder: How Excellent Judges Manage Cases ("Theme 4").

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Court resources crisis, F: Steelman, D., We Don't Have Enough Resources to Reduce Court Delay! [etc.]

Delay reduction and time standards, A: Calif. Standards of Judicial Administration, Standards 2.1 and 2.2

Differentiated caseflow management, B: Greacen Associates, LLC, Developing Effective Practices in Family Caseflow Management ("Principle 6");

Discovery dispute management, A: Clement v. Allegre

Effective practices, B: Elkins Family Law Task Force, Final Report [etc.]; B: Greacen et al., Developing Effective Practices in Family Caseflow Management; G: Brostoff, Putting Effective Judicial Case Management Into Play

Expert testimony, G: Civil Jury Project at NYU School of Law, Fact Sheet: Back-to-Back Experts; G: Diamond, S.S., How Jurors Deal With Expert Testimony and How Judges Can Help; G: Edmond, G., Merton and the Hot Tub [etc.]; G: Thompson, Concurrent Expert Evidence: Hot Tubbing in America? [etc.]. See also, Juxtaposed expert testimony [JET], below in the FAMILY LAW title of this INDEX 1.

Family law CFM, B: American Institutes for Research, Unified Family Court Evaluation Literature Review; B: Greacen et al., Developing Effective Practices in Family Caseflow Management; F: Goerdt, J., Divorce Courts: Case Management Procedures, Case Characteristics, and the Pace of Litigation in 16 Urban Jurisdictions. SEE ALSO THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS: Principles of caseflow management; Self-represented litigants

Futures Commission recommendations, *B*: Commission on the Future of California's Court System ("Futures Commission"), *Report to the Chief Justice*, Chapters One—Civil Recommendations, Recommendation No. 1.2 (Self-Represented Litigants); and Three—Family/Juvenile Recommendations.

Informal family law trials, G: Howe, et al., Oregon's Informal Domestic Relations Trial [etc.]; G: Howe, et al., Oregon's Unified Family Court is Doing More with Less Resources

Judicial powers to control litigation processes, limitations on powers, application to family law cases, A: Elkins v. Superior Court.

Juxtaposed expert testimony [JET], G: Brown, Juxtaposed Expert Testimony: A New Way [etc.]; G: Brown, Juxtaposed Expert Testimony [JET] [etc.]

Marital settlement agreement form, B: Marital Settlement Agreement, California Courts draft form;

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Principles of caseflow management, see resources listed in INTRODUCTION, page 1, above (CFM principles listed); also F: Zorza, Spreading and Adopting Best Practices for Court-Based Programs for the Self-Represented.; G: Conference of Chief Justices, Civil Justice Improvements (CJI) Committee, Call to Action: [etc.]; G: IAALS, 21st Century Civil Justice System: A Roadmap for Reform [etc.]; G: Knowlton, et al., Working Smarter Not Harder [etc.]; G: Self-Represented Litigation Network, Principles of Caseflow Management for Access to Justice. See also, Caseflow management in general, in INDEX 2, below.

Reducing court work volume, F: Steelman, D., Reducing Court Work Volume through Caseflow Management

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Settlement conferences, *G*: Kloczko, J., *LA Superior Court Begins Voluntary Settlement Conferences for Family Law Cases*. See also, "Settling cases" immediately below in this INDEX 1.

Settling cases, *B*: Marital Settlement Agreement, California Courts draft form; *G*: Robinson, An Empirical Study of Settlement Conference Nuts and Bolts [etc.]; *G*: Robinson, Opening Pandora's Box: An Empirical Exploration of Judicial Settlement; *G*: Robinson, Settlement: An Empirical Documentation of Judicial Settlement Conferences; *G*: Robinson, Settlement Conference Judge: Legal Lion or Problem Solving Lamb [etc.]. See also, Alternative dispute resolution (ADR).

Stipulations, G: Martin, Seven Stipulations to Streamline Your Hearing [etc.—Family Law]; G: Susman, Trial by Agreement: Agreements for Opposing Counsel

Triage, F: Salem, P., D. Kulak and R.M. Deutsch, Triaging Family Court Services [etc.]

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Continuances, F: Steelman, Model Continuance Policy; G: Miller, How Do Court Continuances Influence the Time Children Spend in Foster Care?

Effective practices, B: Greacen et al., Developing Effective Practices in Juvenile Delinquency Caseflow Management;

Futures Commission recommendations, *B*: Commission on the Future of California's Court System ("Futures Commission"), *Report to the Chief Justice*, Chapter Three—Family/Juvenile Recommendations.

