TEHAMA COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT

LOCAL RULES

Website: www.tehama.courts.ca.gov

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2013

REVISED DATE: January 1, 2026

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SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF TEHAMA
LOCAL RULES OF COURT

Parties, attorneys, and all court users should consult with California statutes, case law, and California Rules of Court in addition to Local Rules.

SECTION 1. GENERAL RULES

RULE 1. CITATION OF RULES -- EFFECTIVE DATE

These rules are effective on the date above and shall be known and cited as the "Local Rules of Court" for the Tehama County Superior Court.

[effective date: January 1, 2013; revised January 1, 2026]

RULE 2. REQUIRED NOTIFICATION FOR UNOPPOSED AND DROPPED MATTERS

If a party and/or attorney will not oppose a motion filed by opposing counsel or if the moving counsel decides to drop the matter from calendar, that party and/or attorney shall promptly so notify opposing counsel and the Court via the appropriate written filing. Violation of this rule may subject the party and/or attorney to sanctions.

[effective date: January 1, 2013; revised January 1, 2026]

RULE 3. COURT REPORTERS

A. Criminal / Juvenile Dependency / Juvenile Justice: Court reporters are provided for juvenile dependency proceedings (Welfare and Institutions Code §347 et seq.),

juvenile justice proceedings (Welfare and Institutions Code §677 et seq.), and felony proceedings. In criminal matters other than felonies, court reporters are not available at the expense of the Court. In lieu thereof, a recording system is available for misdemeanor or infraction cases pursuant to Penal Code §1045 upon direct request to the Clerk of the Court no later than five days in advance of the proceedings to be recorded. Court reporters may be used in criminal, non-felony cases, but they shall be obtained by, and at the expense of, the party requesting a reporter unless otherwise ordered or arranged by the Court.

B. Civil Matters: In accordance with California Rules of Court (currently Rule 2.956) each party to a civil trial as defined in said rule must serve and file a statement at least ten calendar days in advance of the trial date, or as soon as practicable if the proceeding is set with less than 10 days' notice, stating whether that party requests the presence of an official court reporter. Parties requesting an official court reporter in a civil trial will be charged the actual cost of the court reporter fees in accordance with California Rules of Court. Parties requesting an official court reporter for the trial of a civil case will be required to deposit fees for the anticipated length of the trial or a full-day fee, whichever is less, at the time of filing said statement. A request for a reporter may be made on the record at the time of setting, and fees shall be due on the day of that request.

Counsel should check with the Court for a fee schedule of court reporter fees, which fees are in addition to any other trial court fees required by law or rule. The parties shall deposit their pro rata share of such fees as follows: (1) For hearings of less than one day, at the close of the proceeding; (2) For hearings of more than one day, at the beginning of the second and each succeeding day of the proceeding. Any fee waiver request must be submitted by filing a Request for Court Reporter by a Party with a Fee Waiver (form FW-020). If the requesting party has not been

granted a fee waiver, a completed Request to Waive court Fees (form FW-001 or form FW-001-GC) must be filed at the same time as the request for court reporter. Parties should file the request 10 calendar days before the proceedings for which a court reporter is desired, or as soon as practicable if the proceeding is set with less than 10 days' notice.

A failure to post fees as required may result in a discontinuation of the proceedings, an absence of a court reporter at the proceeding, a court order or citation to the attorney who failed to pay, or such other orders as necessary.
[effective date: January 1, 2013; revised January 1, 2026]

RULE 4. PHOTOGRAPHING OR RECORDING COURT PROCEEDINGS AND WITHIN THE COURTHOUSE

Photographing or recording any court proceeding is prohibited unless a written request made in advance of the proceeding is provided to and approved by the Judicial Officer overseeing the hearing, pursuant to law and CRC 1.150.

