



Judicial Council of California

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

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CIRCULATING ORDER MEMORANDUM TO THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL

Circulating Order Number: CO-23-04

Title

Civil Practice and Procedure: Form Revisions
to Implement Senate Bill 71

Action Requested

VOTING MEMBERS ONLY: Submit votes
by responding to the transmittal email.

Rules, Forms, Standards, or Statutes Affected

Revise forms ADR-103, ADR-104, ADR-105,
ADR-106, APP-001-INFO, APP-101-INFO,
APP-150-INFO, CIV-130, CIV-170, CM-010,
CM-110, DISC-001, DISC-010, DISC-015,
FW-001-INFO, PLD-050, PLD-C-001,
PLD-C-500, PLD-C-505, PLD-PI-001,
PLD-PI-002, SC-100, SC-100-INFO, SC-101,
SC-500, UD-100

Please Respond By

Noon on December 14, 2023

Date of Report

December 7, 2023

Contact

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Recommended by

Appellate Advisory Committee
Hon. Louis R. Mauro, Chair

James Barolo, Attorney
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Civil and Small Claims Advisory Committee
Hon. Tamara L. Wood, Chair

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California Rules of Court, rules 10.5(h) and 10.13(d), allow the Judicial Council to act on business between meetings, including urgent matters, by circulating order. This memorandum is not a Judicial Council meeting; circulating orders are conducted via electronic communications. Prior public notice of a proposed circulating order is not required.

Executive Summary

The Civil and Small Claims Advisory Committee and the Appellate Advisory Committee recommend revising 26 Judicial Council forms to implement statutory changes made by Senate Bill 71 (Stats. 2023, ch. 861), enacted October 13, 2023. SB 71 raises the jurisdictional limits for small claims and limited civil cases. Action must be taken between the Judicial Council's

regularly scheduled meetings to ensure that council forms do not contain inaccurate statements of law as of January 1, 2024, when the law takes effect. On December 7, 2023, the Rules Committee reviewed the proposal in this circulating order memorandum under California Rules of Court, rule 10.13(d), and approved its circulation to the council.

Recommendation

The Civil and Small Claims Advisory Committee and the Appellate Advisory Committee recommend that the Judicial Council, effective January 1, 2024, revise the following forms to reflect SB 71's increase of the jurisdictional limits for limited civil and small claims cases:

- *Petition to Confirm, Correct, or Vacate Attorney-Client Fee Arbitration Award* (form ADR-103)
- *Rejection of Award and Request for Trial After Attorney-Client Fee Arbitration* (form ADR-104)
- *Information Regarding Rights After Attorney-Client Fee Arbitration* (form ADR-105)
- *Petition to Confirm, Correct, or Vacate Contractual Arbitration Award* (form ADR-106)
- *Information on Appeal Procedures for Unlimited Civil Cases* (form APP-001-INFO)
- *Information on Appeal Procedures for Limited Civil Cases* (form APP-101-INFO)
- *Information on Writ Proceedings in Misdemeanor, Infraction, and Limited Civil Cases* (form APP-150-INFO)
- *Notice of Entry of Judgment or Order* (form CIV-130)
- *Petition and Declaration Regarding Unresolved Claims and Deposit of Undistributed Surplus Proceeds of Trustee's Sale* (form CIV-170)
- *Civil Case Cover Sheet* (form CM-010)
- *Case Management Statement* (form CM-110)
- *Form Interrogatories—General* (form DISC-001)
- *Case Questionnaire—For Limited Civil Cases* (form DISC-010)
- *Request for Statement of Witnesses and Evidence—For Limited Civil Cases (Under \$25,000)* (form DISC-015)
- *Information Sheet on Waiver of Superior Court Fees and Costs* (form FW-001-INFO)
- *General Denial* (form PLD-050)
- *Complaint—Contract* (form PLD-C-001)
- *Complaint—Recovery of COVID-19 Rental Debt* (form PLD-C-500)
- *Answer—Recovery of COVID-19 Rental Debt* (form PLD-C-505)
- *Complaint—Personal Injury, Property Damage, Wrongful Death* (form PLD-PI-001)
- *Cross-Complaint—Personal Injury, Property Damage, Wrongful Death* (form PLD-PI-002)
- *Plaintiff's Claim and Order to Go to Small Claims Court* (form SC-100)
- *Information for the Plaintiff* (form SC-100-INFO)
- *Attorney Fee Dispute (After Arbitration)* (form SC-101)
- *Plaintiff's Claim and Order to Go to Small Claims Court (COVID-19 Rental Debt)* (form SC-500)
- *Complaint—Unlawful Detainer* (form UD-100)

The proposed revised forms are attached at pages 10–129.

Relevant Previous Council Action

The council has revised the forms in this proposal many times to reflect statutory changes, add and revise pertinent information, and make the forms easier for litigants to understand and use. The \$25,000 jurisdictional limit for limited civil cases and the \$5,000 jurisdictional limit for small claims cases have been reflected on the relevant forms for more than twenty years.¹ Forms SC-100 and SC-150-INFO, the two forms that state the jurisdictional limit for small claims cases brought by natural persons, were revised effective January 1, 2012, to reflect the most recent statutory increase to that limit.²

On September 19, 2023, the council approved unrelated revisions to forms APP-001-INFO and APP-101-INFO, effective January 1, 2024. The proposed versions of those forms, attached to this report, reflect those revisions.³

Analysis/Rationale

Senate Bill 71

Effective January 1, 2024, SB 71 raises the jurisdictional limits for small claims and limited civil cases.⁴ Under SB 71, small claims courts have jurisdiction over actions where the amount demanded does not exceed \$6,250 (previously \$5,000), or \$12,500 if the action is brought by a natural person (previously \$10,000).⁵ Cases are now considered limited civil cases if the amount in controversy is \$35,000 or less (previously \$25,000).

Revised forms, in general

All the forms require only minor changes to reflect the change in jurisdictional amounts. The focus of the Appellate Advisory Committee was on the appellate forms within its purview.

