

Judicial Council of California

455 Golden Gate Avenue · San Francisco, California 94102-3688

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REPORT TO THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL

Item No.: 25-147
For business meeting on October 24, 2025

Title

Civil Practice and Procedure: Implementation of Assembly Bill 2837

Rules, Forms, Standards, or Statutes Affected Adopt forms WG-015/EJ-135, WG-017/EJ-137, WG-018/EJ-138; revise forms EJ-130, EJ-157-INFO, EJ-160, MC-012, MC-013-INFO, SER-001A, WG-002, WG-003, WG-004, WG-006, WG-010/EJ-175, WG-022, and WG-030

Recommended by

Civil and Small Claims Advisory Committee Hon. Samantha P. Jessner, Chair

Report Type

Action Required

Effective Date

January 1, 2026

Date of Report

October 9, 2025

Contact

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Executive Summary

Assembly Bill 2837 (Stats. 2024, ch. 514) made numerous changes to the laws regarding enforcement of judgment, including a new requirement to verify the judgment debtor's address before the sheriff can serve papers related to enforcement of a judgment for personal debt, changes to the start of the earnings withholding period, and new requirements for orders on claims of exemption from enforcement of judgment. The Civil and Small Claims Advisory Committee recommends adopting 3 forms and revising 13 forms to implement AB 2837.

Recommendation

The Civil and Small Claims Advisory Committee recommends that the Judicial Council, effective January 1, 2026, take the following actions to implement changes made by AB 2837 to the laws regarding enforcement of judgment:

- 1. Adopt the following forms:
 - *Declaration of Address Verification* (form WG-015/EJ-135)
 - Application to Stay Levy or Garnishment (form WG-017/EJ-137)
 - Order on Application to Stay Levy or Garnishment (form WG-018/EJ-138)
- 2. Revise the following forms:
 - Writ of Execution (form EJ-130)
 - Instructions for Ex Parte Application for Order on Deposit Account Exemption (form EJ-157-INFO)
 - *Claim of Exemption* (form EJ-160)
 - Memorandum of Costs After Judgment, Acknowledgment of Credit, and Declaration of Accrued Interest (form MC-012)
 - Information Sheet for Calculating Interest and Amount Owed on a Judgment (form MC-013-INFO)
 - Special Instructions for Writs and Levies—Attachment (form SER-001A)
 - Earnings Withholding Order (form WG-002)
 - *Employee Instructions* (form WG-003)
 - Earnings Withholding Order for Support (form WG-004)
 - *Claim of Exemption* (form WG-006)
 - *Notice of Hearing on Claim of Exemption* (form WG-010/EJ-175)
 - Earnings Withholding Order for Taxes (form WG-022)
 - Earnings Withholding Order for Elder or Dependent Adult Financial Abuse (form WG-030)

The proposed new and revised forms are attached at pages 13–42.

Relevant Previous Council Action

The council approved form EJ-130 in January 1978 and last revised it effective September 1, 2020, to implement the statutory exemption from enforcement of judgment for deposit accounts.

Form EJ-157-INFO was approved on September 1, 2020, to implement the same statutory exemption and has not been revised since then.

The council approved form EJ-160 effective July 1, 1983, and last revised it effective January 1, 2009, to reformat the form header. The council adopted form MC-012 effective July 1, 1999, and approved form MC-013-INFO effective January 1, 2018. Both forms were last revised effective January 1, 2024, to implement Senate Bill 1200, which changed renewal procedures for judgments related to personal or medical debt.

The council adopted form SER-001A effective January 1, 2024, to comply with a statutory mandate to create forms for civil litigants to request that a sheriff's office serve their court papers. Form SER-001A has not been revised since it was adopted.

The council adopted forms WG-002, WG-003, and WG-022 and approved form WG-004 effective January 1, 1980, and adopted form WG-030 effective January 1, 2012. Form WG-003 was last revised effective September 1, 2023, to implement a change in the law regarding calculation of earnings withholding. Forms WG-002, WG-004, WG-022, and WG-030 were last revised effective February 22, 2025, to reflect the change made by AB 2837 to the start of the withholding period for an earnings withholding order.

The council approved form WG-006 effective January 1, 1980, and last revised it effective January 1, 2009, to add a box for the court's stamp. The council approved form WG-010/EJ-175 effective January 1, 1980, and last revised it effective January 1, 2007, to change the form number to the current number.

Analysis/Rationale

AB 2837, enacted September 24, 2024, made numerous changes to the laws regarding enforcement of judgment. AB 2837 became effective on January 1, 2025.

Some of AB 2837's provisions apply to the enforcement of any judgment, but others apply only if the judgment is for personal debt. "Personal debt" means "money due or owing or alleged to be due or owing from a natural person arising out of a transaction in which the money, property, insurance, or services which are the subject of the transaction are primarily for the debtor's personal, family, or household purposes" and does not include "debts incurred due to or obtained by tortious or fraudulent conduct or judgments for unpaid wages, damages, or penalties owed to an employee."²

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¹ See Link A.

² Code Civ. Proc., § 683.110(d)(2), (3). AB 2837's definition of "personal debt" is the same as the one used in Senate Bill 1200 (Stats. 2022, ch. 833), which affected enforcement of judgments for personal debt and medical debt and required revision of several forms. Judicial Council of Cal., Advisory Com. Rep., *Civil Practice and Procedure: Form Revisions to Implement Senate Bill 1200* (Aug. 23, 2023), https://jcc.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=12248158&GUID=10DD7229-59E8-4C5E-89FE-09C9996D358F.

To implement AB 2837, the Civil and Small Claims Advisory Committee recommends adopting 3 forms and revising 13 forms.

Previously approved revisions to wage garnishment forms

AB 2837 changed the date on which an employer should begin withholding earnings if served with an earnings withholding order. Withholding should now begin on the 30th day after the employee is served with the earnings withholding order, rather than 10 days after the employer is served with the order.³ Or, if a claim of exemption is filed with the levying officer and the employer is given actual notice of the claim before the close of business on the 29th day after the employee is served with the earnings withholding order on the judgment debtor, the withholding period commences on the 45th day after the employee is served.⁴

Effective February 22, 2025, the Judicial Council approved revisions to the following forms to reflect the new start of the withholding period and to make technical corrections:

- Earnings Withholding Order (form WG-002)
- Earnings Withholding Order for Support (form WG-004)
- Earnings Withholding Order for Taxes (form WG-022)
- Earnings Withholding Order for Elder or Dependent Adult Financial Abuse (form WG-030)⁵

The council determined that prompt revision was warranted to ensure the forms did not incorrectly state the law and approved the forms prior to their circulation for public comment.

In response to the public comments, the committee recommends revising several portions of the instructions on forms WG-002, WG-004, and WG-030 to make them easier to understand.

Address verification before service by a levying officer

AB 2837 provides that if the levying officer is "required by any provision of this title" to serve "any writ, order, notice, or other paper" related to enforcement of a judgment for personal debt,⁶ the judgment creditor must provide a declaration stating that the judgment debtor's address has been verified using reasonable diligence within the past 12 months and describing the methods

³ Code Civ. Proc., § 706.022(a).

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Judicial Council of Cal., Staff Rep., *Rules and Forms: Calculation of Earnings Withholding Period* (Jan. 23, 2025), https://jcc.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=13703452&GUID=5CE276B4-D5EA-48AC-B824-41F57E479E19.

⁶ "This title" means title 9 of part 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure (sections 680.010 through 724.260). Documents the levying officer is statutorily required to serve under title 9 include notices of levy, writs of execution, and writs of possession. (Code Civ. Proc., §§ 700.010(a) (writs of execution and notices of levy), 715.020(a) (writs of possession).)

used to complete the verification.⁷ Within five business days after delivering the declaration to the levying officer, the judgment creditor must file the signed declaration with the court.⁸ If the judgment debtor notifies the court that the verification requirement has not been met, the court must stay the notice of levy or earnings withholding order until the requirement is met.⁹ The judgment creditor is not entitled to recover the cost of the verification.¹⁰

The committee recommends creating three forms and revising five forms to implement the address verification requirement.

The committee recommends creating *Declaration of Address Verification* (form WG-015/EJ-135) for the judgment creditor to provide to the levying officer and file with the court. The committee considered adding the declaration to an existing form but determined that it could not do so because the judgment creditor is required to file the verification with the court within five business days after delivering it to the levying officer and there are no existing enforcement of judgment forms filed within that time period.

To aid judgment debtors in determining whether the address verification requirement applies, the committee recommends revising *Writ of Execution* (form EJ-130) to add a "personal debt" checkbox to item 22 to require the judgment creditor to confirm whether the judgment is for personal debt. This item instructs the judgment creditor to complete *Declaration of Address Verification* if the box is checked. The committee also recommends adding a notice to the judgment debtor on page 3 informing them that they can move to stay the levy or garnishment if the address verification requirement is not met. In addition to the AB 2837 revisions, the committee recommends renumbering item 24's subitems, adding "form CP10.5" in item 25a(1) and changing "CCP" to "Code of Civil Procedure" throughout the form where space permits.

The committee recommends revising Special Instructions for Writs and Levies—Attachment (form SER-001A) to add item 5 to explain the address verification requirement and confirm that the judgment creditor has attached Declaration of Address Verification if applicable. Form SER-001A is an attachment to Request to Sheriff to Serve Court Papers (form SER-001) and is used to provide statutorily mandated instructions to the sheriff or marshal whenever they are asked to serve documents, including Writ of Execution (form EJ-130). In addition to the AB 2837 revisions, the committee recommends revising the explanation of the term "judgment debtor" in item 3c(3) and revising item 4b to ask whether the property is in the defendant's name, rather than the judgment debtor's name, if the document being served is a writ of attachment.

The committee recommends revising *Employee Instructions* (form WG-003) to add information about the judgment debtor's right to seek a stay if the address verification is not completed. In

⁷ Code Civ. Proc., § 684.130(b)(2).

⁸ Id., § 684.130(b)(6).

⁹ *Id.*, § 684.130(b)(4).

¹⁰ *Id.*, §§ 684.130(b)(5), 685.070(a).

addition to the AB 2837 revisions, the committee recommends revising the last sentence in the "One of Two Things Will Happen..." section on page 2 to correctly reflect the requirements of Code of Civil Procedure section 706.105(g) by stating that the levying officer "must serve your employer with the changed EWO or a notice that the EWO has ended."

The committee recommends creating *Application to Stay Levy or Garnishment* (form WG-017/EJ-137) and *Order on Application to Stay Levy or Garnishment* (form WG-018/EJ-138) to aid the judgment debtor in seeking a stay of a levy or garnishment if the verification requirement is not met. These forms will also be used to handle applications and orders for stays pending a hearing on the judgment debtor's claim of exemption, as described in the next section of this report.

To implement the statutory provision prohibiting judgment creditors from recovering costs for address verification, the committee recommends revising the "Costs After Judgment" section on page 1 of *Information Sheet for Calculating Interest and Amount Owed on a Judgment* (form MC-013-INFO) to include a citation to Code of Civil Procedure section 684.130(b)(5) and revising the "Requesting Costs and Interest" section to explain that the judgment creditor can only recover postjudgment costs in the categories listed in item 1a(1)–(8) on form MC-012.

The committee recommends revising the heading of item 1 on *Memorandum of Costs After Judgment, Acknowledgement of Credit, and Declaration of Accrued Interest* (form MC-012) to refer readers to form MC-013-INFO for information on which postjudgment costs are recoverable. In addition to the AB 2837 revisions, the committee recommends adding an instruction in item 3 explaining that the boxes for a second unpaid principal amount and interest rate should be completed "if different interest rates apply to different unpaid principal amounts." This revision is intended to make item 3 less confusing. The committee also recommends putting the Notice to the Judgment Debtor in plain language to the extent the language in the notice is not statutorily mandated, as well as removing the proof of service page to align with current guidelines for drafting Judicial Council forms.

Stays pending determination of claims of exemption

In personal debt cases, AB 2837 requires the court to stay a levy or garnishment upon request of the judgment debtor if the judgment creditor has opposed the judgment debtor's claim of exemption and the hearing on the judgment creditor's motion is set more than 30 days after the notice of motion is filed. The court must stay the levy or garnishment until the hearing on the judgment creditor's motion occurs. As explained in the previous section of this report, the committee recommends creating *Application to Stay Levy or Garnishment* (form WG-017/EJ-137) and *Order on Application to Stay Levy or Garnishment* (form WG-018/EJ-138) to implement this procedure.

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¹¹ *Id.*, §§ 703.570(a), 706.105(e).

¹² Ibid

The committee also recommends revising *Notice of Hearing on Claim of Exemption* (form WG-010/EJ-175) to add a notice to the judgment debtor about their right to seek a stay. In addition to the AB 2837 revisions, the committee recommends removing the proof of service page from form WG-010/EJ-175 to align with current guidelines for drafting Judicial Council forms.

Exemptions for deposit accounts

Existing law provides that a certain amount of money in a judgment debtor's deposit account is exempt from enforcement of judgment without making a claim of exemption. ¹³ This exemption applies per debtor, not per account, and if the judgment debtor has multiple accounts at the same financial institution, the law creates a procedure for the judgment creditor or judgment debtor to ask the court to determine how and to which account the exemption should be applied. ¹⁴

AB 2837 requires financial institutions to protect money in multiple accounts in certain circumstances instead of protecting only one account. ¹⁵ Specifically, if the judgment debtor's accounts cumulatively contain an amount less than or equal to the exemption amount specified in Code of Civil Procedure section 704.220(a), the financial institution must protect the full amount in all the accounts. If there is no single account containing the full exemption amount but the accounts cumulatively contain more than that amount, then the financial institution must protect an aggregate amount equal to the full exemption amount.

The committee recommends revising *Instructions for Ex Parte Application for Order on Deposit Account Exemption* (form EJ-157-INFO) to implement this change in law. Form EJ-157-INFO explains the exemption, how it is applied, and how the judgment creditor or judgment debtor can ask the court for an order applying the exemption to a specific account. The committee recommends revising item 1 on form EJ-157-INFO to state that the exemption "is applied to one or more of the judgment debtor's accounts as necessary to ensure the entire exempted amount is protected" and revising item 2 to include citations to include Code of Civil Procedure sections 704.220(e)(4) and (5) and state that "the bank must automatically protect the exempted amount in one or more of the judgment debtor's accounts as necessary to ensure the entire amount is protected." In addition to AB 2837 revisions, the committee recommends revising item 4 to discuss remote appearances and provide information about California Rules of Court, rule 3.672, revising several items to make them easier to understand, and adding an introductory sentence to the form. ¹⁶

¹³ *Id.*, § 704.220.

¹⁴ *Id.*, § 704.220(e).

¹⁵ *Id.*, § 704.220(e)(4) & (5).

¹⁶ Item 4 on form EJ-157-INFO currently refers to rule 3.670(c), the telephone appearances rule, but that rule has been suspended in favor of rule 3.672. In a separate proposal, staff have recommended that the Judicial Council amend rule 3.670(c) to continue the suspension through January 1, 2027, to match the sunset date in Code of Civil Procedure section 367.75. Judicial Council of Cal., Staff Rep., *Civil Practice and Procedure: Rules Regarding Telephonic Appearances* (Sept. 18, 2025).

The committee considered revising Ex Parte Application for Order on Deposit Amount Exemption (form EJ-157) and Order on Application for Designation of Deposit Account Exemption (form EJ-159) but determined that revisions were unnecessary because AB 2837 only changes what financial institutions must do when a customer's accounts have been levied and does not change the process for asking for and ordering the exemption to be applied to a specific deposit account. Additionally, item 5 on form EJ-157 and item 9 on form EJ-159 can be used to spread the exemption across multiple deposit accounts if necessary.

Requirements for orders on claims of exemption

AB 2837 provides that when ruling on a judgment creditor's motion opposing the judgment debtor's claim of exemption, the court must make findings on the judgment debtor's financial statement in support of the claim of exemption if the judgment debtor asserts that money in their deposit account is exempt under Code of Civil Procedure section 704.225 because it is necessary for support of the judgment debtor and their spouse and dependents.¹⁷

AB 2837 also provides that when ruling on a judgment creditor's motion opposing the judgment debtor's claim of exemption from a levy in a personal debt case, the court must order the levying officer, judgment creditor, or anyone else holding the property to return to the judgment debtor any property (1) that was exempt without the need for a claim and that was levied upon within the 12 months preceding the date of the order on the claim of exemption, or (2) that the judgment debtor has demonstrated would have been exempt by claim of exemption and that was levied upon within the six months preceding the date of the order on the claim of exemption. ¹⁸ Similar requirements apply to orders on claims of exemption from an earnings withholding order. ¹⁹

To implement these changes in law, the committee recommends revising *Claim of Exemption* (form EJ-160) and *Claim of Exemption* (form WG-006) to include items identifying any property or wages that are exempt without making a claim of exemption. These revisions will aid courts in determining whether it is necessary to order the return of such property or wages.

In addition to the AB 2837 revisions, the committee recommends revising form WG-006 to add item 3a, which asks whether the judgment debtor makes less than the statutory minimum required for withholding. ²⁰ Judgment debtors might not know this statutory provision exists or that they do not need to file *Financial Statement* (form EJ-165) if they claim they are statutorily exempt from withholding. The committee also recommends revising the instructions and several other items on forms EJ-160 and WG-006 to improve their readability and clarity.

¹⁷ Code Civ. Proc., § 703.580(c).

¹⁸ Id., § 703.580(d).

¹⁹ Id., § 706.105(g).

²⁰ *Id.*, § 706.050. An employee's earnings cannot be withheld unless their disposable earnings each pay period exceed a multiple of the current California minimum wage. The multiplier varies depending on the employee's pay period.

Policy implications

The recommended form adoptions and revisions will ensure that Judicial Council forms correctly reflect the law. The recommendations are therefore consistent with the *Strategic Plan for California's Judicial Branch*, specifically the goals of Modernization of Management and Administration (Goal III) and Quality of Justice and Service to the Public (Goal IV).

Comments

The proposed form revisions to implement AB 2837 circulated for public comment from April 14 to May 23, 2025, as part of the regular spring invitation-to-comment cycle. The proposal received fourteen comments: five from superior courts, one from the Joint Rules Subcommittee of the Trial Court Presiding Judges Advisory Committee and Court Executives Advisory Committee, one from a legal aid organization, one from a county bar association, two from sheriffs' offices or organizations, one from the California Department of Child Support Services, one from a legal nonprofit, and two from individuals. Three commenters approved of the proposal, three approved if modified, and eight did not indicate a position. A chart with the full text of the comments received and the committee's responses is attached beginning at page 43.

Form EJ-130

A commenter suggested deleting the "personal debt" checkbox in item 22 on *Writ of Execution* (form EJ-130), arguing that it is duplicative of item 5 on form SER-001A. However, this checkbox was added to item 22 primarily to help the judgment debtor determine whether the address verification requirement applies so they can seek a stay if the judgment creditor does not file the address verification with the court. The judgment debtor does not see form SER-001A. The committee therefore recommends including a "personal debt" checkbox in item 22.

A commenter suggested revising item 22c to reflect that some judgments could be partially for personal debt and partially for debts that do not qualify as personal debt. The committee agrees that Code of Civil Procedure section 684.130 is unclear about whether the address verification requirement applies to judgments that are only partially for personal debt. However, the committee determined that item 22c should use the statutory language and state that "the judgment is for personal debt." There is not enough information in the statute to justify adding an explanation or instructions regarding the possibility of a partial judgment.

Form SER-001A

In the invitation to comment, item 5 on Special Instructions for Writs and Levies—Attachment (form SER-001A) explained the address verification requirement but did not include a checkbox confirming that the requirement has been met. The committee was concerned that including a checkbox might be confusing because item 5 would not be applicable to many people using form SER-001A, but if item 5 did not include a checkbox, some people would skip over the item without reading it. The committee asked for specific comments about whether to add a checkbox to item 5.

Four commenters agreed with the suggestion to add a checkbox to this item to make it clearer whether the judgment creditor has complied with the requirement. Two commenters opposed adding a checkbox because doing so could create confusion. After considering the comments, the committee recommends that item 5 ask, "Is this an action related to enforcement of a judgment for personal debt?" with checkboxes for "No" and "Yes, and I have completed *Declaration of Address Verification* (WG-015/EJ-135) and attached it to this form."

Form WG-015/EJ-135

In the invitation to comment, *Declaration of Address Verification* (form WG-015/EJ-135) was numbered EJ-135 without a corresponding WG number. A commenter pointed out that the form should have a WG number because it is used in wage garnishment actions, and the committee therefore recommends numbering the form as WG-015/EJ-135. This revision required renumbering *Application to Stay Levy or Garnishment* as WG-017/EJ-137 and *Order on Application to Stay Levy or Garnishment* as WG-018/EJ-138 to allow *Declaration of Address Verification* to come before them in the list of wage garnishment forms.

In response to the comments, the committee also revised items 2 and 4 and added item 3 to form WG-015/EJ-135. As proposed, item 2 asked the judgment creditor to identify the forms being served, but several commenters pointed out that these checkboxes were unnecessary and could cause confusion. Item 2 now states, "I am asking the levying officer to serve *Writ of Execution* (form EJ-130), *Notice of Levy* (form EJ-150), or other documents related to enforcement of a judgment for personal debt." Item 3 asks the judgment creditor to list the address they have verified. Item 4 now states, "I verified the address in item 3."

A commenter suggested that form WG-015/EJ-135 should be optional instead of mandatory. The committee considered this suggestion and determined that the form should be mandatory to ensure it contains the statutorily required information. Making the form optional could increase the number of address verifications rejected for failure to meet the statutory requirements. Additionally, because the statutory requirements are straightforward, it is unlikely that court users will need to include information that the form does not cover.

Form WG-017/EJ-137

A commenter suggested revising *Application to Stay Levy or Garnishment* (form WG-017/EJ-137) to include instructions regarding California Rules of Court, rules 3.1203 and 3.1204, which create notice procedures for ex parte applications. The commenter was concerned that courts might sometimes reject form WG-017/EJ-137 because the ex parte rules were not followed.

The committee considered this suggestion but decided not to recommend including instructions regarding the ex parte rules at this time. It is unclear whether the ex parte rules apply to some of the stays covered by the form. Under Code of Civil Procedure section 684.130(b)(4), the court "shall" stay a notice of levy or wage garnishment "upon notice by the judgment debtor" that the judgment creditor has not filed an address verification that meets certain statutory requirements. By contrast, Code of Civil Procedure sections 703.570(a) and 706.105(e) state that the judgment debtor can "seek by ex parte application" a stay of the levy or garnishment if the court is unable

to hold a hearing on the judgment debtor's claim of exemption within 30 days. It is unclear how frequently the form will be used to seek stays under section 684.130(b)(4) versus sections 703.570(a) and 706.105(e), and it is similarly unclear how frequently courts will require court users who file form WG-017/EJ-137 to follow the ex parte rules. If the rules do not apply by law, or are not applied by courts, then including the instructions would be confusing and could result in unnecessary delays in filing the form. The committee determined that it would be more appropriate to revise the form in the future if necessary, after it is clearer whether the ex parte rules are affecting court users who file form WG-017/EJ-137.

