

March 1, 2004

Wilma Flintstone  
1234 Parents Street  
Bedrock, CA 95111

Re: *DFCS v. Wilma Flintstone*, H012345

**CONFIDENTIAL ATTORNEY CLIENT COMMUNICATION**

Ms. Flintstone:

Enclosed please find a copy of the court of appeal decision affirming the judgment of the juvenile court. This means the child will be placed for adoption and your parental rights shall be terminated.

I have considered some possible courses of action to challenge the decision of the court of appeal. However, I do not believe there are any grounds for further challenging your judgment, so my services are at an end. Nonetheless, I need to advise you on the possible options.

You may file a petition for review in the California Supreme Court. However, there are only three grounds on which the Supreme Court will grant review. They are: (1) where it appears necessary to secure uniformity of appellate decisions throughout the state, or to settle an important issue of law; (2) where the Court of Appeal was without jurisdiction over the case; or (3) where the Court of Appeal decided the case without a majority of the panel agreeing to the outcome.

Unfortunately, none of the categories apply to this case. Therefore, it is my opinion that a petition to the Supreme Court would be futile. You may, if you wish, file a petition for review in the Supreme Court on your own without an attorney. **If you desire to file a petition for review in the California Supreme Court, you must file your petition between April 1 and April 10, 2004.**

If you unsuccessfully sought petition for review in the California Supreme Court, then you can petition the United States Supreme Court for writ of certiorari, which is an order from the United

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States Supreme Court saying it will consider your case. The United States Supreme Court considers very few cases, and the cases must raise issues of federal constitutional importance. A petition to the United States Supreme Court must be filed within 90 days after the petition for review is denied by the California Supreme Court.

There are several statutes which give the natural parents the right to send information to an adopted child's file. Family Code sections 9203 and 9206 give the birth parent the right to send letters, pictures, current address, and telephone number to your child's file. You can add information at any time. When Pebbles reaches the age of 18 years, she may receive the letters and pictures if she chooses. As long as you send a written consent to the file, Pebbles can learn how to contact you when she reaches the age of 21 years. You may also file a request to receive information on how to reach her when she turns 21 years old, if she chooses to reveal the information to you through the agency's file. Family Code section 9205 permits the exchange of information between siblings when each reach the age of 21 years of age if they consent.

You should contact in writing the Adoption branch of the State Department of Social Services at 744 P Street -M/S 19-31, Sacramento CA 95814. If you do not receive a response within one month, you should call at 916-322-3778 or toll free at 1-800-KIDS-4-US.

When the case is finished, I will mail you the record on appeal. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me.

Sincerely,

Jonathan Grossman  
Staff Attorney