Eighteen forms⁶ in this proposal (forms ADR-105, APP-001-INFO, APP-101-INFO, APP-150-INFO, CIV-130, CM-010, CM-110, DISC-001, DISC-010, DISC-015, FW-001-INFO,

¹ See, e.g., Judicial Council of Cal., Advisory Comm. Rep., *Case Management* (Dec. 7, 2001) [adopting form CM-110]; Judicial Council of Cal., Advisory Comm. Rep., *Proposed New and Amended Small Claims Court Forms* (Oct. 28, 1991) [revising form SC-100].

² Judicial Council of Cal., Advisory Comm. Rep., *Small Claims: Technical Revisions to Forms SC-100 and SC-100-INFO to Conform to Statutory Amendments* (Sept. 21, 2011).

³ Judicial Council of Cal., Advisory Comm. Rep., *Appellate Procedure: Time for Electing and Filing an Appendix* (June 29, 2023), <https://jcc.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=12246078&GUID=4628012C-A5D0-4C70-9E45-0FF8F01F6D7D>.

⁴ Senate Bill 71 is available at https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240SB71.

⁵ SB 71 also raised the jurisdictional limit for small claims cases against defendant guarantors, but those changes do not require form revisions.

⁶ One additional form, *Information Sheet on Waiver of Appellate Court Fees—Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, Appellate Division* (form APP-015/FW-015-INFO), will also require revisions to implement SB 71. However, that form has not been included in this proposal because it will need to be revised again early in 2024 to reflect the new

PLD-050, PLD-C-505, PLD-PI-002, SC-100, SC-100-INFO, SC-101, and SC-500) require only changes to dollar numbers stated in the forms to comply with the amended statutes. These forms state the monetary maximum for limited civil or small claims cases in one or more places. The committees recommend revising these forms to change these dollar amounts (e.g., from \$25,000 to \$35,000 for limited civil cases) wherever they are stated.

Pleading forms and other first papers

The remaining eight forms in this proposal (forms ADR-103, ADR-104, ADR-106, CIV-170, PLD-C-001, PLD-C-500, PLD-PI-001, and UD-100) are pleadings or other first papers, which state the jurisdictional limit for limited civil cases in checkboxes in the first-page header, as follows:

Jurisdiction (check all that apply):	
<input type="checkbox"/>	ACTION IS A LIMITED CIVIL CASE
	Amount demanded <input type="checkbox"/> does not exceed \$10,000
	<input type="checkbox"/> exceeds \$10,000 but does not exceed \$25,000
<input type="checkbox"/>	ACTION IS AN UNLIMITED CIVIL CASE (exceeds \$25,000)
<input type="checkbox"/>	ACTION IS RECLASSIFIED by this amended complaint or cross-complaint
	<input type="checkbox"/> from limited to unlimited
	<input type="checkbox"/> from unlimited to limited

The Civil and Small Claims Advisory Committee is proposing that these forms be revised to add a parenthetical statement following the text after the first checkbox that the limited civil actions do not exceed \$35,000 and to revise the dollar amount in the current parenthetical statement for unlimited civil actions to reflect the new \$35,000 threshold for those cases.

The committee is also making a minor revision to the text following the third checkbox by eliminating the \$25,000 maximum in that line. The two checkboxes under “Action is a Limited Civil Case” referencing \$10,000 are required by Government Code section 70613, which requires the first page of the first paper in a limited civil case to “state whether the amount demanded exceeds or does not exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).”⁷ This information is mandated because, under Government Code sections 70613 and 70614, the filing fee for the first paper in a limited civil case depends on whether the amount demanded is more or less than \$10,000. (This amount was not amended by SB 71.) However, the reference to “not exceed[ing] \$25,000” is not required by statute and under the new law would be confusing.⁸

qualifying income levels for fee waivers, based on changes to CPI in January 2024. The Appellate Advisory Committee believes it will be less confusing for courts and litigants to revise that form once rather than twice in a three-month period, even though it will mean the form incorrectly states the jurisdictional limit for limited civil cases for three months.

⁷ This requirement is also stated in California Rules of Court, rule 2.111.

⁸ That figure is there now to assist courts in determining filing fees. Government Code section 70613.5 creates a supplemental fee if the complaint or pleading is amended to raise the demand “to an amount that exceeds ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) *but does not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000)*” (emphasis added). That

The Civil and Small Claims Advisory Committee therefore recommends revising the checkboxes at the top of these eight forms as follows:

- Action is a limited civil case (does not exceed \$35,000)
 - Amount demanded does not exceed \$10,000
 - ~~exceeds \$10,000 but does not exceed \$25,000~~
- Action is an unlimited civil case (exceeds ~~\$235,000~~)

These revisions correctly reflect the increased jurisdictional limits for limited civil cases set by SB 71, contain the information required by Government Code section 70613, and do not conflict with Government Code section 70613.5.

Policy implications

The proposed revisions to the forms recommended by the committees implement amended statutes that raise the jurisdictional limits for small claims and limited civil cases. Accordingly, the key policy implications are ensuring that council forms correctly reflect the law. These revisions are therefore consistent with the *Strategic Plan for California's Judicial Branch*, specifically the goals of Modernization of Management and Administration (Goal III) and Quality of Justice and Service to the Public (Goal IV).

Comments

This proposal was not circulated for public comment because the amendments are minor and noncontroversial and directly implement and reflect statutory changes; they are, therefore, within the Judicial Council's purview to adopt without circulation. (See rule 10.22(d)(2).)

Alternatives considered

The committees did not consider taking no action because without the proposed revisions, 26 council forms would no longer reflect current law as of January 1, 2024.

Fiscal and Operational Impacts

The committees anticipate that this proposal would require courts to train court staff and judicial officers on the revised forms. Court procedures and case management systems will also need to be updated. Because the revisions reflect changes in statute, these operational impacts cannot be avoided.

One noteworthy operational impact of SB 71 is not a result of the form revisions. Because Government Code section 70613.5 has not been updated to reflect the increased jurisdictional limit for limited civil cases, determining filing fees in limited civil cases may be confusing for

maximum demand amount in section 70613.5 was not amended by SB 71 to reflect the new \$35,000 maximum for limited civil cases. As a result, the second limited civil checkbox cannot be updated to say "exceeds \$10,000 but does not exceed \$35,000" because that would not correctly reflect section 70613.5. Therefore, the proposal is to simply eliminate the maximum amount from the second checkbox under "Action is a limited civil case."

courts and litigants. Specifically, because of the interaction between Government Code sections 70613 and 70613.5, the law is now unclear as to what filing fees courts should apply under section 70613.5 in limited civil cases when a pleading is amended to increase the demand from less than \$10,000 to more than \$25,000 but less than \$35,000. Court staff will require training on this issue.