Earnings Withholding Order for Taxes (form WG-022)

During the public comment period, a member of the public contacted committee staff to ask whether form WG-022 should have been revised to state that the employer should begin withholding "with the first pay period that ends on or after the 30th day after this order is served." This revision was made to implement AB 2837's change to Code of Civil Procedure section 706.022(a). However, Code of Civil Procedure section 706.078(a) states that "the employer shall not withhold pursuant to a withholding order for taxes from earnings of the employee payable for any pay period of such employee that ends prior to the 10th day after service of the order." Thus, the question is whether only section 706.078(a) applies to earnings withholding orders for taxes, or whether both sections apply.

The committee considered this issue and determined that the previous revisions to form WG-022 were appropriate because section 706.022(a) appears to apply to earnings withholding orders for taxes. Code of Civil Procedure section 706.073 states, "Except as otherwise provided in this article, the provisions of this chapter govern the procedures and proceedings concerning a withholding order for taxes." The article containing section 706.022 is in the same chapter as the article containing section 706.078. Additionally, an employer could follow the directives in sections 706.022(a) and 706.078(a) at the same time: they could begin withholding 30 days after service of the order, and they could avoid withholding earnings from any pay period that ends prior to the 10th day after service of the order.

Alternatives considered

The committee did not consider the alternative of taking no action because new and revised forms are needed to comply with AB 2837. To the extent the proposed revisions were not required by the terms of AB 2837, the committee considered taking no action but ultimately determined the revisions were warranted in light of the benefits the revisions would provide to the courts and court users. As discussed above, the committee considered several alternatives while drafting the proposal and in response to the public comments and concluded that the current recommendations best satisfy the statutory mandate.

Fiscal and Operational Impacts

The statutory changes will require training of court staff and judicial officers. The new and revised forms are intended to facilitate courts' and parties' implementation of the changes in

statute and will require education and possibly some changes to computerized case management systems. These impacts are a necessary effect of the legislative action.

The Superior Court of San Bernardino County commented that two months between Judicial Council approval of these recommendations and their effective date might not provide sufficient time for the court to update its procedures and complete the necessary training. However, the committee recommends a January 1, 2026, effective date because the proposal implements changes in law that have already taken effect.

Attachments and Links

- Forms EJ-130, EJ-157-INFO, EJ-160, MC-012, MC-013-INFO, SER-001A, WG-002, WG-003, WG-004, WG-006, WG-010/EJ-175, WG-015/EJ-135, WG-017/EJ-137, WG-018/EJ-138, WG-022, and WG-030, at pages 13–42
- 2. Chart of comments, at pages 43-86
- 3. Link A: Assem. Bill 2837, https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240AB2837

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ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY: STATE BAR NO.: NAME:		FOR COL	URT USE ONLY
FIRM NAME:			
STREET ADDRESS:			RAFT
CITY: STATE:	ZIP CODE:		/26/2025
TELEPHONE NO.: FAX NO.:			
EMAIL ADDRESS:		NOT A	APPROVED
ATTORNEY FOR (name):		BY (COUNCIL
ATTORNEY FOR ORIGINAL JUDGMENT CREDITOR	ASSIGNEE OF RECORD]	300.10.2
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF			
STREET ADDRESS:			
MAILING ADDRESS: CITY AND ZIP CODE:			
BRANCH NAME:			
PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER:		CASE NUMBER:	
DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT:			
EXECUTION (Money Judgment)		Limited Civil Ca (including Small	
WRIT OF POSSESSION OF Person	al Property	l `	,
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 To the Sheriff or Marshal of the County of: You are directed to enforce the judgment described to To any registered process server: You are authority 		•	
3. (Name):			
is the original judgment creditor assig	gnee of record whose add	dress is shown on this fo	orm above the court's name.
4. Judgment debtor (name, type of legal entity if not a	9. Writ of Posses	ssion/Writ of Sale informa	ation on next page
natural person, and last known address):			• •
		ued on a sister-state jud	-
	For items 11–17, see fo		
	11. Total judgment (as e	•	\$
	12. Costs after judgment	,	\$
	13. Subtotal (add 11 and	1 12)	\$
	14. Credits to principal (a	after credit to interest)	\$
Additional judgment debtors on next page	15. Principal remaining of	due (subtract 14 from 13,) \$
5. Judgment entered on (date):	16. Accrued interest rem CCP 685.050(b) (not		\$
(See type of judgment in item 22.)	17. Fee for issuance of v	,	\$
6. Judgment renewed on (dates):	18. Total amount due (a		\$
	19. Levying officer:		*
7. Notice of sale under this writ:	• •	st from date of writ <i>(at</i>	
a. has not been requested.	the legal rate on	•	
b. has been requested (see next page).	GC 6103.5 fees)		\$
8. Joint debtor information on next page.		ourt costs included in	
	11 and 17 (GC 6	1103.5, 68637;	¢
[SEAL]			\$
		alled for in items 11–19 a are stated for each deb	are different for each debtor tor on Attachment 20.
Date:	Olade le		
Date:	Clerk, by	<u> </u>	, Deputy
NOTICE TO PERSO	N SERVED: SEE PAGE 3	FOR IMPORTANT INFO	ORMATION.

Judicial Council of California, courts.ca.gov Rev. January 1, 2026, Optional Form Code Civ. Proc., §§ 699.520, 712.010, 715.010; Gov. Code, § 6103.5 **EJ-130**, Page 1 of 3

Digintiff/Datitionary	EJ-13
Plaintiff/Petitioner: Defendant/Respondent:	CASE NUMBER:
21. Additional judgment debtor(s) (name, type of legal entity if no	l ot a natural person. and last known address):
1	ı
	<u> </u>
22. The judgment is for <i>(check one):</i>	
a. wages owed.	
b. child support or spousal support.	tion 683.110(d). (If this box is checked, the judgment creditor
must complete Declaration of Address Verification (form	WG-015/EJ-135) before asking the sheriff to serve this form
on the judgment debtor.)	
 d other (describe): 23 Notice of sale has been requested by (name and address): 	
23 Notice of sale has been requested by (hame and address).	_
1	ı
	<u> </u>
24. Joint debtor was declared bound by the judgment (Code Civ	
a. on (date):b. name, type of legal entity if not a natural person, and	 on (date): name, type of legal entity if not a natural person, and
last known address of joint debtor:	last known address of joint debtor:
e. Additional costs against certain joint debtors are itemized	d: below on Attachment 24c.
25. (Writ of Possession or Writ of Sale) Judgment was entered	for the following:
a. Possession of real property: The complaint was filed on	-
(Check (1) or (2). Check (3) if applicable. Complete (4) if (2) or	
	n CP10.5) was served in compliance with Code of Civil Il tenants, subtenants, named claimants, and other occupants of
(2) The Prejudgment Claim of Right to Possession was 415.46.	NOT served in compliance with Code of Civil Procedure section
judgment may file a Claim of Right to Possession at	le of a rental housing unit. (An occupant not named in the any time up to and including the time the levying officer returns to Claim of Right to Possession was served.) (See Code Civ.
(4) If the unlawful detainer resulted from a foreclosure (item 2) not served in compliance with Code of Civil Procedure sec	

The court will hear objections to enforcement of the judgment under Code of Civil Procedure section 1174.3 on the

The daily rental value on the date the complaint was filed was \$

(a)

(b)

	EJ-130
Plaintiff/Petitioner: Defendant/Respondent:	CASE NUMBER:
25. b. Possession of personal property. If delivery cannot be had, then for the value (itemize in 25e) specially c. Sale of personal property. d. Sale of real property. e. The property is described below on Attachment 25e.	ecified in the judgment or supplemental order.
NOTICE TO PERSON SERVED WRIT OF EXECUTION OR SALE. Your rights and duties are indicated on the accor	
WRIT OF POSSESSION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY. If the levying officer is not a officer will demand that you turn over the property. If custody is not obtained following money judgment for the value of the property specified in the judgment or in a supplement or in a supplement.	ng demand, the judgment may be enforced as a
WRIT OF POSSESSION OF REAL PROPERTY. If the premises are not vacated with occupant or, if service is by posting, within five days after service on you, the levying property and place the judgment creditor in possession of the property. Except for a premises will be sold or otherwise disposed of in accordance with Code of Civil Property pays the judgment creditor the reasonable cost of storage and takes possed days after the time the judgment creditor takes possession of the premises.	g officer will remove the occupants from the real mobile home, personal property remaining on the cedure section 1174 unless you or the owner of the
EXCEPTION IF RENTAL HOUSING UNIT WAS FORECLOSED. If the residential proreclosure, you have additional time before you must vacate the premises. If you have may remain in the property until the term is up. If you have a periodic lease or tenangen the property for 90 days after receiving a notice to quit. A blank form <i>Claim of Rig.</i> CP10) accompanies this writ. You may claim your right to remain on the property by officer.	ave a lease for a fixed term, such as for a year, you acy, such as from month to month, you may remain to Possession and Notice of Hearing (form
EXCEPTION IF YOU WERE NOT SERVED WITH A FORM CALLED PREJUDGME	ENT CLAIM OF RIGHT TO POSSESSION. If you

EXCEPTION IF YOU WERE NOT SERVED WITH A FORM CALLED PREJUDGMENT CLAIM OF RIGHT TO POSSESSION. If you were not named in the judgment for possession and you occupied the premises on the date on which the unlawful detainer case was filed, you may object to the enforcement of the judgment against you. You must complete the form *Claim of Right to Possession and Notice of Hearing* (form CP10) and give it to the sheriff or levying officer. A blank form accompanies this writ. You have this right whether or not the property you are renting was sold in a foreclosure.

JUDGMENTS FOR PERSONAL DEBT. If you are the judgment debtor identified in item 4 on this form, and if item 22 on this form says the judgment is for personal debt, the judgment creditor is required to verify your address before asking the levying officer to serve this *Writ of Execution*. The judgment creditor must give the levying officer a completed copy of *Declaration of Address Verification* (form WG-015/EJ-135) and must file completed form WG-015/EJ-135 with the court within five business days of giving a copy of the form to the levying officer. If the judgment creditor doesn't take these steps, you can ask the court to stay any wage garnishment order, bank account levy, or other levy related to this *Writ of Execution*. You can use *Application for Stay of Levy or Garnishment* (form WG-017/EJ-137) to ask the court to stay the levy or garnishment until the address verification has been completed.

EJ-157-INFO

DRAFT 8/26/2025 NOT APPROVED BY COUNCIL

INSTRUCTIONS FOR EX PARTE APPLICATION FOR ORDER ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNT EXEMPTION

This information sheet explains how to use forms EJ-157, EJ-158, and EJ-159 to ask for a court order applying the deposit account exemption to the judgment debtor's deposit accounts.

1. Applicable Law. Code of Civil Procedure section 704.220 requires financial institutions (banks) to apply an automatic exemption (protection) when served a *Notice of Levy* (form EJ-150) on a judgment debtor's deposit accounts (bank accounts) if the judgment being enforced by the *Notice of Levy* is not based on wages owed or child or spousal support. The exemption amount is stated on *Current Dollar Amounts of Exemptions from Enforcement of Judgments* (form EJ-156) and is applied to one or more of the judgment debtor's accounts as necessary to ensure the entire exempted amount is protected. (Code Civ. Proc., § 704.220(e)(2), (4), (5).) The exemption is automatically applied, and the judgment debtor does not need to do anything to have the exempted amount protected.

2. Multiple Accounts.

- If the judgment debtor has multiple deposit accounts at a single bank, either the judgment debtor or judgment creditor can apply for a court order deciding how to apply the exemption to those accounts. The bank must automatically protect the exempted amount in one or more of the judgment debtor's accounts as necessary to ensure the entire amount is protected. Without a court order, the bank will choose the accounts to which the exemption applies. (Code Civ. Proc., § 704.220(e)(2), (4), (5).)
- If the judgment debtor has multiple deposit accounts at multiple financial institutions, the judgment creditor is required to apply
 for a court order deciding how to apply the exemption to those accounts. The judgment debtor can also make an application.
 (Code Civ. Proc., § 704.220(e)(3).)
- 3. If you are the judgment debtor or the judgment creditor and you want the court to decide how to apply the exemption to the judgment debtor's accounts, you should apply for a court order as soon as you receive a notice of a levy or memorandum of garnishment. If you wait to file the application, the financial institution might take money from the accounts and send it to the levying officer.
- 4. Rules for Applying for a Court Order. You must file the application in the court where the judgment was issued. You must check with that court for local rules and timing about when and where you have to appear at court to have the court consider the application. You must follow the rules for ex parte applications described in California Rules of Court, rules 3.1203–3.1207. The requirements include:

Notice of the application. The other party in the case usually must be given notice of the application. You can give notice in person or by phone, fax, or overnight mail, or by email if email notice is already allowed in the case. The other party must be informed by 10:00 a.m. the day before the application is scheduled to be considered by the court, unless there is a good reason that the notice was not or could not be given. You must describe how the notice was given, or why it was not, on **Declaration Regarding**Notice and Service for Ex Parte Application for Order on Deposit Account Exemption (form EJ-158).

Service of papers. You must give copies of the application and all related papers to the other party as soon as reasonable and before the court appearance, if possible. You must describe how this was done, or why it was not done, on form EJ-158.

Appearance at court. You must be available when the court considers your application. The court may allow you to appear remotely or may require in person appearance. Read California Rules of Court, rule 3.672 for more information about how to tell the court you want to appear remotely and how to notify the other party of your remote appearance.

- 5. **Forms to Complete.** Before the time the court is scheduled to consider the application, you must complete and file the following forms with the court:
 - Ex Parte Application for Order on Deposit Account Exemption (form EJ-157);
 - Declaration Regarding Notice and Service for Ex Parte Application for Order on Deposit Account Exemption (form EJ-158); and
 - Order on Application for Designation of Deposit Account Exemption (form EJ-159) (complete caption and item 1 only).

When completing form EJ-157:

- You must give the information under penalty of perjury.
- If you have good cause for why the court should act immediately, with no further hearing or briefing, you should check the
 "Without Hearing" box under the title of form EJ-157, and you should complete item 6b to explain why. Otherwise, you should check the "Hearing on shortened time" box under the title and the box for item 6a.
- When you file your application form, you must include copies of the Writ of Execution (form EJ-130) and any Notice of Levy
 (EJ-150) that was issued to a financial institution.
- Item 5 must include the specific account or accounts to which the court is being asked to apply the exemption. If the judgment debtor is asking for the exemption to be split among multiple accounts, the total amount split between those accounts cannot be more than the total amount of the exemption. (See form EJ-156 for the amount.)

EJ-157-INFO, Page 1 of 2



INSTRUCTIONS FOR EX PARTE APPLICATION FOR ORDER ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNT EXEMPTION

- 6. **Filing With the Court.** You must file the completed forms with the court clerk. There will be a filing fee unless you are eligible for a fee waiver. (If you cannot afford the fee and have not already received a fee waiver, you may file a *Request to Waive Court Fees* (form FW-001) with the other forms.) Take extra copies of all the forms to the court so the clerk can give back a stamped copy.
- 7. What to Do With the Order. The court may rule on your application immediately, or it may hold a hearing to consider the application and any opposition from the other party.
 - Once the court issues an order on form EJ-159, you should serve the order on all other parties in the case as soon as possible. If the order sets a hearing date, the order must be served by the date in item 4b on the order.
 - If the order sets a hearing date, you should appear at the hearing either in person or remotely (if you want to appear remotely, you must give notice in advance to the court and other parties).
 - If the order decides which deposit account or accounts the exemption applies to, you should serve the order on the financial institution and the other parties and give a copy to the levying officer. You should do so as soon as possible.

[NOT FOR WAGE GARNISHMENT] RETURN TO LEVYING OFFICER. DO NOT FILE WITH COURT

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY:	STATE BAR NO.:	FOR LEVYING OFFICER USE ONLY
NAME:		(Levying Officer Name and Address)
FIRM NAME:		
STREET ADDRESS:		DDAET
CITY:	STATE: ZIP CODE:	DRAFT
TELEPHONE NO.:	FAX NO.:	08/26/2025
EMAIL ADDRESS:		NOT APPROVED
ATTORNEY FOR (name):		
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA,	COUNTY OF	BY COUNCIL
STREET ADDRESS:		
MAILING ADDRESS:		
CITY AND ZIP CODE:		
BRANCH NAME:		
PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER:		LEVYING OFFICER FILE NUMBER:
DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT:		
	OF EXEMPTION	FOR COURT USE ONLY
(Enforc	ement of Judgment)	
Instructions for completing this for	m:	1
	procement of Judgments (form EJ-155) and Current	
	from Enforcement of Judgments (form EJ-156) to	
help you figure out whether you		
	you must attach a completed <i>Financial Statement</i> (xemption. You can get a copy of form EJ-165 for free	
	going to courts.ca.gov/rules-forms/find-your-court-	
forms or your court's self-help c		
	er this original completed form and one copy of the	0405 111111050
Do not file this form with the	ve at least one copy of the form for your records.	CASE NUMBER:
Do not me this form with the t	Jourt.	
1. My name is:		
2. Papers should be sent to:		
me.		
my attorney (I have filed v	with the court and served on the judgment creditor a re	quest to have papers sent to my attorney,
	sented in writing to receive these papers.)	
at the address shown al	bove another address (specify):	
2	h	
	btor named in the notice of levy. The name and last kno	own address of the judgment deptor is
(specify):		
4. Some or all of my property	y is exempt because it is needed to support me and my	spouse and dependents.
	tement (form EJ-165) is attached to this claim. (As use	ed in this form, "spouse" includes a registered
domestic partner. (Code C	oiv. Proc., § 17(b)(12).))	
5. Some or all of my property is ex	empt without making a claim of exemption. That prope	rty is (describe; if more space is needed.
	page labeled Attachment 5):	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,

S	SHORT TITLE:	LEVYING OFFICER FILE NO.	COURT CASE NO.
6.	The property I claim to be exempt is (describe; if more space is needed, check here	and attach a page labo	eled Attachment 6):
7.	My property is exempt under the following laws (specify code and section, for example 703.140(b)"; if more space is needed, check here and attach a page labeled Attach.		section
8.	The facts supporting my claim of exemption are (describe; if more space is needed, chabeled Attachment 8):	eck here and attacl	n a page
9.	The property I claim to be exempt is (if more space is needed to complete any or check here and attach a page labeled Attachment 9, and label the inform subdivision letter): a. a motor vehicle, the proceeds of an execution sale of a motor vehicle, or the indemnification for the loss, damage, or destruction of a motor vehicle. I own or with other people, and that property is (describe):	nation on the attachment was	other
	b tools, implements, materials, uniforms, furnishings, books, equipment, a com or other personal property used in the trade, business, or profession of the juproperty of the same type, either alone or with other people, and that property	dgment debtor or spouse.	
	c. the loan value of unmatured life insurance policies (including endowment and life insurance policies (including endowment and annuity policies). My spousoother property of the same type, and that property is (describe):		
_	eclare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoin		
	(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)	(SIGNATURE)	

		1410-012
ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY	STATE BAR NUMBER:	FOR COURT USE ONLY
NAME:		
FIRM NAME:		
STREET ADDRESS:		DRAFT
CITY:	STATE: ZIP CODE:	DIVALL
TELEPHONE NO.:	FAX NO.:	
EMAIL ADDRESS:		08/26/2025
ATTORNEY FOR (name):		00/20/2023
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY	/ OF	
STREET ADDRESS:	. •.	NOT APPROVED
MAILING ADDRESS:		
CITY AND ZIP CODE:		BY COUNCIL
BRANCH NAME:		
PLAINTIFF:		-
DEFENDANT:		
MEMORANDUM OF COSTS AFTER	JUDGMENT, ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF	CASE NUMBER:
CREDIT, AND DECLARATI	ON OF ACCRUED INTEREST	
<u> </u>	MC-013-INFO for information on which costs a	are recoverable
	ment incurred within the last two years <i>(indicate</i>	The state of the s
a. I didini the following costs after judgi		es Incurred Amount
(1) Preparing and issuing abstract of		<u></u>
(2) Recording and indexing abstrac	t of judgment	\$
(3) Filing notice of judgment lien on	personal property	\$
(4) Issuing writ of execution, to exte	ent not satisfied by Code Civ. Proc.,	
§ 685.050 (specify county):		\$
(5) Levying officers fees, to extent r		
§ 685.050 or wage garnishment		\$
(6) Approved fee on application for		
	under Code Civ. Proc., § 708.110	c
et seq.	O: D 0.005.040	\$
(7) Attorney fees, if allowed by Cod		\$
(8) Other:	(statute authorizing cost):	\$
· ·	t memorandum of costs (add (1)–(8))	\$
b. All previously allowed postjudgment		\$
c. Total of all postjudgment costs (add	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	\$
2. Credits to interest and principal		
a. I acknowledge total payments to date		eturns on levy process and direct payments).
	first to the amount of accrued interest, and the	
postjudgment costs allowed) as follo	unt of judgment principal remaining due is \$	credit to judgment principal \$ (See Code Civ. Proc., § 680.300)
	. Accrued interest remains due in the amount of	f \$, which was calculated by
applying interest accruing at the le		
	paid principal amounts) interest accruing at the	
	t is calculated from the date of the judgment or	
	payments or credits. (Read form MC-013-INFC	
4. I am the: judgment creditor	agent for the judgment creditor	attorney for the judgment creditor.
	g the costs claimed above. To the best of my k	
correct, reasonable, and necessary, and		•
I declare under penalty of perjury under the	laws of the State of California that the foregoin	ig is true and correct.
Date:	N.	
	<u> </u>	
(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)		(SIGNATURE)
If this memorandum of costs is filed at the	NOTICE TO THE JUDGMENT DEBTOR same time as an application for a writ of execu-	tion the writ of execution can include any

If this memorandum of costs is filed at the same time as an application for a writ of execution, the writ of execution can include any statutory costs that have not already been allowed by the court and that do not exceed a combined total of \$100. The fees sought under this memorandum may be disallowed by the court upon a motion to tax filed by the debtor, notwithstanding the fees having been included in the writ of execution. (Code Civ. Proc., § 685.070(e).) A motion to tax the costs claimed in this memorandum must be filed no later than 10 days after service of this memorandum. (Code Civ. Proc., § 685.070(c).)

Judicial Council of California, courts.ca.gov Rev. January 1, 2026, Mandatory Form Code Civ. Proc., §§ 685.040, 685.070, 695.220 Memorandum of Costs After Judgment, Acknowledgment of Credit, and Declaration of Accrued Interest

INFORMATION SHEET FOR CALCULATING INTEREST AND AMOUNT OWED ON A JUDGMENT

What can the judgment creditor recover?

Under California law, the amount recoverable by a judgment creditor (the party to whom money is owed) includes:

- The total amount of the judgment entered by the court (principal), plus costs;
- Costs after judgment under Code of Civil Procedure section 685.070; and
- Accrued interest on the total amount.

Costs After Judgment

A judgment creditor is entitled to reimbursement for the "reasonable and necessary" costs of enforcing a judgment. These costs must be reported to the court within two years of the date incurred. The judgment amount includes costs ordered by the court after the judgment. (For information on recovering costs and a detailed list of costs that can be recovered, see Code of Civil Procedure sections 684.130(b)(5), 685.040, 685.050 et seq., 685.070(b), and 685.090; see also "Requesting Costs and Interest" below).

