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Your Responsibility When Using the Information Provided Below:

When putting this material together, we did our best to give you useful and accurate information because we know that people in prison often have trouble getting legal information and we cannot give specific advice to all people who ask for it. The laws change often and can be looked at in different ways. We do not always have the resources to make changes to this material every time the law changes. If you use this pamphlet, it is your responsibility to make sure that the law has not changed and still applies to your situation. Most of the materials you need should be available in your facility's law library.

Information on Direct Appeals of California Criminal Convictions

(updated August 2018)

We have received your request for help with a direct appeal of your criminal conviction. This office does not represent people in challenges to criminal convictions. However, the courts of appeal will appoint a lawyer for any person who has filed an appeal from a criminal conviction and who does not have enough money to hire a lawyer.

This information letter is for people who have been convicted of one or more felonies (or a mix of felonies and misdemeanors) in California state court; there are different forms and procedures for appeals in cases that involve only misdemeanor convictions or juvenile adjudications and for criminal convictions in federal courts or other states' courts. The letter explains (1) how to file the paperwork to start an appeal; (2) how to request appointment of an attorney to represent you for the appeal; (3) how to contact organizations that can help you file a notice of appeal or that may be able to help if you missed the filing deadline; and (4) where to find information about other ways to challenge a criminal conviction or sentence.

1. How to File an Appeal

You can appeal from a final judgment in a criminal case against you. A final judgment happens when a court issues an order sentencing you to jail or prison or granting or revoking probation. You may also appeal orders made after the sentencing hearing that substantially affect your rights, such as an order requiring to pay more restitution, an order reducing the amount of your pre-sentence credits, or an order re-sentencing you to more time. (Penal Code § 1237.)

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You start the appeal process by filing a form called a “Notice of Appeal” with the superior court in which you were convicted. Usually, the lawyer who represents you at sentencing will ask if you want to appeal and then will file the Notice of Appeal for you; however, an attorney might not always ask what you want or follow through with filing the paperwork on time.

The Notice of Appeal must be filed within sixty (60) days after the date that you were sentenced (or the date of the post-sentencing order that you are appealing). (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 8.308(a).) If the superior court clerk receives a Notice of Appeal from a person who is in prison or jail after the 60 day period has expired, but the envelope shows that the notice was submitted to prison or jail staff for mailing within the 60-day time period, then the notice will be considered to be timely. (Rule 8.25(b)(5); *In re Jordan* (1992) 4 Cal.4th 116, 128-130.)

The official Notice of Appeal form (CR-120) is attached to this letter. In some cases, you only need to fill out and sign the first page of the CR-120 form. This applies if you are appealing after a jury trial conviction or a court trial conviction. It also applies if you are appealing after you entered a guilty plea or a no contest plea *and* the only issues you are raising are (a) denial of a motion to suppress evidence and/or (b) challenges to the sentence or some other action that happened after the plea and that does not affect the plea because it was not specified as part of your plea agreement or is not consistent with your plea agreement. If you use the CR-120 form, there are boxes that you can check to provide this information.

If you don’t have the CR-120 form, you can create your own “Notice of Appeal;” by writing on a piece of paper: (1) the case number and the name of the court, and (if you know it), the date the judgment was entered, which usually is the date that you were sentenced, (2) a statement that you are appealing from that judgment, and (3) your signature and the date that you are signing the document. (Rule of Court 8.304(a)(4).) You should also state whether you are appealing from a jury trial or court trial conviction or from a guilty plea or no contest plea. If you are appealing from a guilty plea or no contest plea, you must also state that you are only appealing from (a) “denial of a motion to suppress evidence” and/or (b) “the sentence or other matters occurring after the plea that do not affect the validity of the plea.”