Attachments and Links

1. Voting instructions, at page 7
2. Vote and signature pages, at pages 8–9
3. Forms ADR-103, ADR-104, ADR-105, ADR-106, APP-001-INFO, APP-101-INFO, APP-150-INFO, CIV-130, CIV-170, CM-010, CM-110, DISC-001, DISC-010, DISC-015, FW-001-INFO, PLD-050, PLD-C-001, PLD-C-500, PLD-C-505, PLD-PI-001, PLD-PI-002, SC-100, SC-100-INFO, SC-101, SC-500, UD-100, at pages 10–129
4. Link A: Sen. Bill 71,
https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240SB71

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Instructions for Review and Action by Circulating Order

Voting members

- Please reply to the email message with “I approve,” “I disapprove,” or “I abstain,” by noon on December 14, 2023.
- If you are unable to reply by noon on December 14, 2023, please do so as soon as possible thereafter.

Advisory members

The circulating order is being emailed to you for your information only. There is no need to sign or return any documents.

CIRCULATING ORDER Judicial Council of California Voting and Signature Pages

Effective January 1, 2024, the Judicial Council approves the form revisions to implement Senate Bill 71.

My vote is as follows:

Approve Disapprove Abstain

Patricia Guerrero, Chair

/s/
Marla O. Anderson

/s/
Maria Lucy Armendariz

/s/
C. Todd Bottke

/s/
Kyle S. Brodie

/s/
Jonathan B. Conklin

/s/
Carol A. Corrigan

/s/
Michelle Williams Court

/s/
Charles S. Crompton

/s/
Samuel K. Feng

/s/
David D. Fu

/s/
Carin T. Fujisaki

/s/
Maureen F. Hallahan

/s/
Brad R. Hill

My vote is as follows:

Approve Disapprove Abstain

Rachel W. Hill

Brian Maienschein

/s/
Ann C. Moorman

/s/
Gretchen Nelson

/s/
Maxwell V. Pritt

/s/
Thomas J. Umberg

Date: 12/15/23

Attest:

Mellicent A. Tidwell
Acting Administrative Director and
Secretary of the Judicial Council

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State Bar number, and address): TELEPHONE NO.: _____ FAX NO. (Optional): _____ E-MAIL ADDRESS (Optional): _____ ATTORNEY FOR (Name): _____	FOR COURT USE ONLY DRAFT 11/07/2023 NOT APPROVED BY COUNCIL
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF STREET ADDRESS: MAILING ADDRESS: CITY AND ZIP CODE: BRANCH NAME:	
PETITIONER: RESPONDENT:	
PETITION TO <input type="checkbox"/> CONFIRM <input type="checkbox"/> CORRECT <input type="checkbox"/> VACATE ATTORNEY-CLIENT FEE ARBITRATION AWARD	
Jurisdiction (check all that apply): <input type="checkbox"/> Action is a limited civil case (does not exceed \$35,000) Amount demanded <input type="checkbox"/> does not exceed \$10,000 <input type="checkbox"/> exceeds \$10,000 <input type="checkbox"/> Action is an unlimited civil case (exceeds \$35,000)	CASE NUMBER: _____
NOTICE: Please read Alternative Dispute Resolution form ADR-105, Information Regarding Rights After Attorney-Client Fee Arbitration, promptly and before completing this form. There are short deadlines for requesting court relief after an attorney-client fee arbitration award. Do not use this form to reject a nonbinding attorney-client fee arbitration award and request a trial; use form ADR-104 instead.	

1. **Petitioner and respondent.** Petitioner (name each):

alleges and requests relief against respondent (name each):

2. **Attorney-client fee dispute arbitration.** This petition is being filed after an attorney-client fee arbitration conducted under Business and Professions Code sections 6200–6206. Petitioner was

- a. the attorney involved in the fee dispute.
 b. the client involved in the fee dispute.

3. **Pending or new action.**

- a. A court case is already pending, and this is a petition filed in that action. (If so, proceed to item 4.)
 b. This petition commences a new action. (If so, complete items 3b(1) through 3b(4).)

(1) **Petitioner's capacity.** Each petitioner named in item 1 is an individual,

except petitioner (state name and complete one or more of the following):

- (a) is a corporation qualified to do business in California.
 (b) is an unincorporated entity (specify):
 (c) is a representative (specify):
 (d) is (specify other capacity):

(2) **Respondent's capacity.** Each respondent named in item 1 is an individual,

except respondent (state name and complete one or more of the following):

- (a) is a business organization, form unknown.
 (b) is a corporation.
 (c) is an unincorporated entity (specify):
 (d) is a representative (specify):
 (e) is (specify other capacity):