Accrued Interest (See Code Civ. Proc., §§ 685.010 & 685.020(a) and Cal. Const., art. XV, § 1.)

Interest accrues on the unpaid principal of a judgment at the following legal rates:

- The rate of interest is 10% per year unless one of the following lower interest rates applies.
- The rate of interest is 7% per year if the judgment debtor (the party who owes the money) is a state or local government entity.
- The rate of interest is 5% per year if the judgment debtor is a natural person and the judgment meets all of the following requirements:
 - The judgment was entered or renewed after January 1, 2023.
 - The judgment is on a claim related to either personal debt (and the unpaid principal amount is under \$50,000) or medical expenses (and the unpaid principal amount is under \$200,000).
 - The judgment is not based on tortious or fraudulent conduct or for unpaid wages, damages, or penalties owed to an employee.

For judgments renewed after January 1, 2023, the 5% interest rate applies only to unpaid principal remaining after renewal. Note, for judgments that otherwise meet the above requirements and are renewed after January 1, 2023, the interest rate will change from 10% to 5% for any remaining unpaid principal if the unpaid principal has fallen below the above amounts.

Interest generally accrues from the date the judgment is entered. Interest begins to accrue on the amount of costs added to a judgment from the date ordered by the court or from the date costs are allowed following expiration of the time to object. If the judgment is payable in installments, interest accrues from the date each installment is due. On renewal of a judgment, unpaid interest that has accrued is added to the principal of the judgment, and interest begins to accrue on the total renewed amount on the day the renewed judgment is entered.

Requesting Costs and Interest

To have costs and interest added to the enforceable amount owed, the judgment creditor must file and serve *Memorandum* of Costs After Judgment (form MC-012). On that form, the judgment creditor must include the exact amount of all costs and accrued interest. This means the judgment creditor is responsible for calculating the amount of interest that accrues on the judgment. It is useful to update this calculation after receiving payments. The judgment creditor can only recover postjudgment costs in the categories listed in item 1a(1)–(8) on form MC-012. Recovery of costs listed in item 1a(8) on form MC-012 must be authorized by statute.

Crediting Payments Received

Any payments received by the judgment creditor must be "credited" in a specific order. (Code Civ. Proc., § 695.220.) After specific costs go directly to the levying officer and to the court for fees, the judgment creditor is required to credit payments received first toward *accrued interest* and then toward the *judgment principal* (including costs approved by the court after entry of the judgment).

Calculation of Interest on Judgment and Amount Due

The following are various formulas and examples to assist with the calculation of interest on a judgment using both a 5% and a 10% interest rate.

• Calculating the *Total Amount Due*, *Including Interest*, on the date of payment, if there have been no prior payments or credits

Step 1: Calculate the daily interest on a judgment. This is the amount of interest earned per day on a judgment. To calculate the daily interest, use the following formula:

Formula: (Total amount of judgment owed) \times (applicable interest rate) = interest earned per year. That number divided by 365 = amount of daily interest.

Example: Judgment debtor owes the judgment creditor \$5,000 (the "judgment principal").

5% Interest Rate	10% Interest Rate
	\$5,000 × 0.10 = \$500 \$500/365 = \$1.37 daily interest
The amount of interest earned will be \$0.69 per day as long as the unpaid amount remains \$5,000.	The amount of interest earned will be \$1.37 per day as long as the unpaid amount remains \$5,000.

Step 2: Count the total number of days that have passed since the court entered the final judgment up to the day of payment. Then calculate the amount of interest owed on the date of payment using the following formula.

Formula: (Total number of days since judgment was entered) \times (amount of interest per day, calculated in Step 1) = amount of interest owed on the date of payment.

Example: A \$5,000 judgment was entered on June 1 and the judgment debtor paid the judgment on September 8; 100 days from the entry of the judgment have passed.

5% Interest Rate	10% Interest Rate
The daily interest is \$0.69 (see above). $0.69 \text{ per day} \times 100 \text{ days} = 69 \text{ interest owed on the date of payment}$	The daily interest is \$1.37 (see above). $$1.37 \text{ per day} \times 100 \text{ days} = $137 \text{ interest owed on the date of payment.}$
The judgment debtor owes \$69 in interest on the principal of \$5,000 on the date of payment.	The judgment debtor owes \$137 in interest on the principal of \$5,000 on the date of payment.

Step 3: Add the amount of interest that has accrued to the amount of the judgment.

5% Interest Rate	10% Interest Rate
\$5,000 judgment + \$69 interest = \$5,069	\$5,000 judgment amount + \$137 interest = \$5,137
	The judgment debtor owes a total of \$5,137 on the 100th day after the court entered judgment.

• Crediting partial payments and recalculating the amount due

If the judgment debtor does not pay all that is owed at one time, the partial payments the debtor makes are credited to the interest *first* and then to the judgment amount (the principal) owed.

Example: The judgment principal is \$5,000. After 200 days, the judgment debtor pays \$1,000.

Step 1: Calculate the amount of interest owed on the date of payment

5% Interest Rate	10% Interest Rate
$0.69 \text{ per day} \times 200 \text{ days} = 138 \text{ interest owed on the}$	The daily interest is \$1.37 (see above). $$1.37 \text{ per day} \times 200 \text{ days} = $274 \text{ interest owed on the date of payment.}$

Step 2: Apply payment to interest

5% Interest Rate	10% Interest Rate
	The judgment debtor paid \$1,000, which first must be used to credit the \$274 of accrued interest.
That leaves a balance of \$862 (\$1,000 - \$138 = \$862) to be credited toward the \$5,000 principal.	That leaves a balance of \$726 (\$1,000 - \$138 = \$726) to be credited toward the \$5,000 principal.

Step 3: Apply remainder to principal

5% Interest Rate	10% Interest Rate
The remaining credit of \$862 is applied to the judgment principal. The judgment debtor now owes \$4,138 on the judgment principal (\$5,000 - \$862 = \$4,138).	

Step 4: Calculate the new daily interest rate

5% Interest Rate	10% Interest Rate
	$\$4,274$ (new principal) \times 10% = $\$427.40$ interest per year $\$427.40/365$ days = $\$1.17$ interest earned per day

Example: After 100 days, the judgment debtor makes a second payment of \$500. (Recalculate using steps 1–4.)

5% Interest Rate	10% Interest Rate
Amount of accrued interest over 100 days:	Amount of accrued interest over 100 days:
100 days × \$0.57 daily interest = \$57 total interest	100 days × \$1.17 daily interest = \$117 total interest
\$500 payment credited to interest first: \$500 payment - \$57 interest = \$443 remaining	\$500 payment credited to interest first: \$500 payment - \$117 interest = \$383 remaining
Remainder credited to principal:	Remainder credited to principal:
\$4,138 principal - \$443 remainder = \$3,695 new principal	\$4,274 principal - \$383 remaining = \$3891 new principal
Calculate new daily interest:	Calculate new daily interest:
$$3,695 \times 5\% = $184.75/365 = 0.51 interest per day	$$3,891 \times 10\% = $389.10/365 = $1.07 \text{ interest per day}$

SER-001A

Special Instructions for Writs and Levies—Attachment

CONFIDENTIA	١
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Sheriff	File	Number	(for	sheriff	tc
comple	te. if	needed):			

complete, if needed):

Fill	in	case	number
1 111	IIII	case	HUHHDEI

Court Case Number:	

DRAFT

Instructions

Generally, you **will not** need to complete this form if you are asking the sheriff to serve a complaint (unless with a writ of attachment) or a restraining order.

- Complete this form if you want the sheriff or marshal to enforce a writ. You must complete this form and form SER-001, *Request for Sheriff to Serve Court Paper*, and turn both forms in to the sheriff or marshal.
- You must include any writ and related order you want the sheriff to enforce.

This form is attached to form SER-001, Request for Sheriff to Serve Court Papers.

All information is required unless it is listed as optional or does not apply to your case. For more information about what may be required in your case, go to <u>selfhelp.courts.ca.gov/sheriff-serves</u>.

1	Additional Information About You (Person Requesting Service) Are you a judgment creditor (person awarded money or property by the court)? Yes	08/28/2025 NOT APPROVED BY COUNCIL
	☐ No (complete the section below):	
	(a) What is your role in the case?:	
	 (b) Is there a judgment creditor in your case? ☐ No ☐ Yes (list the names of all judgment creditors): 	
2	Additional Information About Person or Entity You Want Served The person or entity you want served (listed in item 3 of form SER-001): (check one)	
	 ☐ Owes you money in this case (judgment debtor). ☐ Is not a party in this case but has the property. ☐ Is a person who lives on the property. ☐ Other (explain): 	

CONFIDENTIAL

This is not a court form. Do not file with the court.



a.	Date writ was issued:	
b.	 The writ included with this request is (check one): ☐ An original writ. ☐ A copy of the original writ issued by the court as an electronic record and has not already been given t levying officer (sheriff or marshal). ☐ A copy of the original writ that has already been given to the levying officer (sheriff or marshal). 	o the
c.	Has a judgment been issued by the court?	
	□ No	
	☐ Yes (complete section below):	
	(1) Date judgment was issued:	_
	(2) If it is a money judgment, give amount:	
	(3) List all judgment debtors (the people or organizations that owe money) if there are any in this case.	
	If the judgment debtor is an organization (such as a business), include the type of organization (example: corporation):	
	(example, corporation).	
		_
		_
		<u>-</u>
In	formation About the Property to Levy	
		— — —
	Describe the property in as much detail as possible. For example:	— — — —
	Describe the property in as much detail as possible. For example: • For bank accounts, give account number (if known).	—- —— ——
	 Describe the property in as much detail as possible. For example: For bank accounts, give account number (if known). For personal property, describe property and give the address where property is located. 	_
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Court Case Number:

help you for free. To find your local self-help center, go to selfhelp.courts.ca.gov/find.) c. Are you asking the sheriff to levy on property that is a dwelling (a place someone can live in)? No		Is the property in the judgment debtor's name, or in the defendant's name if the writ described in attachment?
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	•	Instructions to seize personal property from a private place (see Code Civ. Proc., § 699.030).
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		Check here if you need more space to list instructions. Use a separate piece of paper and write "SER-001A.
		Special Instructions for Sheriff' at the top. Turn it in with this form.

Court Case Number:

INVECTOR TO THE EMPLOYER REGARDING YOUR EMPLOYEE: Name and address of employee If the employee works for you now, you must give the employee a copy of this order and Employee instructions (form WG-005) and mail it to the levying officer within 15 days after receiving this order. Complete Employer's Return (form WG-005) and mail it to the levying officer within 15 days after receiving this order. Complete Employee works for you now, you must give the employee a copy of this order. Complete Employer's Return (form WG-005) and mail it to the levying officer within 15 days after receiving this order. Complete Employer's Return (form WG-005) and mail it to the levying officer within 15 days after receiving this order. Complete Employer's Return (form WG-005) and mail it to the levying officer within 15 days after receiving this order. Complete Employer's Return (form WG-005) and mail it to the levying officer within 15 days after receiving this order. Complete Employer's Return (form WG-005) and mail it to the levying officer within 15 days after receiving this order. Complete Employer's Return (form WG-005) and sell it to the levying officer within 15 days after receiving this order. Complete Employer's Return (form WG-005) and sell it to the levying officer within 15 days after receiving this order. The total amount due is: \$ Count 30 calendar days from the date when the employee was served with this order. Do not withhold earnings payable for any pay period dath the employee in the employee withhold in addition to the amount due. The levying officer withhold any earnings payable before the beginning of the earnings withholding for all pay periods until the employee of t	AT	FORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY:	STATE BAR NO.:		
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INTERPROVE NO: FAX NO: PAX NO:	FIR	M NAME:			
TREPHONE ROLE MANUAL ACCRESS ATTORNEY FOR INSWIT. SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF STREET ADDRESS MALING ADDRESS					DRAFT
NOT APPROVED BY COUNCIL WORKERS WORKING ADDRESS GITY. BRANCH MARE PLANTIFF.PETITIONER. DEFENDANTERS.PETITIONER. DEFENDANTERS.PETITIONER. DEFENDANTERS.PETITIONER. DEFENDANTERS.PETITIONER. EARNINGS WITHHOLDING ORDER (Wage Garnishment) EMPLOYEE: KEEP YOUR COPY OF THIS LEGAL PAPER EMPLEADO: GUARDE ESTE PAPEL OFICIAL. EMPLOYER: Enter the following date to assist your recordkeeping. Date this order was received by employer (specify the date of personal delivery by levying officer or registered process server or the date mail receipt was signed): TO THE EMPLOYER REGARDING YOUR EMPLOYEE: Name and address of employee Name and address of employee Name and address of employee (see instructions on page 2 of this form). Pay the withheld sums to the levying officer (name and address above). If the employee works for you now, you must give the employee a copy of this order and Employee Instructions (form WG-03s after receiving this order. Complete Employer's Return (form WG-005) and mail it to the levying officer within 15 days after receiving this order. Complete Employer's Return (torm WG-005) and mail it to the levying officer within 15 days after receiving this order. Complete Employer's Return (torm WG-005) and mail it to the levying officer within 15 days after receiving this order. You must do so even if the employee no longer works for you. 2. The total amount due is: \$ Count 30 calendar days from the date when the employee was served with this order. Do not withhold earnings payable for any pay period that ends before the 30th day. Do withhold from earnings that are payable for any pay period ending on or after that Sont day. To withhold the amount due. Do not withholding period. Continue withholding for all pay periods until you withhold the amount due. The levying officer will notify you of an assessment you should withhold in addition to the amount due. Do not withhold more than the total of these amounts. Never withhold any earnings payable before the beginning of the earnings withholding				ZIP CODE:	08/26/2025
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF STREET ADDRESS. MALING ADDRESS. CITY. BRANCH MAKE: PLANTIFF.PETITIONER. DEFENDANTIRESPONDENT: EARNINGS WITHHOLDING ORDER (Wage Garnishment) EMPLOYER: Enter the following date to assist your recordkeeping. Date this order was received by employer (specify the date of personal delivery by levying officer or registered process server or the date mail receipt was signed). TO THE EMPLOYER REGARDING YOUR EMPLOYEE: Name and address of employer Name and address of employee Name and address of employee (see instruction so in page 2 of this form). Pay the withhold sums to the levying officer (name and address above). If the employee works for you now, you must give the employee a copy of this order and Employee Instructions (form WG-035) and mail it to the levying officer within 15 days after receiving this order. Complete Employer's Return (form WG-005) and mail it to the levying officer within 15 days after receiving this order. You must do so even if the employee no longer works for you. The total amount due is: \$ Count 30 calendar days from the date when the employee was served with this order. Do not withhold earnings payable for any pay period dint ends before the 30th day. Do withhold from earnings that are payable for any pay period dind ends before the 30th day. Do withhold from earnings that are payable for any pay period dinding one of after that 30th day. If you receive notice that the employee was has filed a claim of exemption, read the Instructions to Employer on page 2 of this form for more information about calculating the start of the withholding period. Continue withholding for all pay periods until you withhold the amount due. The levying officer will notify you of an assessment you should withhold in addition to the amount due, Do not withhold more than the total of these amounts. Never withhold any earnings payable before the beginning of the earnings withholding period. The judgment creditor (if different from the plaintiff) is (name): Th			FAX NO.:		
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PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER: DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT: EARNINGS WITHHOLDING ORDER (Wage Garnishment) EMPLOYEE: KEEP YOUR COPY OF THIS LEGAL PAPER EMPLEADO: GUARDE ESTE PAPEL OFICIAL. EMPLOYER: Enter the following date to assist your recordkeeping. Date this order was received by employer (specify the date of personal delivery by levying officer or registered process server or the date mail receipt was signed): TO THE EMPLOYER REGARDING YOUR EMPLOYEE: Name and address of employer Name and elivery by levying officer		CITY:	ZIP COI	DE:	
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Judicial Council of California, <u>courts.ca.gov</u> Rev. January 1, 2026, Mandatory Form Code Civ. Proc. §§ 706.022, 706.108, 706.125

INSTRUCTIONS TO EMPLOYER ON EARNINGS WITHHOLDING ORDERS

The instructions in paragraph 1 on page 1 of this form describe your initial duties to provide information to your employee and the levying officer.

Your other duties are TO WITHHOLD THE CORRECT AMOUNT OF EARNINGS (if any) and PAY IT TO THE LEVYING OFFICER during the withholding period.

The withholding period is the period covered by *Earnings Withholding Order* (this order). The withholding period begins 30 calendar days after the employee was served with the order and continues until you have withheld the total amount due, plus additional amounts for costs and interest (which will be listed in a levying officer's notice). However, if the employee files a claim of exemption and notifies you of the filing no later than 29 days after the employee was served with *Earnings Withholding Order*, then the withholding period begins 45 days after the date the employee was served with *Earnings Withholding Order*.

The withholding period may end sooner if (1) you receive a written notice signed by the levying officer specifying an earlier termination date, or (2) you receive an order of higher priority (explained on page 2 of *Employer's Return* (form WG-005)).

You are entitled to rely on and must obey all written notices signed by the levying officer.

Employer's Return (form WG-005) describes several situations that could affect the withholding period for this order. If you receive more than one Earnings Withholding Order during a withholding period, review form WG-005 for instructions.

If the employee stops working for you, the *Earnings Withholding Order* ends after no amounts are withheld for a continuous 180-day period. If withholding ends because the earnings are subject to an order of higher priority, the *Earnings Withholding Order* ends after a continuous two-year period during which no amounts are withheld under the order. **Return the Earnings Withholding Order to the levying officer with a statement explaining why it is being returned.**

WHAT TO DO WITH THE MONEY

The amounts withheld during the withholding period must be paid to the levying officer by the 15th day of the next month after each payday. If you wish to pay more frequently than monthly, each payment must be made within 10 days after the close of the pay period.

Include the case number, levying officer's file number (if different from the case number), and the employee's name on each payment to ensure the money is applied to the correct account.

WHAT IF YOU STILL HAVE QUESTIONS?

The garnishment law is contained in the Code of Civil Procedure beginning with section 706.010. Sections 706.022, 706.025, 706.050, and 706.104 explain the employer's duties.

The Federal Wage Garnishment Law and federal rules provide the basic protections on which the California law is based. Inquiries about the federal law will be answered by mail, telephone, or personal interview at any office of the Wage and Hour Division of the U.S. Department of Labor. The Wage and Hour Division's contact information is available at dol.gov/agencies/whd/contact.

COMPUTATION INSTRUCTIONS

Code of Civil Procedure section 706.050 explains how to determine the amount to withhold (if anything) depending on the employee's disposable earnings, which are calculated based on the employee's pay period and the applicable hourly minimum wage. This calculation is summarized in the next section of this form and on the California Courts self-help website (selfhelp.courts.ca.gov/guide-earnings-withholding-orders-employers).

THESE COMPUTATION INSTRUCTIONS APPLY UNDER NORMAL CIRCUMSTANCES. THEY DO NOT APPLY TO ORDERS FOR THE SUPPORT OF A SPOUSE, FORMER SPOUSE, OR CHILD.

State law limits how much of an employee's earnings can be withheld. These limits are based on the employee's disposable earnings, not their gross pay or take-home pay.

(A) To determine the CORRECT AMOUNT OF EARNINGS TO BE WITHHELD (if any), first compute the employee's disposable earnings.

Earnings include any money (whether called wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or anything else) that is paid by an employer to an employee for personal services. Vacation or sick pay is subject to withholding as it is received by the employee. Tips are generally not included as earnings because they are not paid by the employer.

Disposable earnings are the earnings left after subtracting the part of the earnings a state or federal law requires an employer to withhold. Generally these required deductions are (1) federal income tax, (2) federal social security, (3) state income tax, (4) state disability insurance, and (5) payments to public employee retirement systems. Disposable earnings will change when the required deductions change.

- (B) After the employee's disposable earnings are known, calculate the withholding amount as shown in Code of Civil Procedure section 706.050. You can follow the directions below in (C) or on the California Courts Self-Help website (selfhelp.courts.ca.gov/guide-earnings-withholding-orders-employers). You will need to know the amount of the minimum wage in the location where the employee works.
- (C) Calculate the maximum amount that may be withheld from the employee's disposable earnings, which is the *lesser* of the following two amounts:
 - 20 percent of disposable earnings for that week; or
 - 40 percent of the amount by which the employee's disposable earnings that week exceed the applicable minimum wage. If there is a local minimum wage in effect in the location where the employee works that exceeds the state minimum wage at the time the earnings are payable, the local minimum wage is the applicable minimum wage.

To calculate the correct amount, follow the steps below:

Step 1: Determine the applicable minimum wage per pay period.

- For a daily or weekly pay period, multiply the applicable hourly minimum wage by 48.
- For a biweekly pay period, multiply the applicable hourly minimum wage by 96.
- For a semimonthly pay period, multiply the applicable hourly minimum wage by 104.
- For a monthly pay period, multiply the applicable hourly minimum wage by 208.

Step 2: Subtract the amount from Step 1 from the employee's disposable earnings during that pay period.

Step 3: If the amount from Step 2 is less than zero, do not withhold any money from the employee's earnings.

Step 4: If the amount from Step 2 is greater than zero, multiply that amount by 0.40.

Step 5: If the amount from Step 4 is lower than 20 percent of the employee's disposable earnings, withhold this amount. If it is greater than 20 percent of the employee's disposable earnings, withhold 20 percent of the disposable earnings.

Occasionally, the employee's earnings will also be subject to a *Wage* and *Earnings Assignment Order*, an order available from family law courts for child, spousal, or family support. The amount required to be withheld for that order should be deducted from the amount to be withheld for this order.

IMPORTANT WARNINGS

- IT IS AGAINST THE LAW TO FIRE THE EMPLOYEE BECAUSE OF EARNINGS WITHHOLDING ORDERS FOR THE PAYMENT OF ONLY ONE INDEBTEDNESS. No matter how many orders you receive, so long as they all relate to a single judgment (no matter how many debts are represented in that judgment), the employee may not be fired.
- IT IS ILLEGAL TO AVOID AN EARNINGS WITHHOLDING ORDER BY POSTPONING OR ADVANCING THE PAYMENT OF EARNINGS. The employee's pay period must not be changed to prevent the order from taking effect.
- 3. IT IS ILLEGAL NOT TO PAY AMOUNTS WITHHELD FOR THE *EARNINGS WITHHOLDING ORDER* TO THE LEVYING OFFICER. Your duty is to pay the money to the levying officer who will pay the money in accordance with the law that applies to this case.
 - IF YOU VIOLATE ANY OF THESE LAWS YOU MAY BE HELD LIABLE TO PAY CIVIL DAMAGES AND YOU MAY BE SUBJECT TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION!

Rev. January 1, 2026

EMPLOYEE INSTRUCTIONS

-NOTICE-

IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE TO EMPLOYEE **ABOUT EARNINGS WITHHOLDING ORDERS** (Wage Garnishment)

The **Earnings Withholding Order** requires your employer to pay part of your earnings to the sheriff or other levying officer. The levying officer will pay the money to a creditor who has a court judgment against you. The information below may help you protect the money you earn.

