

Judicial Council of California

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REPORT TO THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL

Item No.: 26-070

For business meeting on April 24, 2026

Title

Civil Practice and Procedure: Revisions to Enforcement of Judgment and Wage Garnishment Forms to Implement Assembly Bill 774

Report Type

Action Required

Effective Date

July 1, 2026

Rules, Forms, Standards, or Statutes Affected

Adopt forms EJ-200, EJ-202, and EJ-205; revise forms EJ-130, EJ-150, WG-005, WG-015/EJ-135, and WG-017/EJ-137

Date of Report

March 27, 2026

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Recommended by

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

Executive Summary

Assembly Bill 774 (Stats. 2025, ch. 708) makes several changes to the laws regarding enforcement of judgment, including creation of a new procedure by which the judgment creditor may seek reinstatement of a judgment lien on real or personal property. The Civil and Small Claims Advisory Committee recommends adopting three forms and revising five forms to implement AB 774 and improve clarity and readability.

Recommendation

The Civil and Small Claims Advisory Committee recommends that the Judicial Council, effective July 1, 2026:

1. Adopt the following forms to implement the procedure created in AB 774 for reinstating a judgment lien:
 - *Application for Reinstatement of Judgment Lien* (form EJ-200)
 - *Response to Application for Reinstatement of Judgment Lien* (form EJ-202)

- *Certificate of Reinstatement of Judgment Lien* (form EJ-205)
2. Revise the following forms to implement AB 774 and improve the forms' clarity and readability:
- *Writ of Execution* (form EJ-130)
 - *Notice of Levy* (form EJ-150)
 - *Employer's Return* (form WG-005)
 - *Declaration of Address Verification* (form WG-015/EJ-135)
 - *Application to Stay Levy or Garnishment* (form WG-017/EJ-137)

The proposed new and revised forms are attached at pages 13–27.

Relevant Previous Council Action

The council approved form EJ-130 in January 1978 and last revised it effective January 1, 2026, to implement amendments made to Code of Civil Procedure section 684.130 by Assembly Bill 2837 (Stats. 2024, ch. 514)¹ and implement portions of AB 774.²

The council approved form EJ-150 prior to 1985 and last revised it effective September 1, 2020, to implement amendments to Code of Civil Procedure section 703.520(a).

The council adopted form WG-005 effective January 1, 1980, and last revised it effective September 1, 2017, to make minor technical corrections. The council last substantively revised form WG-005 effective January 1, 2012, to implement changes in law regarding earnings withholding orders for elder and dependent adult financial abuse.

The council adopted forms WG-015/EJ-135 and WG-017/EJ-137 effective January 1, 2026, to implement the address verification procedure created by AB 2837 and implement portions of AB 774.

Analysis/Rationale

AB 774 (see Link A) made numerous changes to the laws regarding enforcement of judgment. AB 774 became effective on January 1, 2026, except for the provisions creating a procedure for reinstating a judgment lien, which become effective on July 1, 2026. To complete its implementation of AB 774, the Civil and Small Claims Advisory Committee recommends adopting three forms and revising five forms.

¹ Judicial Council of Cal., Advisory Com. Rep., *Civil Practice and Procedure: Implementation of Assembly Bill 2837* (Oct. 9, 2025), jcc.legistar.com/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=7648705&GUID=877A6FB7-932B-401C-85CF-A2F598BA7E7E.

² Judicial Council of Cal., Staff Rep., *Civil Practice and Procedure: Judgment Debtor Address Verification and Calculation of Earnings Withholding Period* (Nov. 13, 2025), jcc.legistar.com/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=7720522&GUID=BDA389F8-F37D-4B76-8722-3F11C31F6504.

Previously approved form revisions

The invitation to comment for this proposal included revisions to forms EJ-130, WG-002, WG-003, WG-004, WG-015/EJ-135, WG-017/EJ-137, WG-022, and WG-030 that the Judicial Council approved effective January 1, 2026, without circulation for public comment.³ The council determined that prompt revision was warranted to ensure the forms did not incorrectly state the law on the date AB 774 became effective.

The revisions to forms EJ-130, WG-003, WG-015/EJ-135, and WG-017/EJ-137 implemented changes to the address verification requirement set forth in Code of Civil Procedure section 684.130. The revisions to forms WG-002, WG-004, WG-022, and WG-030 implemented a change to the start of the earnings withholding period set forth in Code of Civil Procedure section 706.022(a).

The public comments did not identify any issues with the revisions that became effective January 1, 2026, and the Civil and Small Claims Advisory Committee therefore has not recommended further revisions to forms WG-002, WG-003, WG-004, WG-022, and WG-030.

Revisions to form EJ-130

The revisions to *Writ of Execution* (form EJ-130) that were needed to implement AB 774 became effective on January 1, 2026. However, when reviewing the form in connection with those revisions, the committee identified several ways the form could be improved for courts and court users. The committee therefore recommends revising form EJ-130 as follows:

- Expand the form to four pages by moving items 8 through 20 onto page 2.
- Revise item 4 to add a checkbox indicating that the judgment debtor has additional names that are identified on an affidavit of identity. Code of Civil Procedure section 699.520(k) requires the writ of execution to include this information.
- Revise item 4 to add a checkbox indicating that additional judgment debtors are identified in an attachment, and delete item 21, which asked for the names of additional judgment debtors.
- Revise the instructions for item 5 to more clearly indicate that information about the type of judgment is provided in item 21.
- Revise item 6 to include checkboxes indicating whether the renewal extended the period of enforceability of the judgment for 5 years or 10 years. Under Code of Civil Procedure section 683.120, certain judgments can be extended for only 5 years, and identifying the applicable renewal period on form EJ-130 may benefit judgment creditors, judgment debtors, and levying officers.

³ See footnote 2.

- Reverse the order of items 7 and 8 and revise the text of new item 7 (regarding joint debtors) to make it clearer when this item should be checked.
- Combine new item 8 and existing item 23 so that all information about the notice of sale is provided in the same item.
- Revise the text of item 9 to make it easier to understand.
- Revise the notice above item 11 to more clearly direct the reader to form MC-013-INFO for information relevant to items 11 through 17.
- Revise the explanatory parentheticals for items 11 through 20 to more clearly provide instructions and citations relevant to completing those items.
- Renumber item 22 to 21, item 24 to 22, and item 25 to 23 to reflect the deletion of existing items 21 and 23.
- Revise and reformat item 22 to more clearly explain what information should be provided in each part and to provide a checkbox indicating that additional joint debtors are identified on an attachment.
- Reformat item 23 to make it clearer when item 23a(3) must be completed.
- Correct grammar or citation formats in several other items.

Time to file claim of exemption (form EJ-150)

Code of Civil Procedure section 703.520(a) requires the judgment debtor to file a claim of exemption from enforcement of judgment no later than 20 days after the judgment debtor is served with the notice of levy. Under AB 774, if the notice of levy is enforcing a judgment for personal debt, the judgment debtor may file a claim of exemption more than 20 days after being served with the notice of levy.⁴ However, the levying officer may release the funds to the judgment creditor at any time after the 20-day period ends. The committee recommends adding a bullet point with this information to the instructions on page 2 of *Notice of Levy* (form EJ-150).

In addition to the revisions to implement AB 774, the committee recommends several revisions to make the form clearer and easier to use:

- Revise item 1 on page 1 and numerous items in the instructions on page 2 to use plain language.
- Add an instruction box on page 1 explaining that if more than one judgment debtor is notified, a separate notice of levy must be used for each judgment debtor.

⁴ Code Civ. Proc., § 703.520(c).

- Revise item 1b to add a checkbox stating that the description of the property to be levied upon is provided in an attachment.
- Revise item 2 to add a checkbox for personal debt. With this revision, the checkboxes for this item will match the checkboxes on the corresponding item (item 21) on form EJ-130.
- Revise items 3b, 3c, and 3d to add statutory citations. Item 3b cites to Government Code sections 26720 and 26721, which determine the fee the sheriff charges for serving or executing any process or notice required by law. Item 3c cites to Government Code 26746, which sets the fee the sheriff charges for disbursement of money under a writ of attachment, execution, possession, or sale. Item 3d cites to Code of Civil Procedure section 685.090, which explains when and how costs are added to the judgment.

Reinstatement of judgment liens (forms EJ-200, EJ-202, and EJ-205)

Effective July 1, 2026, AB 774 creates a new procedure by which a judgment creditor may apply to the court for an order reinstating a judgment lien on real or personal property.⁵ If reinstated, the lien will have the same priority it held immediately before it was released. This procedure is available if the court ordered the judgment creditor under Code of Civil Procedure section 703.580(d)(2) or (3) to return certain levied property to the judgment debtor, and either (1) the money judgment would have been fully satisfied if not for that order, or (2) the property returned to the judgment debtor was identified in a recorded acknowledgment of full or partial satisfaction of judgment.

The committee recommends adopting three new forms to implement these procedures: *Application for Reinstatement of Judgment Lien* (form EJ-200), *Response to Application for Reinstatement of Judgment Lien* (form EJ-202), and *Certificate of Reinstatement of Judgment Lien* (EJ-205).

Form EJ-200 implements the statutory requirements for the judgment creditor’s application. The application must contain:

- The title of the court, the case name and number, and the date and amount of the original judgment and any renewals thereof.
- A statement that the judgment creditor released a lien or liens in the reasonable belief that the money judgment was satisfied. This statement must include:
 - Information sufficient to identify the liens that were released, including the county or counties in which an abstract of judgment was recorded and the recording dates and numbers of those recordings, and if the lien is for personal property, the filing date and number of any notice of judgment lien on personal property that was filed with the Secretary of State.

⁵ *Id.*, §§ 697.420, 697.680.

- The details of any acknowledgment of full or partial satisfaction of judgment that was filed or entered as a result of the prior application of funds, including the date, county, and recording number of any acknowledgment of full or partial satisfaction of judgment recorded by the judgment creditor.
- A statement that after the lien was released, the judgment creditor was ordered under Code of Civil Procedure section 703.580(d)(2) or (3) to return to the judgment debtor property levied or wages garnished in satisfaction of the money judgment. A copy of the order must be attached to the declaration.
- A statement that the judgment creditor returned, and the judgment debtor received, all property and wages ordered returned.
- A statement that, but for the court's order pursuant to section 703.580(d)(2) or (3), the money judgment would have been fully satisfied or that the property returned to the judgment creditor was identified in a recorded acknowledgment of full or partial satisfaction of judgment.
- A statement that the judgment creditor is not appealing the order to return funds pursuant to section 703.580(d).

AB 774 allows the judgment debtor to object to the application by filing a declaration stating that the levied property or garnished wages that the judgment creditor claims were returned under section 703.580(d) have not been returned.⁶ The committee recommends adopting form EJ-202 for this purpose. This declaration must be filed within 15 days of service of the judgment creditor's application. If a declaration is filed, the court must deny the application.⁷

If the judgment debtor does not file an objection, the court must issue to the judgment creditor a certificate and notice of reinstatement of judgment lien. The committee recommends adopting form EJ-205 to serve this purpose. Form EJ-205 includes the following statutorily required information: (1) identification of the judgment, parties, and unsatisfied judgment amount; (2) the relevant recording or filing information from the original abstract of judgment, for liens on real property;⁸ and (3) for liens on personal property, the filing number and date of the original notice of judgment lien filed with the Secretary of State.⁹

Employer's Return (form WG-005)

An employer who is served with an earnings withholding order must complete *Employer's Return* (form WG-005) and mail it to the levying officer within 15 days of service of the

⁶ *Id.*, §§ 697.420(c)(2), 697.680(c)(2).