If you want to challenge your guilty plea or no contest plea (for example, if you were not properly advised of your rights or the consequences of your plea or if you did not understand what you were agreeing to) or if you want to raise any issue that would require un-doing the plea agreement, then you must request a “Certificate of Probable Cause” in addition to filing a Notice of Appeal. Your Request for a Certificate of Probable Cause must be filed within sixty (60) days after the date that you were sentenced (or the date of the post-sentencing order that you are appealing). (Penal Code § 1237.5; Rule of Court 8.304(b)(1).) If you are not sure whether you need a Certificate of Probable Cause, go ahead and request one.¹ You can request a Certificate of Probable Cause by filling out and signing the second page of the CR-120 form, stating the reasons why you think your plea was not lawfully made and should be undone.

¹ The Prison Law Office has a free information letter with more information about the issues that can and cannot be raised on appeal after a guilty plea or no contest plea, with or without a Certificate of Probable Cause. If you would like the Prison Law Office to send you that information, please write to us requesting the Guilty Plea letter.

If you don't have the CR-120 form and you need to file a Request for a Certificate of Probable Cause, then you must write a statement with the name of the court and the case number with the heading "Request for Certificate of Probable Cause." In the statement, you must describe why you believe your plea agreement was not lawful and should be undone. At the bottom of your Request, you must write, "I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct and that this statement was written on [the date you write the statement] at [the city and state where you wrote the statement]," and then you must sign the document. You can send the Request for a Certificate of Probable Cause to the superior court with your Notice of Appeal or in a separate envelope.

After you fill out the paperwork, you must send the Notice of Appeal and any Request for a Certificate of Probable Cause to the clerk of the superior court in which you were convicted and sentenced. Rule 8.304(a)(1). A list of addresses for the superior courts for all California counties is attached to this letter.

Once the superior court receives the Notice of Appeal, the superior court clerk will begin preparing transcripts of the superior court proceedings and will notify the court of appeal that you are appealing your criminal case. If you have filed a Request for a Certificate of Probable Cause, the superior court will decide whether you should be allowed to challenge your plea agreement. If the court believes there are possible grounds for arguing that your plea was not valid, the court will issue a Certificate of Probable Cause giving you permission to raise those arguments as part of your appeal. If the superior court improperly denies your Request for a Certificate of Probable Cause, you can file a petition for writ of mandate in the court of appeal challenging the denial. (*People v. Castelan* (1995) 32 Cal.App.4th 1185, 1187; *In re Brown* (1973) 9 Cal.3d 679, 683; *People v. Hoffard* (1995) 10 Cal.4th 1170, 1180.)

The 60-day time deadline is a strict rule (In re Chavez (2003) 30 Cal.4th 643) -- you should do your best to file your Notice of Appeal and (if needed) Request for a Certificate of Probable Cause, within the deadline. If more than 60 days have passed since you were sentenced, and you have not filed a Notice of Appeal and (if needed) Request for a Certificate of Probable Cause, you should immediately contact one of the appellate program offices listed under topic number 3, below. If you did not file your Notice of Appeal on time, and there is a good reason why you missed the deadline, the appellate program office may be able to help you ask the court for permission to proceed with your appeal. For example, a court might allow you to continue with your appeal if you did your best to file on time but prison staff caused a delay (*In re Jordan* (1992) 4 Cal.4th 116; but see *People v. Lyons* (2009) 178 Cal.App.4th 1355 [denying request to allow person to proceed after filing late notice of appeal]) or if your lawyer did not follow through on a promise to file the documents for you (*Roe v. Flores-Ortega* (2000) 528 U.S. 470; *In re Benoit* (1973) 10 Cal.3d 72; *People v. Zarazua* (2009) 179 Cal.App.4th 1054; *People v. Byron* (2009) 170 Cal.App.4th 657, 666-667; but see *In re Chavez* (2003) 30 Cal.4th 643, 657-658 (appeal not allowed where attorney did not assure person that attorney would file request for a certificate of probable cause), or if the sentencing court failed to advise you of the right to appeal and you were actually unaware of that right (*Castro v. Superior Court* (1974) 40 Cal.App.3d 614). The appellate program office may also be able to help if you have problems understanding the forms, if your Request for a Certificate of Probable Cause is denied, or if you have other problems getting your appeal case started.