-NOTICIA-

NOTICIA LEGAL IMPORTANTE RESPECTO A LAS ÓRDENES DE RETENCIÓN DE SUELDO

La **Orden de Retención de Sueldo** requiere que su empleador pague una parte de su sueldo a un oficial de embargo. El oficial le pagará el dinero retenido a su acreedor que ha conseguido una decisión judicial en contra de usted. Pida usted que un amigo o su abogado le lea este papel oficial. Esta información le puede ayudar a proteger su sueldo.

CAN YOU BE FIRED BECAUSE OF THIS?

NO. You cannot be fired unless your earnings have been withheld before for a different court judgment. If this is the first judgment for which your wages will be withheld and your employer fires you because of this, the California Labor Commissioner (dir.ca.gov/dlse/DistrictOffices.htm) can help you get your job back.

HOW MUCH OF YOUR PAY WILL BE WITHHELD?

The Earnings Withholding Order (abbreviated in this notice as **EWO**) that applies to you contains Employer Instructions. These explain how much of your earnings can be withheld. Generally, the amount is about 20 percent of your take-home pay until the amount due has been withheld. The levying officer will notify the employee of an additional assessment charged for paying out money collected under this order, and that amount will also be withheld.

If you have trouble figuring this out, ask your employer for help.

IS THERE ANYTHING YOU CAN DO?

YES. There are several possibilities.

- 1. See an attorney. An attorney may be able to help you make an agreement with your creditor or help you stop your earnings from being withheld. You may wish to consider bankruptcy or asking the bankruptcy court to help you pay your creditors. These possibilities may stop your wages from being withheld. An attorney can help you decide what is best for you. Take your **EWO** to the attorney to help you get the best advice and the fastest help. Read California Courts self-help website for information about finding an attorney (selfhelp.courts.ca.gov/hire-lawyer).
- 2. Try to work out an agreement yourself with your creditor. Call the creditor or the creditor's attorney, listed on the **EWO**. If you make an agreement, the withholding of your wages will stop or be changed to a smaller amount you agree on. (See item 4 on page 2 of this form for another way to make an offer to your creditor.)
- 3. You can ask for an EXEMPTION. An exemption will protect more, or maybe even all, of your earnings. You can get an exemption if you need your earnings to support yourself or your family, **but you cannot get an exemption if:**
 - a. You use some of your earnings for luxuries and they aren't really necessary for support; OR
 - b. You owe money to an attorney because of a court order in a family case; OR
 - c. You owe the debt for past due child support of spousal support (alimony); OR
 - d. You owe the debt to a former employee for wages.

HOW DO YOU ASK FOR AN EXEMPTION?

See the other side of this form for instructions about claiming an exemption.

IS THE EWO RELATED TO PERSONAL DEBT?

If the EWO is being used to enforce a judgment for personal debt, the judgment creditor is required to verify your address before asking the levying officer to serve the EWO. The judgment creditor must give the levying officer a completed copy of *Declaration of Address Verification* (form WG-015/EJ-135) and must file a completed form WG-015/EJ-135 with the court within five business days of giving a copy of the form to the levying officer. If the judgment creditor doesn't take these steps, you can ask the court to stay (pause) the wage garnishment order until the address verification is complete. You can use *Application for Stay of Levy or Garnishment* (form WG-017/EJ-137) to ask the court for a stay.

HOW DO YOU ASK FOR AN EXEMPTION?

- Call or write the levying officer for three copies each of Claim of Exemption (form WG-006) and Financial Statement (form WG-007).
 Or go to courts.ca.gov/rules-forms/find-your-court-forms to download copies of the forms. These forms are free.
- 2. Fill out both forms. If an item on the form has a box in front of it, only check the box if the item applies to your case.
- 3. It is *your* job to prove with the *Financial Statement* form that your earnings are needed for support. Write down the details about your needs. For example, if your child has special medical expenses, tell which child, what illnesses, who the doctor is, how often the doctor must be visited, the cost per visit, and the costs of medicines. These details should be listed in item 6 on *Financial Statement*. If you need more space, write "See Attachment 6" in item 6 and attach a separate piece of paper labeled "Attachment 6" where you can explain your expenses in detail.
- 4. You can use Claim of Exemption (form WG-006) to make an offer to the judgment creditor to have a specified amount withheld each pay period. Complete item 3 on the form to indicate the amount you agree to have withheld each payday during the withholding period. (Be sure it's less than the amount to be withheld otherwise.) If your creditor accepts your offer, he will not oppose your claim of exemption. (See item (1) in the "ONE OF TWO THINGS WILL HAPPEN" section below.)
- 5. Sign Claim of Exemption and Financial Statement. Be sure Claim of Exemption shows the address where you receive mail.
- 6. Mail or deliver two copies of each of the two forms to the levying officer. Keep one copy for yourself in case there is a court hearing. Do not use *Claim of Exemption* (form WG-006) or *Financial Statement* (form WG-007) to seek a modification of child support or alimony payments. These payments can be modified only by the family law court that ordered them.

FILE YOUR CLAIM OF EXEMPTION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE FOR THE MOST PROTECTION.

ONE OF TWO THINGS WILL HAPPEN AFTER YOU ASK FOR AN EXEMPTION

- (1) The judgment creditor will not oppose (object to) your claim of exemption. If this happens, after 10 days the levying officer will tell your employer to stop withholding or withhold less from your earnings. The part (or all) of your earnings needed for support will be paid to you or paid as you direct. And you will get back earnings the levying officer or your employer were holding when you asked for the exemption.

 —OR—
- (2) The creditor will oppose (object to) your claim of exemption. If this happens, you will receive *Notice of Opposition to Claim of Exemption* (form WG-010), where the creditor explains why your exemption should not be allowed. A box in the middle of form WG-010 tells you the time and place of the court hearing, which will be about 10 days after the creditor files form WG-010 with the court. Be sure to go to the hearing if you can.

If the judgment creditor has checked the box in item 3 on *Notice of Hearing on Claim of Exemption*, the creditor will not be in court. You do not have to go to the hearing if you are willing to have the court make its decision based on your *Financial Statement* and the creditor's *Notice of Opposition to Claim of Exemption*.

If you go to the hearing, take any bills, paycheck stubs, canceled checks, or other evidence (including witnesses) that will help you prove your *Claim of Exemption* and *Financial Statement* are correct and your earnings are needed to support you or your family. And bring any evidence that *Notice of Opposition to Claim of Exemption* is wrong. For example, if the notice says the judgment was for wages for a past employee, you might be able to give evidence that the person was not an employee or the debt was not for wages.

If the judge at the hearing agrees with you, your employer will be ordered to stop withholding your earnings or withhold less money. The judge can even order that the **EWO** end before the hearing (so you would get some earnings back).

If the judge does not agree with you, the withholding will continue unless you **appeal** to a higher court. The rules for appeals are complex, so you should see an attorney if you want to appeal.

If you have one court hearing, you should not file another *Claim of Exemption* about the same **EWO** unless your finances have gotten worse in an important way.

If your **EWO** is changed or ended, the levying officer must serve your employer with the changed **EWO** or a notice that the **EWO** has ended.

WHAT HAPPENS TO YOUR EARNINGS IF YOU FILE A CLAIM OF EXEMPTION?

Your employer must continue to hold back part of your earnings for the **EWO** until they receive a notice signed by the levying officer to change the order or end it early. The levying officer will keep your withheld earnings until your *Claim of Exemption* is denied or takes effect. At that time your earnings will be paid according to the law that applies to your case.

REGARDING CHILD SUPPORT

If you are obligated to make child support payments, the local child support agency may help you to have an Order Assigning Salary or Wages entered. This order has the top priority claim on your earnings. When it is in effect, little or no money may be available to be withheld for an **EWO**. And, if the local child support agency is involved in collecting this support from you, it may agree to accept less money if this special order is entered.

WHAT IF YOU STILL HAVE QUESTIONS?

If you cannot see an attorney, or don't want to see an attorney, you might be able to answer some of your questions by reading sections 706.050 and 706.105 of the California Code of Civil Procedure (available at <u>leginfo.legislature.ca.gov</u> or your local law library). Other sections of the code, beginning with section 706.010 may also answer some of your questions.

Also, the office of the Wage and Hour Division of the U.S. Department of Labor may be able to answer some of your questions. The Wage and Hour Division's contact information is available at dol.gov/agencies/whd/contact.

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY:	STATE BAR NO.:	LEVYING OFFICER (name and address):
NAME:		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
FIRM NAME:		
STREET ADDRESS:		DRAFT
CITY:	STATE: ZIP CODE:	
TELEPHONE NO.:	FAX NO.:	08/26/2025
EMAIL ADDRESS:		NOT APPROVED
ATTORNEY FOR (name):		BY COUNCIL
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, CO	UNTY OF	BI COUNCIL
STREET ADDRESS:		
MAILING ADDRESS:		
CITY AND ZIP CODE:		
BRANCH NAME:		
PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER:		COURT CASE NUMBER:
DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT:		
		LEVANNO OFFICED FILE NUMBER
	OLDING ORDER FOR SUPPORT ge Garnishment)	LEVYING OFFICER FILE NUMBER:
EMPLOYEE: KEEP YOUR CO	PY OF THIS LEGAL PAPER. EMP	PLEADO: GUARDE ESTE PAPEL OFICIAL.
EMPLOYER: Enter the following dat Date this order was received by emplo date mail receipt was signed):		levying officer or registered process server or the
TO THE EMPLOYER REGARDING YO	OUR EMPLOYEE:	
Name and address of	f <mark>employer</mark>	Name and address of employee
I	I I	
,		
	Social Security No	o. on form WG-035 unknown
	nis order to collect a court judgment against y	your employee. You are directed to withhold part of withheld sums to the levying officer (name and
•	you must give the employee a copy of this ving this order.	s order and <i>Employee Instructions</i> (form
Complete Employer's Return (for must do so even if the employee no		er within 15 days after receiving this order. You
2. The total amount due is: \$		
Count 30 calendar days from the day period that ends before the 30t day. If you receive notice that the efor more information about calculate Continue withholding for all pay periods.	th day. Do withhold from earnings that are pa imployee has filed a claim of exemption, read ing the start of the withholding period. riods until you withhold the amount due. The	order. Do not withhold earnings payable for any ayable for any pay period ending on or after that 30th the Employer's Instructions on page 2 of this form levying officer will notify you of an assessment you tall of these amounts. Never withhold any earnings
payable before the beginning of the	e earnings withholding period.	, ,
 The judgment was entered in the continuous 	ourt shown above. The judgment creditor is (name):
4. The Employer's Instructions on page 2 of this form tell you how much of the employee's earnings to withhold each payday and contain special rules that apply to Earnings Withholding Order for Support (form WG-004). Follow those instructions unless you receive a court order or order from the levying officer giving you other instructions.		
Date:		
		P
(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)		(SIGNATURE) LEVYING OFFICER REGISTERED PROCESS SERVER



EMPLOYER'S INSTRUCTIONS (EARNINGS WITHHOLDING ORDERS FOR SUPPORT)

The instructions apply only to *Earnings Withholding Orders for Support* (this order). Applicable instructions appear on other types of Earnings Withholding Orders.

The instructions in paragraph 1 on page 2 of this form describe your initial duties to provide information to your employee and the levying officer.

Your other duties are TO WITHHOLD THE CORRECT AMOUNT OF EARNINGS (if any) and PAY IT TO THE LEVYING OFFICER during the *withholding period*.

The usual withholding period begins 30 calendar days after the employee is served with Earnings Withholding Order for Support. However, if the employee files a claim of exemption and notifies you of the filing no later than 29 days after the employee is served with Earnings Withholding Order for Support, then the withholding period begins 45 days after the date the employee was served with Earnings Withholding Order for Support.

The withholding period for this order *continues* until one of two things happens:

(1) You have withheld the total amount specified in the order, plus any amounts listed in a notice from the levying officer; or (2) You receive a court order or notice signed by the levying officer specifying a termination date.

You are entitled to rely on and must obey all written notices signed by the levying officer.

Employer's Return (form WG-005) describes several situations that could affect the withholding period for this order. If you receive more than one Earnings Withholding Order during a withholding period, review *Employer's Return* for instructions.

Your duty to withhold does not end merely because the employee no longer works for you. Withholding for *Earnings Withholding Order for Support* does not automatically terminate until one year after the employment of the employee by the employer ends.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE MONEY

The amounts withheld during the withholding period must be paid to the levying officer by the 15th day of the next month after each payday. If you wish to pay more frequently than monthly, each payment must be made within 10 days after the close of the pay period.

Include the case number, levying officer's file number (if different from the case number), and the employee's name on each payment to ensure the money is applied to the correct account.

WHAT IF YOU STILL HAVE QUESTIONS?

The garnishment law is contained in the Code of Civil Procedure beginning with section 706.010. Sections 706.022, 706.025, and 706.104 explain the employer's duties.

The Federal Wage Garnishment Law and federal rules provide the basic protections on which the California law is based.

Inquiries about the federal law will be answered by mail, telephone or personal interview at any office of the Wage and Hour Division of the U.S. Department of Labor. The Wage and Hour Division's contact information is available at dol.gov/agencies/whd/contact.

COMPUTATION INSTRUCTIONS

State and federal law limit how much of an employee's earnings can be withheld. These limits are based on the employee's disposable earnings, not their gross pay or take-home pay. To determine the CORRECT AMOUNT OF EARNINGS TO BE WITHHELD (if any), first compute the employee's disposable earnings.

- (A) Earnings include any money, (whether called wages, salary, commissions, bonuses or anything else) that is paid by an employer to an employee for personal services. Vacation or sick pay is subject to withholding as it is received by the employee. Tips are generally not included as earning since they are not paid by the employer.
- (B) *Disposable earnings* are the earnings left after subtracting the part of the earnings a state or federal law requires an employer to withhold. Generally these required deductions are (1) federal income tax, (2) federal social security, (3) state income tax, (4) state disability insurance, and (5) payments to public employees' retirement systems. Disposable earnings will change when the required deductions change.

WITHHOLD 50 PERCENT of the *disposable earnings* for the *Withholding Order for Support*. For example, if the employee has monthly disposable earnings of \$1,432, the sum of \$716 would be withheld to pay to the levying officer on account of this order.

Occasionally, the employee's earnings will also be subject to a Wage and Earnings Assignment Order, an order available for child support or spousal support. The amount required to be withheld for that order should be deducted from the amount to be withheld for this order. For example, if the employee is subject to a Wage and Earnings Assignment Order and the employer is required to withhold \$300 per month to pay on that order, when the employer receives this *Earnings Withholding Order for Support*, the employer should deduct the \$300 for the Wage and Earnings Assignment Order from the \$716 and pay the balance to the levying officer each month for this order.

IMPORTANT WARNINGS

- 1. IT IS AGAINST THE LAW TO FIRE THE EMPLOYEE BECAUSE OF EARNINGS WITHHOLDING ORDERS FOR THE PAYMENT OF ONLY ONE INDEBTEDNESS. No matter how many orders you receive, so long as they all relate to a single judgment (no matter how many debts are represented in that judgment) the employee may not be fired.
- 2. IT IS ILLEGAL TO AVOID AN EARNINGS WITHHOLDING ORDER BY POSTPONING OR ADVANCING THE PAYMENT OF EARNINGS. The employee's pay period must not be changed to prevent the order from taking effect.
- IT IS ILLEGAL NOT TO PAY AMOUNTS WITHHELD FOR THE EARNINGS WITHHOLDING ORDER TO THE LEVYING OFFICER. Your duty is to pay the money to the levying officer, who will pay the money in accordance with the laws that apply to this case.

IF YOU VIOLATE ANY OF THESE LAWS, YOU MAY BE HELD LIABLE TO PAY CIVIL DAMAGES AND YOU MAY BE SUBJECT TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION!

ATTORNEY OR P	ARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY:	STATE BAR NO.:	FOR LEVYING OFFICER USE ONLY
NAME:			(Levying Officer Name and Address)
FIRM NAME:			
STREET ADDRES	SS:		DRAFT
CITY:		STATE: ZIP CODE:	
TELEPHONE NO.	:	FAX NO.:	08/26/2025
EMAIL ADDRESS	:		NOT APPROVED
ATTORNEY FOR	(name):		BY COUNCIL
SUPERIOR C	OURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY	OF	DI COUNCIL
STREET ADDRE	•		
MAILING ADDRE			
CITY AND ZIP CO	DDE:		
BRANCH NA	ME:		
DI AINITII	FF/PETITIONER:		LEVYING OFFICER FILE NUMBER:
	/RESPONDENT:		
DEFENDANT	-		
	CLAIM OF E	EXEMPTION	FOR COURT USE ONLY
	(Wage Gar	nishment)	
Instructions for	or completing this form:		
	ployee Instructions (form WG-003) b	efore completing this form.	
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	ust attach a properly completed Financial	
		mption. You can get a copy of form EJ-165 f	for free
		.ca.gov/rules-forms/find-your-court-forms or	<mark>r your</mark>
	f-help center.		_
	ck the box for item 3a, you do not n emplete item 4.	eed to complete form EJ-165. You also do l	not
		ed original form and one copy of the comple	case NUMBER.
form. You	should save at least one copy of the	form for your records.	CASE NUMBER:
 Do not file 	e this form with the court.		
My name Please so at at	e is: end all papers to me my attorney the address shown above	another address (specify):	
3. I am mak	king this claim of exemption became	ause <i>(check a, b, or c):</i> al minimum amount for an earnings wit	thholding order
		-	amount set by law (Code Civ. Proc., § 706.050).
You e	earn less than the legal minimur	m amount if, after mandatory deduction	IS.
ı	week. "The applicable minimum	eek: You earn less than 48 times the a hourly wage" means either the Califorr Inty where you work, whichever is high	nia hourly minimum wage or the hourly
•	f vou are paid once everv two и	veeks: You earn less than 96 times the	applicable minimum hourly wage each pay period.
	• •		able minimum hourly wage each pay period.
_ • '	i you are paid once a month: Yo	ou earn less than 200 times the applica	able minimum hourly wage each pay period.)
b		ort myself or my family. A completed Final plete form EJ-165 if you checked the b	nancial Statement (form EJ-165) is attached to this box for item 3a.)
c.	I need \$	each pay period to support myself or a	my family. A completed <i>Financial Statement</i>
<u>. </u>	(form EJ-165) is attached to thi		my lamily. A completed I manual statement
	1 = 1 117, 15 attached to the		



Judicial Council of California, courts.ca.gov Rev. January 1, 2026, Optional Form Code Civ. Proc., §§ 706.122, 706.123, 706.124

WG-006

SHORT TITLE:		LEVYING OFFICER FILE NO.	COURT CASE NO.			
4. I am willing for the following amount to be withheld from my earnings each pay period during the withholding period. I understand that this amount will be withheld each pay period if the judgment creditor accepts this offer by not opposing my Claim of Exemption (check one; you do not need to complete item 4 if you checked the box for item 3a):						
a. None						
b. Withhold \$	each pay period.					
5. I am paid <i>(check one)</i>						
daily every two weeks	monthly					
weekly twice a month	other (specify):					
i declare under penalty of perjury under the laws o	f the State of California that the foregoin	g is true and correct.				
Date:						
	•					
(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)		(SIGNATURE)				

				WG-010/EJ-1/5	
ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY: NAME:	OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY: STATE BAR NO.:		FOR COUR	FOR COURT USE ONLY	
FIRM NAME:					
STREET ADDRESS:					
CITY:	STATE:	ZIP CODE:	DF	RAFT	
TELEPHONE NO.:	FAX NO.:				
EMAIL ADDRESS:				6/2025	
ATTORNEY FOR (name):			NOT AF	PROVED	
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNT	Y OF		BY CO	DUNCIL	
STREET ADDRESS:			B1 00	JONOIL	
MAILING ADDRESS:					
CITY AND ZIP CODE:					
BRANCH NAME:					
PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER:					
DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT:					
NOTICE ON HEARING O (Wage Garnishment—Er			LEVYING OFFICER FILE NO:	COURT CASE NO:	
1. TO:		-			
Name and address of levying	a officer	Nor	me and address of judgment de	htor	
Name and address or levying	y officer	INAI	ne and address of judgment de	:DIOI	
	-				
Claimant, if other than judgm	ent debtor		Judgment debtor's attorney		
(name and address)			(name and address)		
(name and address)	-		(name and address)		
	-				
2. A hearing to determine the claim of exer	mption of				
judgment debtor	•				
other claimant					
will be held as follows:					
	Name and address of court if different from above:				
Hearing → Date:	Time:				
Dato	Deam				
Dept.:	Room:				
The judgment creditor will not app	oar at the bearing	and submits the issue	on the papers filed with the	court	
	-	-			
If you do not attend the hearing, the court ma Notice of Opposition to Claim of Exemption, a			ехетриоп, <i>г</i> тапска <i>Statemen</i>	it (when one is required),	
		., ,			
Date:					
		•			
(TYPE OR PRINT NAME) (SIGNATURE OF JUDGMENT CREDITOR OR ATTORNEY)					

NOTICE TO THE JUDGMENT DEBTOR

If the Claim of Exemption is for a levy or garnishment that is being used to enforce a judgment for personal debt, and if the hearing on Claim of Exemption is scheduled to occur more than 30 days after this Notice of Hearing on Claim of Exemption is filed, you can ask the court to stay the levy or garnishment until the hearing occurs. You can do so by filing Application to Stay Levy or Garnishment (form WG-017/EJ-137). (Code Civ. Proc., §§ 703.570(a), 706.105(e).)