⁷ *Id.*, §§ 697.420(c)(3), 697.680(c)(3).

⁸ *Id.*, § 697.420(a)(2).

⁹ *Id.*, § 697.680(a)(2).

earnings withholding order.¹⁰ Code of Civil Procedure section 706.126 requires the employer's return to include certain information. AB 774 amends section 706.126 to add to those requirements "the date on which the employer provided the employee a copy of the earnings withholding order and the notice of earnings withholding order, the name and title of the person who provided the order and notice, and a short description of the manner in which the order and notice were provided."¹¹

To implement this change in law, the committee recommends revising form WG-005 to add item 4, which asks for the information required by AB 774. This revision will require renumbering the subsequent items on the form and revising several references to item numbers (e.g., in the instructions at the bottom of page 1).

In addition to the revisions to implement AB 774, the committee recommends several revisions to make the form clearer and easier to use:

- Revise the instructions at the top of page 1 to change "You must complete both copies of this form and mail them" to "You must complete this form and mail it," and add a bullet point explaining that the employer should complete or revise the two name and address boxes below if they are incomplete or incorrect. The revision to the reference to "both copies of this form" reflects changes the Judicial Council recently made to other wage garnishment forms.
- Revise the "Attn:" box below the "name and address of employer" box to more clearly explain whose name should be entered in the box.
- Revise items 2a, 5, 6c, and 7 to use plain language and correct grammatical errors.
- Revise item 3 to re-letter items 3b–3f so that the lettering proceeds top to bottom and then left to right, rather than left to right and then top to bottom.
- Revise item 6d to ask for the name of the judgment creditor who secured the existing earnings withholding order, the date the order was issued, and the date the order expires. Code of Civil Procedure section 706.126(b) requires the employer's return to include this information.

Address verification requirement (form WG-015/EJ-135)

Code of Civil Procedure section 684.130 provides that if the levying officer is required to serve "any writ, order, notice, or other paper" related to enforcement of a judgment for personal debt,¹²

¹⁰ *Id.*, § 706.104.

¹¹ *Id.*, § 706.126(b)(7).

¹² The levying officer is statutorily required to serve certain documents related to enforcement of judgment, including 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).)

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 used to complete the verification. The judgment creditor must then file the signed declaration with the court.

AB 774 amends section 684.130 to state that the declaration “may be signed by any individual with adequate knowledge of the verification, including, but not limited to, a custodian of records. If the judgment creditor is represented by an attorney, the declaration may be signed by any employee of the attorney or the attorney’s law firm with adequate knowledge of the verification, including, but not limited to, a custodian of records.”¹³

To implement this change in law, the committee recommends the following revisions to *Declaration of Address Verification* (form WG-015/EJ-135):

- In the instructions at the top of the form, add a bullet point stating that “anyone with adequate knowledge of the verification may complete this form.”
- Add a checkbox in item 1 for the form user to indicate that they are “a person who knows how the verification described in item 4 was completed” and explain their role in the verification.
- Revise the parenthetical in item 2, regarding the definition of personal debt, to refer readers to Code of Civil Procedure section 683.110 rather than stating the entire statutory definition. The committee recommends this revision to make space on the form for the new items.
- In the instructions and in items 2, 3, and 4, change “I” to “the judgment creditor” to reflect that someone other than the judgment creditor might be completing the form.

Revisions to form WG-017/EJ-137

The revisions to *Application to Stay Levy or Garnishment* (form WG-017/EJ-137) that were needed to implement AB 774 became effective on January 1, 2026. The committee recommends one additional revision to the form (in item 1) to implement a suggestion from a commenter, explained in more detail below.

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).

¹³ Code Civ. Proc., § 684.130(b)(7).

Comments

The proposed form revisions to implement AB 774 circulated for public comment from December 5, 2025, to January 7, 2026. The proposal received 10 comments: three from superior courts, one from a county bar association, two from sheriffs' offices, and four from individuals or organizations specializing in enforcement of judgment or service of process. Four commenters agreed with the proposal, two agreed if modified, and four 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 28.

Form EJ-130

Item 2 on *Writ of Execution* (form EJ-130) explains when a registered process server may serve this form. A commenter suggested revising item 2 to add a citation to Code of Civil Procedure section 706.108. The committee considered this suggestion but does not recommend including a citation to section 706.108 because item 2 is solely concerned with service of the writ of execution, which section 706.108 does not address. Instead, section 706.108 concerns issuance and service of an earnings withholding order. Section 706.108 requires the registered process server to "deposit" the writ of execution with the levying officer but does not address service of the writ of execution on the judgment debtor.

Several commenters suggested moving item 21, which asks what the judgment is for, so that it follows items 5 and 6, which provide information about the judgment. Although the committee agrees that grouping these items might be helpful, it does not recommend moving item 21 because doing so would require significant reformatting of pages 1 and 2 of the form, and these three items can be understood and completed even if they are not grouped together. Additionally, item 5 instructs form users to use item 21 to identify the judgment type.

Several commenters suggested codifying the revisions made to form EJ-130 so that levying officers can require the information in those items (e.g., item 6, regarding renewal of the judgment) to be provided to them. The committee is not recommending Judicial Council action in response to these suggestions. The committee does not recommend making form EJ-130 mandatory due to the complexity of enforcement of judgment and the likelihood that court users will need to draft writs of execution customized to fit their circumstances. The committee acknowledges that some court users who draft their own writs of execution might omit information that is not statutorily required (such as information about renewals of the judgment), but that is a result of the current statutory scheme for enforcement of judgment. Similarly, the committee does not recommend adopting a rule of court regarding the content of the writ of execution.

The committee sought specific comment on whether to expand the form to four pages by moving items 8 through 20 and the clerk's signature and seal onto page 2. Most commenters either agreed with this proposal or did not comment on it, and the three courts that commented on the proposal all responded that expanding the form to four pages would not pose any issues for courts or court users. However, one commenter disagreed with the proposal to move items 8 through 20 to page 2, arguing that "it is extremely important for all the most relevant information

to be on the first page, especially the Court’s seal. Nefarious persons could attach page 1 to a different page 2.”

The committee considered this issue and determined that the benefits of expanding the form to four pages outweigh the potential risks. Although it is true that separating the information about the judgment on page 1 from the amount of the judgment on page 2 might make it easier to create a deceptive version of the form, that risk exists for any multipage form issued by the clerk or signed by a judicial officer. The commenter did not identify a reason why this risk is greater for form EJ-130 than for other Judicial Council forms. As the Superior Court of San Diego County noted, expanding the form “will allow for easier understanding of the form, reduce erroneous omissions, and remove the need to constantly refer to the next page.” Expanding the form will also make it easier to clearly and effectively revise the form in the future.

Form EJ-150

Several commenters suggested revising item 2 on *Notice of Levy* (form EJ-150) to add a checkbox for personal debt. This revision was suggested to make the checkboxes in this item match those in item 21 on form EJ-130. The committee recommends making this revision because the personal debt checkbox could help the levying officer determine whether the judgment creditor is required to file *Declaration of Address Verification* (form WG-015/EJ-135) before form EJ-150 can be served.

Form EJ-200

As proposed, item 6 on *Application for Reinstatement of Judgment Lien* (form EJ-200) asked for “the unsatisfied judgment amount” related to the lien being reinstated. Item 6 is included on form EJ-200 because the statutes require the certificate of reinstatement issued by the court to include the “unsatisfied judgment amount,”¹⁴ and the court will need the applicant to provide this information. A commenter suggested revising item 6 to refer to “the unsatisfied principal amount of the judgment” instead of “the unsatisfied judgment amount” to reduce confusion about how to complete this item.

The committee agrees that the meaning of “unsatisfied judgment amount” is unclear and could be confusing. However, the statute does not provide guidance on whether “unsatisfied judgment amount” means the current unsatisfied principal amount of the judgment or something else (e.g., the unsatisfied amount of the judgment at the time the lien was created). It is also unclear whether the statute requires the certificate of reinstatement to include this amount because it will aid the judgment debtor and others in identifying the lien being reinstated, or for some other reason.

In considering this issue, the committee reviewed *Notice of Lien* (form AT-180/EJ-185) and noted that it asks for “the amount required to satisfy the judgment creditor’s money judgment.” This language comes from Code of Civil Procedure section 708.420(e), which requires notices of

¹⁴ Code Civ. Proc., §§ 697.420(a)(2), 697.680(a)(2).

lien to state “the amount required to satisfy the judgment creditor’s money judgment at the time the notice of lien is filed.”

The committee considered whether to recommend using the language in the statutes creating the process for reinstating liens, the revision suggested by the commenter, or language similar to that used on *Notice of Lien*. The committee ultimately determined that item 6 should ask for “the amount currently required to satisfy the judgment.” This phrasing should reduce confusion for judgment creditors and judgment debtors and may also be more helpful than the statutory language in identifying the lien being reinstated, as the item will be phrased similarly to the corresponding item on *Notice of Lien*.

In response to the comments, the committee also revised item 5 to add a checkbox to indicate that additional judgment debtors are listed on an attachment, and revised item 10 to begin with “After the release of the lien (or liens) discussed in item 2” instead of “After the lien was released” to make it clearer that this item might refer to more than one lien.

Form EJ-202

A commenter suggested revising *Response to Application for Reinstatement of Judgment Lien* (form EJ-202) to add an item asking when the judgment debtor was served with form EJ-200. The deadline to file form EJ-202 is triggered by the date the judgment debtor is served with form EJ-200, and the commenter suggested adding this item to aid the court in determining whether the judgment debtor timely filed their response.

The committee considered this suggestion but determined that such an item should not be added to form EJ-202. The item could cause judgment debtors to inadvertently waive the defense that they were improperly served with form EJ-200 because they might believe they had to complete the item even if service was improper. Additionally, the judgment creditor will file a proof of service of form EJ-200, and in most cases, the court should be able to use the proof of service to determine if the judgment debtor timely filed form EJ-202.

Form EJ-205

As proposed, item 5 on *Certificate of Reinstatement of Judgment Lien* (form EJ-205) asked for the “unsatisfied judgment amount.” For the reasons discussed above (regarding the comments on form EJ-200), the committee recommends revising this item to ask for “the amount currently required to satisfy the judgment.” Additionally, in response to the comments, the committee also revised form EJ-205 to (1) add item 2, which asks for the dollar amount of the judgment at the time the judgment was entered; (2) add item 4 to provide information about the filing of a notice of lien on personal property with the Secretary of State; and (3) revise item 6 to add a checkbox to indicate that there are multiple judgment debtors.

Form WG-015/EJ-135

A commenter suggested revising *Declaration of Address Verification* (form WG-015/EJ-135) to clarify that the form is not required if the writ of execution, notice of levy, or other documents are being served by a registered process server rather than a levying officer. The committee

considered this suggestion but determined that adding this instruction could create more confusion than it eliminated. Registered process servers are permitted to serve certain documents, such as writs of execution, only in specific circumstances,¹⁵ and explaining these nuances in a small instruction box would be difficult. Additionally, the potential harm of adding a confusing instruction (judgment creditors failing to file required verifications) outweighs the harm of omitting the instruction (judgment creditors filing declarations of address verification when they are not required to do so).

Form WG-017/EJ-137

A commenter suggested revising item 1 on *Application to Stay Levy or Garnishment* (form WG-017/EJ-137) to add a parenthetical clarifying that “wage garnishment” means “earnings withholding order.” The committee recommends making this revision.