PETITIONER: RESPONDENT:	CASE NUMBER:
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3. b. (3) **Amount or property in dispute.** This petition involves a dispute over *(check and complete all that apply)*:
- (a) the following amount of money *(specify amount)*: \$
 - (b) property *(if the dispute involves property, complete both of the following)*:
 - (i) consisting of *(identify property in dispute)*:
 - (ii) having a value of *(specify value of property in dispute)*: \$
- (4) **Venue.** This court is the proper court because *(complete (a) or (b))*:
- (a) this is the court in the county in which the arbitration was held.
 - (b) the arbitration was not held exclusively in any county of California, **and**
 - (i) this is the court in the county where the agreement was made.
 - (ii) this is the court in the county where the agreement is to be performed.
 - (iii) the agreement does not specify a county where it is to be performed and was not made in any county in California, and the following party resides or has a place of business in this county *(name of party)*:
 - (iv) the agreement does not specify a county where it is to be performed and was not made in any county in California, and no party to this action resides or has a place of business in California.
4. **Arbitrator.** The following person was duly selected or appointed as arbitrator *(name of each arbitrator)*:
5. **Arbitration hearing.** The arbitration hearing was conducted as follows *(complete both of the following)*:
- a. **Date** *(each date of arbitration)*:
 - b. **Location** *(city and state where arbitration was conducted)*:
6. **Arbitration award.**
- a. **Date of award.** *The arbitration award was made on (date)*:
 - b. **Terms of award.** The arbitration award *(complete one or more of the following)*:
 - (1) requires the attorney the client to pay the other party this amount: \$
 - (2) requires neither the attorney nor the client to pay the other anything.
 - (3) provides *(specify other terms or check item 6(c) and attach a copy of the award)*:
 - c. **Attachment of Award.** A copy of the award is submitted as Attachment 6(c).
7. **Notice of award.** The notice of the arbitration award indicates that it was mailed to petitioner on *(date)*:
8. **Binding award.** The arbitration award is binding because *(check all that apply)*:
- (a) after the fee dispute arose, the parties agreed in writing that the arbitration award would be binding.
 - (b) more than 30 days have passed since notice of the award was mailed, and no party has filed a rejection of the award and request for trial.
9. **Willful nonappearance.** Thirty days have not passed since notice of the award was mailed; however, respondent willfully failed to appear at the arbitration hearing. The award does does not refer to respondent's nonappearance.
10. **Petitioner requests that the court** *(check all that apply)*:
- a. **Confirm the award and enter judgment according to it.**
 - b. **Correct the award and enter judgment according to the corrected award, as follows:**
 - (1) **The award should be corrected because** *(check all that apply)*:
 - (a) the amount of the award was not calculated correctly, or a person, thing, or property was not described correctly.
 - (b) the arbitrator exceeded his or her authority.
 - (c) the award is imperfect as a matter of form.

PETITIONER: RESPONDENT:	CASE NUMBER:
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10. b. (2) The facts supporting the grounds for correcting the award alleged in item 10b(1) are as follows (if additional space is required, check here and submit facts on an attachment labeled 10b(2)):

(3) The award should be corrected as follows (if additional space is required, check here and describe requested correction on an attachment labeled 10b(3)):

c. **Vacate (cancel) the award.**

(1) **The award should be vacated because (check all that apply):**

- (a) the award was obtained by corruption, fraud, or other unfair means.
- (b) an arbitrator was corrupt.
- (c) the misconduct of a neutral arbitrator substantially prejudiced petitioner's rights.
- (d) the arbitrator exceeded his or her authority, and the award cannot be fairly corrected.
- (e) the arbitrator unfairly refused to postpone the hearing or to hear evidence useful to settle the dispute.
- (f) an arbitrator failed to disclose within the time for disclosure a ground for disqualification of which the arbitrator was then aware.
- (g) an arbitrator should have disqualified himself or herself after petitioner made a demand to do so.

(2) The facts supporting the grounds for vacating the award alleged in item 10c(1) are as follows (if additional space is required, check here and submit facts on an attachment labeled 10c(2)):

(3) Petitioner does does not request a new arbitration hearing.

d. **Award petitioner interest from (date):**

- (1) at the statutory rate.
- (2) at the rate of _____ % per year.

e. **Award petitioner costs of suit:**

- (1) in the amount of: \$
- (2) according to proof.

f. **Award petitioner attorney fees incurred in this action (attorney fees incurred in preparation for or in the course of the fee arbitration proceeding are not recoverable):**

- (1) in the amount of: \$
- (2) according to proof.

g. **Award petitioner the following other relief (describe relief requested; if additional space is required, check here and describe relief on an attachment labeled 10g):**

11. **Pages and attachments.** Number of pages attached: _____

Date: _____

 (TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

▶

 (SIGNATURE OF PETITIONER OR ATTORNEY)

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (<i>Name, State Bar number, and address</i>): TELEPHONE NO.: _____ FAX NO. (<i>Optional</i>): _____ EMAIL ADDRESS (<i>Optional</i>): _____ ATTORNEY FOR (<i>Name</i>): _____	FOR COURT USE ONLY DRAFT 11/07/2023 NOT APPROVED BY COUNCIL
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF _____ STREET ADDRESS: _____ MAILING ADDRESS: _____ CITY AND ZIP CODE: _____ BRANCH NAME: _____	
PETITIONER: _____ RESPONDENT: _____	
REJECTION OF AWARD AND REQUEST FOR TRIAL AFTER ATTORNEY-CLIENT FEE ARBITRATION	
Jurisdiction (<i>check all that apply</i>): <input type="checkbox"/> Action is a limited civil case (does not exceed \$35,000) Amount demanded <input type="checkbox"/> does not exceed \$10,000 <input type="checkbox"/> exceeds \$10,000	CASE NUMBER: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Action is an unlimited civil case (exceeds \$35,000)	
NOTICE: Please read Alternative Dispute Resolution form ADR-105, <i>Information Regarding Rights After Attorney-Client Fee Arbitration</i>, promptly and before completing this form. There are short deadlines for requesting court relief after an attorney-client fee arbitration award. Do not use this form to confirm, correct, or vacate an attorney-client fee arbitration award; use form ADR-103 instead.	

1. **Petitioner and respondent.** Petitioner (*name each*):

alleges and requests relief against respondent (*name each*):

2. **Attorney-client fee dispute arbitration.** This *Rejection of Award and Request for Trial* concerns an arbitration to determine disputed attorney fees that was conducted under Business and Professions Code sections 6200–6206. Petitioner was

- a. the attorney involved in the fee dispute.
- b. the client involved in the fee dispute.

