

**CHAPTER 11
MISCELLANEOUS PETITIONS**

Rule 4.11.1

Petition for Instructions

A. The use of Petitions for Instructions is limited to those matters for which no other procedure is provided by statute.

B. Petitions for Instructions may not be used to determine the manner in which a probate estate should be distributed. A direction of the court regarding distribution of a probate estate will only be furnished pursuant to a Petition for Distribution or a Petition to Determine Entitlement.

C. The petitioner must set forth in the petition the specific instructions which petitioner believes the court should give.

(Adopted 1/1/1990; Rev. & Renum. 7/1/2001; Rev. 7/1/2002; Renum. 1/1/2006; Rev. 1/1/2008; Rev. 1/1/2017)

Rule 4.11.2

Petition to Determine Title to Real or Personal Property (Prob. Code, § 850)

Petitions filed pursuant to Probate Code section 850 must include the allegations and documentation required in Local Rule 4.20.2.

(Adopted 1/1/1990; Renum. 7/1/2001; Rev. 7/1/2002; Rev. 7/1/2003; Renum. 1/1/2006; Rev. 1/1/2018)

Rule 4.11.3

Petition to Determine Persons Entitled to Distribution (Prob. Code, §§ 11700-11705)

A. Petitions under Probate Code section 11700 may be filed to resolve issues relating to the determination of persons entitled to distribution of the decedent's estate. Such issues include, but are not limited to, the identification of heirs or beneficiaries, the interpretation of the will, and the characterization of assets as estate assets. (The term "person" is defined in Prob. Code, § 56.)

B. A petition to determine entitlement must include a detailed explanation of family relationships if distribution is to be determined by intestate succession.

C. A petition under Probate Code section 11700 must set forth the specific determination which the petitioner believes the court should make and must provide for a complete disposition of the property of the estate.

D. When a determination of persons entitled to distribution is requested in a petition for distribution, notice must be given in the same manner as required when a separate petition under Probate Code section 11700 is filed.

E. When a determination of persons entitled to distribution is requested and it appears that there may be an escheat, notice of hearing and a copy of the petition must be sent to the Attorney General. If any of the heirs are unknown in the petition for probate, then there will be a presumption of possible escheat and notice to the Attorney General is required.

(Adopted 1/1/1990; Rev. & Renum. 7/1/2001; Rev. 7/1/2002; Rev. 7/1/2003; Renum. 1/1/2006; Rev. 1/1/2017)

Rule 4.11.4

Petition for Family Allowance (Prob. Code, §§ 6540-6545)

A. Ex parte petitions for family allowance may be made during the six-month period following the qualification of the personal representative if an inventory has not been filed. Consent to the allowance or waiver of notice of the personal representative must accompany the ex parte petition when the petitioner is not the personal representative. Ex parte orders for family allowance may be made for a period commencing with the date of death and continuing for a period not to exceed twelve months.

B. If an application for family allowance is made more than six months after the qualification of the personal representative, or after the inventory is filed, or is a petition for a second or additional allowance, a petition may not be filed ex parte and the petition must be set for hearing and required notice must be given.

C. The petition for family allowance must set forth, (1) the nature of estate assets and estimated value of the estate, (2) an itemized estimate of the recipient's monthly expenses, and (3) the estimated value of the recipient's other property and estimated income. Where the itemized expenses show payments of loans secured by real or personal property, the vesting of title to the property must also be set forth in the petition.

D. All orders for family allowance will be limited to a definite period and must provide for the allowance to be "for _____ months from the date of the order or until further order of the court, whichever occurs first."

(Adopted 1/1/1990; Rev. & Renum. 7/1/2001; Rev. 7/1/2002; Renum. 1/1/2006; Rev. 1/1/2012)

Rule 4.11.5

Petition for Authority to Operate a Business (Prob. Code, § 9760)

The court may direct that at least 15 days' notice be given to the three largest creditors of the business and to the beneficiaries of the estate or decedent's heirs when the personal representative petitions for authority to continue the operation of the decedent's business.

(Adopted 1/1/1990; Rev. 7/1/1996; Renum. 7/1/2001; Rev. 7/1/2002; Renum. 1/1/2006; Rev. 1/1/2012; Rev. 1/1/2017)

Rule 4.11.6**Petition for Authority to Borrow (Prob. Code, §§ 9800-9807)**

A. Petitions for authority to borrow money must set forth the amount of the bond in force and the amount of the loan proceeds. If no additional bond is required, or if bond is waived, that fact must be alleged.

B. If a loan is to be secured by the property of the estate, an inventory for that property must be on file prior to the hearing.