Alternatives considered

The committee did not consider the alternative of taking no action because AB 774 requires the Judicial Council to create forms to implement the new procedure for seeking reinstatement of a judgment lien, and the remaining forms in this proposal will not reflect current law unless they are revised. To the extent the form revisions in this proposal are not required by law, the committee considered taking no action but ultimately determined that the proposed revisions are warranted in light of the benefits they will provide to the courts and the public.

Fiscal and Operational Impacts

The statutory amendments made by AB 774 and the resulting form revisions will require education and training of court staff and judicial officers, and possibly some changes to computerized case management systems. To the extent these operational impacts are the result of changes in law, they cannot be avoided.

Attachments and Links

1. Forms EJ-130, EJ-150, EJ-200, EJ-202, EJ-205, WG-005, WG-015/EJ-135, and WG-017/EJ-137, at pages 13–27
2. Chart of comments, at pages 28–54
3. Link A: Assem. Bill 774 (Stats. 2025, ch. 708),
https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB774

¹⁵ See, e.g., Code Civ. Proc., §§ 699.080, 715.040.

Plaintiff/Petitioner: Defendant/Respondent:	CASE NUMBER:
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8. Notice of sale under this writ:

- a. has not been requested.
- b. has been requested by *(name and address)*:

9. This writ is a Writ of Possession or a Writ of Sale. *(If item 9 is checked, give information about the writ of possession or writ of sale in item 23.)*

10. This writ is issued on a sister-state judgment.

Note for items 11–17: For more information on the amount recoverable by a judgment creditor, claiming costs after judgment, and calculating accrued interest, read *Information Sheet for Calculating Interest and Amount Owed on a Judgment* (form MC-013-INFO).

11. Total amount of the judgment \$
(If the judgment has been renewed, state the amount of the most recent renewal. Otherwise, state the amount at the time the judgment was entered.)

12. Costs after judgment *(Code Civ. Proc., §§ 685.040–685.090)* \$

13. Subtotal *(add items 11 and 12)* \$ _____

14. Credits to principal *(payments apply to interest first, per Code of Civil Procedure section 695.220)* \$

15. Principal remaining due *(subtract item 14 from item 13)* \$ _____

16. Accrued interest remaining due after applying any payments \$
(Read form MC-013-INFO for information on calculating accrued interest. Interest cannot be charged on fees included in the judgment under Government Code section 6103.5.)

17. Fee for issuance of writ *(Gov. Code, § 70626(a)(I))* \$

18. **Total amount due** *(add items 15, 16, and 17)* \$ _____

19. Levying officer:

a. Add daily interest from the date of the writ in the following amount \$
(Read form MC-013-INFO for information on the legal daily rates of interest. Interest cannot be charged on fees included in the judgment under Government Code section 6103.5.)

b. Pay the following amount directly to court costs included in items 11 and 17 \$
(Gov. Code, §§ 6103.5, 68637; Code Civ. Proc., § 699.520(j).)

20. The amounts called for in items 11–19 are different for each debtor. *(If item 20 is checked, attach a page labeled "Attachment 20" and write the amounts for each debtor. Label each amount with the applicable item number.)*

[SEAL]

Date: _____ Clerk, by _____, Deputy



Plaintiff/Petitioner: Defendant/Respondent:	CASE NUMBER:
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21. The judgment is for (check one):

- a. wages owed.
- b. child support or spousal support.
- c. personal debt, as defined in Code of Civil Procedure section 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 enforce this writ.)
- d. other (describe):

22. A joint debtor was declared bound by the judgment under Code of Civil Procedure sections 989 through 994.

- a. The joint debtor is (specify the name, type of legal entity if not a natural person, and last known address of joint debtor):

- b. The joint debtor was declared bound by the judgment on (date):

Check here if you need more space to identify joint debtors or itemize costs against joint debtors. List the additional joint debtors or itemized costs on an attached sheet of paper labeled "Attachment 22."

23. This writ is a Writ of Possession or Writ of Sale. Judgment was entered for the following:

- a. Possession of real property: The complaint was filed on (date):

(1) The Prejudgment Claim of Right to Possession (form CP10.5) (check one):

- (a) was served in compliance with Code of Civil Procedure section 415.46. The judgment includes all tenants, subtenants, named claimants, and other occupants of the premises.
- (b) was NOT served in compliance with Code of Civil Procedure section 415.46.

- (2) The unlawful detainer resulted from a foreclosure sale of a rental housing unit. (An occupant not named in the judgment may file a Claim of Right to Possession at any time up to and including the time the levying officer returns to effect eviction, regardless of whether a Prejudgment Claim of Right to Possession was served.) (See Code Civ. Proc., §§ 415.46 & 1174.3(a)(2).)

(3) (You must complete this item if you checked 23a(1)(b) or 23a(2)):

- (a) The daily rental value on the date the complaint was filed was \$
- (b) The court will hear objections to enforcement of the judgment under Code of Civil Procedure section 1174.3 on the following dates (specify):

- b. Possession of personal property.
 If delivery cannot be had, then for the value (itemize in item 23e) specified in the judgment or supplemental order.
- c. Sale of personal property.
- d. Sale of real property.
- e. The property is described below on Attachment 23e.



Plaintiff/Petitioner: Defendant/Respondent:	CASE NUMBER:
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NOTICE TO PERSON SERVED

WRIT OF EXECUTION OR SALE. Your rights and duties are indicated on the accompanying *Notice of Levy* (form EJ-150).

WRIT OF POSSESSION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY. If the levying officer is not able to take custody of the property, the levying officer will demand that you turn over the property. If custody is not obtained following demand, the judgment may be enforced as a money judgment for the value of the property specified in the judgment or in a supplemental order.

WRIT OF POSSESSION OF REAL PROPERTY. If the premises are not vacated within five days after the date of service on the occupant or, if service is by posting, within five days after service on you, the levying officer will remove the occupants from the real property and place the judgment creditor in possession of the property. Except for a mobile home, personal property remaining on the premises will be sold or otherwise disposed of in accordance with Code of Civil Procedure section 1174 unless you or the owner of the property pays the judgment creditor the reasonable cost of storage and takes possession of the personal property not later than 15 days after the time the judgment creditor takes possession of the premises.

EXCEPTION IF RENTAL HOUSING UNIT WAS FORECLOSED. If the residential property that you are renting was sold in a foreclosure, you have additional time before you must vacate the premises. If you have a lease for a fixed term, such as for a year, you may remain in the property until the term is up. If you have a periodic lease or tenancy, such as from month to month, you may remain in the property for 90 days after receiving a notice to quit. A blank *Claim of Right to Possession and Notice of Hearing* (form CP10) accompanies this writ. You may claim your right to remain on the property by filling it out and giving it to the sheriff or levying officer.

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 *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 21 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 **enforce** 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 10 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.

After recording, return to:

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY: _____ STATE BAR NO.: _____ NAME: _____ FIRM NAME: _____ STREET ADDRESS: _____ CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP CODE: _____ TELEPHONE NO.: _____ FAX NO.: _____ EMAIL ADDRESS: _____ ATTORNEY FOR (name): <input type="checkbox"/> ATTORNEY FOR <input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL JUDGMENT CREDITOR <input type="checkbox"/> ASSIGNEE OF RECORD	DRAFT 02/13/2026 NOT APPROVED BY COUNCIL
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF STREET ADDRESS: _____ MAILING ADDRESS: _____ CITY AND ZIP CODE: _____ BRANCH NAME: _____	<i>FOR RECORDER'S USE ONLY</i>
PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER: _____ DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT: _____	LEVYING OFFICER (name and address): _____
NOTICE OF LEVY under Writ of <input type="checkbox"/> Execution (Money Judgment) <input type="checkbox"/> Sale	LEVYING OFFICER FILE NO.: _____
Note: If you are notifying more than one judgment debtor, you must use a separate <i>Notice of Levy</i> for each judgment debtor.	

TO THE PERSON NOTIFIED (name):

1. The judgment creditor seeks to take (levy upon) property that belongs to, or is partially owned by, the judgment debtor (named in item 1a) and use it to pay off (satisfy) a judgment as follows:
 - a. Judgment debtor (name): _____
 - b. The property to be levied upon is described (check one):
 - in the attached writ of possession or writ of sale.
 - on an attached sheet of paper labeled "Attachment 1."
 - as follows: _____

2. The judgment is for (check one):
 - wages owed child/spousal support personal debt other (specify): _____
3. The amount necessary to satisfy the judgment creditor's judgment writ is

a. Total amount due (less partial satisfactions) from line 18 of writ (form EJ-130)	\$
b. Levy fee (Gov. Code, §§ 26720, 26721)	\$
c. Sheriff's disbursement fee (Gov. Code, § 26746)	\$
d. Recoverable costs (Code Civ. Proc., § 685.090)	\$
e. Total (a through d)	\$ _____
f. Daily interest from line 19a of writ (form EJ-130)	\$
4. You are notified as (check one):
 - a. a judgment debtor.
 - b. a person other than the judgment debtor (state capacity in which person is notified): _____

(Read "If You Are the Judgment Debtor" or "If You Are Not the Judgment Debtor" on page 2.)

Notice of Levy was <input type="checkbox"/> mailed on (date): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> delivered on (date): _____	<input type="checkbox"/> posted on (date): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> filed on (date): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> recorded on (date): _____
---	---

Date: _____

_____ Type or Print Name	_____ Signature <input type="checkbox"/> Levying officer <input type="checkbox"/> Registered process server
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Plaintiff/Petitioner: Defendant/Respondent:	CASE NUMBER:
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IF YOU ARE THE JUDGMENT DEBTOR:

- The levying officer is required to take the property described in item 1 if you have it, control it, or the title is in your name.
- You may be able to claim that your property is exempt (cannot be given to the judgment creditor). A list of exemptions can be found on form EJ-155. **If you wish to claim an exemption for personal property, you must do so within 15 days of service if you were personally served with this notice, or within 20 days of service if you were served by mail.**
 - If this notice of levy is enforcing a judgment for personal debt, as defined in Code of Civil Procedure section 683.110(d), you can file a claim of exemption more than 20 days after this notice was mailed to you. However, the levying officer can give the property described in item 1 to the judgment creditor at any time after the 20-day period ends.
 - To claim an exemption, file *Claim of Exemption* (form EJ-160) with the levying officer. (Code Civ. Proc., § 703.520.)
 - If you mail form EJ-160 to the levying officer and the U.S. Postal Service (or other delivery service) assigns a tracking number, then the filing is considered complete on the date of the postmark. If you mail form EJ-160 without a tracking number, the filing is complete on the day the levying officer receives form EJ-160.
 - If you do not file a claim of exemption on time, you may not be allowed to make the claim at a later time, and your property may be given to the judgment creditor. If you wish to seek the advice of an attorney, you should do so immediately so that a claim of exemption can be filed on time.**
- If the property described in item 1 is a deposit account, the financial institution (such as a bank or credit union) must automatically protect a certain amount of money in the account before giving the money to the levying officer. Read "Information About Deposit Accounts" below.
- You cannot claim an exemption for property that is being taken under a judgment for sale of property. This property is described in the writ of sale. However, if the judgment for sale of property also awarded damages or costs, you can claim available exemptions for property being taken to satisfy that part of the judgment.
- You may get your property released if you pay the amount of the money judgment, including interest and unpaid costs.
- If your property is being taken under a writ of execution or to satisfy damages and costs under a writ of possession or sale, the property may be sold at an execution sale. The property can be sold for less than it is worth. You will receive a notice of sale. Notice of sale of real property (other than a leasehold estate with an unexpired term of less than two years) may not be given until at least 120 days after you are served with this *Notice of Levy*. You can use this 120-day period to settle with the judgment creditor, find a buyer for the property, or encourage other potential buyers to attend the execution sale. All sales at an execution sale are final; there is no right of redemption.