3. Pending or new action.

- a. **Pending action.** A court case concerning the attorney-client fee dispute involved in the arbitration is already pending, and this *Rejection of Award and Request for Trial* is being filed in that action.
- b. **New action.** This *Rejection of Award and Request for Trial* is being filed with a complaint commencing a new action. (*A request for trial must be filed in a pending case or with a complaint commencing a new action.*)

PETITIONER: RESPONDENT:	CASE NUMBER:
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4. **Arbitration hearing.** The arbitration hearing was conducted as follows *(complete each of the following)*:
- a. **Date** *(each date of arbitration)*:
 - b. **Location** *(city and state where arbitration was conducted)*:
 - c. **Appearances at the arbitration.** The arbitration hearing was conducted as follows *(check one of the following)*:
 - (1) Petitioner appeared at the arbitration hearing in person or by counsel.
 - (2) Petitioner did not appear at the arbitration hearing. *Petitioner's failure to appear was not willful because (explain reasons for not appearing):*
5. **Arbitration award.**
- a. **Date of award.** The arbitration award was made on *(date)*:
 - b. **Amount of award.** The arbitration award *(complete one of the following)*:
 - (1) requires the attorney the client to pay the other party this amount: \$
 - (2) requires neither the attorney nor the client to pay the other anything.
 - c. **Failure to appear.** The arbitrator found that the following party willfully failed to appear at the arbitration hearing:
 - (1) Petitioner *(name each)*:
 - (2) Respondent *(name each)*:
 - d. **Other provisions of award.** *The award also provides (specify other terms or complete item 5e and attach a copy of the award):*
- e. **Attachment of award.** A copy of the arbitration award is submitted as Attachment 5(e).
6. **Notice of award.** This *Rejection of Award and Request for Trial* is being filed within 30 days after notice of the award was mailed to petitioner. *(A trial after arbitration is available only if it is requested within 30 days after the notice of award was mailed to the party requesting the trial.)*
- a. The notice of the award indicates that it was mailed to petitioner on *(date)*:
 - b. Petitioner alleges that the award was actually mailed on *(date)*:
7. **Nonbinding arbitration.** The parties did not agree in writing, at any time after the dispute over attorney fees or costs arose, to be bound by the arbitration award. *(A trial after arbitration is not available if the parties agreed in writing after the dispute arose that the award would be binding.)*
8. **Rejection of award and request for trial.** Petitioner rejects the arbitration award and requests a trial ("hearing de novo") in court to resolve the dispute over attorney fees and costs.
9. Amount in dispute. The amount of attorney fees and costs in dispute is (amount): \$
10. **Pages and attachments.** Number of pages attached: _____

Date:

 (TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

▶

 (SIGNATURE OF PETITIONER OR ATTORNEY)

INFORMATION REGARDING RIGHTS AFTER ATTORNEY-CLIENT FEE ARBITRATION

1. RIGHTS AFTER NONBINDING ARBITRATION

A. What is a nonbinding attorney-client fee arbitration award?

An award is nonbinding if (1) the parties did not agree in writing to be bound by the award after the dispute over fees or costs arose; and (2) a party who did not willfully fail to appear at the arbitration hearing rejects the award and requests a trial within 30 days after notice of a nonbinding award is mailed.

B. What are my rights if I am not satisfied with a nonbinding attorney-client fee arbitration award?

If the arbitration award is nonbinding, you may have a right to a trial in court. If a request for trial is granted in small claims or superior court, the normal procedures for pretrial discovery, motions, court-connected alternative dispute resolution ("ADR"), and trial in that court will apply. If you want a trial in court, you should follow the instructions in this form to protect your rights.

C. What are my rights if I did not appear at the attorney-client fee arbitration hearing?

If you did not appear at your fee arbitration hearing in person or by counsel, you will have to prove to the court that you had a good reason for not being there. If a court determines that your failure to appear was willful, you may not be entitled to a trial after arbitration, and the other party may be able to enforce the arbitration award.

D. What must I do to get a trial in court?

You must file papers in the proper court within the required time limit.

E. How long do I have to act?

If you want a trial in court, you must file your papers in court within 30 days after the date that the arbitration award is mailed to you. The date the arbitration award was mailed is written at the end of the notice you received.

F. What papers must I file? In what court must I file them?

That depends. Has a lawsuit about the fees already been filed?

(1) YES—lawsuit already filed

If a lawsuit about the fees has already been filed, then you must file a request for a trial in the same court where the lawsuit was filed, under the same case number of the lawsuit that is pending, after serving a copy on all parties who have appeared in the action as provided by law. If the lawsuit is in small claims court, you can use Judicial Council forms SC-100 and SC-101 to request a trial after a nonbinding attorney-client fee arbitration. If the lawsuit is in superior court, you can use form ADR-104 to request a trial after a nonbinding attorney-client fee arbitration.

(2) NO—lawsuit not yet filed

If no lawsuit about the fees has been filed, you must file your own lawsuit in the proper court and request a trial in that court if you do not want the award to become binding. If the arbitration was held in California, you must file the lawsuit and request for trial in the small claims court or the superior court in the county where the arbitration was held, and then serve the complaint, summons, and request for trial on all named parties as provided by law.

- If the amount in dispute is \$6,250 or less, you may file your lawsuit in small claims court. You can use Judicial Council form SC-100 to file a lawsuit in small claims court and form SC-101 to request a trial in that action.
- If the amount in dispute is more than \$6,250, you must file a complaint in the superior court to begin your lawsuit. You may be able to use Judicial Council forms PLD-C-001 through PLD-C-001(3) to file a new superior court action, but you may need a lawyer's help to prepare an appropriate complaint. You can use form ADR-104 to reject the arbitration award and request a trial at the same time you file your complaint.

G. What if I am satisfied with the award?

If you are satisfied with the nonbinding arbitration award, do nothing until the award becomes binding or the other party requests a trial. The award will become binding if the other party does not file papers requesting a trial in court within the 30-day limit.

2. RIGHTS AFTER BINDING ARBITRATION

A. What is a binding attorney-client fee arbitration award?

An award is binding if either (1) the parties agreed in writing to be bound by the award after the dispute over fees or costs arose; or (2) no party rejects the award and requests a trial within 30 days after notice of a nonbinding award is mailed. (A trial after arbitration may not be granted, however, if the court determines that the party requesting the trial willfully failed to appear at the arbitration.)