Unless otherwise approved by the Presiding Judge, no filming, videotaping, photographing, and/or electronic recording is permitted in any area of the courthouse, including, but not limited to, entrances, exits, and hallways. Application for filming, videotaping, photography, and recording in said areas shall be directed to the Presiding Judge or his/her designee. [effective date: January 1, 2013, revised January 1, 2026]

RULE 5. RESTRAINING ORDERS

1. General. Restraining orders shall be governed by the California Code and Rules, except as clarified below.

2. Ex-Parte Orders. A party seeking an ex-parte order must notify all parties no later than 10:00 a.m. the court day before the ex-parte appearance, absent a

showing of exceptional circumstances that justify a shorter time for notice. The person giving such notice shall state with specificity the nature of the relief to be requested and the date, time, and place for the presentation of the application; and shall attempt to determine whether the opposing party will appear to oppose the application. The declaration regarding notice shall include the date, time, and manner of notice, and shall identify the name of the party informed and any response. If notice was not completed, the declaration shall further state that the applicant in good faith attempted to inform the opposing party but was unable to do so, specifying the efforts made to inform the opposing party or that, for reasons specified, the applicant should not be required to inform the opposing party. A judge makes determinations re notice, and no clerk shall reject a filing because of inadequate notice. (Current California Rules of Court controlling notice include: 3.1203 – 3.1205).

3. Duty of Party Requesting Order. Any party seeking a restraining order (temporary, preliminary or permanent and including but not limited to Domestic Violence and Harassment restraining orders) shall in its first filed paper identify any unexpired restraining orders [criminal, family law, juvenile, and orders of any other court] in which any party requesting relief has: (1) previously obtained a restraining order against any other party and (2) previously been restrained by any other party. The Court may issue sanctions against any party not complying with this requirement.

4. Conflict. Current California Rule of Court, Rule 5.450, is referenced as to conflicts. Courts issuing restraining orders shall make reasonable efforts to determine whether there are any current, unexpired restraining orders against or in favor of any party seeking relief.

[effective date: January 1, 2013; revised January 1, 2026]

RULE 6. CASE DISPOSITION TIME STANDARDS AND GOALS

Consistent with existing law, it is the policy of this Court to encourage prompt disposition of all matters. Attorneys shall promptly complete discovery and motions towards the end of completing cases within the following time limits. Attorneys must show good cause, in writing, to exempt a case from delay reduction standards.

A. Case Disposition Standards: The standard sought for all cases is as follows:

(1) Civil Cases: Within one year of filing unless the Court designates the completion date as two or three years.

(2) Misdemeanor Cases: Within 90 days of the defendant's first court appearance.

(3) Preliminary Hearings: Within 10 calendar days or 60 court days from the defendant's first appearance.

(4) Felony Trials: Except for capital cases, within 60 days of the defendant's arraignment on the information.

B. Case Disposition Goals: Consistent with the California Rules of Court and the Case Disposition Standards cited above, the goal of this Court is to complete all civil cases as follows. Civil completion goals are measured from the date of filing. Criminal completion goals are measured from the date of arraignment.

(1) Unlimited civil cases: (a) 75 percent within 12 months; (b) 85 percent within 18 months; and (c) 100 percent within 24 months.

(2) Limited civil cases: (a) 90 percent within 12 months; (b) 98 percent within 18 months; and (c) 100 percent within 24 months.

(3) Small claims cases: (a) 90 percent within 75 days; and (b) 100 percent within 100 days.

(4) Felony trials: Except for capital cases, no more than one year after arraignment

on the information.

(5) Preliminary Hearings, from arraignment on the complaint and excluding death penalty cases: (a) 90 percent within 30 days; (b) 98 percent within 45 days; and (c) 100 percent within 90 days.

(6) Misdemeanor cases: (a) 90 percent within 30 days; (b) 98 percent within 90 days; and (c) 100 percent within 120 days.

These case management goals are guidelines. In managing individual civil cases, the Court will consider each case on its merits. To enable the fair and efficient resolution of civil cases, each case should be set for trial as soon as appropriate for that individual case.

[effective date: January 1, 2013]

RULE 7. FILING OF DOCUMENTS

A. Electronic Filing *(January 1, 2026, Effective Date)*

Self-represented parties are exempt from mandatory electronic filing requirements pursuant to California Rule of Court 2.253(b)(2) but are encouraged to participate voluntarily in filing electronically. A document that is filed electronically shall have the same legal effect as an original paper document.

1. Mandatory Electronic Filing: The Superior Court of California, County of Tehama, requires the electronic filing of documents pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure 1010.6 and California Rules of Court, Rule 2.250 et seq for the following Case Types/Categories:

    a. All Unlimited Civil matters excluding Civil Harassment.