IF YOU ARE NOT THE JUDGMENT DEBTOR:

- If you have or control the property listed in item 1, and you do not claim that you have a security interest in the property or the right to keep the property, you must give the property to the levying officer. If you do not dispute the levy or do not claim that you have priority over the judgment creditor's lien, you must pay to the levying officer the amount that is currently due and any amount that becomes due within two years after the writ of execution was issued. You must sign and provide any documents needed to transfer the property.
- If you are a financial institution, you are required to apply exemptions to deposit accounts (described in the next section).
- You must complete *Memorandum of Garnishee* (form EJ-152) and mail or deliver it to the levying officer within 10 days after you are served with this *Notice of Levy*.
- If you claim ownership or the right to possession of the property listed in item 1, or if the property listed in item 1 is personal property and you claim a security interest in or lien on that property, you may make a third-party claim to release the property under Code of Civil Procedure sections 720.010–720.800.
- Make checks payable to the levying officer shown on page 1.**

INFORMATION ABOUT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

- If the levy is **not** for a judgment for wages owed, child or spousal support, or liability to the state government, then financial institutions must automatically protect money in a deposit account up to a certain dollar amount (this protection is called an "automatic exemption"). You do not have to file a claim of exemption to get this protection. (Code Civ. Proc., § 704.220.) The protected dollar amount is listed on *Current Dollar Amounts of Exemptions From Enforcement of Judgments* (form EJ-156).
- Other automatic exemptions may apply to deposit accounts, such as exemptions for directly deposited social security or public benefits. (Code Civ. Proc., § 704.080.) Read form EJ-156 for the exemption amounts. If more than one exemption applies, the bank should apply the larger exemption. (Code Civ. Proc., § 704.220(b).)
- If a judgment debtor has multiple accounts in one or more financial institutions, either the judgment creditor or judgment debtor may ask the court for an order deciding how to apply the exemption to those accounts under Code of Civil Procedure section 704.220(e). To ask for this order, file *Ex Parte Application for Order on Deposit Account Exemption* (form EJ-157) as soon as possible. (Read form EJ-157-INFO for instructions.) Without a court order, the bank will choose how to apply the exemption to the accounts.

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY: STATE BAR NO.: NAME: FIRM NAME: STREET ADDRESS: CITY: STATE: ZIP CODE: TELEPHONE NO.: FAX NO.: EMAIL ADDRESS: ATTORNEY FOR (name):	FOR COURT USE ONLY DRAFT 02/13/2026 NOT APPROVED BY COUNCIL	
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF STREET ADDRESS: MAILING ADDRESS: CITY AND ZIP CODE: BRANCH NAME:		
PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER: DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT:		
APPLICATION FOR REINSTATEMENT OF JUDGMENT LIEN		CASE NUMBER:

1. I am (*check one*): original judgment creditor assignee of record attorney for judgment creditor or assignee
2. I ask the court for an order reinstating a released judgment lien with the same priority it held at the time it was released. I released the lien because I had a reasonable belief the judgment was satisfied. This application contains sufficient information to identify the released lien. The lien was on (*check one*):
- a. real property.
 - b. personal property.
 - Check here if you are asking the court to reinstate multiple liens and list the additional liens on an attached sheet of paper labeled "Attachment 2."*

3. The judgment was entered as follows:
- a. Court name (*specify*):
 - b. Case name (*specify*):
 - c. Case number (*specify*):
 - d. Date of entry of judgment (*specify*):
 - e. Dollar amount of judgment (*specify*): \$
 - f. Dates and amounts of any renewals of the judgment (*specify dates and dollar amounts*):
- Check here if there are additional renewals and list them on an attached sheet of paper labeled "Attachment 3."*

4. An abstract of judgment was recorded as follows:
- a. County (*specify*):
 - b. Instrument number (*specify*):
 - c. Date of recording (*specify*):
 - Check here if the judgment was recorded in additional counties and list them on an attached sheet of paper labeled "Attachment 4."*

5. The name and last known address of the judgment debtor are (*specify*):
- Check here if there are additional judgment debtors and give their names and last known addresses on an attached sheet of paper labeled "Attachment 5."*


PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER: DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT:	CASE NUMBER:
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6. The amount currently required to satisfy the judgment is (*specify*): \$
7. I filed a notice of lien on personal property with the Secretary of State as follows:
- a. Filing number (*specify*):
 - b. Filing date (*specify*):
- Check here if you filed additional notices of lien and list them on an attached sheet of paper labeled "Attachment 7."*
8. Other information (*provide other information, if there is any, that will help identify the released lien*):
-
9. I filed an acknowledgment of full partial satisfaction of the judgment as follows:
- a. Court name (*specify*):
 - b. Case name (*specify*):
 - c. Case number (*specify*):
 - d. Filing date (*specify*):
- Check here if you filed additional satisfactions of judgment and list them on an attached sheet of paper labeled "Attachment 9."*
10. After the release of the lien (or liens) discussed in item 2, I was ordered under Code of Civil Procedure section 703.580(d)(2) or (d)(3) to return levied property or garnished wages to the judgment debtor.
- a. A copy of the order is attached to this application.
 - b. I am not appealing the order.
 - c. I returned, and the judgment debtor received, all property and wages that the court ordered me to return.
 - d. This application is proper because (*check one*):
 - (1) If not for the court order, the money judgment would have been fully satisfied.
 - (2) The property returned to the judgment debtor was identified in a recorded acknowledgment of full or partial satisfaction of judgment.

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

Date: _____

Type or Print Name

 _____
Signature of Attorney or Non-Represented Party

NOTICE TO THE JUDGMENT CREDITOR

You must file this form in the action in which you were ordered under Code of Civil Procedure section 703.580(d)(2) or (d)(3) to return levied property or garnished wages to the judgment debtor.

You must serve the judgment debtor with a completed copy of this form by first-class mail. You must use the address verified under Code of Civil Procedure section 684.130(b)(2) (on *Declaration of Address Verification* (form WG-015/EJ-135)).

If the judgment debtor files *Response to Application for Reinstatement of Judgment Lien* (form EJ-202), the court must deny this application, and you must file a noticed motion if you want to ask the court for an order reinstating the judgment lien.

If the judgment debtor does not file form EJ-202, the court will automatically reinstate the judgment lien and its priority.

NOTICE TO THE JUDGMENT DEBTOR

The judgment debtor must serve you with a completed copy of this form. Within 15 days of service, you may file *Response to Application for Reinstatement of Judgment Lien* (form EJ-202) stating that the funds or property identified in item 10c of this form were not returned to you.

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY: _____ STATE BAR NO.: _____ NAME: _____ FIRM NAME: _____ STREET ADDRESS: _____ CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP CODE: _____ TELEPHONE NO.: _____ FAX NO.: _____ EMAIL ADDRESS: _____ ATTORNEY FOR (<i>name</i>): _____	FOR COURT USE ONLY DRAFT 02/06/2026 NOT APPROVED BY COUNCIL
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF STREET ADDRESS: _____ MAILING ADDRESS: _____ CITY AND ZIP CODE: _____ BRANCH NAME: _____	
PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER: _____ DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT: _____	
RESPONSE TO APPLICATION FOR REINSTATEMENT OF JUDGMENT LIEN	CASE NUMBER: _____

1. My name is:
 I am the judgment debtor identified in *Application for Reinstatement of Judgment Lien* (form EJ-200) filed in this court on (*date*): _____ by the judgment creditor (*name*): _____

2. In *Application for Reinstatement of Judgment Lien*, the judgment creditor stated that the court ordered them to return levied property or garnished wages to me under Code of Civil Procedure section 703.580(d)(2) or (d)(3). The judgment creditor stated that they returned, and that I received, all property and wages that the court ordered them to return to me.

3. The judgment creditor has not returned to me all of the property and wages that the court ordered them to return. The court should deny the judgment creditor's *Application for Reinstatement of Judgment Lien* under Code of Civil Procedure section 697.420(c)(3) or section 697.680(c)(3).

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

Date: _____

 Type or Print Name

▶

 Signature of Attorney or Non-Represented Party

NOTICE TO THE JUDGMENT DEBTOR

You must file this form with the court within 15 days of being served with the judgment creditor's *Application for Reinstatement of Judgment Lien* (form EJ-200).

NOTICE TO THE JUDGMENT CREDITOR

If the judgment debtor files *Response to Application for Reinstatement of Judgment Lien* (form EJ-202), the court must deny *Application for Reinstatement of Judgment Lien* (form EJ-200), and you must file a noticed motion if you want to ask the court for an order reinstating the judgment lien.

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY: _____ STATE BAR NO.: _____ NAME: _____ FIRM NAME: _____ STREET ADDRESS: _____ CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP CODE: _____ TELEPHONE NO.: _____ FAX NO.: _____ EMAIL ADDRESS: _____ ATTORNEY FOR (<i>name</i>): _____	FOR COURT USE ONLY DRAFT 02/13/2026 NOT APPROVED BY COUNCIL
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF STREET ADDRESS: _____ MAILING ADDRESS: _____ CITY AND ZIP CODE: _____ BRANCH NAME: _____	
PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER: _____ DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT: _____	
CERTIFICATE OF REINSTATEMENT OF JUDGMENT LIEN	CASE NUMBER: _____

1. Judgment creditor (*name*):
 asked the court for an order reinstating a released judgment lien. The lien was on (*check one*):
 - a. real property.
 - b. personal property.
 - This order reinstates multiple liens. The additional liens are listed on Attachment 1.*

2. The judgment was entered as follows:
 - a. Court name (*specify*):
 - b. Case name (*specify*):
 - c. Case number (*specify*):
 - d. Date of entry of judgment (*specify*):
 - e. Dollar amount of judgment (*specify*): \$

3. The original abstract of judgment was filed or recorded as follows:
 - a. County (*specify*):
 - b. Instrument number (*specify*):
 - c. Date of recording (*specify*):

4. A notice of lien on personal property was filed with the Secretary of State as follows:
 - a. Filing number (*specify*):
 - b. Filing date (*specify*):
 - Additional notices of lien are listed on Attachment 4.*

5. The amount currently required to satisfy the judgment is (*specify*): \$

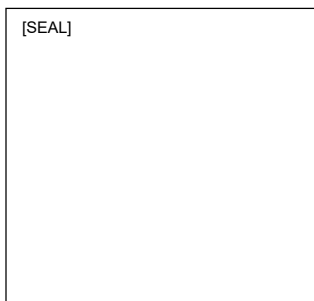


PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER: DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT:	CASE NUMBER:
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6. The name and last known address of the judgment debtor are *(specify)*:

Additional judgment debtors and their last known addresses are listed on Attachment 6.

7. The liens discussed in item 1 are reinstated with the same priority they held at the time they were released.



Date: _____

Clerk, by _____, Deputy

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY: STATE BAR NO.: NAME: FIRM NAME: STREET ADDRESS: CITY: STATE: ZIP CODE: TELEPHONE NO.: FAX NO.: EMAIL ADDRESS: ATTORNEY FOR (name):	LEVYING OFFICER (name and address): DRAFT 01/20/2026 NOT APPROVED BY COUNCIL
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF STREET ADDRESS: MAILING ADDRESS: CITY AND ZIP CODE: BRANCH NAME:	COURT CASE NUMBER:
PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER: DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT:	LEVYING OFFICER FILE NUMBER:
EMPLOYER'S RETURN (Wage Garnishment)	

Instructions to the employer for completing this form:

- You must complete this form and mail it to the levying officer within 15 days. Failure to complete and return this form may subject you to payment of attorney's fees and other civil penalties.
- Give your name and address, the name of the person to whom notices should be directed, the name and address of the employee, and information about where to find the employee's Social Security number in the boxes below. If that information has already been provided, please correct any errors.