B. What are my rights if I am not satisfied with a binding attorney-client fee arbitration award?

A court has the power to vacate (cancel) an arbitration award, but only for the limited reasons stated in Code of Civil Procedure section 1286.2. The fact that a party disagrees with the arbitrator's award or thinks it is wrong is not a basis for vacating the award. In general, the grounds for vacating an award are:

- (1) The award was obtained by corruption, fraud, or other unfair means.
- (2) One or more of the arbitrators was corrupt.
- (3) The misconduct of a neutral arbitrator substantially prejudiced a party's rights.
- (4) The arbitrator exceeded his or her authority and the award cannot be fairly corrected.
- (5) The arbitrator unfairly refused to postpone the hearing or to hear evidence useful to settling the dispute.
- (6) An arbitrator failed to disclose within the time for disclosure a ground for disqualification of which the arbitrator was then aware.
- (7) An arbitrator should have disqualified himself or herself after a party made a demand to do so.

A court can also correct the following types of obvious mistakes in the award:

- (1) The amount of the award was not calculated correctly, or a person, a thing, or property was not described correctly.
- (2) The arbitrator exceeded his or her authority,
- (3) The award is imperfect as a matter of form.

If you think you are entitled to correct or vacate the arbitration award, please follow the instructions below to protect your rights.

C. What must I do to vacate or correct a binding arbitration award?

You must file a petition to vacate or correct the award in the proper court within the required time limit.

D. How long do I have to act?

If you want to correct or vacate the binding award, ordinarily you must file your petition within 100 days after the arbitration award was mailed to you. The date the award was mailed is at the end of the notice mailed with the award. If you receive notice from a court that the other side has filed a petition to confirm the award, however, you no longer have 100 days to file your petition. You then must respond by filing your petition to vacate or correct the award within the time stated on the notice from the court.

E. What papers must I file? In what court must I file them?

That depends. Has a lawsuit about the fees already been filed?

(1) YES — lawsuit already filed

If a lawsuit about the fees has already been filed, you must file your petition to vacate or correct the award with the same court where the lawsuit was filed, under the same case number as the lawsuit that is pending, after serving a copy on all parties who have appeared in the action as provided by law.

(2) NO — lawsuit not yet filed

If no lawsuit about the fees has been filed, you must file your petition to correct or vacate the award in the proper court. If the arbitration was held in California, you must file the petition in the small claims court or the superior court in the county where the arbitration was held, and then serve the petition and a summons on all named parties as provided by law.

- If the amount in dispute is \$6,250 or less, you can file your petition in the small claims court, using Judicial Council forms SC-100 and SC-101.
- If the amount in dispute is more than \$6,250, you must file your petition in the superior court. You can use Judicial Council form ADR-103 to do this. (You do not need to file a separate complaint with form ADR-103 when you are petitioning to vacate or correct a binding arbitration award.)

Information Regarding Rights After Attorney-Client Fee Arbitration (*continued*)

F. What if I am satisfied with the binding arbitration award?

If the arbitration award indicates or says that you owe money and you do not intend to petition to have the award corrected or vacated (canceled), you should pay the amount that you owe. If you do not pay it, the other party has a right to get court orders allowing him or her to collect the debt by taking and selling your property and by taking money from your paycheck and bank account.

If the arbitration award says that you are owed money, you should write the other party a letter and demand payment.

If you are not paid, you can seek to enforce the arbitration award. See item 3 below.

3. ENFORCEMENT OF BINDING ATTORNEY-CLIENT ARBITRATION AWARDS

There are two procedures for enforcing binding attorney-client fee arbitration awards.

A. If you are the client, you have the right to ask the State Bar to assist you in enforcing the arbitration award if the following is true:

- (1) Your arbitration request was filed on or after January 1, 1994; and
- (2) (a) 100 days have passed from service of the award and the award is binding for either of the reasons stated in paragraph 2A above, or
(b) The award has become a final judgment after a trial following arbitration or after a petition to vacate, correct, or confirm the award.

You can write or phone the State Bar and request the form *Request for Enforcement of an Award*.

Contact: Mandatory Fee Arbitration, 180 Howard Street, 6th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94105-1639 (telephone: 415-538-2020).

B. Any party who is owed money also has the right to request court orders allowing him or her to take property or money from the other party's paycheck and bank accounts. To get those court orders based on an attorney-client fee arbitration award, however, you must first make the arbitration award a judgment of the court. To do this, you must confirm the arbitration award in court.

(1) *What must I do to confirm the arbitration award?*

To confirm the arbitration award, you must file a petition to confirm award with the proper court within the required time limit.

(2) *How long do I have to act?*

You must file your petition to confirm award within four years after the date the arbitration award was mailed to you. That date appears at the end of the notice mailed with the award.

(3) *What papers must I file? In what court must I file them?*

That depends. Has a lawsuit about the fees already been filed?

(a) *YES—lawsuit already filed*

If a lawsuit about the fees has already been filed, you will file your petition with the same court where the lawsuit was filed, under the same case number as the lawsuit that is pending, after serving a copy of the petition on all parties who have appeared in the action as provided by law.

(b) *NO—lawsuit not yet filed*

If no lawsuit about the fees has been filed, then you must file your petition to confirm the award in the proper court. If the arbitration was held in California, you must file the petition in the small claims court or the superior court in the county where the arbitration was held, and then serve the petition and a summons on all named parties as provided by law.

- If the amount in dispute is \$6,250 or less, you can file your petition in the small claims court, using Judicial Council forms SC-100 and SC-101.
- If the amount in dispute is more than \$6,250, you must file your petition in the superior court. You can use Judicial Council form ADR-103 to do this. (You do not need to file a separate complaint with form ADR-103 when you are petitioning to confirm a binding arbitration award.)

(4) *What are my rights after the arbitration award is confirmed?*

When the arbitration award is confirmed, it becomes a judgment of the court. Once you have a judgment, you have a right to enforce the judgment. That means you can get court orders allowing you to collect your money. Enforcing judgments can be very technical and very complicated. The court has forms to use for this procedure.