PROBATE (See also, "CIVIL", above in this INDEX 1):

Authority for CFM, see Part A, above

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Civility, A: State Bar of Calif., California Attorney Guidelines of Civility and Professionalism; G: American Board of Trial Advocacy (ABOTA), Civility Matters; G: Evans, et al., Be civil, and help save our profession; G: Knowlton, et al., Working Smarter Not Harder: How Excellent Judges Manage Cases ("Theme 4").

Continuances, F: Steelman, Model Continuance Policy

Costs of litigation, F: Hannaford-Agor, Benefits and Costs of Civil Justice Reform; F: Hannaford-Agor, Estimating the Cost of Civil Litigation; F: Hannaford-Agor, Measuring the Cost of Civil Litigation [etc.]

Court resources crisis, F: Steelman, D., We Don't Have Enough Resources to Reduce Court Delay! [etc.]

Delay reduction and time standards, A: Calif. Standards of Judicial Administration, Standards 2.1 and 2.2

Discovery dispute management, A: Clement v. Allegre

Efficiency (etc.), F: Steelman, Improving Protective Probate Processes: An Assessment [etc.]

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Self-represented litigants, see SELF-REPRESENTED LITIGANTS title in this INDEX 1, below.

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SELF-REPRESENTED LITIGANTS:

Access to courts and improving access, F: Herman, M., Increasing Access to Justice for the Self-Represented Through Web Technologies; G: Institute for the Advancement of the American Legal System (IAALS), Court Compass: Mapping the Future of User Access Through Technology; G: Legal Services Corporation, Report of the Summit on the Use of Technology to Expand Access to Justice; G: Salem, et al., A Survey of Beliefs and Priorities about Access to Justice of Family Law [etc.]; G: Self-Represented Litigation Network (SRLN), Report: Resource Guide on Serving Self-Represented Litigants Remotely. See also entry "Portals for web access" in this Self-Represented Litigants sub-index, below. See also these entries in the Technology sub-index, below: E-filing; Online dispute resolution (ODR); Paperless courts; Remote interpreting; Superior court web sites; and User friendliness.

Best practices, B: State Justice Institute and California Judicial Council, CFCC, Handling Cases Involving Self-Represented Litigants: A Benchguide for Judicial Officers; F: Center on Court Access to Justice for All [NCSC], Caseflow Management and Access Services; F: NCSC, Best Practices in Court-Based Programs for the Self-Represented [etc.—two articles "2006" and "2008"]; F: Zorza, Spreading and Adopting Best Practices for Court-Based Programs for the Self-Represented; G: Institute for the Advancement of the American Legal System (IAALS), Cases Without Counsel Project

Communication, B: Greacen Associates, LLC, Effectiveness of Courtroom Communication in Hearings Involving Two Self-Represented Litigants [etc]; B: State Justice Institute et al., Handling Cases Involving Self-Represented Litigants: A Benchguide [etc.]

Efficiency, G: Juhas et al., Self-Represented Cases—15 Techniques for Saving Time in Tough Times

Futures Commission recommendations, *B*: Commission on the Future of California's Court System ("Futures Commission"), *Report to the Chief Justice*, Chapters One—Civil Recommendations, Recommendation No. 1.2 (Self-Represented Litigants).

Informal family law trials, G: Howe, et al., Oregon's Informal Domestic Relations Trial [etc.]; G: Howe, et al., Oregon's Unified Family Court is Doing More with Less Resources

Online dispute resolution (ODR), F: Joint Technology Committee (JTC) Resource Bulletin, ODR [Online Dispute Resolution] for Courts

Paperless courts, G: TurboCourt, How To Solve 5 Challenges Facing California Courts When Serving Self-Represented Filers

Portals for web access, F: Clarke, T.M., Ph.D., Building a Litigant Portal: Business and Technical Requirements; G: Self-Represented Litigation Network (SRLN), Report: Resource Guide on Serving Self-Represented Litigants Remotely; G: TurboCourt, How To Solve 5 Challenges Facing California Courts [etc.]

Principles of CFM, see resources listed in INTRODUCTION, page 1, above (CFM principles listed); also F: Zorza, Spreading and Adopting Best Practices for Court-Based Programs for the Self-Represented.; G: Conference of Chief Justices, Civil Justice Improvements (CJI) Committee, Call to Action: [etc.]; G: IAALS, 21st Century Civil Justice System: A Roadmap for Reform [etc.]; G: Knowlton, et al., Working Smarter Not Harder [etc.]; G: Self-Represented Litigation Network, Principles of Caseflow Management for Access to Justice. See also, Caseflow management in general, in INDEX 2, below.