(Adopted 1/1/1990; Renum. 7/1/2001; Rev. 7/1/2002; Renum. 1/1/2006)

Rule 4.11.7**Petition for Authority to Retain an Attorney**

A. A petition for authority to retain an attorney to pursue litigation must contain an allegation regarding counsel to be retained, the hourly rate or contingent fee agreement, the service to be provided, and a prospective amount that will be required for litigation.

B. If it appears that additional funds will be required over the amount allowed by the court on the initial petition, a subsequent petition must be set for hearing requesting an additional amount including the necessity for further funds, the amount spent to date, and for what services.

C. The Petition must be accompanied by a declaration by counsel detailing why the fees are properly a charge against the estate or trust, rather than a personal charge against the Petitioner. See *Whittlesey v. Aiello* (2002) 104 Cal.App.4th 1221 and *Terry v. Conlan* (2005) 131 Cal.App.4th 1445.

(Adopted 7/1/2002; Renum. 1/1/2006; Rev. 1/1/2007)

Rule 4.11.8**Joinder in Pleadings**

A. Any interested party in an action before the Probate Court may indicate his or her endorsement of all opinions and positions taken in the previously or contemporaneously filed pleading of another party (the “Joined Pleading”) by filing and serving a verified “Joinder in Pleading” prior to the hearing on the matter. The Joinder in Pleading must identify the party endorsing the Joined Pleading, the exact title of the Joined Pleading, and the filing date of the Joined Pleading if applicable.

B. The filing of a Joinder in Pleading indicates the endorsing party’s adoption of the entire Joined Pleading, without exception. To bring additional facts, issues or other matters before the court, the endorsing party must file a separate or supplemental pleading. A party served with such Joinder in Pleading may move, demur, or otherwise plead to the Joinder in Pleading in the same manner as to an original pleading.

C. The Joinder in Pleading must be served upon all persons entitled to notice of the original pleading, and their attorneys of record, in the same manner as required for an original pleading. A Proof of Service must be filed with the court prior to the hearing on the Joined Pleading.

D. A filing fee equal to the fee required by the original filed petition is required.

(Adopted 1/1/2006; Rev. 1/1/2012; Rev. 1/1/2015; Rev. 1/1/2017)

Rule 4.11.9**Community Property Transactions**

Absent good cause, the court will appoint a guardian ad litem for the incapacitated spouse in all proceedings pursuant to section 3100 et seq. The report of the attorney or guardian ad litem must set forth the ultimate testamentary disposition of the involved assets. An additional copy of the petition must be provided to the business office by counsel.

(Adopted 1/1/2007; Rev. 1/1/2012; Rev. 1/1/2013; Rev. 1/1/2016)

Rule 4.11.10**Petition for Transfer of Case to Another County**

A. There must be a signed order to transfer. If a stipulation is filed, it must be signed by all parties who have appeared on the case. The order or stipulation must include the name and address of the superior court to which the case is being transferred.

B. Separate fees are required to be submitted with the order or stipulation to transfer, unless fees have been waived by the court.

1. Change of Venue fee for San Diego Superior Court

2. Initial filing fee for the receiving court.

These fees are to be paid by the moving party, unless otherwise noted on the order or minutes.

C. Any future hearing dates will be vacated.

(Adopted 1/1/2008; Rev. 1/1/2012)

Rule 4.11.11**Petition for Authority to Continue Administration**

When a status report requests authority to continue the administration of an estate, the court will charge the fee pursuant to GC 70658 (a) (3). Refer to the current fee schedule at sdcourt.ca.gov. The court may require an accounting before approving a subsequent extension request. Refer to section 12201 of the Probate Code for notice requirements.

(Adopted 1/1/1990; Rev. & Renum. 7/1/2001; Rev. 7/1/2002; Renum. 1/1/2006; Renum. 1/1/2013; Rev. 1/1/2016)

Rule 4.11.12

Petition to Appoint Guardian ad Litem

Any party petitioning for appointment of a guardian ad litem may suggest an independent individual to be appointed or request the court make such appointment. Due to the potential conflicts of interests, parents asserting individual claims or defenses may not serve as guardians ad litem for their children, absent a court order to the contrary. Appointment of a guardian ad litem may be requested by ex parte petition.

(Adopted 1/1/1990; Renum. 7/1/2001; Rev. 7/1/2002; Rev. 1/1/2005; Rev. 1/1/2005; Rev. & Renum. 1/1/2006; Rev. 1/1/2008; Rev. 1/1/2010; Rev. 1/1/2012; Rev. & Renum. 1/1/2013)