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (<i>Name, State Bar number, and address</i>): TELEPHONE NO.: _____ FAX NO. (<i>Optional</i>): _____ EMAIL ADDRESS (<i>Optional</i>): _____ ATTORNEY FOR (<i>Name</i>): _____	FOR COURT USE ONLY DRAFT 11/07/2023 NOT APPROVED BY COUNCIL
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF STREET ADDRESS: MAILING ADDRESS: CITY AND ZIP CODE: BRANCH NAME:	
PETITIONER: RESPONDENT:	
PETITION TO <input type="checkbox"/> CONFIRM <input type="checkbox"/> CORRECT <input type="checkbox"/> VACATE CONTRACTUAL ARBITRATION AWARD	
Jurisdiction (<i>check all that apply</i>): <input type="checkbox"/> Action is a limited civil case (<i>does not exceed \$35,000</i>) Amount demanded <input type="checkbox"/> does not exceed \$10,000 <input type="checkbox"/> <i>exceeds \$10,000</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Action is an unlimited civil case (<i>exceeds \$35,000</i>)	CASE NUMBER: _____
NOTICE: You may use this form to request that the court confirm, correct, or vacate an award in an arbitration conducted pursuant to an agreement between the parties that is subject to Code of Civil Procedure section 1285 et seq. and that does not involve an attorney-client fee dispute. If you are requesting court action after an attorney-client fee arbitration award, please read Alternative Dispute Resolution form ADR-105, <i>Information Regarding Rights After Attorney-Client Fee Arbitration</i> .	

1. **Petitioner and respondent.** Petitioner (*name each*):

alleges and requests relief against respondent (*name each*):

2. **Contractual arbitration.** This petition requests the court to confirm, correct, or vacate an award in an arbitration conducted according to an agreement between the parties that is subject to Code of Civil Procedure section 1285 et seq.

3. Pending or new action.

- a. A court case is already pending, and this is a petition filed in that action. (*If so, proceed to item 4.*)
- b. This petition commences a new action. (*If so, complete items 3b(1) through 3b(4).*)

- (1) **Petitioner's capacity.** Each petitioner named in item 1 is an individual,
 - except petitioner (*state name and complete one or more of the following*):
 - (a) is a corporation qualified to do business in California.
 - (b) is an unincorporated entity (*specify*):
 - (c) is a representative (*specify*):
 - (d) is (*specify other capacity*):

- (2) **Respondent's capacity.** Each respondent named in item 1 is an individual,
 - except respondent (*state name and complete one or more of the following*):
 - (a) is a business organization, form unknown.
 - (b) is a corporation.
 - (c) is an unincorporated entity (*specify*):
 - (d) is a representative (*specify*):
 - (e) is (*specify other capacity*):

PETITIONER: RESPONDENT:	CASE NUMBER:
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3. b. (3) **Amount or property in dispute.** This petition involves a dispute over *(check and complete all that apply)*:
- (a) the following amount of money *(specify amount)*: \$
 - (b) property *(if the dispute involves property, complete both of the following)*:
 - (i) consisting of *(identify property in dispute)*:
 - (ii) having a value of *(specify value of property in dispute)*: \$
 - (4) **Venue.** This court is the proper court because *(check (a) or (b))*:
 - (a) this is the court in the county in which the arbitration was held.
 - (b) the arbitration was not held exclusively in any county of California, or was held outside of California, **and** *(check one or more of the following)*:
 - (i) this is the court in the county where the agreement was made.
 - (ii) this is the court in the county where the agreement is to be performed.
 - (iii) the agreement does not specify a county where it is to be performed and was not made in any county in California, and the following party resides or has a place of business in this county *(name of party)*:
 - (iv) the agreement does not specify a county where it is to be performed and was not made in any county in California, and no party to this action resides or has a place of business in California.

4. **Agreement to arbitrate.**

- a. **Date.** Petitioner and respondent entered into a written agreement on or about *(date)*:
- b. **Attachment.** A copy of the agreement is submitted as Attachment 4(b) and incorporated herein by this reference.
- c. **Arbitration provision.** Paragraph _____ of the agreement provides for arbitration of disputes arising out of the agreement as follows *(either copy the arbitration provision in full or summarize the provision)*:

5. **Dispute subject to arbitration.** A dispute arose between petitioner and respondent concerning the following matter covered by the agreement to arbitrate *(summarize the dispute)*:

6. **Arbitrator.** The following person was duly selected or appointed as arbitrator *(name of each arbitrator)*:

7. **Arbitration hearing.** The arbitration hearing was conducted as follows *(complete both of the following)*:

- a. **Date** *(each date of arbitration)*:
- b. **Location** *(city and state where arbitration was conducted)*:

8. **Arbitration award.**

- a. **Date of award.** The arbitration award was made on *(date)*:
- b. **Terms of award.** The arbitration award *(check one or more of the following)*:
 - (1) requires petitioner respondent to pay the other party this amount: \$
 - (2) requires neither party to pay the other anything.
 - (3) is different as to different petitioners and respondents.
 - (4) provides *(specify other terms or check item 8(c) and attach a copy of the award)*:

- c. **Attachment of Award.** A copy of the award is submitted as Attachment 8(c).

9. **Service of award.**

- a. The signed award or an accompanying document indicates that the award was served on petitioner on *(date)*:
- b. Petitioner alleges that a signed copy of the award was actually served on *(date)*:

PETITIONER: RESPONDENT:	CASE NUMBER:
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10. Petitioner requests that the court (check all that apply):

- a. **Confirm the award, and enter judgment according to it.**
- b. **Correct the award and enter judgment according to the corrected award, as follows:**
 - (1) The award should be corrected because (check all that apply):
 - (a) the amount of the award was not calculated correctly, or a person, thing, or property was not described correctly.
 - (b) the arbitrator exceeded his or her authority.
 - (c) the award is imperfect as a matter of form.
 - (2) The facts supporting the grounds for correcting the award alleged in item 10b(1) are as follows (if additional space is required, check here and submit facts on an attachment labeled 10b(2)):
 - (3) The award should be corrected as follows (if additional space is required, check here and describe requested correction on an attachment labeled 10b(3)):
- c. **Vacate (cancel) the award.**
 - (1) The award should be vacated because (check all that apply):
 - (a) the award was obtained by corruption, fraud, or other unfair means.
 - (b) an arbitrator was corrupt.
 - (c) the misconduct of a neutral arbitrator substantially prejudiced petitioner's rights.
 - (d) the arbitrator exceeded his or her authority, and the award cannot be fairly corrected.
 - (e) the arbitrator unfairly refused to postpone the hearing or to hear evidence useful to settle the dispute.
 - (f) an arbitrator failed to disclose within the time for disclosure a ground for disqualification of which the arbitrator was then aware.
 - (g) an arbitrator should have disqualified himself or herself after petitioner made a demand to do so.
 - (2) The facts supporting the grounds for vacating the award alleged in item 10c(1) are as follows (if additional space is required, check here and submit facts on an attachment labeled 10c(2)):
 - (3) Petitioner does does not request a new arbitration hearing.
- d. **Award petitioner interest from (date):**
 - (1) at the statutory rate.
 - (2) at rate of _____% per year.
- e. **Award petitioner costs of suit:**
 - (1) in the amount of: \$
 - (2) according to proof.
- f. Award petitioner attorney fees incurred in this action (check only if attorney fees are recoverable in this action according to statute or the parties' agreement):
 - (1) in the amount of: \$
 - (2) according to proof.
- g. **Award petitioner the following other relief (describe relief requested; if additional space is required, check here and describe relief on an attachment labeled 10g):**