Name and address of employer <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 100%;"></div>	Name and address of employee <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 100%;"></div>
Send notices to (name):	Social Security No. <input type="checkbox"/> on form WG-035 <input type="checkbox"/> unknown

- I received the Earnings Withholding Order on (date):
- The employee is (check one):
 - not employed by this employer. (If not employed, skip items 2b through 7 and proceed to the declaration at the end of this form.)
 - now employed by this employer and in the last pay period had gross earnings of: \$
- The employee's pay period is
 - daily
 - twice a month
 - weekly
 - monthly
 - every two weeks
 - other (specify):
- The employee was given a copy of the Earnings Withholding Order and Employee Instructions (form WG-003)
 - on (date):
 - by (name and title of person):
 - as follows (describe how the documents were provided to the employee):

(IF YOU HAVE RECEIVED NO OTHER ORDERS THAT PRESENTLY AFFECT THIS EMPLOYEE'S EARNINGS, SKIP ITEMS 5, 6, & 7 AND PROCEED TO THE DECLARATION AT THE END OF THIS FORM.)

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

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY: STATE BAR NO.: NAME: FIRM NAME: STREET ADDRESS: CITY: STATE: ZIP CODE: TELEPHONE NO.: FAX NO.: EMAIL ADDRESS: ATTORNEY FOR (name):	FOR COURT USE ONLY DRAFT 02/13/2026 NOT APPROVED BY COUNCIL
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF STREET ADDRESS: MAILING ADDRESS: CITY AND ZIP CODE: BRANCH NAME:	
PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER: DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT:	
DECLARATION OF ADDRESS VERIFICATION (Wage Garnishment—Enforcement of Judgment)	CASE NUMBER:
Instructions for completing this form: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the judgment creditor is enforcing a judgment for personal debt, they are required to verify the judgment debtor's address no later than 12 months before they give the levying officer any papers to serve on the judgment debtor. (Code Civ. Proc., § 684.130.) • The judgment creditor must notify the levying officer and the court that they have completed the address verification by completing this form, giving a copy to the levying officer, and filing the completed form with the court within 10 business days of giving a copy to the levying officer. • Anyone with adequate knowledge of the verification may complete this form. 	

1. I am (check 1 of these 4 boxes): original judgment creditor assignee of record attorney for judgment creditor or assignee a person who knows how the verification described in item 4 was completed (explain your role in the verification process):

2. The judgment creditor is 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 (defined in Code of Civil Procedure section 683.110(d)).

3. The judgment creditor is asking the levying officer to serve the judgment debtor at the following address:

4. Within the last 12 months, the judgment creditor verified the address in item 3, or someone verified it on their behalf, by (check one):
 - a. Receiving correspondence from the judgment debtor on (date): _____ that included a return address or other comparable verification of the judgment debtor's address.
 - b. Sending a letter or legal pleading to the judgment debtor's address on (date): _____ 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.
 - c. Using a commercial address verification service, including skip-tracing, or using a public records database, and then sending a letter or legal pleading to the verified address via first-class mail on (date): _____. The letter or legal pleading was not returned to sender.
 - d. Using the following method (describe the method and the date it was completed): _____

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

Date: _____

Type or print name
Signature

W26-02

Civil Practice and Procedure: Revisions to Enforcement of Judgment and Wage Garnishment Forms to Implement Assembly Bill 774 (Adopt forms EJ-200, EJ-202, and EJ-205; revise forms EJ-130, EJ-150, WG-002, WG-003, WG-004, WG-005, WG-015/EJ-135, WG-017/EJ-137, WG-022, and WG-030)

All comments are verbatim unless indicated by an asterisk (*).

	Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
1.	Gabriella Ambriz, Civil Processes Professional	AM	<p>Comments on Revisions to form EJ-130</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The form EJ-130 is an optional form. The changes made to this form should be codified to allow us to require this information to be provided to us. The affected Civil Codes of Procedure are 699.520 and 712.020. 	<p>The committee notes that several comments were made regarding codification of requirements for form EJ-130. The committee is not recommending Judicial Council action in response to these suggestions. The council cannot codify requirements in the Code of Civil Procedure because that is the purview of the Legislature. To the extent the commenters are suggesting that the Judicial Council should make form EJ-130 mandatory, the committee does not recommend doing so. Under California Rules of Court, rule 1.31(a), mandatory forms “[w]herever applicable . . . must be used by all parties.” Due to the complexity of enforcement of judgment, form EJ-130 is optional so that court users may draft writs of execution customized to fit their circumstances. The committee acknowledges that some court users who draft their own writs of execution might omit information that is not statutorily required (such as information about renewals of the judgment), but that is a result of the current statutory scheme for enforcement of judgment. Similarly, the committee does not recommend adopting a rule of court regarding the content of the writ of execution.</p>

Positions: A = Agree; AM = Agree if modified; N = Do not agree; NI = Not indicated

W26-02

Civil Practice and Procedure: Revisions to Enforcement of Judgment and Wage Garnishment Forms to Implement Assembly Bill 774 (Adopt forms EJ-200, EJ-202, and EJ-205; revise forms EJ-130, EJ-150, WG-002, WG-003, WG-004, WG-005, WG-015/EJ-135, WG-017/EJ-137, WG-022, and WG-030)

All comments are verbatim unless indicated by an asterisk (*).

	Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The newly added item # 22C on the EJ-130 (Judgment is for Personal Debt) does not transfer to item #2 on the EJ-150 Notice of Levy. All options on item # 22 of the Writ EJ-130 should be included on the Notice of Levy EJ-150 form. • Would it make sense to move the information on item #21 (This judgment is for) to the area next to items #5/6 on the Writ EJ-130, as that area all refers to judgment entry details? 	<p>The committee agrees and has recommended revising item 2 on form EJ-150 to include a checkbox for personal debt.</p> <p>The committee considered this suggestion and although grouping items 5, 6, and 21 might be helpful, it has not recommended moving item 21 because doing so would require significant reformatting of pages 1 and 2 of the form. Additionally, item 5 instructs form users to provide the judgment type in item 21.</p>
2.	Ali Ammar, Chief Investigator, California Detective Agency	NI	<p>Writ of Execution (EJ-130) As for the top of the form: 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. This is the only Judicial Council form in this Invitation to Comment that parses out judgment creditor/assignee, while they are one and the same.</p> <p>Item 3: This item is wholly unnecessary and duplicative, as the judgment creditor’s name and capacity are already shown at the top of the form.</p>	<p>The committee is not recommending revisions in response to this suggestion because the checkboxes in the header of form EJ-130 are provided for the benefit of court clerks. Removing these checkboxes could complicate court processes.</p> <p>The committee is not recommending revisions in response to this suggestion. Information in the caption box, such as the party’s name, is also sought in the body of many Judicial Council forms for purposes of clarity.</p>

Positions: A = Agree; AM = Agree if modified; N = Do not agree; NI = Not indicated

W26-02

Civil Practice and Procedure: Revisions to Enforcement of Judgment and Wage Garnishment Forms to Implement Assembly Bill 774 (Adopt forms EJ-200, EJ-202, and EJ-205; revise forms EJ-130, EJ-150, WG-002, WG-003, WG-004, WG-005, WG-015/EJ-135, WG-017/EJ-137, WG-022, and WG-030)

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	Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
			<p>Item 6(b): There is no requirement for the writ to specify the renewal timeframe of 5 or 10 years.</p> <p>Item 21: There is no purpose for the writ to specify a detailed description for “other” types of judgments. There is no other Judicial Council form that requires a litigant to describe the type of judgment, which will lead to rejections and conflicts among litigants, court clerks, and levying officers over the “type” of judgment. CCP 699.520(c) only requires that the Writ specify “Whether the judgment is for wages owed, child support, or spousal support”, with no mention of Personal Debt, and no mention of “Other” types of judgments.</p> <p>Item 7 & 22: I have worked on over 2,500 judgments and have never used this section. I recommend removing Item 22. Item 7 may reference an Attachment page in the rare event that this item is used. This is in the same fashion as “Attachment 20” and “Attachment 23e”.</p>	<p>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 774 or previously existing law. Item 6(b) was added in response to public comments on a previous proposal, which explained that providing information about the renewal period for the judgment may be helpful to the parties and the levying officer.</p> <p>Please see the previous response regarding the process for revising Judicial Council forms.</p> <p>The committee is not recommending revisions in response to this suggestion. These items may be needed in some circumstances.</p>

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	Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
			<p>Notice of Levy (EJ-150)</p> <p>Item 1(b): For nearly 100% of my levies, we are including an attachment page to make the levied property language clear and visible. The “as follows:” comment box is always too small to fit our desired language. Please consider adding additional space for us to add the property description.</p> <p>Item 2: This is rendered duplicative, as the type of judgment is now specified on the writ.</p> <p>Item 3: We need a line item to reflect payments received by the levying officer since the writ was issued. Since a writ is valid for 180 days, multiple levies may be issued, each collecting amounts less than the Total Due.</p> <p>Item 3(d): Specify that “Recoverable Costs” is a reference to CCP 685.095 (“When a writ is served by a levying officer or registered process server, the costs for that service, as determined pursuant to Section 1033.5, shall be added to and become part of the judgment.”)</p>	<p>The committee has recommended revising item 1 on form EJ-150 to add a checkbox indicating that the information is provided on an attachment.</p> <p>The committee is not recommending revisions in response to this suggestion. Including information about the type of judgment on form EJ-150 may be beneficial to parties and levying officers in determining whether all relevant statutory requirements have been met.</p> <p>This suggestion is beyond the scope of the proposal. The committee will consider it as time and resources permit.</p> <p>The committee received several comments regarding this item and has recommended revising item 3d to add a citation to Code of Civil Procedure section 685.090, which explains when and how costs are added to the judgment. Section 685.090 cites to section 685.095.</p>

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W26-02

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	Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
			<p>Earnings Withholding Order (WG-002)</p> <p>Item 2: Lists “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. <i>\$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</i></p> <p>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 (EJ150).</p> <p>Item 3: Line 1 (judgment entry date) is unnecessary and not required by statute. Line 2 (judgment creditor, if different from the plaintiff) is duplicative, as the creditor is listed at the top of the form. Also unnecessary and not required by statute.</p>	<p>This suggestion is beyond the scope of the proposal. The committee will consider it as time and resources permit.</p> <p>Please see previous responses regarding the process for revising Judicial Council forms and the need to duplicate information from the caption in the body of the form.</p>
			<p>Employer’s Return (WG-005)</p> <p>Please specify that the Employer is to fill in the Name and Address of Employer and Name and Address of Employee. CCP 706.126(b) mandates that the employer is obligated to supply all information in the subsection.</p>	<p>The committee has recommended revising the instructions at the top of form WG-005 to more clearly explain that the employer must provide these names and addresses if they are not already provided.</p>