2. Requesting Appointment of Counsel

A person who is “indigent” (meaning that they have very little or no money) has a right to have the court of appeal appoint a free lawyer to represent them in their criminal case direct appeal. There is no set deadline for requesting appointment of an attorney. Generally, even if you don’t ask for an attorney, the Court of Appeal will send you a letter after the Notice of Appeal has been filed, asking if you want to request an attorney.

Getting a lawyer appointed is a simple process. If you file your Notice of Appeal using the official form (CR-120), you can check the boxes that say you are requesting an attorney and stating whether or not you had an appointed attorney in the superior court. If you don’t have the official form or if you have already filed your Notice of Appeal, you can send the court of appeal a document titled “Request for Counsel,” listing the name of the case and the case number. A list of the addresses of state courts of appeal is attached to this letter. Here is sample language you can use on your Request for Counsel:

I, [your name] declare that I am the appellant in the above-referenced matter, and that I am indigent and unable to afford counsel. My total assets are [describe any money or property you own] and my monthly income is [describe any income you receive from work, public benefits, or investments]. I hereby request that counsel be appointed in this matter so that my interests may be protected by the professional assistance required. I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct and that this declaration was executed on this date: [fill in date and sign your name].

If the court of appeal needs more information about your financial situation, it will send you another form to fill out. If you qualify for an appointed attorney, the court will assign a lawyer from a panel of attorneys who handle criminal cases. There are appellate program offices (see topic 3, below) that select attorneys to be on the panel and that provide the attorneys with training, assistance, and supervision. You will receive a notice of your appointed attorney’s name and address.

3. Organizations that Can Help with Getting Your Appeal Started

There are appellate project or program offices that can help you get your appeal started and help with any problems in communicating with your lawyer or other parts of the appeal process. There are five appellate program offices that divide up responsibility for the California superior courts and courts of appeal. When you write the an appellate program office, you should try to include the county in which you were convicted, the case number, the date you were sentenced, and whether you were convicted by a jury trial, court trial, guilty plea or no contest plea.

If you were convicted in the county of Alameda, Contra Costa, Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Solano, or Sonoma, write to:

First District Appellate Project

475 14th Street
Suite 650
Oakland, CA 94612

If you were convicted in the county of Monterey, San Benito, Santa Clara, or Santa Cruz, write to:

Sixth District Appellate Program

95 South Market Street
Suite 570
San Jose, CA 95113

If you were convicted in the county of Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, El Dorado, Fresno, Glenn, Kern, Kings, Lassen, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Modoc, Mono, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Tulare, Tuolumne, Yolo, or Yuba, write to:

Central California Appellate Program

2150 River Plaza Drive
Suite 300
Sacramento, CA 95833

If you were convicted in the county of Los Angeles, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara or Ventura, write to:

California Appellate Project -LA

520 S. Grand, 4th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90071

If you were convicted in the county of Imperial, Inyo, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino or San Diego, write to:

Appellate Defenders, Inc.

555 West Beech Street
Suite 300
San Diego, CA 92101

4. Other Ways to Challenge a Criminal Conviction or Sentence (“Collateral Attacks”)

In a direct appeal case, the court of appeal can consider only the information that was presented in the superior court through documents, testimony, other evidence, or arguments by the attorneys. If the issue you want to raise involve evidence or information that was not discussed or presented in the superior court, then you cannot raise the issue on appeal. Most likely, you will need to file a petition for writ of habeas corpus to raise such issues. A habeas corpus petition is sometimes called a “collateral attack” on the criminal conviction or sentence. Examples of issues that might need to be raised in a habeas corpus petition are a claim that your attorney provided ineffective assistance by failing to present witnesses or evidence at your trial or a claim that the district attorney presented false evidence (if these issues were not brought to the trial court’s attention in some way, such as a motion for a new trial). Another type of issue that might need to be brought in a habeas corpus case is a claim that the your attorney or the court misinformed you about the consequences of your guilty plea (if you did not bring a motion to withdraw the plea), because you will need to show that you would not have pled guilty if you knew the real consequences. Whether you should file your habeas corpus petition in the superior court or the court of appeal depends on several factors, including whether you have a direct appeal case going at the same time. If you are being represented by an attorney in a direct appeal case, your attorney might be able to prepare a habeas petition for you. Thus, you should make sure to tell your appeal attorney about things that happened during your case that you think were unfair and that may not be discussed in the official trial court transcripts.