2. Permissive Electronic Filing: The Superior Court of California, County of Tehama,

permits the electronic filing of documents pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure 1010.6 and California Rules of Court, rule 2.250 et seq for all case types not enumerated in subsection (a), including but not limited to:

a. Subsequent Criminal (Felony/Misdemeanor)
b. Subsequent Traffic/Infractions
c. Juvenile Justice/Dependency
d. Probate
e. All Family Law, except Adoption.
f. Limited Civil

3. Electronic Filing Service Providers: Approved Electronic Filing Service Providers (EFSPs) are listed on the Courts website at www.tehama.courts.ca.gov.
4. Limitations of Filings: The Superior Court of California, County of Tehama, notwithstanding any other provision of law or this rule, the following items may not be electronically filed:

a. Wills, Codicils
b. Bonds
c. Subpoenas, Subpoenaed Documents
d. Exhibits
e. Copy Requests
f. Writs, Abstracts
g. Entry of Defaults and Notice of Entry of Judgments for Family Law Cases (excluding Department of Child Support Services)

B. Time of Filing Papers

1. Documents may be electronically transmitted to the Court at any time of the day. Acceptance of documents for filing shall be deemed to occur on the date the document was received by the Court in accordance with CCP 1010.6(b)(3).

2. Documents being hand delivered during clerks' window hours will be filed at the time received. If the matter is scheduled to be on calendar within one hour, the documents may be submitted in court for consideration.
3. A document drop box is available pursuant to CRC Rule 2.210. Documents will be accepted Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. and deemed filed the same day upon satisfactory review for completeness.

[effective date: January 1, 2026]

SECTION 2. CIVIL CASES

RULE 8. DUTIES IF CASE SETTLES

Whenever a case settles, each plaintiff and any other party seeking affirmative relief must immediately notify the clerk by telephone and must immediately file written notice of the settlement by filing Notice of Settlement in compliance with California Rule of Court 3.1385. Upon filing a Notice of Settlement, any upcoming trial date will be vacated.

[effective date: January 1, 2013; revised January 1, 2026]

RULE 9. ATTORNEY FEES IN CIVIL ACTIONS OR PROCEEDINGS

Whenever a prevailing party is entitled to the recovery of reasonable attorney fees, those fees will be fixed by reasonable compensation computed on an hourly basis. When fees are to be fixed by court fee schedule, they shall be as follows, exclusive of costs and interest:

1. 25% of the first two thousand dollars ($2,000);
2. 20% of the next four thousand dollars ($4,000);
3. 15% of the next four thousand dollars ($4,000);
4. 10% of the next ten thousand dollars ($10,000);
5. 5% of the next thirty thousand dollars ($30,000); and
6. 2% of amounts in excess of the first fifty thousand dollars ($50,000).

A request for fees in excess of this schedule shall be allowed only upon legal authority and a declaration provided by the prevailing supporting same. Where a prevailing party is entitled to the recovery of reasonable attorney fees in an otherwise appropriate clerk's judgment, the clerk shall include attorney fees computed pursuant to the fee schedule contained in this rule.

[effective date: January 1, 2013; revised January 1, 2026]

RULE 10. CASE MANAGEMENT AND SETTLEMENT CONFERENCE

A. Settlement Conferences

Setting and Attendance: Upon setting a jury trial or a court trial set for one day or more, a mandatory settlement conference shall be set approximately one month before trial; the Court may set further settlement conferences. These conferences are mandatory and shall be attended by the parties, by the trial attorney, and by any person(s) who has (have) full authority to settle the case.

(1) Settlement Conference Statement: At least five days before the settlement conference, each party shall serve and file a settlement conference statement, which shall identify the positions of the various parties, shall include settlement positions and demands, shall itemize economic and noneconomic damages, and shall recite a brief summary of the facts and law upon which the filing party relies. Parties are hereby notified that settlement conferences often require significant investment of time, and parties shall be available for the entire day of a scheduled settlement conference unless otherwise directed by the Court.

(2) Sanctions: The settlement conference judge may issue sanctions for failure to comply with rules applying to settlement conferences. Said sanctions may include striking out all or any part of any pleading of the offending party and/or dismissal of the action or striking an answer to allow default. If the motion for sanctions is made by a party, the

Court may allow attorney fees and costs relating thereto. Terminating sanctions shall be used only after the Court has directed a party to remedy the failure to comply with the rules.