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	Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
			<p>Item 6d: Pursuant to CCP 706.126(b)(4), additional information is required if an earlier order has priority. Only two of these statutory requirements are met on the form; the remaining three underlined requirements are not met.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>the name of the judgment creditor who secured the earlier order</u> 2. the levying officer who served such order (already included in Item 6(d)(2)) 3. <u>the date it was issued</u> 4. the date it was served (already included in Item 6a) 5. <u>the expiration date of such order</u> 	<p>The committee has recommended revising item 6d on form WG-005 to ask for the name of the judgment creditor who secured the order, the date the order was issued, and the date the order expires.</p>
3.	California Association of Judgment Professionals by Gretchen D. Lichtenberger, Legislative Chairperson	NI	<p>On behalf of the California Association of Judgment Professionals, we would like to submit our comments regarding this Invitation regarding new forms and changes to existing forms as needed for the implementation of Assembly Bill 774. Throughout, our suggested wording changes will be: 1) inserted words will be in green text; 2) deleted words will be red text with strike-through; and 3) side comments, which are only clarifications but not for inclusion in the forms, will be in <i>blue text</i> and italicized.</p> <p><u>Comments for Writ of Execution Form, EJ-130:</u></p> <p>The changes you are proposing appear to be an effort to provide clarity and to make the form easier to understand.</p> <p>First and foremost, we suggest this form, which is titled “<i>Writ of Execution</i>”, be revised to be exclusively for “Execution” and that the Judicial Council <u>create a second form</u> titled “<i>Writ of Possession or Sale</i>”; similar to what the Council did with the EJ-125 and EJ-141 Examination forms. This would be a huge step in making both forms easier to understand. Having the information about Possession or Sale on this</p>	<p>Please see the committee’s responses below regarding specific elements of the proposal.</p> <p>This suggestion is beyond the scope of the proposal. The committee will consider it as time and resources permit.</p>

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			<p>Writ causes lots of confusion with the public. We have seen many times where Attorney have tried to claim “possession” of all money in a Debtor’s bank by filling out the “possession” part of the Writ and mailing it directly to the Debtor thinking that gave them the right to that money. We have attached a copy of the current blank Writ on which we have highlighted in orange all the portions that could be moved to a separate “<i>Writ of Possession or Sale</i>” form, thereby leaving just “Execution” items on the EJ-130.</p> <p>Regarding your <i>Request for Specific Comments</i> issue of moving items 8-20 to the second page, we respectfully do not agree with that proposal. <u>It is extremely important for all the most relevant information to be on the first page, especially the Court’s seal.</u> Nefarious persons could attach a page 1 to a different page 2. A vast majority of judgments are against <i>just one person</i>, so putting the additional debtors on the first page would, most times, be a waste of space. We do though, see <i>some</i> merit in putting items 11-20 onto another page so they can span the width of the page with all your inserted tips, however, why not instead, create an “EJ-130-INFO” form where you can explain everything, like you did with the MC-012.</p> <p>In item 2, you wrote out completely “<i>Code of Civil Procedure</i>”, as you did in item 14, however, elsewhere on the form you use the abbreviation “<i>Code Civ. Proc.</i>”, to include the lower left corner. Consistency is important so it should be uniform throughout the form. We believe “<i>Code Civ. Proc.</i>” is sufficient for an understanding of what statute it is and provides more clarity than “CCP” to persons not familiar with legal acronyms.</p>	<p>In light of all the comments on this issue, the committee determined that the benefits of expanding the form to four pages outweigh the potential risks. Although it is true that separating the information about the judgment on page 1 from the amount of the judgment on page 2 might make it easier to create a deceptive version of the form, that risk exists for any multi-page form issued by the clerk or signed by a judicial officer. Additionally, it is easier for court users to use forms when instructions are provided directly on the form, rather than an information sheet.</p> <p>Current practice for Judicial Council forms is to follow the California Style Manual for citations to California statutes. When cited in narrative text, citations use unabbreviated code names and spell out “section.” When provided in citation parentheticals, citations abbreviate the code names and use the section symbol.</p>

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	Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
			<p>In item 2, we suggest you add Section 706.108 because process servers can also use the Writ for Earnings Withholding Order.</p> <p>In item 4, we suggest you leave just the first Judgment Debtor only on page 1, and keep the other debtors on page 2. We also suggest just under the boxes for “Additional judgment debtors” (formerly item 21), you add small check box for yet more debtors. Some judgments have more than three (3) Judgment Debtors.</p> <p>Under item 4, we suggest you add a small check box with the words “<i>additional name(s) of judgment debtor per Affidavit of Identity (Code of Civ. Proc. §680.135)</i>” because CCP §699.520(k) <u>mandates</u> this be on the Writ.</p>	<p>The committee considered this suggestion but has not recommended including a citation to section 706.108 because item 2 is solely concerned with service of the writ of execution, which section 706.108 does not address. Instead, section 706.108 concerns issuance and service of an earnings withholding order. Section 706.108 requires the registered process server to “deposit” the writ of execution with the levying officer but does not address service of the writ of execution on the judgment debtor.</p> <p>The committee has recommended revising item 4 to delete the boxes for additional judgment debtors and add a checkbox indicating that additional judgment debtors are listed in an attachment. The committee determined that this solution was preferable to having two separate items on the form identifying judgment debtors.</p> <p>The committee has recommended revising item 4 to add a checkbox indicating that that the judgment debtor has additional names that are identified on an affidavit of identity.</p>

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			<p>In Item 7, you moved part of the language from the current item 24 to the proposed item 7, however, we suggest you also put the applicable statutes of “Code Civ. Proc. §§989-994”, here, rather than in the proposed item 22, and add “in a separate case” because most people do not understand the difference between “joint debtor” and “additional judgment debtor”. Thus, item 7 should read “A joint debtor was declared bound by the judgment in a separate case (Code Civ. Proc. §§989-994)(If item 7 is checked, give information about the joint debtor in item 22)”</p>	<p>The committee has recommended revising item 7 to state: “A judgment debtor was declared bound by the judgment under Code of Civil Procedure sections 989 to 994.” The committee has not recommended adding “in a separate case” because this language might be confusing, and the statutory citations should be sufficient to explain when this item applies.</p>
			<p>We believe items 8 and 9 belong on the second page, regardless because it is difficult having the form’s usage scattered all over different places on the form. Item 10 could possibly be moved to back to page 1 because it relates to “Execution”, depending on how you rearrange everything.</p>	<p>Please see the previous response regarding the committee’s recommendation to move items 8 through 20 to page 2.</p>
			<p><u>Regarding the box between items 10 and 11 on page 2</u>, we strongly disagree with this new language. Declaring accrued post-judgment interest to be added on a Writ <u>may be accomplished in one of two ways</u>: 1) by use of the MC-012 form, which acts as an affidavit under CCP §2015.5; or 2) by use of a pleading Affidavit or Declaration stating the amount of interest, which when signed under penalty of perjury <u>also acts as an affidavit under CCP §2015.5</u>. The <u>Legislature has not mandated the MC-012 form be the exclusive way to declare accrued interest</u>. Had they wanted to do so, they surely knew how to require a Judicial Council form for a certain procedure. [see CCP §§ 116.320(b), 431.40(c), 489.230(a), 683.160(a), 706.120, 765.020, 1141.20, 1710.30(a), 1775.9(a), 2029.300(b)(1), etc.]</p>	<p>The committee has recommended revising the note above item 11 to read: “For more information on the amount recoverable by a judgment creditor, claiming costs after judgment, and calculating accrued interest, read <i>Information Sheet for Calculating Interest and Amount Owed on a Judgment</i> (form MC-013-INFO).”</p>

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			<p><u>CCP §685.050</u> clearly states: <i>(a) If a writ is issued pursuant to this title to enforce a judgment, the costs and interest to be satisfied in a levy under the writ are the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>(1) The statutory fee for issuance of the writ.</i> <i>(2) The amount of interest that has accrued from the date of entry or renewal of the judgment to the date of issuance of the writ, as adjusted for partial satisfactions, if the judgment creditor has filed an affidavit with the court clerk stating such amount.</i> <p>{emphasis added}</p> <p>Thus, the only “costs” that may be satisfied in a levy under the Writ are those already added to the judgment pursuant to CCP §685.090 and the fee for issuance of the writ. Newly claimed “costs” <i>cannot</i> be included on a Writ unless and until the time has expired for the filing of a motion to tax properly claimed statutory “costs”. [CCP §685.090(a)(2)]</p> <p>We oppose you adding this misleading and incorrect language in that box: <i>Note for items 11–17: To have costs and interests added to the enforceable amount owed, the judgment creditor must file and serve Memorandum of Costs After Judgment, Acknowledgment of Credit, and Declaration of Accrued Interest (form MC-012). Read Information Sheet for Calculating Interest and Amount Owed on a Judgment (form MC-013-INFO) for more information.</i></p> <p>Yes, it is true that Creditors can add “statutory” costs to the enforceable amount owed and are required do so via the MC-012 form under CCP §685.070, however, Creditors also have the option to add costs via a motion under CCP §685.080. By putting this language directly above item 11, many people will think they can just insert their “costs” on line 12 and then later do the MC-012, which will lead to lots of rejected Writs.</p>	

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			<p><u>There is no statutory requirement</u> to “serve” a judgment debtor with an affidavit declaring accrued interest only. There is no due process violation for not doing so. Interest accrues post-judgment by statute. [CCP §§685.010; 685.020] There can be no dispute as to properly calculated interest. <u>There is no statutory procedure</u> for a debtor to challenge the accrual of interest. If the judgment debtor is not served with an affidavit declaring interest, his due process rights afford him the opportunity to file a motion to quash the writ to then challenge any of the amounts stated therein.</p> <p><u>There is, however, a statutory procedure</u> for the judgment debtor to challenge newly claimed statutory costs, which is why the MC-012 must be served upon the judgment debtor prior to those costs being included on a Writ. [CCP §685.070(c)]</p> <p>These two processes are distinct and independent under the law, which is why we suggested years ago that the check boxes be added before items 1, 2 and 3 on the MC-012 form, which the Judicial Council agreed with and implemented. Said form is multipurpose, encompassing a variety of post judgment statutory procedures, and may be used for just one of those procedures or more than one.</p> <p>Your current language in the box between items 10 and 11 alludes that if the Creditor had no costs to add but did have interest to add, the Creditor must claim that interest on a MC-012 only and serve it on the Debtor. The problem is, if that is done, how long does the Clerk of the Court wait after the Debtor is served to issue the Writ? There is no statutory timing for service of an “interest only” Affidavit. CCP §685.020(a)(2), as shown above, demonstrates the Clerk can issue a Writ upon the “filing” of the Affidavit. Compare that to CCP §685.070(c) & (f), which outlines the timeline for adding the costs claimed on a MC-012 form to the judgment.</p>	

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			<p>We suggest you change that verbiage to read: “Note for items 11–17: To have costs and interests added to the enforceable amount owed, the judgment creditor must file and serve Memorandum of Costs After Judgment, Acknowledgment of Credit, and Declaration of Accrued Interest (form MC-012). Costs cannot be added to a Writ until the judgment creditor follows certain procedures. Accrued interest for line 16 is added by Affidavit. Read Information Sheet for Calculating Interest and Amount Owed on a Judgment (form MC-013-INFO) for more information.</p> <p>{as a side note, we have suggestions for revisions to the MC-013INFO form that we will submit under different cover}</p>	
			<p>In item 12, we see that you removed the statutory reference, as compared to the current Writ, and we believe it should remain, and also be clarified to read: “Costs after judgment, <i>already added to principal (Code Civ. Proc. §685.090)</i>”</p> <p>In item 14, we suggest the following language: “Credits to principal (applied after payments to interest) <i>payments apply to interest first, per Code of Civil Procedure Code of Civ. Proc. section 695.220)</i>”</p> <p>In item 16, we suggest the following language: “Accrued interest remaining due, <i>after applying any payments</i>”</p>	<p>The committee has recommended revising item 12 to add a citation to Code of Civil Procedure sections 685.040 through 685.090.</p> <p>The committee agrees and has recommended revising item 14 to say, “payments apply to interest first” instead of “applied after payments to interest.”</p> <p>The committee agrees and has recommended revising item 16 as suggested by the commenter.</p>
			<p>Comments for Notice of Levy Form, EJ-150</p> <p>In item 1, we suggest the following additional language: “The judgment creditor seeks to take (levy upon) property that belongs to, or is partially</p>	<p>The committee has recommended revising</p>