The Prison Law Office does not represent people in habeas corpus cases challenging criminal convictions. However, we can provide a free self-help manual on how to file a petition for writ of habeas corpus in state court. We can also provide a free manual on how to file a habeas corpus petition in federal court if the state courts rule against you in your direct appeal or state habeas corpus cases. There is also information on direct appeals and habeas corpus petitions in the Prison Law Office’s publication, *The California State Prisoners Handbook* (upcoming new edition to be called *The California Prison and Parole Law Handbook*). More extensive information on direct appeals and habeas corpus petitions can be found in *Appeals and Writs in Criminal Cases* (updated periodically), published by the Continuing Education of the Bar, 300 Frank H. Ogawa Plaza, Suite 410, Oakland, CA 94612-2001. Forms for filing petitions for writ of habeas corpus and other information should be available in the prison law library.

Attachments:

Notice of Appeal/Request for Certificate of Probable Cause form (CR-120)

List of California courts

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY: STATE BAR NO.: NAME: FIRM NAME: STREET ADDRESS: CITY: STATE: ZIP CODE: TELEPHONE NO.: ()- - FAX NO.: E-MAIL ADDRESS: ATTORNEY FOR (name):	FOR COURT USE ONLY
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF	
PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA vs.	
Defendant: Date of birth: _____ Cal. Dept. of Corrections and Rehabilitation No. (if any): _____	
NOTICE OF APPEAL—FELONY (DEFENDANT) (Pen. Code, §§ 1237, 1237.5, 1538.5(m); Cal. Rules of Court, rule 8.304)	CASE NUMBER:

NOTICE

- **You must file this form in the SUPERIOR COURT WITHIN 60 DAYS after the court rendered the judgment or made the order you are appealing.**
- **IMPORTANT:** If your appeal challenges the validity of a guilty plea, a no-contest plea, or an admission of a probation violation, you must also complete the Request for Certificate of Probable Cause on page 2 of this form. (Pen. Code, § 1237.5.)

1. Defendant appeals from a judgment rendered or an order made by the superior court.

NAME of defendant:

DATE of the order or judgment:

2. **Complete either item a. or item b. Do not complete both.**

- a. *If this appeal is after entry of a plea of guilty or no contest or an admission of a probation violation, check all that apply:*

- (1) This appeal is based on the sentence or other matters occurring after the plea that do not affect the validity of the plea. (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 8.304(b).)
- (2) This appeal is based on the denial of a motion to suppress evidence under Penal Code section 1538.5.
- (3) This appeal challenges the validity of the plea or admission. (*You must complete the Request for Certificate of Probable Cause on page 2 of this form and submit it to the court for its signature.*)
- (4) Other basis for this appeal (*you must complete the Request for Certificate of Probable Cause on page 2 of this form and submit it to the court for its signature*) (*specify*):

- b. *For all other appeals, check one:*

- (1) This appeal is after a jury or court trial. (Pen. Code, § 1237(a).)
- (2) This appeal is after a contested violation of probation. (Pen. Code, § 1237(b).)
- (3) Other (*specify*):

3. Defendant requests that the court appoint an attorney for this appeal. Defendant was was not represented by an appointed attorney in the superior court.

4. Defendant's mailing address is: same as in attorney box above.

as follows:

Date:

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

(SIGNATURE OF DEFENDANT OR ATTORNEY)

PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA vs. Defendant:	CASE NUMBER:
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REQUEST FOR CERTIFICATE OF PROBABLE CAUSE

I request a certificate of probable cause. The reasonable constitutional, jurisdictional, or other grounds going to the legality of the guilty plea, no-contest plea, or probation violation admission proceeding are (*specify*):

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Date:

_____ <small>(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)</small>		_____ <small>(SIGNATURE OF DEFENDANT OR ATTORNEY)</small>
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COURT ORDER

This Request for Certificate of Probable Cause is (*check one*): granted denied.