B. Case Management Conferences

Case Management Conferences will be set upon the filing of a new case and additional conferences set as determined by the court. All parties who have appeared in a case must file a Case Management Conference Statement (CM-110) 5 days prior to the date for the case management conference. Failure to appear and comply with these requirements and those set forth in CRC 3.700 et. Seq. will result in sanctions, including termination sanctions.

[effective date: January 1, 2013; revised January 1, 2026]

RULE 11. FACSIMILE FILING

Fax filing is permitted and shall be accomplished pursuant to law and California Rules of Court (currently Rule 2.303).

[effective date: January 1, 2013]

RULE 12. PAYMENT OR WAIVER OF FEES

Fee waivers shall be granted under the provisions of sections 68630 through 68641 of the Government Code or successor statutes. The Court grants to the Court Executive Officer or his/her designated clerk the power to approve fee waivers which qualify under the law. (G.C. § 68634) Should the law allow disapproving of same, then the Court Executive Officer is authorized to disapprove fee waivers.

[effective date: January 1, 2013; revised January 1, 2026]

SECTION 3. FAMILY LAW CASES

RULE 13. CIVIL RULES/FAMILY LAW APPLY UNLESS CONTRADICTED

A. General: The rules for civil cases shall apply unless contradicted by more specific family law statutes and rules. These rules do not attempt to repeat all family law and California Rules of Court which apply to family law; parties are referred thereto.

B. Appointment of Counsel for a Child: Appointments of counsel for a child shall be in the trial court's discretion as described in and subject to California Rule of Court, Rule 5.240 or its successor rule. Any complaint concerning such appointed counsel shall be made in writing to the Court Executive Office, and shall clearly identify the name of complainant and the alleged facts underlying the complaint. The Court shall respond within 15 days of receipt of such complaint.

[effective date: January 1, 2013]

RULE 14. EVALUATORS AND CHILD CUSTODY RECOMMENDING COUNSELORS (CCRC, formerly referred to as mediators)

A. Evaluators

If an evaluator is appointed, he or she shall be provided prior to commencing the evaluation process with a copy of the court order which specifies the appointment of the evaluator under relevant statutes, including the following statutes in effect at the time of adoption of these rules: Evidence Code § 730, Family Code § 3110, or CCP § 2032. The evaluator shall comply with this rule and applicable law and shall submit form FL-326 (or its successor form) with regard to training and educational requirements. Any fees proper under law shall be assessed accordingly by the Court.

B. Mandatory Mediation

Absent a finding of good cause to the contrary, all matters pertaining to custody and/or visitation shall be referred to the Child Custody Recommending Counselor (CCRC) at the earliest possible time. Court designated Child Custody Recommending Counselors are hereby authorized to render a recommendation to the Court as to the custody or visitation of the child or children involved. The Court may, without foundation, consider the report and recommendation of the CCRC. Parties referred to mediation shall attend the Parent Orientation class and shall promptly keep all appointments with the mediator and make a good faith effort to come to an agreement on custody and visitation. Notice of appointment may be accomplished by service on the CCRC and parties of the minute order appointing him/her. In court, notice to an appearing party is sufficient without written notice. Any appointed CCRC shall adhere to Code and California Rules pertaining to mediators.

C. Investigation by the Mediator

The court "mediator" is a "court appointed investigator" as that term is used in Family Code § 3110. The mediator may, without further court order, conduct an investigation regarding the issues of child custody and visitation pursuant to Family Code § 3110 et seq. in any proceeding where the parties fail to agree on the issues of custody and visitation or where it may otherwise be warranted.

D. Mediator: Ex-Parte Communications

As more fully stated in Rule 5.235 of the California Rules of Court and Family Code Section 216, when certain ex-parte communications are permitted by the mediator, any such communications outside of those as described in the Rule or Family Code Section shall be in writing and shall be served on the opposing party. This requirement does not apply to communications by parties made to the mediator during a mediation session or

to ex-parte communications initiated by the mediator.