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY:	STATE BAR NO.:	FOR COURT USE ONLY			
NAME:					
FIRM NAME:					
STREET ADDRESS:					
CITY:	STATE: ZIP CODE:	DRAFT			
TELEPHONE NO.:	FAX NO.:	08/26/2025 NOT			
EMAIL ADDRESS:					
ATTORNEY FOR (name):		APPROVED BY			
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, C STREET ADDRESS:	OUNTY OF	COUNCIL			
MAILING ADDRESS:					
CITY AND ZIP CODE:					
BRANCH NAME:					
PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER:					
DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT:					
DECLARATION O	OF ADDRESS VERIFICATION	CASE NUMBER:			
	nt—Enforcement of Judgment)				
Instructions to the judgment creditor for co					
the levying officer any papers to serve	sonal debt, you are required to verify the judgment debtoon the judgment debtor. (Code Civ. Proc., § 684.130.)				
	the court that you have completed the address verificati form with the court within 5 business days of giving a c				
1. I am (specify): attorney for	original judgment creditor assig	nee of record			
I am asking the levying officer to se enforcement of a judgment for pers	erve <i>Writ of Execution</i> (form EJ-130), <i>Notice of Le</i> sonal debt.	vy (form EJ-150), or other documents related to			
the debtor's personal, family, or ho	or owing because of a transaction for money, pro susehold purposes. Personal debt does not includ conduct or judgments for unpaid wages, damages	e rental debt or debts incurred due to, or			
3. I am asking the levying officer to se	erve the judgment debtor at the following address				
4. Within the last 12 months, I verified	d the address in item 3, or someone verified the a	ddress in item 3 on my behalf, by (check one):			
	ce from the judgment debtor on <i>(date):</i> ation of the judgment debtor's address.	that included a return address or			
b. Sending a letter to the judgment debtor's address on <i>(date):</i> using certified mail, or through some other method of transmission through the United States Postal Service that provides a return receipt, and received a return receipt signed by the judgment debtor.					
	Using a commercial address verification service, including skip-tracing, or using a public records database. I then sent a letter to the verified address via first-class mail on (date): and the letter was not returned to sender.				
d. Using the following meth	nod (describe the method and the date it was com	pleted):			
I declare under penalty of perjury unde Date:	er the laws of the State of California that the foreg	oing is true and correct.			
(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)		(SIGNATURE)			

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY:	STATE BAR NO.:	EOR COURT USE ONLY				
NAME:		FOR COURT USE ONLY				
FIRM NAME:		DRAFT				
STREET ADDRESS:		08/26/2025				
CITY:	STATE: ZIP CODE:					
TELEPHONE NO.:	FAX NO.:	NOT APPROVED				
EMAIL ADDRESS:		BY COUNCIL				
ATTORNEY FOR (name):						
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUN	TY OF	LEVYING OFFICER (name and address):				
STREET ADDRESS:		,				
MAILING ADDRESS:						
CITY AND ZIP CODE:						
BRANCH NAME:						
PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER:		LEVYING OFFICER FILE NO.:				
DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT:						
DEL ENDANTIMESI SINDENT.						
	AY LEVY OR GARNISHMENT -Enforcement of Judgment)	COURT CASE NO.:				
Judgment debtor (name): asks the court to stay (pause) a wage	garnishment, bank account levy, or other lev	vy.				
	all that apply; to list more documents, check	there and attach a page				
labeled Attachment 2): a. Notice of Levy (form EJ-150) issued on <i>(date):</i>					
	(form WG-002) issued on (date):					
3. The levy or garnishment is for a judgm	nent for personal debt.					
the debtor's personal, family, or house	hold purposes. Personal debt does not inclu	roperty, insurance, or services used primarily for ude rental debt or debts incurred due to, or uses, or penalties owed to an employee. (Code Civ.				
The judgment debtor asks the court to	(check one):					
• •		of Addrson Verification. The independent of				
		or of Address Verification. The judgment creditor sted in item 1 and did not (check all that apply):				
(1) Give the levying officer	a completed Declaration of Address Verifica	ation (form WG-015/EJ-135).				
(2) File the completed <i>Declaration of Address Verification</i> (form WG-015/EJ-135) with the court within five business days of giving a copy of the declaration to the levying officer.						
b. Stay the levy or garnishment until after the hearing scheduled by <i>Notice of Hearing on Claim of Exemption</i> (form WG-010/EJ-175). The hearing is scheduled to take place more than 30 days after form WG-010/EJ-175 was filed:						
(1) Notice of Hearing on Claim of						
	xemption is scheduled for (date):					
I dealars under a selfa et a	a laws of the Otets of Oslife 1991 1991	anaina ia tana and a seesat				
	e laws of the State of California that the fore	egoing is true and correct.				
Date:	N.					
(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)		(SIGNATURE)				

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WIT NAME: FIRM NAME: STREET ADDRESS: CITY: TELEPHONE NO.: EMAIL ADDRESS: ATTORNEY FOR (name): SUPERIOR COURT OF STREET ADDRESS: MAILING ADDRESS: CITY AND ZIP CODE:	THOUT ATTORNEY: OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF	STATE BAR I STATE: FAX NO.:	NO.: ZIP CODE:	DRAFT 08/26/2025 NOT APPROVED BY COUNCIL
BRANCH NAME:				<u> </u>
PLAINTIFF/PET				
DEFENDANT/RESP	ONDENT:			LEVYING OFFICER FILE NO.:
ORDER C	N APPLICATION TO ST	AY LEVY OR	GARNISHMENT	
	Wage Garnishment—Enfo	rcement of Ju	dgment)	COURT CASE NO.:
	g reviewed the application, r pplication for a stay is denie		-	
	he application was incomple	•	,	
(2) T			its to stay a levy or garnis	nment under Code of Civil Procedure
	he application did not meet tections 703.570(a) and 706.		its to stay a levy or garnis	nment under Code of Civil Procedure
(4) C	ther (specify):			
b. The ap	pplication for a stay is grante	d and the levy	or garnishment identified	n item 1 is stayed until (check one):
	he judgment creditor files <i>De</i> Code Civ. Proc., § 684.130(k		ddress Verification (form V	/G-015/EJ-135).
	he conclusion of the hearing Code Civ. Proc., §§ 703.570			sing the judgment debtor's claim of exemption.
Date:				
				JUDICIAL OFFICER

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITH	OUT ATTORNEY:	STATE BAR NO.:		FOR COURT USE ONLY
NAME:				
FIRM NAME:				
STREET ADDRESS:				DRAFT
CITY:			CODE:	
TELEPHONE NO.:		FAX NO.:		08/26/2025
EMAIL ADDRESS:				NOT APPROVED
ATTORNEY FOR STATE TAX	AGENCY:			BY COUNCIL
NAME OF COURT:				DI COONCIL
STREET ADDRESS:				
MAILING ADDRESS:				
CITY AND ZIP CODE: BRANCH NAME:				
APPLICATION OF (Na	me).			
AFFLICATION OF (Na	me).			
		TAXP	PAYER / RESPONDENT	
				CASE NUMBER:
EAF	RNINGS WITHHOLDING	ORDER FOR TAX	XES	
NAME OF STATE TAX	/ ACENCY:			TAX AGENCY NUMBER:
NAME OF STATE TAX	. AGENCY:			TAX AGENCT NOWIDER.
1. The State's Appli	cation for Earnings Withhold	ling Order for Taxes	came on for hearing o	n
(date):	in Dept.:		Div.:	Room:
before (name of j				
-	·	at in court (attarna)	nama):	
	y for state tax agency preser	it in court (attorney i	riarrie).	
	er present in court.			
c Attorne	y for taxpayer present in cou	irt (attorney name):		
3. The court has con	nsidered t	he taxpayer's <i>Claim</i>	of Exemption and Fina	ancial Declaration (form WG-026)
the evidence	ce presented t	he parties' stipulation	n.	
	_		£. ტ	
a. The taxpayer	(employee) is entitled to a n	nonthly exemption of	Ι. ֆ	
b. The taxpayer	is employed by (name and a	address of employer	<i>'</i>):	
c. \$	has been withheld fro	m the employee's es	arnings under a Temp	orary Earnings Withholding Order for Taxes.
		iii tile elliployee's ea	arriings under a rempt	orary Larrings withholding Order for Taxes.
5. THE COURT OR	DERS the employer to			
 a. Withhold and 	pay to the state tax agency:	\$	from the employee's	disposable earnings each month.
b. Pay to the em	nployee any disposable earn	ings above that amo	ount, not to exceed: \$	per month.
c. WITHHOLD A	AND PAY TO THE STATE T	AX AGENCY ANY D	DISPOSABI E FARNIN	IGS ABOVE THOSE SET FORTH IN
ITEMS 4a AN				
d. Beain withhol	ding with the first pay period	that ends on or afte	er the 30th dav after th	is order is served <mark>on the employee</mark> .
-	nholding until the tax liability			The state of the s
	s withheld to the state tax ag	jency within 10 days	aner me iasi payched	k of each month.
g other(s	oecify):			
Date:				
2410.	/1 4	unationa ta anamiarra	on nogo 0 of this form	JUDICIAL OFFICER
	(Instr	uctions to employer	on page 2 of this form)

APPLICATION OF (Name):	CASE NUMBER:
TAXPAYER / RESPONDENT	

INSTRUCTIONS TO EMPLOYER

A. When remitting withheld sums to the state tax agency, include the employee's name and Social Security number and the tax agency number.

B. PRIORITY OF EARNINGS WITHHOLDING ORDERS

First: Order Assigning Salary or Wages

Second: Earnings Withholding Order for Support

Third: Earnings Withholding Order for Taxes

Fourth: Earnings Withholding Order

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY:	STATE BAR NO:		LEVYING OFFICER (name and address):
NAME:			
FIRM NAME:			DRAFT
STREET ADDRESS:			
CITY: TELEPHONE NO.:	STATE: FAX NO. :	ZIP CODE:	08/26/2025
	FAX NO.:		NOT APPROVED
EMAIL ADDRESS: ATTORNEY FOR (name):			
			BY COUNCIL
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUN	ITY OF		
STREET ADDRESS:			
MAILING ADDRESS:			
CITY AND ZIP CODE: BRANCH NAME:			
PLAINTIFF:			CASE NUMBER:
DEFENDANT:			
ELDER OR DEPENDEN	IHOLDING ORDER IT ADULT FINANCI <i>I</i> Garnishment)		LEVYING OFFICER FILE NUMBER:
EMPLOYEE: KEEP YOUR COPY		PER. EMPLEAD	D: GUARDE ESTE PAPEL OFICIAL.
EMPLOYED: Enter the following date	to againt your record	kooning	
EMPLOYER: Enter the following date Date this order was received by employed date mail receipt was signed):			g officer or registered process server or the
TO THE EMPLOYER REGARDING YO	OUR EMPLOYEE:		
Name and address of emplo	oyer	N	ame and address of employee
<u> </u>	·		. ,
1 A judgment graditar has obtained this	order to collect a court	Social Security	
the earnings of the employee (see ins	structions on page 2 of	this form).	mployee. You are directed to withhold part of
employee a copy of this order and	Employee Instruction	s (form WG-003) within	-
Complete Employer's Return (form must do so even if the employee no lo		to the levying officer wit	hin 15 days after receiving this order. You
2. a. The total amount due is: \$b. The amount arising from an elder	or dependent financial	abuse claim is: \$	
Count 30 calendar days from the date	when <mark>the employee w</mark>	<mark>vas served with</mark> this order.	Do not withhold earnings payable for any for any pay period ending on or after that 30th
	oloyee has filed a claim	of exemption, read the li	nstructions to Employer on page 2 of this form
Continue withholding for all pay perior	ds until you withhold th	e amount due. The levyin	g officer will notify you of an assessment you
should withhold in addition to the amo			hese amounts. Never withhold any earnings
 The judgment was entered in the cou 	•		
The judgment creditor (if different from	•) <i>:</i>	
The Instructions to Employer on page Follow those instructions unless your			
Date:		· ·	
		.	
(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)		<u> </u>	(SIGNATURE)
(2 5 Mili (Wille)		[LEVYII	NG OFFICER REGISTERED PROCESS SERVER

WG-030, Page 1 of 2

INSTRUCTIONS TO EMPLOYER ON EARNINGS WITHHOLDING ORDERS

The instructions in paragraph 1 on page 1 of this form describe your initial duties to provide information to your employee and the levying officer.

Your other duties are TO WITHHOLD THE CORRECT AMOUNT OF EARNINGS (if any) and PAY IT TO THE LEVYING OFFICER during the withholding period.

The withholding period is the period covered by *Earnings Withholding Order* (this order). The withholding period begins 30 calendar days after the employee is served with the order and continues until you have withheld the total amount due, plus additional amounts for costs and interest (which will be listed in a levying officer's notice). However, if the employee files a claim of exemption and notifies you of the filing no later than 29 days after the employee was served with *Earnings Withholding Order*, then the withholding period begins 45 days after the date the employee was served with *Earnings Withholding Order*.

The withholding period may end sooner if (1) you receive a written notice signed by the levying officer specifying an earlier termination date, or (2) you receive an order of higher priority (explained on page 2 of *Employer's Return* (form WG-005)).

You are entitled to rely on and must obey all written notices signed by the levying officer.

Employer's Return (form WG-005) describes several situations that could affect the withholding period for this order. If you receive more than one Earnings Withholding Order during a withholding period, review form WG-005 for instructions.

If the employee stops working for you, the *Earnings Withholding Order* ends after no amounts are withheld for a continuous 180-day period. If withholding ends because the earnings are subject to an order of higher priority, the *Earnings Withholding Order* ends after a continuous two-year period during which no amounts are withheld under the order. **Return the Earnings Withholding Order** to the levying officer with a statement explaining why it is being returned.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE MONEY

The amounts withheld during the withholding period must be paid to the levying officer by the 15th day of the next month after each payday. If you wish to pay more frequently than monthly, each payment must be made within 10 days after the close of the pay period.

Include the case number, levying officer's file number (if different from the case number), and the employee's name on each payment to ensure the money is applied to the correct account.

WHAT IF YOU STILL HAVE QUESTIONS?

The garnishment law is contained in the Code of Civil Procedure beginning with section 706.010. Sections 706.022, 706.025, 706.050, and 706.104 explain the employer's duties.

The Federal Wage Garnishment Law and federal rules provide the basic protections on which the California law is based. Inquiries about the federal law will be answered by mail, telephone, or personal interview at any office of the Wage and Hour Division of the U.S. Department of Labor. The Wage and Hour Division's contact information is available at dol.gov/agencies/whd/contact.

COMPUTATION INSTRUCTIONS

Code of Civil Procedure section 706.050 explains how to determine the amount to withhold (if anything) depending on the employee's disposable earnings, which are calculated based on the employee's pay period and the applicable hourly minimum wage. This calculation is summarized in the next section of this form and on the California Courts self-help website (selfhelp.courts.ca.gov/guide-earnings-withholding-orders-employers).

THESE COMPUTATION INSTRUCTIONS APPLY UNDER NORMAL CIRCUMSTANCES. THEY DO NOT APPLY TO ORDERS FOR THE SUPPORT OF A SPOUSE, FORMER SPOUSE, OR CHILD.

Rev. January 1, 2026

State law limits how much of an employee's earnings can be withheld. These limits are based on the employee's disposable earnings, not their gross pay or take-home pay.

(A) To determine the CORRECT AMOUNT OF EARNINGS TO BE WITHHELD (if any), first compute the employee's disposable earnings.

Earnings include any money (whether called wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or anything else) that is paid by an employer to an employee for personal services. Vacation or sick pay is subject to withholding as it is received by the employee. Tips are generally not included as earnings because they are not paid by the employer.

Disposable earnings are the earnings left after subtracting the part of the earnings a state or federal law requires an employer to withhold. Generally these required deductions are (1) federal income tax, (2) federal social security, (3) state income tax, (4) state disability insurance, and (5) payments to public employee retirement systems. Disposable earnings will change when the required deductions change.

- (B) After the employee's disposable earnings are known, calculate the withholding amount as shown in Code of Civil Procedure section 706.050. You can follow the directions below in (C) or on the California Courts self-help website (selfhelp.courts.ca.gov/guide-earnings-withholding-orders-employers). You will need to know the amount of the minimum wage in the location where the employee works.
- (C) Calculate the maximum amount that may be withheld from the employee's disposable earnings, which is the *lesser* of the following two amounts:
 - 20 percent of disposable earnings for that week; or
 - 40 percent of the amount by which the employee's disposable earnings that week exceed the applicable minimum wage. If there is a local minimum wage in effect in the location where the employee works that exceeds the state minimum wage at the time the earnings are payable, the local minimum wage is the applicable minimum wage.

To calculate the correct amount, follow the steps below:

Step 1: Determine the applicable minimum wage per pay period.

- For a daily or weekly pay period, multiply the applicable hourly minimum wage by 48.
- For a biweekly pay period, multiply the applicable hourly minimum wage by 96.
- For a semimonthly pay period, multiply the applicable hourly minimum wage by 104.
- For a monthly pay period, multiply the applicable hourly minimum wage by 208.

Step 2: Subtract the amount from Step 1 from the employee's disposable earnings during that pay period.

Step 3: If the amount from Step 2 is less than zero, do not withhold any money from the employee's earnings.

Step 4: If the amount from Step 2 is greater than zero, multiply that amount by 0.40.

Step 5: If the amount from Step 4 is lower than 20 percent of the employee's disposable earnings, withhold this amount. If it is greater than 20 percent of the employee's disposable earnings, withhold 20 percent of the disposable earnings.

Occasionally, the employee's earnings will also be subject to a *Wage* and *Earnings Assignment Order*, an order available from family law courts for child, spousal, or family support. The amount required to be withheld for that order should be deducted from the amount to be withheld for this order.

IMPORTANT WARNINGS

- 1. IT IS AGAINST THE LAW TO FIRE THE EMPLOYEE BECAUSE OF *EARNINGS WITHHOLDING ORDERS* FOR THE PAYMENT OF ONLY ONE INDEBTEDNESS. No matter how many orders you receive, so long as they all relate to a single judgment (no matter how many debts are represented in that judgment), the employee may not be fired.
- IT IS ILLEGAL TO AVOID AN EARNINGS WITHHOLDING ORDER BY POSTPONING OR ADVANCING THE PAYMENT OF EARNINGS. The employee's pay period must not be changed to prevent the order from taking effect.
- 3. IT IS ILLEGAL NOT TO PAY AMOUNTS WITHHELD FOR THE EARNINGS WITHHOLDING ORDER TO THE LEVYING OFFICER. Your duty is to pay the money to the levying officer, who will pay the money in accordance with the law that applies to this case.

 IF YOU VIOLATE ANY OF THESE LAWS, YOU MAY BE HELD LIABLE TO PAY CIVIL DAMAGES AND YOU MAY BE SUBJECT TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION!

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Civil Practice and Procedure: Implementation of Assembly Bill 2837 (Adopt forms EJ-135, WG-015/EJ-137, WG-016/EJ-138; revise forms EJ-130, EJ-157-INFO, EJ-160, MC-012, MC-013-INFO, SER-001A, WG-002, WG-003, WG-004, WG-006, WG-010/EJ-175, WG-022, and WG-030) All comments are verbatim unless indicated by an asterisk (*).

	Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response			
mer	Please note that the committee changed some of the form numbers in this proposal after the forms were circulated for public comment. The form numbers mentioned in the public comments are different from those in the committee's responses in this comment chart and its recommendations in the accompanying report to the Judicial Council. In the invitation to comment: • Declaration of Address Verification (form WG-015/EJ-135) was form EJ-135 • Application to Stay Levy or Garnishment (form WG-017/EJ-137) was form WG-015/EJ-137 • Order on Application to Stay Levy or Garnishment (form WG-018/EJ-138) was form WG-016/EJ-138						
1.	Aderant by Cheryl Siler Director, Docketing Operations	AM	The proposed amendment to Form EJ-130 adds the following language on page 3, "The judgment creditor must give the levying officer a completed copy of Declaration of Address Verification (form EJ-135) and must file the form EJ-135 with the court within five days of giving a copy of the form to the levying officer." The "five day" period is inconsistent with CCP 684.130(b)(6) which requires the verification form "within five business days after delivering the declaration to the levying officer." It appears the proposed amendment to Form EJ-130 should state that the five days are five business days so that it is consistent with the statute. The same applies for Form WG-003 (page 1).	The committee agrees and is recommending that forms EJ-130, WG-003, WG-015/EJ-135, and WG-017/EJ-137 state that the declaration must be filed within "five business days" instead of "five days."			
2.	Bay Area Legal Aid by Alex Farrell, Consumer Staff Attorney and	A, AM,	CCP 684.130(A) WAS UNCHANGED BY AB 2837 AND THERE IS NO NEED FOR THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL TO ATTEMPT TO INTERPRET "REQUIRED BY ANY PROVISION OF THIS TITLE" AS THAT LANGUAGE HAS EXISTED FOR MANY YEARS.	The notice of levy was inadvertently excluded from the text of the invitation to comment for this proposal, and that error has been corrected in the Judicial Council report to which this comment chart is attached.			

¹ The commenter agrees with the proposal as to certain forms, agrees as to certain forms if they are modified, and does not agree as to certain legal interpretations.

Civil Practice and Procedure: Implementation of Assembly Bill 2837 (Adopt forms EJ-135, WG-015/EJ-137, WG-016/EJ-138; revise forms EJ-130, EJ-157-INFO, EJ-160, MC-012, MC-013-INFO, SER-001A, WG-002, WG-003, WG-004, WG-006, WG-010/EJ-175, WG-022, and WG-030) All comments are verbatim unless indicated by an asterisk (*).

Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
Renee Coe, Attorney –		The Judicial Council's proposed interpretation of "required by	The Civil and Small Claims Advisory
Equal Justice Works		any provision of this title" is too narrow and excludes the Notice	Committee took the notice of levy into account
Fellow		of Levy which is explicitly contemplated in the language which	when proposing new and revised forms to
		states "any writ, order, <u>notice</u> , or other paper" [emphasis added].	implement Code of Civil Procedure section
		To exclude the Notice of Levy from address verification	684.130. For example, <i>Declaration of Address</i>
		requirements would be to rewrite the statute and would harm many debtors who would never receive the paperwork notifying	Verification (form WG-015/EJ-135) lists Notice of Levy (EJ-150) as one of the documents the
		them of imminent loss of property.	judgment creditor might be asking the levying
		them of miniment loss of property.	officer to serve on the judgment debtor.
		For many BayLegal clients the Notice of Levy is the first time	grant to serve on the juagment access.
		they have learned of a judgment. If this collection mechanism	
		were excluded from due diligence, it would create a class of	
		debtors (those with leviable property) with fewer rights than	
		others. As articulated by the Judicial Council in the comment	
		request "required by any provision of this title," for debtors with	
		leviable property, creditors could send a writ and years later	
		send a Notice of Levy with no obligation to update the address. Debts in California can be collected for up to 10 years and	
		renewed for an additional 5 years, which is why ensuring current	
		addresses is critical for all types of debt collection.	
		addresses is critical for all types of accidentalism	
		No changes were made to section (a), and no additional	
		interpretation is needed. The Notice of Levy is a document that	
		Sheriffs are required to serve under Title 9. See sections CCP	
		700.010 to CCP 700.200 inclusive, multiple provisions of which	
		state that the levying office "shall serve a copy of the writ and	
		notice of levy" [emphasis added].	
		Thus, we urge the Judicial Council not to attempt to narrow CCP	
		684.130(a) which is established law, unchanged by AB 2837. If	
		the Council wishes to provide clarification it should ensure the	
		Notice of Levy is properly included as a document subject to the	
		title. To do anything else would harm the property and due	

Civil Practice and Procedure: Implementation of Assembly Bill 2837 (Adopt forms EJ-135, WG-015/EJ-137, WG-016/EJ-138; revise forms EJ-130, EJ-157-INFO, EJ-160, MC-012, MC-013-INFO, SER-001A, WG-002, WG-003, WG-004, WG-006, WG-010/EJ-175, WG-022, and WG-030) All comments are verbatim unless indicated by an asterisk (*).

Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
		process rights of our low-income clients, many of whom are	
		elderly. Furthermore, the broader interpretation we assert here	
		corresponds to the language in the recently proposed EJ-135	
		which includes Notice of Levy.	
		SPECIFIC COMMENTS ON PROPOSED CHANGES TO	
		FORMS: EJ-130	
		We support the language added to this form regarding judgment	The committee appreciates the response.
		for personal debt. This will greatly improve the form and	The committee appreciates the response.
		provide vital information on the changes to the process of	
		service and debtor's rights which otherwise might go unknown,	
		especially to pro per debtors. For many of our clients, knowing	
		what to be on the lookout for will help them to ensure that they	
		can exercise their rights before and AFTER judgments.	
		EJ-135	
		This form is helpful and will allow judgment creditors to comply	The committee appreciates the response.
		with changes regarding address verification. It will also help	
		levying officers by providing a succinct form to review for	
		compliance.	
		EJ-157-Info	
		While the updates to this form are generally good, BayLegal	The committee agrees that form EJ-157-INFO
		proposes additional clarifying language to ensure that while	should be clearer about the requirement to
		banks understand they have discretion to choose which account	protect the entire exempted amount across the
		they apply the exemption to, they MUST ensure that the	judgment debtor's accounts. The committee is
		maximum amount is protected. We want to ensure that banks	recommending revisions to items 1 and 2 along
		understand that they must protect the full exemption amount	the lines suggested by the commenter.
		across accounts, regardless of their discretion to choose which	
		accounts. Please see the proposed changes below:	
		"1. Applicable Law. Code of Civil Procedure section	
		704.220 requires financial institutions to apply an automatic	
		exemption when served a <i>Notice of Levy</i> (form EJ-150) on a	
		judgment debtor's deposit account if the judgment being	

Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
		enforced by the <i>Notice of Levy</i> is not based on wages owed or child or spousal support. The exemption amount is stated on <i>Current Dollar Amounts of Exemptions from Enforcement of Judgments</i> (form EJ-156) and is applied to one or more, if necessary , of the judgment debtor's accounts, to ensure the entire exemption amount is retained across accounts. (Code Civ. Proc., § 704.220(e)(2), (4), (5).) The exemption is automatically applied, and the judgment debtor does not need to do anything to have the exempted amount protected.	
		 2. Multiple Accounts. If the judgment debtor has multiple deposit accounts at a single bank, either the judgment debtor or judgment creditor can apply for a court order deciding how to apply the exemption to those accounts. The bank must automatically protect the exempted amount across accounts, but without a court order it will choose the accounts to which the exemption applies. (Code Civ. Proc., § 704.220(e)(2), (4), (5).)" (EJ-157-Info, Page 1 of 2). 	
		SER-001A (Section 5) This form is helpful and will allow judgment creditors to comply with changes regarding address verification. It will also help levying officers by providing a succinct form to review for compliance.	The committee appreciates the response.
		WG-010/EJ-175 The additional language is helpful as it will educate the creditors, debtors, and courts to the new rules regarding stays after calendaring delays for claim of exemption hearings. This will ensure that debtors are not disproportionately harmed by court delays.	The committee appreciates the response.

Civil Practice and Procedure: Implementation of Assembly Bill 2837 (Adopt forms EJ-135, WG-015/EJ-137, WG-016/EJ-138; revise forms EJ-130, EJ-157-INFO, EJ-160, MC-012, MC-013-INFO, SER-001A, WG-002, WG-003, WG-004, WG-006, WG-010/EJ-175, WG-022, and WG-030) All comments are verbatim unless indicated by an asterisk (*).

Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
		WG-015/EJ-137	The committee notes that item 3 on form WG-
		The creation of a standard form for a stay will serve to help	017/EJ-137 includes the definition of personal
		simplify the process for low-income pro per litigants like our	debt.
		clients. It will also increase access to this remedy as it will be	
		easier for pro per litigants to seek assistance completing forms	
		instead of drafting an ex parte application from scratch.	
		However, we would propose a few changes to further ensure the	
		form successfully reduces barriers for those most vulnerable.	
		We recommend the inclusion of the definition of personal debt	
		as many debtors may not be familiar with its legal definition. If the Judicial Council elects to create a Notice of Ex Parte	
		Application form, then it should include a line on the form	
		instructing applicants to attach the Notice of Ex Parte	
		Application.	
		rippireution.	
		For example: Complete and include Attachment to WG-	
		015/EJ-137 Notice of Ex Parte Application to this form.	
		••	
		Attachment to WG-015/EJ-137 - Notice of Ex Parte	
		Application	
		We propose the creation of an additional [form] to assist debtors	The committee is not recommending that form
		and courts confirm appropriate notice is provided to opposing	WG-017/EJ-137 include instructions regarding
		council for an ex parte application because there are specific	California Rules of Court, rules 3.1203 and
		notice requirements under the current rules of court. We have	3.1204. It is unclear whether the ex parte rules
		seen many pro per litigant's neglect to include a notice	apply to some of the stays covered by the form. If the rules do not apply by law, or are not
		declaration with an ex parte application, as they are unaware of the nuanced rules.	applied by courts, then including the instructions
		uic iiuanecu iuies.	would be confusing and could result in
		Various superior courts have local versions of a Notice of Ex	unnecessary delays in filing the form. The
		Part Application form (samples included with this comment),	committee determined that it would be more
		but they are inconsistent and not readily available in the post-	appropriate to revise the form in the future if
		judgment resources. Given that Rule 3.1204 proscribes a	necessary, after it is clearer whether the ex parte
		statewide policy for ex parte notice, it would be preferrable to	1

Civil Practice and Procedure: Implementation of Assembly Bill 2837 (Adopt forms EJ-135, WG-015/EJ-137, WG-016/EJ-138; revise forms EJ-130, EJ-157-INFO, EJ-160, MC-012, MC-013-INFO, SER-001A, WG-002, WG-003, WG-004, WG-006, WG-010/EJ-175, WG-022, and WG-030) All comments are verbatim unless indicated by an asterisk (*).

Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
		have a statewide form with instructions to make this mechanism accessible to less tech savvy and otherwise less sophisticated pro per litigants. We have had a clinic participant come to us seeking assistance after her ex parte application was denied	rules are affecting court users who file form WG-017/EJ-137.
		because she was unaware of the notice requirement and did not properly complete them.	
		WG-016/EJ-138	
		For many of our low-income pro per clients, drafting a proposed order is confusing and unclear. As such, a form order like the one proposed by the Judicial Council is ideal to ensure access to remedies that every defendant should be entitled to.	The committee appreciates the response.
		Furthermore, it will promote judicial efficiency by creating a single order that judges across counties can use and reducing the work of the court to enter their orders. Additionally given the	
		urgency of ex parte matters, a more simplified process ensures that relief can be granted as soon as possible, which is critical for debtors who may face additional garnishments or levies while a hearing is pending.	
		WG-022 & WG-030	
		This update is an important one that brings the form into compliance with current law, which we hope will ensure that debtors receive sufficient notice to plan for eventual garnishment or submit claims of exemption. Ultimately this benefits all parties as a debtor whose job or housing becomes unstable due to financial hardship, is unlikely to continue to pay	The committee appreciates the response.
		a debt. Employers now have clearer instructions for determining the period to begin a wage garnishment. EJ-160	
		The additional instructional language in the header will benefit our clients, who are often unaware of what exemptions may apply and what amounts are covered by them. Directing debtors to resources will ensure they complete the form more accurately and the addition of instructions regarding need-based exemption	The committee appreciates the response.

Civil Practice and Procedure: Implementation of Assembly Bill 2837 (Adopt forms EJ-135, WG-015/EJ-137, WG-016/EJ-138; revise forms EJ-130, EJ-157-INFO, EJ-160, MC-012, MC-013-INFO, SER-001A, WG-002, WG-003, WG-004, WG-006, WG-010/EJ-175, WG-022, and WG-030) All comments are verbatim unless indicated by an asterisk (*).

Commenter	Position	Comm	ent	Committee Response
		requests helps to clarify when add This will reduce debtor confusion who will avoid processing unnece who are only seeking enforcement	as well as work for courts ssary paperwork for debtors	
		The addition of Item 4 will help do need-based exemption requests an requests. As many debtors are pro them to complete the form more a effectively assess claims, reducing courts mistakenly release protected	d statutory exemption per litigants this will help ccurately and allow courts to g the risk of errors where	
		Finally, the inclusion of Item 7 is a allow debtors who may receive as libraries to include the statute, who court review by directing courts to (especially given the breadth of expecially section).	sistance from legal aid or law ich we believe would expedite the most relevant statutes temptions available).	
		WG-002 & The additional language in the inst	tructions is helpful as it will	The committee agrees that the term "judgment"
		educate employers about the new start of the withholding period. The have time to seek information about exemption form.	is will ensure that debtors will	is less confusing than "indebtedness" in the context of this warning on form WG-002 and i recommending that the form be revised to use the phrase "a single judgment." The committee is recommending the same revision on form
		Further changes are needed to the "IMPORTANT WARNINGS" to correct typographical errors, clarify the meaning, and ensure consistent across the two forms.		WG-030. The typo identified by the commenter on form WG-004 has been corrected.
			WG-004 No matter how many orders you receive, so long as they all relate to judgment (no matter how many debts are	

Civil Practice and Procedure: Implementation of Assembly Bill 2837 (Adopt forms EJ-135, WG-015/EJ-137, WG-016/EJ-138; revise forms EJ-130, EJ-157-INFO, EJ-160, MC-012, MC-013-INFO, SER-001A, WG-002, WG-003, WG-004, WG-006, WG-010/EJ-175, WG-022, and WG-030) All comments are verbatim unless indicated by an asterisk (*).

Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
		represented in that judgment), the employee may not be fired. represented in that judgment) the employee may not be fired.	•
		The use of the word "indebtedness" is confusing. It may not be clear to the employer that multiple debts could be represented by a single indebtedness. We believe that the word "judgment" as it is used in WG-004, is clearer. However, WG-004 appears to have a typographical error, as it omits the words "a single" (referenced sections highlighted above).	
		Both forms should read as follows: "No matter how many orders you receive, so long as they all relate to a single judgment (no matter how many debts are represented in that judgment) the employee may not be fired."	
		WG-003 We support the addition of the section entitled "IS THE EWO RELATED TO PERSONAL DEBT?". This revision informs judgment debtors of their right to request a stay of the wage	The committee appreciates the response.
		garnishment if the judgment creditor fails to comply with the requirement that it verify a debtor's address. This added language also helps to enforce this new requirement. Given that an Earnings Withholding Order may be served up to 15 years	
		after a judgment, we frequently see cases where outdated addresses are used—often the same address from the original service. Without proper address verification, debtors may never receive notice of the garnishment and may lose the opportunity	
		to file a timely claim of exemption. This change promotes due process and protects against wrongful wage garnishment. WG-006	
		We strongly support the addition of Item 3.a. to form WG-006. In our experience, many judgment debtors are subjected to wage	The committee agrees that it would be helpful to include further instructions on form WG-006
		garnishments that exceed the statutory maximum under Code of	regarding items that do not need to be completed

Civil Practice and Procedure: Implementation of Assembly Bill 2837 (Adopt forms EJ-135, WG-015/EJ-137, WG-016/EJ-138; revise forms EJ-130, EJ-157-INFO, EJ-160, MC-012, MC-013-INFO, SER-001A, WG-002, WG-003, WG-004, WG-006, WG-010/EJ-175, WG-022, and WG-030) All comments are verbatim unless indicated by an asterisk (*).

	Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
			Civil Procedure section 706.050 due to employer errors. These individuals often are not aware of this statutory maximum. The addition of Item 3.a. clarifies for judgment debtors that their income is exempt up to the statutory maximum. In addition, the caption provides clear instructions for all parties that these individuals are not required to complete a financial statement when their income alone makes them fully exempt from garnishment. We propose one further change to WG-006. The form should instruct individuals who check Item 3.a. not to complete Item 4. Because they are only completing the form due to an error, they should not be able to voluntarily elect a garnishment amount from exempt wages without judicial determination. If they wish to propose a payment plan using exempt income, that should be done directly with the creditor, not through the claim of exemption process. For Example: Do not answer this question if you checked	by judgment debtors who check the box for item 3a. The committee is recommending revisions to the third bullet point in the instructions at the top of page 1 to add: "You also do not need to complete item 4 [if you checked the box for item 3a]." The committee also recommends adding a parenthetical to item 4 stating: "You do not need to complete item 4 if you checked the box for item 3a." Similarly, the committee is recommending the addition of a parenthetical in item 3b stating: "You do not need to complete form EJ-165 if you checked the box for item 3a."
3.	California Department of Child Support Services by Robert Sech, Attorney IV	NI	Item 3(a) above. The California Department of Child Support Services (DCSS) has reviewed the proposal identified above for potential impacts to the child support program, the local child support agencies, and our case participants. Specific feedback related to the provisions of the forms with potential impacts to the department and its stakeholders follows. SPR25-06 Title: Civil Practice and Procedure: Implementation of Assembly Bill 2837 Special Instructions for Writs and Levies—Attachment SER-001A, p. 23	Please see the committee's responses below regarding specific elements of the proposal.

Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
		 DCSS respectfully recommends the addition of a checkbox in "Item 5" and changing the language "Complete Declaration of Address Verification (form EJ- 135) and attach it to this form" to "□ Completed Declaration of Address Verification (form EJ-135) is attached to this form." Comment: The proposed additional language and checkbox are important signals for users who might not be familiar with the address verification requirement under AB 2837. The checkbox itself is added to make the attachment an action item for the user. It should now read as follows: If you are the judgment creditor and you are asking the sheriff to serve a writ, levy, or other document related to enforcement of a judgment for personal debt (as defined in Code of Civil Procedure section 683.110(d)), you must verify the judgment debtor's address before the sheriff can serve your papers. □ Completed Declaration of Address Verification (form EJ-135) is attached to this form. 	In light of all the comments received regarding item 5 on form SER-001A, the committee is recommending that item 5 on form SER-001 ask, "Are the documents you are asking the sheriff to serve related to enforcement of a judgment for personal debt?" followed by checkboxes for "No" and "Yes, and I have completed <i>Declaration of Address Verification</i> (form WG-015/EJ-135) and attached it to this form." The committee determined that a checkbox will help ensure judgment creditors comply with the address verification requirement, and that making the question applicable to everyone who completes form SER-001A will be less confusing than a checkbox that applies only to personal debt cases.
		Memorandum of Costs After Judgment, Acknowledgment of Credit, and Declaration of Accrued Interest – MC-012, - p. 17 DCSS respectfully recommends restructuring "Item #3" in	In light of all the comments received regarding
		 DCSS respectfully recommends restructuring them #5 in order to clearly delineate the amounts being requested. The current sentence is compound and confusing to the user. The proposed changes would make this item read as follows: Accrued interest remaining due. Accrued interest remains due in the amount of \$ 	item 3 on form MC-012, the committee is recommending that this item include the instruction "if different interest rates apply to different unpaid principal amounts" to clarify when to fill in the boxes for a second unpaid principal amount and interest rate. The

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Civil Practice and Procedure: Implementation of Assembly Bill 2837 (Adopt forms EJ-135, WG-015/EJ-137, WG-016/EJ-138; revise forms EJ-130, EJ-157-INFO, EJ-160, MC-012, MC-013-INFO, SER-001A, WG-002, WG-003, WG-004, WG-006, WG-010/EJ-175, WG-022, and WG-030) All comments are verbatim unless indicated by an asterisk (*).

	Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
			This amount was calculated using the following: 1. Legal interest rate of _% on the unpaid principal amount of \$ 2. Legal interest rate of _% on another unpaid principal amount of \$	committee is also recommending revisions to the last sentence in item 3 to increase clarity.
			(For details on how to calculate interest, please refer to form MC-013-INFO. Interest is calculated form the date of the judgment or its renewal and also on any remaining balance after partial payments or credits that reduce the principal are applied.) Claim of Exemption (Enforcement of Judgment) – Form EJ-160, pp. 15-16	
			■ DCSS respectfully recommends that additional space be allowed after items 5 through 9 to allow the user adequate room to describe the claimed exemptions and to elaborate on the facts the user believes supports said exemptions. In the alternative, DCSS recommends that the form be shortened by eliminating the space between these items while mandating that the user only attach additional pages explaining the complete and relevant details.	The committee is not recommending revisions in response to this suggestion. The committee acknowledges that the space provided to respond to some of the items on the form might not be sufficient for everyone who completes the form. However, form EJ-160 reflects the Judicial Council's typical practice for items seeking a narrative response. These items typically include a text box that allows for a shorter answer, plus a check box that can be used if the answer continues onto a separate sheet of paper.
4.	California Detective Agency	NI	Thank you for requesting comments from stakeholders and justice partners on the proposed forms for Sheriff Service.	Please see the committee's responses below regarding specific elements of the proposal.

Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
by Ali Ammar, Chief Investigator	1 0310011	I am Ali Ammar, the Chief Private Investigator at California Detective Agency (www.californiapi.com). For nearly 20 years, I have worked intimately with the Courts and Sheriffs as a licensed private investigator, judgment enforcement expert, and registered process server. I work on more judgments than most other investigators in California, working with County Sheriffs in over 20 counties throughout the State. I have assisted on over 1,000 levies, including bank levies, wage garnishments, and levies on intangible and tangible property, including aircraft,	Commettee Response
		large boats, and vehicles. As a sample of my experience, please see the cases I have handled within the past three years: • \$175 million business dispute judgment enforcement, Los Angeles 2023 • \$36 million traffic collision wrongful death judgment enforcement, Los Angeles 2023 • \$90,000 judgment against a vexatious litigant, Orange County 2023 • Identification and levy of an individual's comprehensive real estate portfolio of eight homes, Los Angeles 2023	
		 Enforcement of \$4 million class action judgment against a publicly-traded firm, representing hundreds of employees, Los Angeles 2023 Enforcement of \$3 million class action judgment representing hundreds of employees, Orange County 2023 Enforcement of \$29 million judgment against garment manufacturer, Los Angeles County 2022 Pursued a prolific entrepreneur for unpaid wages, resulting in full satisfaction of judgment with costs and interest, Riverside County 2022 	

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Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
		 Enforcement of \$4 million class action lawsuit representing hundreds of airline employees, Los Angeles 2022 \$18 million skydiving wrongful death judgment enforcement, Central California 2021 Pre-judgment Writ of Attachment on business income, Orange County 2021 First-ever levy on an aircraft in Riverside, Riverside County 2021 Request for Specific Comments In addition to comments on the proposal as a whole, the 	
		advisory committee requested comments on the following: Does the proposal appropriately address the stated purpose?	In light of all the comments received regarding
		Partially. The statutory intent of a recent bill, Assembly Bill 2791 (2022), was to "address issues with the current system by replacing County-specific forms with a single , uniform, statewide form" Assembly Floor Analysis 08/30/2022. Emphasis added.	proposed form WG-015/EJ-135, the committee has determined that it will be beneficial to recommend adoption of form WG-015/EJ-135 to implement the address verification requirement in Code of Civil Procedure section 684.130. The form will help judgment creditors
		Just two years later, the Judicial Council seeks to adopt a <u>third</u> form which would make the Sheriff's Instructions at least nine pages long consisting of three different Judicial Council forms. (SER-001, SER-001A, and EJ-135). Prior to 2024, a request for	and levying officers by ensuring the judgment creditor's declaration meets the requirements of section 684.130.
		the Sheriff to serve papers was often a single page letter or local form.	The committee has recommended revisions to form WG-015/EJ-135 in response to the public comments on this proposal. The committee has
		We strongly disagree that a new <u>mandatory</u> form is necessary for address verification [Declaration of Address Verification (EJ-135)]. This form should be specified for optional use. If you insist on mandatory use, the form may need some updates	determined that as revised, form WG-015/ EJ-135 does not exceed the requirements of section 684.130.
		to comply with the statute and ensure the statements don't go beyond its scope.	The committee considered the suggestion to make form WG-015/EJ-135 optional and determined that the form should be mandatory to ensure that the declarant includes the statutorily
	1	$\mathbf{p}_{\mathbf{o}}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}) = \mathbf{p}_{\mathbf{o}}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r})$	gree if modified: $N = Do$ not agree: $NI = Not$ indicate

Civil Practice and Procedure: Implementation of Assembly Bill 2837 (Adopt forms EJ-135, WG-015/EJ-137, WG-016/EJ-138; revise forms EJ-130, EJ-157-INFO, EJ-160, MC-012, MC-013-INFO, SER-001A, WG-002, WG-003, WG-004, WG-006, WG-010/EJ-175, WG-022, and WG-030) All comments are verbatim unless indicated by an asterisk (*).

Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
			required information. Making the form optional could increase the number of address verifications rejected for failure to meet the statutory requirements. Additionally, because the statutory requirements are straightforward, it is unlikely that court users will need to include information that the form does not cover
			The committee also notes that even if form WG-015/EJ-135 were not created, the statute would still require judgment creditors in personal debt cases to provide the levying officer with more documentation than they have in the past. Adoption of the form should not increase the amount of documentation provided to levying officers and could decrease it in some cases by ensuring the address verification fits on one sheet of paper.
		 Should a checkbox be added to item 5 on form SER-001A? Yes, but only if the proposed checkbox for personal debt is removed from the Writ of Execution (EJ-130). Including a personal debt designator on two separate forms is duplicative and not required by the statute. Practically every County Sheriff in California is requiring a statement added to Item 6 affirming "This is not a personal debt and therefore no declaration of address verification is required" for those levies that are not covered by the personal debt statute. Therefore, I would recommend reconsidering your template to 	In light of all the comments received regarding item 5 on form SER-001A, the committee is recommending that item 5 on form SER-001 ask, "Are the documents you are asking the sheriff to serve related to enforcement of a judgment for personal debt?" followed by checkboxes for "No" and "Yes, and I have completed <i>Declaration of Address Verification</i> (form WG-015/EJ-135) and attached it to this form."
		include a Yes/No checkbox as to personal debt (Item 5).	The committee acknowledges that the "personal debt" checkbox in item 22 on form EJ-130 is similar to item 5 on form SER-001A. However,

Civil Practice and Procedure: Implementation of Assembly Bill 2837 (Adopt forms EJ-135, WG-015/EJ-137, WG-016/EJ-138; revise forms EJ-130, EJ-157-INFO, EJ-160, MC-012, MC-013-INFO, SER-001A, WG-002, WG-003, WG-004, WG-006, WG-010/EJ-175, WG-022, and WG-030) All comments are verbatim unless indicated by an asterisk (*).

Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
		Please provide suggestions, if you have any, for revising specific items in forms Application for Earnings Withholding Order (WG-001) • The electronic writ declaration requirements of CCP 687.010(e) were previously integrated into the SER-001A form (Item 3). However, no consideration was given to the WG-001 which is used in place of the SER-001 and SER-001A. Please consider adding a section on the WG-001 to comply with the requirements of CCP 687.010(e) to ensure that no separate Electronic Writ Declaration is necessary. [image omitted]	the checkbox in item 22 is primarily intended to help the judgment debtor determine whether the address verification requirement applies so they can seek a stay if the judgment creditor does not file the address verification with the court. The judgment debtor does not see form SER-001A. The committee determined that including personal debt items on both form EJ-130 and form SER-001A will be more effective for all parties and the levying officer than having a personal debt item on only one of the forms. This suggestion is beyond the scope of this proposal and would require further public comment because form WG-001 was not part of the proposal. The committee will consider this suggestion as time and resources permit.
		Earnings Withholding Order (WG-002) • Item 2 states "The total amount due" which usually the judgment amount alone is sufficient. However, we have received several rejections because the Sheriff has asked for the below type of format. We established that the Sheriff is correct in requesting this, but the form should specify the fee breakdown similar to a Notice of Levy.	This suggestion would require further public comment because it seeks a substantive revision to a portion of form WG-002 that the current proposal does not address. The committee will consider this suggestion as time and resources permit.