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			<p>owned by, you as the judgment debtor and use it to pay off (satisfy) a judgment as follows:"</p> <p>In item 1a, we suggest some clarity be added here. Frequently, Creditors with put the name of two judgment debtors on this form, notwithstanding that the form uses the word "name" in the singular. A Notice of Levy must be executed separately for each judgment debtor in order for the garnishee to properly respond. Therefore, we suggest you add some clarifying instructions, like you have done throughout the forms in this Invitation to Comment, to the effect: "(name – <i>each debtor must be named on a separate notice</i>):"</p> <p>In item 3b, it would be helpful to add the statutory citation so it reads: "Levy Fee (<i>Gov. Code §§26720.9, 26721</i>)"</p> <p>In item 3c, it would be helpful to add the statutory citation so it reads: "Sheriff's disbursement fee (<i>Gov. Code §26746</i>)"</p> <p>In item 3d, it would be helpful to add the statutory citation so it reads: "Recoverable Costs (<i>Code of Civ. Proc. §685.090(c)(2)</i>)"</p> <p>On page 2, at the very top, it would be helpful if this was formatted like the Writ of Execution so the Plaintiff, Defendant, Case Number, and for</p>	<p>item 1 to say, "the judgment debtor (named in item 1a)."</p> <p>The committee has recommended adding a notice to the top of the form explaining that a separate notice of levy must be used for each judgment debtor.</p> <p>The committee has recommended revising item 3b as suggested by the commenter.</p> <p>The committee has recommended revising item 3c as suggested by the commenter.</p> <p>The committee has recommended revising item 3d to cite Code of Civil Procedure section 685.090. The committee chose this citation instead of section 685.090(c)(2) because several commenters suggested adding a citation to this item but disagreed about the specific citation that should be added. The citation to section 685.090 is broad enough to encompass both commenters' suggestions.</p> <p>The committee agrees and has recommended revising the header on page</p>

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			<p>this form, the Levying Officer number entered on page 1 automatically fill in on page 2 when entered on page 1</p> <p>On page 2, in item 1 at the top, we suggest you slightly alter the wording by: “The levying officer is required to take possession of the property described in item 1 if you have it or control it or the property is titled in your name.”</p> <p>On page 2, in item 3 under “<i>If you are not the Judgment Debtor:</i>”, we suggest you add “and promptly mail it to the levying officer.”</p>	<p>2 of form EJ-150 to match the header on pages 2 through 4 of form EJ-130.</p> <p>The committee has recommended revising this item to add “or the title is in your name” at the end of the sentence. The committee has not recommended changing “take” to “take possession of” because the former is plain language and will be easier for self-represented litigants to understand.</p> <p>The committee has recommended revising this item (regarding form EJ-152, <i>Memorandum of Garnishee</i>) to explain that the form must be mailed or delivered to the levying officer within 10 days after the person is served with form EJ-150.</p>
			<p><u>Comments for Application for Reinstatement of Judgment Lien, Form EJ-200:</u></p> <p>In the title of the document, we suggest you add the option for more than one lien: “APPLICATION FOR REINSTATEMENT OF JUDGMENT LIEN(S)”</p> <p>In item 1, we suggest you format it like item 1 on the <i>Declaration of Address Verification</i>, Form WG-015/EJ-135, where the attorney check box is last, rather than first, as currently showing.</p>	<p>The committee is not recommending revisions in response to this suggestion because Judicial Council practice is to use either the singular or the plural rather than appending “(s)” to the end of words.</p> <p>The committee agrees and has reformatted item 1 to match the formatting of item 1 on form WG-015/EJ-135.</p>

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	Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
			<p>In item 5, we suggest it should accommodate multiple judgment debtors somehow. Perhaps a check box, like in item 4, with the following language: “<i>Check here if there are additional judgment debtors and specify their name and last known address on an attached sheet of paper labeled “Attachment 5.”</i>”</p> <p>In item 6, we suggest clarity be added to state just the unsatisfied principal amount of the judgment, as opposed to the unsatisfied amount of the judgment on the date of executing this form. Thus, it should read: “The unsatisfied principal amount of the judgment amount is (specify): \$”</p> <p>In item 10, we suggest a small correction: “After the lien or liens shown above was or were released, I was ordered under Code of Civil Procedure section 703.580(d)(2) or (d)(3) to return levied property or garnished wages to the judgment debtor.”</p>	<p>The committee agrees and has revised item 5 to add a checkbox indicating that additional judgment debtors are identified in an attachment.</p> <p>The committee agrees that the phrase “unsatisfied judgment amount” is vague and might be confusing. The committee considered the revision suggested by the commenter but ultimately determined that this item should ask for “the amount currently required to satisfy the judgment” because <i>Notice of Lien</i> (form AT-180/EJ-185) uses similar language.</p> <p>The committee has revised item 10 to say, “After the release of the lien (or liens) discussed in item 2”</p>
			<p><u>Comments for Response to Application for Reinstatement of Judgment Lien, Form EJ-202:</u></p> <p>In the title of the document, we suggest you add the option for more than one lien: “RESPONSE TO APPLICATION FOR REINSTATEMENT OF JUDGMENT LIEN(S)”</p> <p>In item 1, we suggest it be combined with item 2 and 3 to read “My name is:_____. I am the judgment debtor identified in the <i>Application for Reinstatement of Judgment Lien (form</i></p>	<p>Please see the committee’s response regarding the title of form EJ-200.</p> <p>The committee agrees and has revised item 1 as suggested by the commenter.</p>

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W26-02

Civil Practice and Procedure: Revisions to Enforcement of Judgment and Wage Garnishment Forms to Implement Assembly Bill 774 (Adopt forms EJ-200, EJ-202, and EJ-205; revise forms EJ-130, EJ-150, WG-002, WG-003, WG-004, WG-005, WG-015/EJ-135, WG-017/EJ-137, WG-022, and WG-030)

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	Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
			<p><i>EJ-200</i> filed in this court on <i>(date)</i>: _____ by the judgment creditor <i>(name)</i>: _____ “</p> <p>In item 2, we suggest item read: “<i>I was served with the Application for Reinstatement of Judgment Lien (form EJ-200) on (date): _____</i>”</p> <p>The Court needs to be able to determine if the Judgment Debtor timely filed this form and it has no way to determine that based on the current information. CCP §697.420(c)(1) only provides that the Creditor shall serve the Debtor, but it fails to provide “when” that must occur. It cannot be presumed service by mail happened the same date as the filing of said form.</p> <p>In item 3, you could delete the first sentence because it was added to item 1, and leave the rest of that language.</p>	<p>The committee considered revising form EJ-202 to add an item asking for the date on which the judgment debtor was served with form EJ-200, but determined that such an item should not be added because it could cause judgment debtors to inadvertently waive the defense that they were improperly served with form EJ-200 if they believed they had to complete the item even if service was improper. The judgment creditor will file a proof of service of form EJ-200, and in most cases, the court should be able to use the proof of service to determine if the judgment debtor timely filed form EJ-202.</p> <p>The committee agrees and has revised the form accordingly.</p>
			<p><u>Comments for Certificate of Reinstatement of Judgment Lien, Form EJ-205:</u></p> <p>In the title of the document, we suggest you add the option for more than one lien: “CERTIFICATE OF REINSTATEMENT OF JUDGMENT LIEN(S)”</p> <p>This form is missing the information regarding identifying the filing of personal property liens as shown in item 7 of the <i>Application</i> and it should be added somewhere.</p>	<p>Please see the committee’s response regarding the title of form EJ-200.</p> <p>The committee has revised the form to add item 7, which asks for information</p>

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W26-02

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	Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
			<p>In item 4, we suggest clarity be added to state just the unsatisfied principal amount of the judgment, as opposed to the unsatisfied amount of the judgment on the date of executing this form. Thus, it should read: “The unsatisfied principal amount of the judgment amount is <i>(specify)</i>: \$”</p> <p>In item 5, we suggest it should accommodate multiple judgment debtors somehow. Perhaps a check box with the following language: “<i>Check here if there are additional judgment debtors and specify their name and last known address on an attached sheet of paper labeled “Attachment 5.”</i>”</p> <p>In item 6, referencing “item 1” is not proper because it fails to identify the actual recorded or filed lien(s). Instead, it should specifically relate to the lien(s) identified in item 3 and the new item you add regarding the JL-1 lien(s) filed with the Secretary of State, as we suggested above.</p>	<p>regarding the filing of a personal property lien with the Secretary of State.</p> <p>Please see the committee’s response regarding item 6 on form EJ-200.</p> <p>The committee agrees and has revised item 5 to add a checkbox indicating that additional judgment debtors are identified in an attachment.</p> <p>The committee has revised item 7 to state the liens are “discussed in item 1” instead of “identified in item 1.” Item 1 is the first item that mentions the reinstated liens and saying that the liens are “discussed” is more accurate than saying they are “identified” in item 1.</p>

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W26-02

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	Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
			<p><u>Comments for Earnings Withholding Order Form, WG-002:</u> No comments at this time.</p> <p><u>Comments for Employee Instructions Form, WG-003:</u> No comments at this time.</p> <p><u>Comments for Earnings Withholding Order for Support Form, WG-004:</u> No comments at this time.</p> <p><u>Comments for Employer’s Return, Form WG-005:</u> No comments at this time.</p>	<p>No response required.</p>
			<p><u>Comments for Declaration of Address Verification, Form WG-015/EJ-135:</u></p> <p>In item 1, we suggest you add the word “or” at the end of the first line to add clarity that one of the first three boxes do not have to be checked if the box on the next line is checked. Item 1 says “(check one)” and people may be misled to think it refers to one of the boxes on the first line only. Alternatively, in item 1 you could amend it to read: “I am (check one of <i>these 4 boxes</i>):</p> <p>In item 2, we suggest adding a small additional word for clarity and a correction for consistency throughout the forms, plus an exclusion for RPSs: “The judgment creditor is asking the levying officer to serve a <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. (Personal debt is defined in Code of <i>Civil Procedure section Civ. Proc. §683.110(d).</i>) <i>This form is not applicable when the documents are being served by a Registered Process Server.</i>”</p>	<p>The committee agrees that item 1 on form WG-015/EJ-135 is confusing and has recommended revising the explanatory parenthetical to state: “check 1 of these 4 boxes.”</p> <p>Judicial Council practice is to omit definite and indefinite articles before the names of forms.</p> <p>The committee considered the suggestion to note on the form that it is not required when documents are being served by a registered process server, but determined that adding this instruction could create</p>