E. Removal / Withdrawal of the Mediator

The mediator may remove him or herself from a case should mediation ethics require. The assignment of a mediator being a court function, there shall be no challenge allowed to the mediator by a party unless same is specifically allowed by law. The Director of Family Court Services, the Court Executive Officer, the Presiding Judge, or the judge presiding over the proceedings may in his/her discretion permit another CCRC to conduct mediation, which may be a mediator from another court, a probation officer, or such other person whom the Director, Court Executive Officer or judge finds qualified to act as mediator.

F. Recommendations of the Child Custody Recommending Counselor (CCRC)

The mediator is authorized to render a recommendation to the Court regarding custody and visitation. The Court may, without foundation, consider the report and recommendation of the mediator.

G. Challenges to the Mediator

Statutes, case law, and the California Rules of Court (including Rule 5.445) control any challenge to a court appointed evaluator. Complaints concerning an evaluator shall be submitted in writing to the Court Executive Officer who is designated as the complaint coordinator. Complaints shall be in writing and shall be served on opposing counsel and on self-represented litigants. Such complaints shall be evaluated and appropriate action taken within 10 days of receipt. There shall be no ex-parte communications with the mediator except as specifically requested by the mediator. Parties should inquire of and use any complaint form maintained by the court administration.

H. Testimony / Confidentiality of File

Should any party seek to examine the mediator at a hearing regarding a mediator recommendation, it shall be that party's responsibility to secure the

mediator's attendance as a witness. Any information received by the mediator including, but not limited to, information included in the mediation report shall be confidential and may be disclosed by the mediator only as necessary to continue his/her investigation, to complete his/her report, and to testify in any court hearing. [effective date: January 1, 2013]

I. Supervised Visitation Providers

1. Supervised visitation providers have several legal responsibilities and duties under Family Code section 3200.5 and Standard 5.20 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration (Uniform Standards of Practice for Providers of Supervised Visitation). Providers should be familiar with all requirements. In addition, the following obligations must be satisfied.

2. A "professional provider," as defined in Family Code section 3200.5, is any person who is paid for providing supervised visitation services, or an independent contractor, employee, intern, or volunteer operating independently or through a supervised visitation center or agency. See Standard 5.20(b)(2).

3. All professional supervised visitation providers must sign a declaration of Supervised Visitation Provider (Professional) Judicial Council Form (FL-324(P)) stating that all training and qualification requirements to be a professional provider have been met. See Standard 5.20(e)(13).

(a) The Declaration (FL-324(P)) and documentation must be submitted to the Family Court Services Director before the first supervised visit for new providers. The FL-324(P) and documentation must be submitted by the first week of January each year for professional providers already included on the list. This form will be maintained by Family Court Services.

(b) Family Court Services will maintain a list of providers who have submitted form FL-324(P) and documentation in the past year. The Court

maintains the discretion to add or remove providers from the list based upon the needs of the court but does not endorse, evaluate, supervise, or monitor the listed providers or their facilities.

(c) Filed forms FL-324(P) shall be confidential and unavailable to any person except the court, the parties, their attorneys and any person to whom the court expressly grants access by written order made with prior notice to all parties.

4. Professional visitation provider submission of visitation reports:

(a) The court is to be included in each distribution of visit reports by the provider. The original report shall be mailed, or hand delivered to the court clerk's office. In addition to the court copy, all reports are to be sent to all parties, their attorneys and the attorney for the child. See Standard 5.20(j)(3).

(b) An updated copy of the provider's FL-324(P) shall be resubmitted with each visitation report. See Standard 5.20(e)(14).

5. Nonprofessional Supervised Visitation Providers' Obligations:

(a) All nonprofessional supervised visitation providers are required to file a Declaration of Supervised Visitation Provider (Nonprofessional) Judicial Council Form (FL-324(NP)) stating that all requirements to be a nonprofessional provider have been met before serving as a visitation provider. See Standard 5.20(d)(3).

(b) If a nonprofessional provider will be used, the parents should inform the court and file the FL-324(NP) form with the court. The Declaration (FL-324(NP)) can be obtained at Family Court Services, Self Help Center, or www.courts.ca.gov.

(c) Filed forms FL-324(P) and FL-324(NP) shall be confidential and unavailable to any person except the court, the parties, their attorneys and any

person to whom the court expressly grants access by written order made with prior notice to all parties.