Date:

JUDGE

CALIFORNIA STATE COURTS
(and state prisons in those court districts)

California State Superior Courts

Alameda County Superior Court

1225 Fallon Street
Oakland, CA 94612

Alpine County Superior Court

14777 State Route 89
PO Box 518
Markleeville, CA 96120

Amador County Superior Court

500 Argonaut Lane
Jackson, CA 95642
Mule Creek State Prison

Butte County Superior Court

One Court Street
Oroville, CA 95965

Calaveras County Superior Court

400 Government Center Drive
San Andreas, CA 95249

Colusa County Superior Court

532 Oak St.
Colusa, CA 95932

Contra Costa County Superior Court

725 Court Street
Martinez, CA 94553-1233

Del Norte County Superior Court

450 H Street, Room 209
Crescent City, CA 95531
Pelican Bay State Prison

El Dorado County Superior Court

495 Main Street
Placerville, CA 95667

Fresno County Superior Court

1100 Van Ness
Fresno, CA 93724-0002
Pleasant Valley State Prison

Glenn County Superior Court

526 West Sycamore Street
Willows, CA 95988

Humboldt County Superior Court

825 Fifth Street
Eureka, CA 95501

Imperial County Superior Court

939 West Main Street
El Centro, CA 92243
Calipatria State Prison, Centinela State Prison

Inyo County Superior Court

168 North Edwards Street
Independence, CA 93526

Kern County Superior Court

1415 Truxtun Avenue
Bakersfield, CA 93301
Cal. Correctional Institution, Kern Valley State Prison, North Kern State Prison, Wasco State Prison

Kings County Superior Court

1640 Kings County Drive
Hanford, CA 93230
Avenal State Prison, CSP-Corcoran, Substance Abuse Treatment Facility

Lake County Superior Court

255 North Forbes Street
Lakeport, CA 95453

Lassen County Superior Court

220 South Lassen Street
Susanville, CA 96130
California Correctional Center, High Desert State Prison

Los Angeles County Superior Court (main criminal)

210 W. Temple St.
Lancaster, CA 90012
CSP-Los Angeles County

Madera County Superior Court

200 South G Street
Madera, CA 93637
Central California Women's Facility, Valley State Prison

Marin County Superior Court

3501 Civic Center Dr.
PO Box 4988
San Rafael, CA 94913
CSP-San Quentin

Mariposa County Superior Court
5088 Bullion Street, PO Box 28
Mariposa, CA 95338-0028

Mendocino County Superior Court
100 North State Street, Rm 108
Ukiah, CA 95482

Merced County Superior Court
2260 N Street
Merced, CA 95340-3744

Modoc County Superior Court
205 South East Street
Alturas, CA 96101

Mono County Superior Court
PO Box 1037
Mammoth Lakes, CA 93546

Monterey County Superior Court (criminal)
240 Church St
Salinas, CA 93901
Correctional Training Facility, Salinas Valley State Prison

Napa County Superior Court
825 Brown Street
Napa, CA 94559

Nevada County Superior Court
201 Church Street, Suite 7
Nevada City, CA 95959

Orange County Superior Court (criminal)
P.O. Box 1138
Santa Ana, CA 92702

Placer County Superior Court
10820 Justice Center Dr.
P.O. Box 619072
Roseville, CA 95661

Plumas County Superior Court
520 Main Street, Room 104
Quincy, CA 95971

Riverside County Superior Court (criminal)
4100 Main St
Riverside, CA 92501
California Rehabilitation Center, Chuckawalla Valley State Prison, Ironwood State Prison

Sacramento County Superior Court

720 9th Street

Sacramento, CA 95814

CSP-Sacramento, Folsom State Prison

San Benito County Superior Court

440 5th Street

Hollister, CA 95023

San Bernardino County Superior Court

247 West Third Street

San Bernardino, CA 92415

California Institution for Men, California Institution for Women

San Diego County Superior Court

220 W. Broadway

San Diego, CA 92101

Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility

San Francisco County Superior Court (criminal)