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	Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
			<p>As we suggested in our comments to the SPR25-06 Invitation to Comment, we suggest this form have a “Proof of Compliance and Proof of Service” page. As we shared with the Author and Sponsors of AB 2837 in 2024, <u>how is the JD going to know if the JC complied with CCP §684.130(b)(2) and/or (b)(6)?</u> We do not want unnecessary motions to stay filed, which would waste judicial resources. Therefore, we suggest you add a page 2 “Proof of Compliance and Proof of Service”. It could look like the proof of service that is page 2 for the MC-012 form. The top portion could be “Proof of Compliance”, with an affirmation like “By the filing of this Declaration of Address Verification, I affirm on (date), I provided this executed form to the Levying Officer stated on this form and am timely filing it with the Court, as well as serving a copy upon the judgment debtor stated herein”. Then, the <i>Proof of Service</i> portion would be below that and a person not a party to the legal action could serve it and sign the <i>Proof</i>. Without this, how will the Court be able to determine if the <i>Declaration</i> was TIMELY filed within</p>	<p>more confusion than it eliminated. Registered process servers are permitted to serve certain documents, such as writs of execution, only in specific circumstances, and explaining these nuances in a small instruction box would be difficult. Additionally, the potential harm of adding a confusing instruction (judgment creditors failing to file required verifications) outweighs the harm of omitting the instruction (judgment creditors filing declarations of address verification when they are not required to do so).</p> <p>This suggestion is beyond the scope of the proposal. The committee will consider it as time and resources permit.</p>

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W26-02

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	Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
			<p>10 business days. Maybe the affirmation can fit onto page 1 before the signature.</p>	
			<p><u>Comments for Application to Stay Levy or Garnishment, Form WG-017/EJ-137:</u></p> <p>In item 2b, we suggest you add clarity that an “Earnings Withholding Order is a garnishment of wages, because the form uses the word garnishment throughout without defining that word. Thus, we suggest item 2b read something to the effect: “<i>Earnings Withholding Order</i> (form WG-002) issued on (date): <i>{this is a wage garnishment}</i>”</p>	<p>The committee agrees that it would be helpful for the form to explain that the term “wage garnishment” refers to an earnings withholding order. The committee has recommended revising item 1 to add a parenthetical providing this information.</p>
			<p><u>Comments for Earnings Withholding Order for Taxes, Form WG-022:</u></p> <p>No comments at this time.</p> <p><u>Comments for Earnings Withholding Order for Elder or Dependent Adult Financial Abuse, Form WG-030:</u></p> <p>No comments at this time.</p>	<p>No response required.</p>
			<p>We strive to acquire consistency throughout California in the implementation of Title 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Enforcement of Judgments Law. Our goal is to alleviate any burden on the Courts by streamlining all possible processes and eliminating the calendaring of unnecessary hearings. We also have the goal of making the forms as easy to understand as possible for all litigants.</p>	<p>No response required.</p>

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W26-02

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	Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
4.	Fresno County Sheriff's Office Civil Unit by Tara Hawthorne, Supervising Program Technician	AM	<p>Members of the Judicial Council Civil and Small Claims Advisory Committee: Fresno County Sheriff Civil Unit would like to submit areas of concern and see clarification/modifications to the instruction form, writ, and notice of levy and the civil codes of procedure associated with each form.</p> <p>Instructions: Since the Sheriff has to rely on the judgment creditors written instructions: CCP 687.010 ; CCP 706.121; 706.121(c) (date judgment entered) requirements for instructions should include personal debt, renewal dates, current enforceability periods, and interest rate. We would like to see this on the WG-001 Application of Earnings Withholding order as well. The Sheriff's Office must review documents to match information that is included on the instruction form with the writ of execution. The information is important for us to know in order to calculate ongoing levies accurately. ***i.e. judgment entered 12/1/2015; judgment renewed 10/1/2025; enforced for 5 years at 5%.***</p>	<p>Please see the committee's responses below regarding specific elements of the proposal.</p> <p>This suggestion is beyond the scope of the proposal. The committee will consider it as time and resources permit.</p>
			<p>Civil Code of Procedure: Will the changes to the writ reflect in the code requirements? Specifically, CCP 699.520(e);712.020(d). If the information is not codified, then the information may not be disclosed since the EJ-130 is not a mandatory form. Will "judgment is for" become a requirement for the notice of levy? Currently it is not a code requirement, but it is on the "optional" form (EJ-150) CCP 699.540.</p>	<p>The committee notes that several comments were made regarding codification of requirements for form EJ-130. The committee is not recommending Judicial Council action in response to these suggestions. The council cannot codify requirements in the Code of Civil Procedure because that is the purview of the Legislature. To the extent the commenters are suggesting that the Judicial Council should make form EJ-130 mandatory, the committee does not recommend doing so. Under California Rules of Court, rule 1.31(a), mandatory</p>

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	Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
				forms “[w]herever applicable . . . must be used by all parties.” Due to the complexity of enforcement of judgment, form EJ-130 is optional so that court users may draft writs of execution customized to fit their circumstances. The committee acknowledges that some court users who draft their own writs of execution might omit information that is not statutorily required (such as information about renewals of the judgment), but that is a result of the current statutory scheme for enforcement of judgment. Similarly, the committee does not recommend adopting a rule of court regarding the content of the writ of execution.
			Uniformity: Since Personal debt is now on the SER-001A, we would like to see it on the WG-001 Application for Earnings Withholding Order as we do receive requests to serve employers for judgments other than personal debt.	This suggestion is beyond the scope of the proposal. The committee will consider it as time and resources permit.
			The personal debt box (from EJ-130) does not transfer over to the “optional” Notice of Levy form (EJ-150) like “wages owed”; “child/spousal support”; “other”. Will the box be required for the EJ-150 or will we just continue to use the “optional” box?	The committee has recommended revising item 2 on form EJ-150 to include a checkbox for personal debt.
5.	Orange County Bar Association by Shirin Forootan, President	A	We believe the proposal appropriately addresses the stated purpose. <i>If the Writ of Execution (form EJ-130) is expanded to four pages and items 8 through 20 are moved from page 1 to page 2 of the form, will that create any problems for courts, form users, or levying officers?</i>	The committee appreciates the response.

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	Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
			It does not appear that expanding to 4 pages and moving items 8 through 20 to page 2 will create any apparent problems for the users of this form.	The committee appreciates the response.
6.	Brett Peters, Director of Service Operations Janney and Janney Attorney Service, Inc	A	Agree with proposed changes.	The committee appreciates the response and notes the commenter’s agreement with the proposal.
7.	San Francisco Sheriff Civil Section by David Caimotto	NI	Members of the Judicial Council Civil and Small Claims Advisory Committee: Our main areas of concern are as follows: New areas of the EJ-130 must be codified so the levying officer can require this information be completed. Affected Civil Codes of Procedure are 699.520 and 712.020.	The committee notes that several comments were made regarding codification of requirements for form EJ-130. The committee is not recommending Judicial Council action in response to these suggestions. The council cannot codify requirements in the Code of Civil Procedure because that is the purview of the Legislature. To the extent the commenters are suggesting that the Judicial Council should make form EJ-130 mandatory, the committee does not recommend doing so. Under California Rules of Court, rule 1.31(a), mandatory forms “[w]herever applicable . . . must be used by all parties.” Due to the complexity of enforcement of judgment, form EJ-130 is optional so that court users may draft writs of execution customized to fit their

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	Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
				circumstances. The committee acknowledges that some court users who draft their own writs of execution might omit information that is not statutorily required (such as information about renewals of the judgment), but that is a result of the current statutory scheme for enforcement of judgment. Similarly, the committee does not recommend adopting a rule of court regarding the content of the writ of execution.
			Item #22c on the EJ-130 does not transfer over to the Item #2 on the EJ-150.	The committee has recommended revising item 2 on form EJ-150 to include a checkbox for personal debt.
			Any changes to the writ should reflect on the SER-001A and WG-001, which include renewal enforceability updates, interest to be charged, and enforcement of personal debt. The forms should allow the requestor to give judgment dates, renewal dates and the most recent renewal extended period of enforceability. It should also allow for the interest rate of 5 or 10 percent for accurate calculations of ongoing levies. (For example judgment entered 12/1/2015; judgment renewed 10/1/2025; enforced for 5 years at 5%.)	This suggestion is beyond the scope of the proposal. The committee will consider it as time and resources permit.
8.	Superior Court of Los Angeles County by Stephanie Kuo	A	The following comments are representative of the Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles, and do not represent or promote the viewpoint of any particular officer or employee. In response to the Judicial Council of California’s Invitation to Comment, “W26-02 Civil Practice and Procedure: Revisions to Enforcement of Judgment and Wage Garnishment Forms to Implement	The committee appreciates the response and notes the commenter’s agreement with the proposal.

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	Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
			<p>Assembly Bill 774 Civil Practice and Procedure: Revise Civil Case Cover Sheet,” the Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles (Court), agrees with the proposal and its stated purpose.</p> <p>If Writ of Execution (form EJ-130) is expanded to four pages and items 8 through 20 are moved from page 1 to page 2 of the form, then the Court will need time to make changes to its case management system. The form is currently issued by the Court via eCourt (civil case management system). Otherwise, there should be no other issues.</p> <p>The proposal would not provide cost savings. For implementation, configuration of the forms in the case management system is required and staff (supervisors and court services assistants) will need to be informed of the changes. Three months would be ideal for implementation to ensure the Court can train and update its case management system.</p>	<p>The committee appreciates the information.</p> <p>The committee appreciates the information.</p>
9.	Superior Court of Orange County by Katie Tobias, Operations Analyst	NI	<p><u>Does the proposal appropriately address the stated purpose?</u> Yes, the proposal appropriately addresses the stated purpose.</p> <p><u>If Writ of Execution (form EJ-130) is expanded to four pages and items 8 through 20 are moved from page 1 to page 2 of the form, will that create any problems for courts, form users, or levying officers?</u> No, expanding the form and moving the items should not create problems for users. In fact, it will allow for easier understanding of the form, reduces erroneous omissions, and remove the need to constantly refer to next page.</p> <p><u>Would the proposal provide cost savings? If so, please quantify.</u> No, the proposal does not appear to provide cost savings.</p>	<p>The committee appreciates the response.</p> <p>The committee appreciates the response.</p> <p>The committee appreciates the response.</p>

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			<p><i>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?</i></p> <p>Implementation will require providing communication to judicial officers and court staff, revising current procedures, conducting court staff training (approximately 1 hour), and updating the case management system.</p>	<p>The committee appreciates the information.</p>
			<p><i>Would two months from Judicial Council approval of this proposal until its effective date provide sufficient time for implementation?</i></p> <p>No, Orange County would need at least three months for implementation to allow for adequate planning and execution.</p>	<p>The committee appreciates the information.</p>
			<p><i>How well would this proposal work in courts of different sizes?</i></p> <p>Our court is a large court, and this could work for Orange County.</p>	<p>The committee appreciates the response.</p>
<p>10.</p>	<p>Superior Court of San Diego County by Mike Roddy, Executive Officer</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>Q: Does the proposal appropriately address the stated purpose? A: Yes.</p> <p>Q: If Writ of Execution (form EJ-130) is expanded to four pages and items 8 through 20 are moved from page 1 to page 2 of the form, will that create any problems for courts, form users, or levying officers? A: No.</p> <p>Q: Would the proposal provide cost savings? If so, please quantify. A: No.</p> <p>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?</p>	<p>The committee appreciates the response.</p> <p>The committee appreciates the response.</p> <p>The committee appreciates the response.</p> <p>The committee appreciates the information.</p>

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	Commenter	Position	Comment	Committee Response
			<p>A: Adding new filings in the case management system and updating local procedures.</p> <p>Q: Would two months from Judicial Council approval of this proposal until its effective date provide sufficient time for implementation? A: Yes.</p> <p>Q: How well would this proposal work in courts of different sizes? A: It appears that the proposal would work for courts of all sizes.</p>	<p>The committee appreciates the response.</p> <p>The committee appreciates the response.</p>

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