Research on the self-represented litigant experience, G: Knowlton, N.A., et al., Cases Without Counsel: Research on Experiences of Self-Representation in U.S. Family Court

Settlement conferences, G: Kloczko, J., LA Superior Court Begins Voluntary Settlement Conferences for Family Law Cases

Technology adoption, G: Ambrogi, R., The Legal Profession's Resistance to Evidence in Addressing Access to Justice; G: Sandman, J., The Technology Revolution, Lawyers, and Courts [etc.];

Triage, F: Salem, P., D. Kulak and R.M. Deutsch, Triaging Family Court Services [etc.]

TECHNOLOGY:

Access to courts and improving access, F: Herman, M., Increasing Access to Justice for the Self-Represented Through Web Technologies; G: Institute for the Advancement of the American Legal System (IAALS), Court Compass: Mapping the Future of User Access Through Technology; G: Legal Services Corporation, Report of the Summit on the Use of Technology to Expand Access to Justice; G: Self-Represented Litigation Network (SRLN), Report: Resource Guide on Serving Self-Represented Litigants Remotely. See also these titles below in this Technology sub-index: E-filing; Online dispute resolution (ODR); Paperless courts; Remote interpreting; Superior court web sites; and User friendliness.

Artificial intelligence (AI) applications in legal research, G: IBM, ROSS and Watson Tackle the Law

Costs and benefits of digitizing citizen-government transactions, *G*: Deloitte Access Economics, *Digital Government Transformation*

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Cyberattack, F: Joint Technology Committee (JTC) Resource Bulletin, Responding to a Cyberattack; G: AbacusNext, Cybersecurity 101: How Law Firms Can Prevent and Respond to Ransomware Atttacks

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Futures Commission recommendations, *B*: Commission on the Future of California's Court System ("Futures Commission"), *Report to the Chief Justice*, Chapter Five—Technology Recommendations.

Interactive technology, F: Herman, Increasing Access to Justice for the Self-Represented Through Web Technologies; F: McMillan, et al., Using Technology to Improve Customer Service—Trends 2007; F: Clarke, Building a Litigant Portal: Business and Technical Requirements; G: TurboCourt, How To Solve 5 Challenges Facing California Courts [etc.]. See also, Remote access to services, immediately below in this Technology sub-index.

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Online dispute resolution (ODR), F: Joint Technology Committee (JTC) Resource Bulletin, ODR [Online Dispute Resolution] for Courts

Paperless courts, G: TurboCourt, How To Solve 5 Challenges Facing California Courts When Serving Self-Represented Filers

Remote access to services, *G*: Self-Represented Litigation Network (SRLN), *Report:* Resource Guide on Serving Self-Represented Litigants Remotely

Security, F: Joint Technology Committee (JTC) Resource Bulletin, Responding to a Cyberattack; G: AbacusNext, Cybersecurity 101: How Law Firms Can Prevent and Respond to Ransomware Atttacks

Superior Court web sites, *B*: Superior Court, Los Angeles, *Tools for Litigators*; *B*: Superior Court, Riverside, *Customer Service Enhancements Implemented for the Public*; *B*: Superior Court, San Diego, *San Diego County Webform Project [etc.]*

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Technology as a "disruptive innovation," *F*: Joint Technology Committee (JTC) Resource Bulletin, *Courts Disrupted* (2017), Williamsburg, VA: NCSC.

Technology as a resources and money saver, G: Deloitte, G: Deloitte Access Economics, Digital Government Transformation

Technology trends, F: NCSC, Trends in State Courts: Leadership & Technology (2015); G: Gramckow, et al., Caseflow Management: Key Principles and the Systems to Support Them

User friendliness, F: Clarke, J.A. et al., Usability Is Free: Improving Efficiency [etc.];

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Expert testimony, *G*: Civil Jury Project at NYU School of Law, *Fact Sheet: Back-to-Back Experts*; *G*: Diamond, S.S., *How Jurors Deal With Expert Testimony and How Judges Can Help*; *G*: Edmond, G., *Merton and the Hot Tub [etc.]*; *G*: Thompson, *Concurrent Expert Evidence: Hot Tubbing in America? [etc.]*. See also, Juxtaposed expert testimony [JET], below in INDEX 2.

Informal family law trials, G: Howe, et al., Oregon's Informal Domestic Relations Trial [etc.]; G: Howe, et al., Oregon's Unified Family Court is Doing More with Less Resources

Jurors' neurobiological processes, G: Ward, A.F. et al., Brain Drain: The Mere Presence of One's Own Smartphone Reduces Available Cognitive Capacity

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INDEX 2: General Index

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