850 Bryant Street

Francisco, CA 94103

San Joaquin County Superior Court

222 East Weber Avenue #303

Stockton, CA 95202

Deuel Vocational Institution, California Health Care Facility

San Luis Obispo County Superior Court

1035 Palm Street, Room 385

San Luis Obispo, CA 93408

California Men's Colony

San Mateo County Superior Court

400 County Center

Redwood City, CA 94063

Santa Barbara County Superior Court

PO Box 21107

Santa Barbara, CA 93121

Santa Clara County Superior Court

191 North First Street

San Jose, CA 95113

Santa Cruz County Superior Court

701 Ocean Street

Santa Cruz, CA 95060

Shasta County Superior Court

1500 Court Street
Redding, CA 96001

Sierra County Superior Court

100 Courthouse Square
PO Box 476
Downieville, CA 95936

Siskiyou County Superior Court

311 4th St.
P.O. Box 1026
Yreka, CA 96097

Solano County Superior Court

600 Union Avenue
Fairfield, CA 94533
California Medical Facility, CSP-Solano

Sonoma County Superior Court

600 Administration Drive, #107J
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

Stanislaus County Superior Court

PO Box 3488
Modesto, CA 95353

Sutter County Superior Court

1175 Civic Center Blvd.
Yuba City, CA 95993

Tehama County Superior Court

445 Pine Street
PO Box 170
Red Bluff, CA 96080

Trinity County Superior Court

11 Court Street
PO Box 1258
Weaverville, CA 96093

Tulare County Superior Court

221 S. Mooney, Room 303
Visalia, CA 93291

Toulumne County Superior Court

41 West Yaney Avenue
Sonora, CA 95370
Sierra Conservation Center

Ventura County Superior Court

PO Box 6489
Ventura, CA 93006

Yolo County Superior Court
1000 Main Street
Woodland, CA 95695

Yuba County Superior Court
215 Fifth Street, Suite 200
Marysville, CA 95901

California State Courts of Appeal

First District Court of Appeal

350 McAllister Street
San Francisco, CA 94102
Pelican Bay State Prison, San Quentin State Prison, California Medical Facility, CSP-Solano
Alameda, Contra Costa, Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Napa, San Francisco,
San Mateo, Solano, and Sonoma counties

Second District Court of Appeal

300 Spring Street, Floor 2, North Tower
Los Angeles, CA 90013
CSP-Los Angeles County
Los Angeles, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Ventura counties

Third District Court of Appeal

914 Capitol Mall, 4th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814
Mule Creek State Prison, California Correctional Center, High Desert State Prison, Folsom State Prison,
Deuel Vocational Institution; CSP-Sacramento, California Health Care Facility
Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, El Dorado, Glenn, Lassen, Modoc, Mono, Nevada, Placer,
Plumas, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Yolo, and Yuba
counties

Fourth District Court of Appeal, Division 1

750 B Street, Suite 300
San Diego, CA 92101
Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility, Centinela State Prison, Calipatria State Prison
Imperial and San Diego counties

Fourth District Court of Appeal, Division 2

3389 12th Street
Riverside, CA 92501
California Institute for Women, California Institute for Men, California Rehabilitation Center,
Chuckawalla Valley State Prison, Ironwood State Prison, California Men's Colony
Inyo, Riverside, and San Bernadino counties

Fourth District Court of Appeal, Division 3

P.O. Box 22055
Santa Ana, CA 92702
Orange County

Fifth District Court of Appeal

2424 Ventura Street

Fresno, CA 93721

CSP-Corcoran, Substance Abuse Treatment Facility, Sierra Conservation Center, Pleasant Valley State Prison, California Correctional Institution, Kern Valley State Prison, North Kern State Prison, Wasco State Prison, Central California Women's Facility, Valley State Prison, Avenal State Prison
Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus, Tulare, and Tuolumne counties

Sixth District Court of Appeal

333 West Santa Clara Street, Suite 1060

San Jose, CA 95113

Correctional Training Facility, Salinas Valley State Prison
Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Monterey and San Benito counties

California State Supreme Court

California Supreme Court

350 McAllister Street

San Francisco, CA 94102