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Commenter I	Position	Comment	Committee Response
		\$127,875.06 judgment total amount due $+$45.00$ Sheriff's garnishment fee $+$15.00$ Sheriff disbursement fee $+$20.75$ daily interest from the date writ was issued =\$128,557.56	
		Without specifying the larger sum due, a wage garnishment might be entered into an employer's payroll system at a much smaller amount than would be required to satisfy the judgment. Another example is some Sheriffs specify "Contact the Sheriff's Department to receive an updated payoff prior to ending this garnishment".	
		You can find a similar breakdown on the Notice of Levy (EJ-150): [image of item 3 on form EJ-150 omitted]	
		• Rather than specify 30 days from when the employee was served, use the same language from earlier in the form ("you must give the employee a copy of this order"), as the "service" language might confuse the employer. For example: "Count 30 days from the date when you gave the employee this order".	The committee is not recommending revisions in response to this suggestion because item 2 on form WG-002 reflects the current statutory language. Code of Civil Procedure section 706.022(a) defines the withholding period as "the period which commences on the 30th day after <i>service</i> of an earnings withholding order upon the judgment debtor" (emphasis added). Prior to January 1, 2025, section 706.022(a) referred to service of the order upon the employer, rather than the judgment debtor.
		• To simplify the form, we propose removing the following language not required by CCP 706.125. These two sections traditionally go unused and are duplicative.	This suggestion is beyond the scope of the proposal, but the committee will consider it as time and resources permit.

Civil Practice and Procedure: Implementation of Assembly Bill 2837 (Adopt forms EJ-135, WG-015/EJ-137, WG-016/EJ-138; revise forms EJ-130, EJ-157-INFO, EJ-160, MC-012, MC-013-INFO, SER-001A, WG-002, WG-003, WG-004, WG-006, WG-010/EJ-175, WG-022, and WG-030) All comments are verbatim unless indicated by an asterisk (*).

Commenter Posit	on Comment	Committee Response
	[image omitted; image showed the two boxes directly under the form name in the form header, including the text box used to enter the date of personal delivery]	
	 Writ of Execution (EJ-130) AB 2837 does not mandate or authorize any change to the Writ of Execution. CCP 699.520(c) requires that the Writ specify "Whether the judgment is for wages owed, child support, or spousal support", with no mention of Personal Debt. 	The Judicial Council has discretion to determine how to implement the law in its forms. The council is not required to have explicit statutory authorization to add or revise specific items on forms, so long as the forms do not conflict with the law. The committee has determined that its proposed revisions to form EJ-130 do not conflict with AB 2837 or previously existing law.
	Adding a checkbox for personal debt will result in additional workload for court clerks, who will need to determine whether or not a case includes an element of personal debt, leading to unnecessary rejections and disputes between litigants and the court clerks.	Although the clerk must issue form EJ-130, the form is typically completed by the parties and then presented to the clerk for issuance. Previous revisions to form EJ-130 have focused on making the form easier for parties to complete. See, e.g., Judicial Council of Cal., Advisory Com Rep., <i>Civil Practice and Procedure: Writ of Execution Forms</i> (Aug. 25, 2017), pp. 2–5, https://jcc.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=5389328&GUID=CF5E1471-D159-4D4D-AAE8-EB90439334DB.
	Only a portion of the judgment may be related to personal debt/consumer debt/medical expenses. See MC-012 listing two different interest rates (item 3) and JUD-100 (item 7) listing three different amounts for types of debt.	The committee is not recommending revisions in response to this suggestion. The committee agrees that Code of Civil Procedure section 684.130 is unclear about whether the address verification requirement applies to judgments that are only partially for personal debt.

Commente	er Position	Comment	Committee Response
			However, the committee determined that the item 22c should use the statutory language and state that "the judgment is for personal debt." There is not enough information in the statute to justify adding an explanation or instructions regarding the possibility of a partial judgment.
		• As for the committee's proposal to "require the judgment creditor to confirm whether the judgment is for personal debt"—the Writ of Execution is not a declaration or other affirmation signed by the Judgment Creditor—it's issued by the Clerk of the Court based on the contents of the Judgment in the court record. It's outside of a Clerk's duties to determine if a judgment is based on personal debt.	Please see the committee's previous response regarding the parties' role in completing form EJ-130.
		• There is no requirement to specify if a party is the original judgment creditor or the assignee of record. "Judgment Creditor" is a universal term that covers both. See CCP 680.240: "Judgment creditor" means the person in whose favor a judgment is rendered or, if there is an assignee of record, means the assignee of record.	The committee is not recommending revisions in response to this suggestion because it is beyond the scope of the current proposal, but the committee will consider it as time and resources permit. The committee notes that many of the Judicial Council's enforcement of judgment forms have checkboxes to indicate whether the applicant is the original judgment creditor or the assignee of record.
		If you insist on retaining both checkboxes for creditor/assignee, these boxes and the judgment creditor's name is duplicated twice on the form—	Please see previous response.
		[image omitted; image showed the "attorney for" boxes in the form header and item 3 on the form]	

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Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
		 Special Instructions for Writs (SER-001A) Please consider specifying that subsequent instructions to the Sheriff on the same file do not use this form. Some counties read the statute that simple requests like releasing a levy or reducing a wage garnishment must specified on the 8-page form (Combined SER-100 and SER-100A). 	The committee is not recommending revisions in response to this suggestion because it is beyond the scope of the current proposal, but the committee will consider it as time and resources permit.
		• Practically every County Sheriff in California is requiring a statement in item 6 that "This is NOT a personal debt and therefore no declaration of address verification is required" for those levies that are not covered by the personal debt statute. Therefore, I would recommend including a Yes/No checkbox as to personal debt (Item 5).	Please see the committee's previous response regarding its recommended revisions to item 5 on form SER-001A.
		• Regarding Item 1 (Information About You) and Item 2 (Information About Person You Want Served): Both of these items are duplicative since the form is being attached to form SER-001, which already specifies the person requesting service (the litigant, as required by statute) and the person to be served.	The committee is not recommending revisions in response to this suggestion because it is beyond the scope of the current proposal, but the committee will consider it as time and resources permit.
		• For a Registered Process Server to "open" a levy file, CCP 699.080(b) only requires a copy of the writ and a fee—NO INSTRUCTIONS until after the levy is served. Within 5 days of service, the RPS must file the writ, 1-2 proofs of service, and the instructions specified in CCP 687.010. Due to the unique nature of the process server's statutory responsibilities, we recommend revisiting the need for SER-001 or SER-001A when a litigant employs a Registered Process Server.	The committee is not recommending revisions in response to this suggestion because it is beyond the scope of the current proposal, but the committee will consider it as time and resources permit.

Civil Practice and Procedure: Implementation of Assembly Bill 2837 (Adopt forms EJ-135, WG-015/EJ-137, WG-016/EJ-138; revise forms EJ-130, EJ-157-INFO, EJ-160, MC-012, MC-013-INFO, SER-001A, WG-002, WG-003, WG-004, WG-006, WG-010/EJ-175, WG-022, and WG-030) All comments are verbatim unless indicated by an asterisk (*).

Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
		Memorandum of Costs (MC-012) • Please consider clarification on 2(b) that the Principal Remaining Due figure does not include the post-judgment costs allowed. "Principal amount of the judgment" is defined by CCP 680.300 and includes the costs incurred.	The committee is not recommending revisions in response to this suggestion because it is beyond the scope of the current proposal, but the committee will consider it as time and resources permit.
		Specify that no proof of service is required for Items 2 & 3 (Acknowledgment of Credit and Declaration of Interest)	The committee is not recommending revisions in response to this suggestion because it is beyond the scope of the current proposal, but the committee will consider it as time and resources permit. However, the committee notes that its proposed revisions to form MC-012 include deletion of the attached proof of service to reflect current Judicial Council practices regarding proof of service forms.
		Declaration of Address Verification (EJ-135) Item 1: There is no requirement to specify if a party is the original judgment creditor or the assignee of record. "Judgment Creditor" is a universal term that covers both. See CCP 680.240: "Judgment creditor" means the person in whose favor a judgment is rendered or, if there is an assignee of record, means the assignee of record.	Please see the committee's previous response regarding the "judgment creditor" and "assignee of record" checkboxes.
		Item 2: The declarant does not need to specify which forms the levying officer will serve. For various reasons, this leads to confusion and is already covered by SER-001 (Item 5b). This item was specifically made "optional" to prevent unnecessary rejections by the Sheriff. - Gov. Code 26666.2 restricts the Sheriff, who "shall not review the substance", except in limited circumstances. - The Sheriff serves many other types of types of follow-up notices (claim of exemption, notice of release, etc) to	In light of all the comments received regarding form WG-015/EJ-135, the committee is recommending that item 2 state: "I am asking the levying officer to serve <i>Writ of Execution</i> (form EJ-130), <i>Notice of Levy</i> (form EJ-150), or other documents related to enforcement of a judgment for personal debt." The committee agrees that requiring the judgment creditor to indicate the specific form being served could

Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
		other litigants and the Courts that are impossible to anticipate and identify on this form.	create confusion, but determined that listing EJ-130 and EJ-150 as examples in item 2 will help judgment creditors determine whether they are required to complete the form.
		 Item 3: The personal debt declaration is not required by the statute. Only a portion of the judgment may be related to personal debt/consumer debt/medical expenses. See MC-012 listing two different interest rates (item 3) and JUD-100 (item 7) listing three fields for different amounts for types of debt. For judgments entered prior to 2024, we may be sending the declaration out of an abundance of caution, not necessarily affirming that this is a personal debt. 	The committee is not recommending revisions in response to this suggestion. The committee agrees that Code of Civil Procedure section 684.130 is unclear about whether the address verification requirement applies to judgments that are only partially for personal debt. However, the committee determined that the item 22c should use the statutory language and state that "the judgment is for personal debt." There is not enough information in the statute to justify adding an explanation or instructions regarding the possibility of a partial judgment.

Civil Practice and Procedure: Implementation of Assembly Bill 2837 (Adopt forms EJ-135, WG-015/EJ-137, WG-016/EJ-138; revise forms EJ-130, EJ-157-INFO, EJ-160, MC-012, MC-013-INFO, SER-001A, WG-002, WG-003, WG-004, WG-006, WG-010/EJ-175, WG-022, and WG-030) All comments are verbatim unless indicated by an asterisk (*).

	Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
5.	California State Sheriffs' Association by Cory Salzillo, Legislative Director	NI	On behalf of the California State Sheriffs' Association, I respectfully submit the following comments on, and request changes to, the forms that are part of the above-referenced invitation to comment.	Please see the committee's responses below regarding specific elements of the proposal.
			We would like to see the following additions to the EJ-130 form: Under Item #6, add two checkboxes as seen below: [image omitted; image showed checkboxes for "expires in 5 years" and "expires in 10 years"]	These suggestions for form EJ-130 would require further public comment because they seek substantive revisions to portions of the form that the current proposal does not address. The committee will consider these suggestions as time and resources permit.
			Under Item #19a. Per CCP 685.010, Daily Interest is to accrue at 5% or 10%. We request checkboxes for 5% or 10%. Another option is to state, "accrue no more than 5% or 10%" which will then allow the requestor to fill in their own amount to comply with the above referenced code.	
			We would like to see the following changes to the EJ-135 Form: 1) Under title "Declaration of Address Verification," add "Wage Garnishment" in front of "Enforcement of Judgment" as this declaration is used for both types of requests.	The committee agrees and has added "Wage Garnishment" to the parenthetical under the form name on form WG-015/EJ-135.
			2) Item #2 should remove "the judgment debtor with" as the levying officer does not serve debtors with Item 2c. Another option would be to remove Item #2 completely as it is not required per CCP. If this is considered, Item #3 should remove "The papers described in item 2 are being used" and replace with, "I am asking the levying officer". Item #2 can or will cause a greater chance of rejection if the box(es) checked do not match the type of service requested.	The committee agrees and is recommending that item 2 state: "I am asking the levying officer to serve <i>Writ of Execution</i> (form EJ-130), <i>Notice of Levy</i> (form EJ-150), or other documents related to enforcement of a judgment for personal debt." The committee agrees that requiring the judgment creditor to indicate the specific form being served could create confusion, but determined that listing EJ-130 and EJ-150 as examples in item 2 will help judgment creditors

Civil Practice and Procedure: Implementation of Assembly Bill 2837 (Adopt forms EJ-135, WG-015/EJ-137, WG-016/EJ-138; revise forms EJ-130, EJ-157-INFO, EJ-160, MC-012, MC-013-INFO, SER-001A, WG-002, WG-003, WG-004, WG-006, WG-010/EJ-175, WG-022, and WG-030) All comments are verbatim unless indicated by an asterisk (*).

Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
		3) Form number in bottom left corner should include a Wage Garnishment form series number preceding the "EJ-135" to mirror dual use forms. "WG-XXX/EJ-175[Rev]	determine whether they are required to complete the form. The committee agrees and has renumbered form EJ-135 to WG-015/EJ-135.
		4) Item #4 has no area to list the exact address that was verified and specifically, Item #4c has no date for when the verification was performed.	The committee agrees and has added item 3, which asks for the address that was verified. The committee has also revised item 4 to state, "I verified the address in item 3."
			The committee notes that item 4c contains a fillable date field near the end of the sentence. Fillable fields can be difficult to see in the forms attached to invitations to comment due to the PDF formatting used, but the fillable field will be more apparent in the version of the form made available on courts.ca.gov once the form has been approved by the Judicial Council.
		We would like to see the following additions to the EJ-157-INFO form: 1) Add a line in bold stating, "DO NOT ASK THE LEVYING OFFICER" or "DO NOT TAKE THIS FORM TO THE LEVYING OFFICER."	The committee is not recommending revisions in response to this suggestion because Judicial Council forms typically do not include warnings of this nature.
		2) Item #7 states, "Once an order is issued by the court on form EJ-159, the applicant should serve the order on all other parties" This can be confusing as the applicant would deliver a copy to the levying officer, not serve them.	The committee agrees and is recommending that the last bullet point in item 7 on form EJ-157-INFO be revised to state that the applicant should "give" a copy of the order to the levying officer, rather than that they should serve the order on the levying officer.

Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
		We would like to see the following changes to the SER-001A form: 1) Page one should have an area for the Court Name and Address. 2) Under Item 4 "Information About the Property to Levy", the fourth bullet point should be removed "For evictions" as these are not levies.	These suggestions are beyond the scope of the proposal, but the committee will consider them as time and resources permit.
		We would like to see the following change to the WG-002 form: 1) Item #1 "Complete both copies of Employer's Return (form WG-005)" Levying officers generally send one copy to be filled out so this would alleviate questions from the employer regarding the second copy and save on paper. We would like to see the following change to the WG-003 form: 1) On page 2, "The levying officer may give you permission to deliver it to the employer" The levying officer deals directly with the employer, not the debtor. Even after a hearing pursuant to CCP 706.105g, the levying officer must notify the employer directly.	The committee agrees and is recommending that item 1 on page 1 of form WG-002 be revised to remove the reference to "both copies" of the form. The committee has also recommended this revision on forms WG-004 and WG-030. The committee agrees and is recommending that the last sentence in the "One of Two Things Will Happen" section on page 2 of form WG-003 be revised to state that the levying officer "must serve your employer with the changed EWO or a notice that the EWO has ended" in order to correctly reflect the requirements of Code of Civil Procedure section 706.105(g).
		We would like to see the following addition to the WG-006 form: 1) Item #3 has a lot of information that could confuse a person so there should be a statement as follows within that area, "If you are unsure, ask your payroll" Although not specifically addressed in this Invitation to Comment, we would like to see the following additions to the SER-001 form: 1) Page one should have an area for the Court Name and Address. 2) Page three #5c should add the time of the hearing.	The committee is not recommending revisions in response to this suggestion because Judicial Council forms typically do not provide advice about how form users should collect the information needed to complete a form. This suggestion is beyond the scope of the proposal, but the committee will consider it as time and resources permit.

Civil Practice and Procedure: Implementation of Assembly Bill 2837 (Adopt forms EJ-135, WG-015/EJ-137, WG-016/EJ-138; revise forms EJ-130, EJ-157-INFO, EJ-160, MC-012, MC-013-INFO, SER-001A, WG-002, WG-003, WG-004, WG-006, WG-010/EJ-175, WG-022, and WG-030) All comments are verbatim unless indicated by an asterisk (*).

	Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
			 Although not specifically addressed in this Invitation to Comment, we would like to see the following additions to the WG-001 form: A box for renewal of judgment dates (5 or 10 years) to help with accounting of levies. A line showing the judgment expiration date to help manage the levy. A line stating the interest rate (5% or 10%) which is helpful for accounting purposes. A checkbox for personal debt or not for personal debt, which triggers the levying officer to look for a declaration. A section stating service by Sheriff or Registered Process Server. If a Registered Process Server, an area for their contact information. This is helpful so the levying officer has information to contact someone in case something is wrong. A section stating if the writ is for family law or a criminal judgment. This is crucial for the levying officer as these levies do not expire. 	These suggestions are beyond the scope of the proposal, but the committee will consider them as time and resources permit.
6.	Child Support Directors Association of California by Michael Smitsky Executive Director	NI	SPR25-06 Title: Civil Practice and Procedure: Implementation of Assembly Bill 2837 Special Instructions for Writs and Levies—Attachment SER- 001A, page 23 1. The Committee recommends adding a box in item 5 and changing the language "Complete Declaration of Address Verification (form EJ-135) and attach it to this form" to "□ Completed Declaration of Address Verification (form EJ-135) is attached to this form."	In light of all the comments received regarding item 5 on form SER-001A, the committee is recommending that item 5 on form SER-001 ask, "Are the documents you are asking the sheriff to serve related to enforcement of a judgment for personal debt?" followed by checkboxes for "No" and "Yes, and I have

Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
		Comment: This proposed addition is seen as a crucial alert for	completed Declaration of Address Verification
		users who may not be familiar with the address verification	(form WG-015/EJ-135) and attached it to this
		requirement under AB 2837. The checkbox is added to make the	form." The committee determined that a
		attachment an action item.	checkbox will help ensure judgment creditors
			comply with the address verification
		It should read:	requirement, and that making the question
		If you are the judgment creditor and you are asking the sheriff to	applicable to everyone who completes form
		serve a writ, levy, or other document related to enforcement of a	SER-001A will be less confusing than a
		judgment for personal debt (as defined in Code of Civil	checkbox that applies only to personal debt
		Procedure section 683.110(d)), you must verify the judgment	cases.
		debtor's address before the sheriff can serve your papers.	
		☐ Completed Declaration of Address Verification (form EJ-135)	
		is attached to this form.	
		Memorandum of Costs After Judgment, Acknowledgment of	
		Credit, and Declaration of Accrued	
		Interest – MC-012, page 17	
		1. The Committee recommends breaking down item #3 to clarify	In light of all the comments received regarding
		the amounts requested.	item 3 on form MC-012, the committee is
			recommending that this item include the
		Comment:	instruction "if different interest rates apply to
		The existing sentence is confusing and compound.	different unpaid principal amounts" to clarify
			when to fill in the boxes for a second unpaid
		• It should read:	principal amount and interest rate. The
		☐ Accrued interest remaining due. Accrued interest remains	committee is also recommending revisions to
		due in the amount of \$ This	the last sentence in item 3 to increase clarity.
		amount was calculated using the following:	
		1. Legal interest rate of% on the unpaid principal amount of	
		2. Legal interest rate of% on another unpaid principal	
		amount of \$	
		(For details on how to calculate interest, please refer to form	
		MC-013-INFO. Interest is calculated from the date of the	

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			Committee Response
		judgment or its renewal and also on any remaining balance after partial payments or credits that reduce the principal are applied.)	
Orange County Bar Association	AM	1. Yes, the proposed modifications to the various forms appear to address the specific requirements of AB 2837.	The committee appreciates the response.
by Mei Tsang, President		2. Yes, at least one checkbox should be added to item 5 on form SER-001A, but two may be optimum. Currently, that item is the only item that does not require any response from the person filling out the form. It would be easy for someone to just skip over that item. Adding a "yes" or "no" checkbox asking whether the filer is seeking to enforce a judgment for personal debt will ensure that the person filling out the form has read and understands the requirements. Additionally, consider adding a second checkbox indented beneath the "yes" checkbox that would read "I confirm that I have attached the completed Declaration of Address Verification (form EJ-135)". Doing so will help ensure that the filer actually attaches the correct form.	In light of all the comments received regarding item 5 on form SER-001A, the committee is recommending that item 5 on form SER-001 ask, "Are the documents you are asking the sheriff to serve related to enforcement of a judgment for personal debt?" followed by checkboxes for "No" and "Yes, and I have completed <i>Declaration of Address Verification</i> (form WG-015/EJ-135) and attached it to this form." The committee determined that a checkbox will help ensure judgment creditors comply with the address verification requirement, and that making the question applicable to everyone who completes form SER-001A will be less confusing than a checkbox that applies only to personal debt cases.
Riverside Sherrif by Tracy Alvarez	NI	EJ-130 – WRIT OF EXECUTION – Proposed Additions 1) Judgment Renewal on 6 – does judgment expires in 5 years or 10 years? (CCP 683.120) 6. Judgment renewed on (dates): a. □ Expires in 5 years. b. □ Expires in 10 years. 2) Daily Interest Rate on 19a – supposed to accrue at 5% or 10%? (CCP 685.010)	These suggestions for form EJ-130 would require further public comment because they seek substantive revisions to portions of the form that the current proposal does not address. The committee will consider these suggestions as time and resources permit.
I	y Mei Tsang, President Riverside Sherrif	NI Riverside Sherrif	2. Yes, at least one checkbox should be added to item 5 on form SER-00IA, but two may be optimum. Currently, that item is the only item that does not require any response from the person filling out the form. It would be easy for someone to just skip over that item. Adding a "yes" or "no" checkbox asking whether the filer is seeking to enforce a judgment for personal debt will ensure that the person filling out the form has read and understands the requirements. Additionally, consider adding a second checkbox indented beneath the "yes" checkbox that would read "I confirm that I have attached the completed Declaration of Address Verification (form EJ-135)". Doing so will help ensure that the filer actually attaches the correct form. Riverside Sherrif by Tracy Alvarez NI EJ-130 – WRIT OF EXECUTION – Proposed Additions 1) Judgment Renewal on 6 – does judgment expires in 5 years or 10 years? (CCP 683.120) 6. Judgment renewed on (dates): a. □ Expires in 5 years. b. □ Expires in 10 years.

Civil Practice and Procedure: Implementation of Assembly Bill 2837 (Adopt forms EJ-135, WG-015/EJ-137, WG-016/EJ-138; revise forms EJ-130, EJ-157-INFO, EJ-160, MC-012, MC-013-INFO, SER-001A, WG-002, WG-003, WG-004, WG-006, WG-010/EJ-175, WG-022, and WG-030) All comments are verbatim unless indicated by an asterisk (*).

Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
		a. Add daily interest from date of writ (at the legal rate on 15 of □5% or □10%) (not on GC 6103.5 fees) \$	
		EJ-135 – Declaration of Address Verification – Proposed Changes	
		1) Title of form, at the top (under case title) and at the bottom should include "Wage Garnishment/" preceding "Enforcement of Judgment" the same way the WG-010/EJ-175 does, as this Declaration is to be used for both Wage Garnishment and Enforcement of Judgment levy requests. DECLARATION OF ADDRESS VERIFICATION (Wage Garnishment—Enforcement of Judgment)	The committee agrees and has added "Wage Garnishment" to the parenthetical under the form name on form WG-015/EJ-135.
		2) Form number should include a Wage Garnishment form series number preceding the EJ form number series to mirror dual use forms the same way the WG-010/EJ-175 does. Judicial Council of California WG-XXX/EJ-175 [Rev. January 1, 2026]	The committee agrees and has renumbered form EJ-135 to WG-015/EJ-135.
		3) Line 2 should remove "the judgment debtor with" since the levying officer does not serve debtors with Earnings Withholding Orders which is an option on the ensuing list of documents. 2. I am asking the levying officer to serve the judgment debtor with (check all that apply): a. □Writ of Execution (form EJ-130). b. □Notice of Levy (form EJ-150). c. □Earnings Withholding Order (form WG-002). d. □other document (specify):	The committee is recommending that item 2 state: "I am asking the levying officer to serve Writ of Execution (form EJ-130), Notice of Levy (form EJ-150), or other documents related to enforcement of a judgment for personal debt." The committee agrees that requiring the judgment creditor to indicate the specific form being served could create confusion, but determined that listing EJ-130 and EJ-150 as examples in item 2 will help judgment creditors determine whether they are required to complete
		Or remove Line 2 altogether and reword line 3. This Declaration does not need to list what they are asking the levying officer to serve.	the form.

Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
		3. The papers described in item 2 are being used I am asking the levying officer to enforce a judgment for personal debt, meaning money due or owing because of a transaction for money, property, insurance, or services used primarily for the debtor's personal, family, or household purposes. The judgment does not include rental debt or debts incurred due to, or obtained by, tortious or fraudulent conduct or judgments for unpaid wages, damages, or penalties owed to an employee. (Code Civ. Proc., § 683.110.) SER-001A – Special Instructions for Writs & Levies – Proposed Changes	
		1) Add a section for the name and last known address(es) of the judgment debtor(s) subject to this levy. Currently, Item 3c(3) asking for all judgment debtors on this case is to meet the Electronic Writ Declaration requirements per CCP 687.010(e). While the judgment creditor has the option to levy against one, some or all of the judgment debtors on his writ, the levying officer needs to know which judgment debtors are subject to each levy request. The judgment creditor must also provide the levying officer with the last known address for each judgment debtor being levied against as the levying officer is required to notice the judgment debtor(s) at the address specified on the instructions. This form does not accommodate for either one of these.	This suggestion is beyond the scope of the proposal, but the committee will consider it as time and resources permit.
		2) Add a check the box item asking, "Do you want the levying officer to levy and sell the property?" and include Yes and No boxes.	This suggestion is beyond the scope of the proposal, but the committee will consider it as time and resources permit.
		3) Add and item asking for the name and telephone number of the agent the levying officer is to call to schedule the lockout date and time with.	This suggestion is beyond the scope of the proposal, but the committee will consider it as time and resources permit.

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	Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
9.	Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles by Stephanie Kuo	A	In response to the Judicial Council of California's ITC, "Civil Practice and Procedure: Implementation of Assembly Bill 2837," the Court agrees with the proposal and has no other comments.	The committee appreciates the response.
10.	Superior Court of California, County of Orange by Janay Marks, Operations Analyst	NI	Responses to Request for Specific Comment Should a checkbox be added to item 5 on form SER-001A? A checkbox in item 5 on form SER-001A could potentially create confusion for users who might assume it applies universally, even when it does not. The form, as currently drafted, is straightforward and user-friendly, effectively conveying the necessary information without introducing additional complexity. Maintaining its current format may better support clarity and ease of use for all users.	In light of all the comments received regarding item 5 on form SER-001A, the committee is recommending that item 5 on form SER-001 ask, "Are the documents you are asking the sheriff to serve related to enforcement of a judgment for personal debt?" followed by checkboxes for "No" and "Yes, and I have completed <i>Declaration of Address Verification</i> (form WG-015/EJ-135) and attached it to this form." The committee determined that a checkbox will help ensure judgment creditors comply with the address verification requirement, and that making the question applicable to everyone who completes form SER-001A will be less confusing than a checkbox that applies only to personal debt cases.
			Please provide suggestions, if you have any, for revising specific items in forms EJ-157-INFO, WG-002, WG-004, WG-022, or WG-030 to use plain language, or any suggestions to improve the forms' clarity and readability. Form EJ-157-INFO: Timing for Filing section consider the following: Current: "A judgment debtor or judgment creditor who wants to apply for an order deciding how to apply the exemption to the judgment debtor's accounts should do so as soon 	The committee appreciates the suggestions for form EJ-157-INFO and is recommending that these and other sentences on the form be revised to use the second person ("you should," "you must") instead of the passive voice. The

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Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
		as they receive a notice of a levy or memorandum of garnishment" • Suggested: "If you want the court to decide how to apply the exemption, file your application as soon as you receive a notice of levy or garnishment. Delays may result in funds being sent to the levying officer."	committee is also recommending other revisions to form EJ-157-INFO to improve clarity.
		 Forms to Complete section consider the following: Current: "Copies of the Writ of Execution (form EJ-130) and any Notice of Levy (EJ-150) that have been issued to a financial institution must be attached to the application form." Suggested:	
		 Court Appearance section consider the following: Current: "The applicant must be available at the time the court is considering the application, either in person at the courthouse or by telephone." Suggested:	The committee is not recommending revisions in response to this suggestion because the

Civil Practice and Procedure: Implementation of Assembly Bill 2837 (Adopt forms EJ-135, WG-015/EJ-137, WG-016/EJ-138; revise forms EJ-130, EJ-157-INFO, EJ-160, MC-012, MC-013-INFO, SER-001A, WG-002, WG-003, WG-004, WG-006, WG-010/EJ-175, WG-022, and WG-030) All comments are verbatim unless indicated by an asterisk (*).

Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
		"If the employee works for you now, you must give the employee a copy of this order and Employee Instructions (form WG-003) within 10 days after receiving this order." Suggested: "If the employee is still working for you, give them a copy of this order and Employee Instructions (form WG-003) within 10 days of receiving it."	repetitiveness of this sentence (e.g., repeating "the employee" twice) is intended to reduce confusion.
		 Current: "Complete both copies of Employer's Return (form WG-005) and mail them to the levying officer within 15 days after receiving this order, whether or not the employee works for you." Suggested: "Fill out both copies of the Employer's Return (form WG-005) and mail them to the officer listed above within 15 days of receiving this order. This must be done even if the employee no longer works for you." 	The committee appreciates the suggestion and is recommending that this sentence be revised to state: "Complete <i>Employer's Return</i> (form WG-005) and mail it to the levying officer within 15 days after receiving this order. You must do so even if the employee no longer works for you." The committee is recommending this revision on forms WG-002, WG-004, and WG-030.
		 Earnings Withholding section consider the following: **Current: **Count 30 calendar days from the date when the employee was served with this order. If your employee's pay period ends before the 30th day, do not withhold earnings payable for that pay period.** **Suggested: **Start counting 30 calendar days from the date your employee receives this order. Do not withhold wages for any pay period that ends before this 30-day period.** 	The committee appreciates the suggestion and is recommending that the second sentence in item 2 on page 2 of forms WG-002, WG-004, and WG-030 be revised to state: "Do not withhold earnings payable for any pay period that ends before the 30 th day."
		 Instructions to Employer section consider the following: Current: 	

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Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
		"If the employee stops working for you, the Earnings Withholding Order ends after no amounts are withheld for a continuous 180-day period." **Suggested:"If the employee stops working for you, the order ends after 180 days of no withholding."	The committee is not recommending revisions in response to this suggestion because it has determined that the existing language more closely tracks the statutory language.
		Form WG-004 Instructions to the Employer section consider the following: Current: "If the employee works for you now, you must give the employee a copy of this order and Employee Instructions (form WG-003) within 10 days after receiving this order." Suggested: "If the employee is currently working for you, give them a copy of this order and Employee Instructions (form WG-003) within 10 days of receiving it."	Please see the committee's response to this suggestion in the "Form WG-002" section of this comment.
		 *Current: "Complete both copies of Employer's Return (form WG-005) and mail them to the levying officer within 15 days after receiving this order, whether or not the employee works for you." *Suggested: "Fill out both copies of the Employer's Return (form WG-005) and send them to the officer listed above within 15 days of receiving this order. This applies even if the employee no longer works for you." 	Please see the committee's response to this suggestion in the "Form WG-002" section of this comment.
		 Withholding Period section consider the following: **Current: **Count 30 calendar days from the date when the employee was served with this order. If your employee's 	Please see the committee's response to this suggestion in the "Form WG-002" section of this comment.

Civil Practice and Procedure: Implementation of Assembly Bill 2837 (Adopt forms EJ-135, WG-015/EJ-137, WG-016/EJ-138; revise forms EJ-130, EJ-157-INFO, EJ-160, MC-012, MC-013-INFO, SER-001A, WG-002, WG-003, WG-004, WG-006, WG-010/EJ-175, WG-022, and WG-030) All comments are verbatim unless indicated by an asterisk (*).

Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
		pay period ends before the 30th day, do not withhold earnings payable for that pay period." • Suggested: "Start counting 30 calendar days from the date your employee receives this order. Do not withhold wages for any pay period ending before the 30th day."	
		 What to Do With the Money section consider the following: **Current: "The amounts withheld during the withholding period must be paid to the levying officer by the 15th of the next month after each payday." **Suggested: "Send the withheld amounts to the levying officer by the 15th of the following month after each payday." 	The committee is not recommending revisions in response to this suggestion because it has determined that the existing language is sufficiently clear.
		 *Current: "Be sure to mark each check with the case number, the levying officer's file number, if different, and the employee's name so the money will be applied to the correct account." *Suggested: "Include the case number, levying officer's file number (if different), and the employee's name on each payment to ensure the funds are applied correctly." 	The committee is recommending that this sentence on forms WG-002, WG-004, and WG-30 be revised to state: "Include the case number, levying officer's file number (if different from the case number), and the employee's name on each payment to ensure the money is applied to the correct account."
		 Computation Instructions section consider the following: Current: "State and federal law limits the amount of earnings that can be withheld. The limitations are based on the employee's disposable earnings, which are different from gross pay or take-home pay." Suggested: 	The committee is recommending that this portion of form WG-004 be revised to state: "State and federal law limit how much of an employee's earnings can be withheld. These limits are based on the employee's disposable earnings, not their gross pay or take-home pay."

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Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
		"State and federal laws limit how much of an employee's earnings can be withheld. These limits are based on disposable earnings (earnings left after required deductions like taxes)."	The committee is recommending similar revisions to forms WG-002 and WG-030.
		 Current: "After the employee's disposable earnings are known, WITHHOLD FIFTY (50) PERCENT of the disposable earnings for the Withholding Order for Support." Suggested: "Once you calculate the employee's disposable earnings, withhold 50% of that amount for this order." 	The committee is not recommending revisions in response to this suggestion because it has determined that the existing language is sufficiently clear.
		Form WG-030 Initial Instructions section consider the following: Current: "If the employee works for you now, you must give the employee a copy of this order and Employee Instructions (form WG-003) within 10 days after receiving this order." Suggested: "If the employee still works for you, give them a copy of this order and the Employee Instructions (form WG-003) within 10 days of receiving it."	Please see the committee's response to this suggestion in the "Form WG-002" section of this comment.
		 *Current: "Complete both copies of Employer's Return (form WG-005) and mail them to the levying officer within 15 days after receiving this order, whether or not the employee works for you." *Suggested: "Fill out both copies of the Employer's Return (form WG-005) and send them to the officer listed above 	Please see the committee's response to this suggestion in the "Form WG-002" section of this comment.

Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
		within 15 days of receiving this order. This applies even if the employee no longer works for you."	
		 Withholding Period section consider the following: **Current: **Count 30 calendar days from the date when the employee was served with this order. If your employee's pay period ends before the 30th day, do not withhold earnings payable for that pay period.** **Suggested: **Start counting 30 calendar days from the date your employee receives this order. Do not withhold wages for any pay period ending before this 30-day period.** 	Please see the committee's response to this suggestion in the "Form WG-002" section of this comment.
		 Employer's Instructions section consider the following: **Current: "If the employee stops working for you, the Earnings Withholding Order ends after no amounts are withheld for a continuous 180-day period." **Suggested: "If the employee leaves your company, the order ends after 180 days with no withholding." 	The committee is not recommending revisions in response to this suggestion because it has determined that the existing language is sufficiently clear.
		 What to Do With the Money section consider the following: **Current: "The amounts withheld during the withholding period must be paid to the levying officer by the 15th of the next month after each payday." **Suggested: "Send the withheld amounts to the officer handling the case by the 15th of the month following each payday." 	The committee is not recommending revisions in response to this suggestion because it has determined that the existing language is sufficiently clear.

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	Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
			 "Current: "Be sure to mark each check with the case number, the levying officer's file number, if different, and the employee's name so the money will be applied to the correct account." "Suggested: "Write the case number, file number (if different), and the employee's name on each check to ensure proper processing." 	Please see the committee's response to this suggestion in the "Form WG-004" section of this comment.
11.	Superior Court of California, County of San Bernardino Staff Civil Committee	NI	Q: Does the proposal appropriately address the stated purpose? A: Yes, the proposal appropriately addresses the stated purpose. Q: Should a checkbox be added to item 5 on form SER-001A? A: Since item 5 would not be applicable to many and to avoid confusion, I do not think a checkbox should be added. The information about personal debt in item 5 explains what needs to be done. It is up to the creditor to review and complete all appropriate documents needed. Q: Please provide suggestions, if you have any, for revising	In light of all the comments received regarding item 5 on form SER-001A, the committee is recommending that item 5 on form SER-001 ask, "Are the documents you are asking the sheriff to serve related to enforcement of a judgment for personal debt?" followed by checkboxes for "No" and "Yes, and I have completed <i>Declaration of Address Verification</i> (form WG-015/EJ-135) and attached it to this form." The committee determined that a checkbox will help ensure judgment creditors comply with the address verification requirement, and that making the question applicable to everyone who completes form SER-001A will be less confusing than a checkbox that applies only to personal debt cases. The committee appreciates the response.
			g: Please provide suggestions, if you have any, for revising specific items in forms EJ-157-INFO, WG-002, WG-004, WG-022, or WG-030 to use plain language, or any suggestions to improve the forms' clarity and readability.	The committee appreciates the response.

Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
		A: No suggestions. Forms seem clear.	
		Q: Would the proposal provide cost savings? If so, please quantify	The committee appreciates the information.
		A: No cost savings.	
		Q: What would the implementation requirements be for courts—for example, training staff (please identify position and expected hours of training), revising processes and procedures (please describe), changing docket codes in case management systems, or modifying case management systems?	
		A: Some change/training will be required. Clerk's Office, Judicial Assistants, and Judges would need to be informed of the change. Judicial Officers may need some type of training on the new forms and law.	
		Revising needed for clerk's office and judicial assistant procedures manuals. Possibly need to update verbiage in system for judicial assistant to complete minute orders. Training would be needed for both clerk's office and judicial assistants as there are new forms and processes that will be used. (3 months)	
		Time would be needed for the clerk's office to update any forms in office with the revised forms and time would be needed for court tech to make sure correct forms are online. (2 days)	
		Some changes in the case management system may be needed.	
			The committee appreciates the response. The committee is unable to change the proposed

	Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
			 Q: Would two months from Judicial Council approval of this proposal until its effective date provide sufficient time for implementation? A: No. I would think this may take a few months to get procedures updated and any training completed. Q: How well would this proposal work in courts of different sizes? A: This will work well in any size court. 	effective date of this proposal because the proposal implements changes in law that have already taken effect.
12.	Superior Court of California, County of San Bernardino Staff Small Claims Landlord Tenant Committee	NI	Q: Does the proposal appropriately address the stated purpose? A: yes Q: Should a checkbox be added to item 5 on form SER-001A? A: Yes, there should be a check mark but the verbiage should indicate to only mark if the judgment is for personal debt	In light of all the comments received regarding item 5 on form SER-001A, the committee is recommending that item 5 on form SER-001 ask, "Are the documents you are asking the sheriff to serve related to enforcement of a judgment for personal debt?" followed by checkboxes for "No" and "Yes, and I have completed <i>Declaration of Address Verification</i> (form WG-015/EJ-135) and attached it to this form."
			Q: Please provide suggestions, if you have any, for revising specific items in forms EJ-157-INFO, WG-002, WG-004, WG-022, or WG-030 to use plain language, or any suggestions to improve the forms' clarity and readability. A: After reviewing the forms, I feel they are clear and easy to read	The committee appreciates the response.

Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
		Q: Would the proposal provide cost savings? If so, please quantify	The committee appreciates the information.
		A: Unsure if cost savings apply to the clerk's office	
		Q: What would the implementation requirements be for courts—for example, training staff (please identify position and expected hours of training), revising processes and procedures (please describe), changing docket codes in case management systems, or modifying case management systems?	
		A: Clerk's office: Updated training, manual updates, testing events in CMS	
		Updating Judicial Officers on new forms.	
		Project Management Team: newly added events to the case management system	
		Training would need to be implemented, specifically for legal processing assistants. Ideally the training should be about an hour to inform the clerks about the new changes and processes.	
		The procedural manual would also need to be updated to reflect the changes.	
		Q: Would two months from Judicial Council approval of this proposal until its effective date provide sufficient time for implementation?	
		A: yes	

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	Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
			Q: How well would this proposal work in courts of different sizes?	
12			A: I don't believe updates will be too impactful	771 20 1 4
13.	California, County of San Diego by Mike Roddy,	A	Q: Does the proposal appropriately address the stated purpose? A: Yes. Q: Should a checkbox be added to item 5 on form SER-001A?	The committee appreciates the response. In light of all the comments received regarding
	Executive Officer		A: No.	item 5 on form SER-001A, the committee is recommending that item 5 on form SER-001 ask, "Are the documents you are asking the sheriff to serve related to enforcement of a judgment for personal debt?" followed by checkboxes for "No" and "Yes, and I have completed <i>Declaration of Address Verification</i> (form WG-015/EJ-135) and attached it to this form." The committee determined that a checkbox will help ensure judgment creditors comply with the address verification requirement, and that making the question applicable to everyone who completes form SER-001A will be less confusing than a checkbox that applies only to personal debt cases.
			Q: Please provide suggestions, if you have any, for revising specific items in forms EJ-157-INFO, WG-002, WG-004, WG-022, or WG-030 to use plain language, or any suggestions to improve the forms' clarity and readability.	The committee agrees and is recommending that the "Appearance at court" section of item 4 on form EJ-157-INFO be revised to discuss rule 3.672 and remote appearances.
			A: EJ-157-INFO: Appearance at court: Subdivision (c) through (i) of California Rules of Court, rule 3.670 are suspended through 1/1/26. If the suspension is extended, this section will need to be revised to refer to rule 3.672.	

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	Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
			Q: Would the proposal provide cost savings? If so, please	The committee appreciates the information.
			quantify.	
			A: No.	
			Q: What would the implementation requirements be for courts for example, training staff (please identify position and expected hours of training), revising processes and procedures (please describe), changing docket codes in case management systems, or modifying case management systems?	
			A: Updating internal procedures, adding filings to case management system, training staff, and notifying judicial officers.	
			Q: Would two months from Judicial Council approval of this proposal until its effective date provide sufficient time for implementation?	
			A: Yes, provided the final versions of the forms are provided at that time.	
			Q: How well would this proposal work in courts of different sizes?	
			A: It appears the proposal would work for courts of all sizes.	
			No additional Comments.	
14.	Trial Court Presiding	A	The JRS notes that the proposal is required to conform to a	The committee appreciates the information.
	Judges Advisory Committee (TCPJAC)		change of law.	
	and the Court Executives		The JRS also notes the following impact to court operations:	
	Advisory Committee		■ Impact on existing automated systems.	

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Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
(CEAC)		 Results in additional training, which requires the 	
(TCPJAC/CEAC Joint		commitment of staff time and court resources.	
Rules		 The court is happy to have EJ-135 as parties have been 	
Subcommittee)		filing this as pleadings in many different formats.	
		However, the changes will cause some additional hours	
		of staff training and adjustment of process and case	
		management system configuration. To Monterey, a	
		midsize court, the additional training/configuration will	
		not take a significant amount of time.	
		Requests for Specific Comments	
		Should a checkbox be added to item 5 on form SER-001A?	
		[image of item 5 on form SER-001A omitted]	
		Possible way to add check box:	
		5. Enforcement of a Judgment for Personal Debt	The committee agrees and is recommending that
		If you are the judgment creditor and you are asking the sheriff to	item 5 on form SER-001 ask, "Are the
		serve a writ, levy, or other document related to enforcement of a	documents you are asking the sheriff to serve
		judgment for personal debt (as defined in Code of Civil	related to enforcement of a judgment for
		Procedure section 683.110(d)), you must verify the judgment	personal debt?" followed by checkboxes for
		debtor's address before the sheriff can serve your papers.	"No" and "Yes, and I have completed
		Is this an action related to enforcement of a judgment for	Declaration of Address Verification (form WG-
		personal debt?	015/EJ-135) and attached it to this form."
		☐ Yes I have completed the Declaration of Address	
		Verification (form EJ_135) and attached it to this form.	
		■ Would the proposal provide cost savings? If so, please	The committee appreciates the information.
		quantify.	
		 No cost savings anticipated. 	
		■ What would the implementation requirements be for	
		courts—for example, training staff (please identify position	
		and expected hours of training), revising processes and	

Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
		procedures (please describe), changing docket codes in case management systems, or modifying case management systems? O Minimal training and minor changes to the CMS and eFile portal.	
		 Would two months from Judicial Council approval of this proposal until its effective date provide sufficient time for implementation? Yes 	
		Additional comments on forms. On the proposed revised EJ-130, item 22c. I understand the JCC notes that they don't want to add a box about address verification. Consider adding language such as "Address verification required." Not a box to check, just a short sentence to flag for the judgment creditor that there's an address verification requirement. As indicated here:	The committee agrees and is recommending that item 22c on form EJ-130 include a parenthetical explaining that if the "personal debt" box is checked, the judgment creditor must verify the judgment debtor's address before asking the sheriff to serve form EJ-130 on the judgment debtor.
		[image of item 22c on form EJ-130 omitted] Item 3 on MC-012 is hard to understand unless you really absorb the MC-013-INFO. My understanding is that for judgments renewed after 1/1/2023, the interest rate is 5% on the unpaid principal after the date of renewal. Otherwise the rate is 10%. If this is correct then perhaps change the language.	The committee agrees and is recommending that item 3 on form MC-012 include the instruction "if different interest rates apply to different unpaid principal amounts" to clarify when to fill in the boxes for a second unpaid principal amount and interest rate. The committee is also
		Potential language change on #3 "This amount was calculated by applying the interest accruing at the legal rate of% on the unpaid principal amount of \$ and (if different interest rates apply to different unpaid principal amounts) interest accruing at the legal rate of % on the unpaid principal amount of \$"	recommending revisions to the last sentence in item 3 to increase clarity.