(d) Non-professional Visitation providers are encouraged to review The Judicial Council's guide for Non-professional providers: http://courts.ca.gov/publication/guide-non-professional-provider-supervised-visitation-booklet

(e) All Visitation Providers are encouraged to review the material available in the California Rules of Court: Standards of Judicial Administration regarding the role and duties of a visitation provider/monitor.
[effective date: January 1, 2026]

SECTION 4. JUVENILE COURT RULES

RULE 15. CASA

A. Adoption of CASA Program

1. The court hereby adopts the guidelines for the Court Appointed Special Advocate Program (CASA) as more particularly set forth in Welfare and Institutions Code Sections 100 through 110, inclusive, and Rule 5.655 of the California Rules of Court.

2. The CASA Program shall report regularly to the presiding judge of the Juvenile court with evidence that it is operating under the guidelines established by the National Court Appointed Special Advocate Association and the California State Guidelines for child advocates.

B. Release of Information to CASA

1. To accomplish the appointment of a CASA, the judge, commissioner or referee making the appointment shall sign an order granting the CASA the authority to review specific relevant documents and interview parties involved in the case, as well as other

persons having significant information relating to the child, to the same extent as any other officer appointed to investigate proceedings on behalf of the court.

2. The CASA shall have the same legal right to records relating to the child he or she is appointed to represent as any case manager (social worker or probation officer) regarding records pertaining to the child held by an agency, school, organization, division or department of the State, physician, surgeon, nurse, other health care provider, psychologist, psychiatrist, mental health provider or law enforcement agency. The CASA shall present a copy of his or her appointment order together with his or her identification to the provider to gain access to the requested information. No consent from the parent or guardian is necessary for the CASA to have access to any records related to the child.

C. Right to Timely Notice and Right to Appear

1. Whenever any motion is made, or a supplemental or subsequent petition filed, concerning the child for whom the CASA has been appointed, the moving party shall provide the CASA with timely notice.

2. A CASA shall have the right to be present and be heard at all court hearings and shall not be subject to exclusion by virtue of the fact that he or she may be called to testify at some point in the proceedings. A CASA is not a party to the dependency proceedings. However, the Court, at its discretion, shall have the authority to grant the CASA *amicus curiae* status, which includes the right to appear with counsel.

D. Calendar Priority

In light of the fact that CASAs are rendering a volunteer service to children and the Court, matters on which they appear should be granted priority on the Court's calendar whenever possible.

E. CASA Reports

CASA reports shall be filed with the court at least three (3) court days prior to

the hearing. The CASA program shall provide a copy of the report to all counsel of record at least three (3) court days before the hearing.

[effective date: January 1, 2015]

RULE 16. JUVENILE DEPENDENCY REPRESENTATION

A. General Competency Requirement

All attorneys appearing in juvenile dependency proceedings shall, at a minimum, comply with the standards of competence required by California Rules of Court, Rule 5.660 and related standards of training and experience.

B. Expectations

1. Attorneys are expected to meet regularly with clients, including children, contact social workers and other professionals associated with the client's case, work with other counsel and the court to resolve disputed issues without hearing, and adhere to mandated timelines.

2. All attorneys retained, assigned or appointed are required to adhere to the timelines and the procedures stated elsewhere in these rules for settlements, discovery, protocols and other issues related to contested matters.

C. Complaint Process

For a party currently represented by a court appointed counsel in an open case, the request to be heard on the complaint or question must be raised as a Marsden Motion by written request or by oral request in Court.

[effective date: January 1, 2026]

SECTION 5. APPEALS

RULE 17 RECORD ON APPEAL – TRIAL COURT FILE INSTEAD OF CLERK'S TRANSCRIPT

In accordance with California Rules of Court, Rules 8.833, 8.863 and 8.914, the Appellate Division elects to use the original trial court file in lieu of a clerk's transcript on appeal in appeals of limited civil, misdemeanor and infraction cases. In accordance with California Rules of Court, Rules 8.916, 8.917 and 8.860 et seq., the original of an official electronic recording of the trial court proceedings, or a copy made by the court, shall be transmitted as the record of these oral proceedings without being transcribed. This official electronic recording satisfies any requirement in these rules or in any statute for a reporter's transcript of these proceedings. The trial court judge may order that a transcript be prepared as the record of the oral proceedings.

[effective date: January 1, 2015; revised January 1, 2026]

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