11. Pages and attachments. Number of pages attached: _____

Date: _____

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

(SIGNATURE OF PETITIONER OR ATTORNEY)

CONTRACTUAL ARBITRATION AWARD
(Alternative Dispute Resolution)

For your protection and privacy, please press the Clear This Form button after you have printed the form.

Print this form

Save this form

Clear this form

GENERAL INFORMATION

1 What does this information sheet cover?

This information sheet tells you about appeals in unlimited civil cases. These are civil cases in which the amount of money claimed is more than \$35,000, as well as other types of cases, such as those filed in family court, probate court, and juvenile court.

If you are the party who is appealing (asking for the trial court's decision to be reviewed), you are called the APPELLANT, and you should read "Information for the Appellant," starting on page 3. If you received notice that another party in your case is appealing, you are called the RESPONDENT and you should read "Information for the Respondent," starting on page 13.

This information sheet does not cover everything you may need to know about appeals in unlimited civil cases. It gives you a general idea of the appeal process. To learn more:

- Read [rules 8.100–8.278](#) of the California Rules of Court, which set out the procedures for unlimited civil appeals. You can get these rules at any courthouse or county law library or online at www.courts.ca.gov/rules.
- Read the local rules and find out about self-help resources for the district in which you filed your appeal at www.courts.ca.gov/courtssofarpeal.htm.
- Visit the Self-Help Guide to the California Courts at <https://selfhelp.courts.ca.gov/>.
- Review the counties included in each appellate district at www.courts.ca.gov/documents/appdistmap.pdf.

2 What is an appeal?

An appeal is a request to a higher court to review a decision made by a judge or jury in the superior court. In an unlimited civil case, the court hearing the appeal is the Court of Appeal for the district in which the superior court is located. The lower court—called the "trial court" in this information sheet—is the superior court.

It is important to understand that **an appeal is NOT a new trial**. The Court of Appeal will not consider new evidence, such as the testimony of new witnesses or new exhibits.

The appellate court's job is to review a record of what happened in the trial court and the trial court's decision to see if certain kinds of legal errors were made.

For information about appeal procedures in other kinds of cases, see:

- *Information on Appeal Procedures for Limited Civil Cases* (form [APP-101-INFO](#))
- *Information on Appeal Procedures for Infractions* (form [CR-141-INFO](#))
- *Information on Appeal Procedures for Misdemeanors* (form [CR-131-INFO](#))

You can get these forms at any courthouse or county law library or online at www.courts.ca.gov/forms.

3 Who can appeal?

Only a party in the trial court case can appeal a decision in that case. You may not appeal on behalf of a friend, a spouse, a child, or another relative unless you are a legally appointed representative of that person (such as the person's guardian or conservator).

4 Can I appeal any decision the trial court made?

No. Generally, you can only appeal the final judgment—the decision at the end that decides the whole case. Other rulings made by the trial court before the final judgment generally cannot be separately appealed but can be reviewed only later as part of an appeal of the final judgment. There are a few exceptions to this general rule. [Code of Civil Procedure section 904.1](#) lists a few types of orders in an unlimited civil case that can be appealed right away. These include orders that:

- Grant a motion to quash service of summons or grant a motion to stay or dismiss the action on the ground of inconvenient forum.
- Grant a new trial or deny a motion for judgment notwithstanding the verdict.
- Discharge or refuse to discharge an attachment or grant a right to attach.
- Grant or dissolve an injunction or refuse to grant or dissolve an injunction. Note: Injunctions include restraining orders.
- Appoint a receiver.
- Are made after final judgment in the case.



- Are made appealable by the Family Code or the Probate Code.

You should consult with a lawyer or a court self-help center to determine if your order is final and appealable. Go to www.courts.ca.gov/selfhelp-selfhelpcenters.htm to find information about the self-help center in your county.

(You can view [Code of Civil Procedure section 904.1](#) using the link below:
<http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes.xhtml>.)

5 What does the appellant need to prove to win on appeal?

The appellant must prove that an error in the trial court proceedings was made and that the error affected the outcome of the court's or jury's decision. An error that affected the outcome of the case is called a "prejudicial error."

An error can include things like errors made by the judge about the law, errors or misconduct by the lawyers or by the jury, incorrect instructions given to the jury, or insufficient evidence to support the judgment, order, or other decision being appealed. Note: This is not a complete list of all possible errors.

When the appellant argues that the error was based on insufficient evidence to support the judgment or other decision being appealed, the Court of Appeal will determine whether there was "substantial evidence" to support the judgment, order, or other decision being appealed. But in conducting its review, the Court of Appeal only looks to see if there was evidence that reasonably supports the decision.

The Court of Appeal generally will not reconsider the jury's or the trial court's conclusions about which side had more or stronger evidence or whether witnesses were believable. It only determines whether the evidence is sufficient to support the judgment, order, or other decision.

The Court of Appeal will generally not overturn the judgment, order, or other decision being appealed unless the record shows a prejudicial error was made. The winning party does not have to prove that the judgment, order, or other decision was correct. Instead, it is up to the appellant to prove that the error was made and that the error affected the outcome of the case.

6 Do I need a lawyer to represent me in an appeal?

You do not *have* to have a lawyer; if you are an individual (rather than a corporation, for example), you are allowed to represent yourself in an appeal in an unlimited civil case. But appeals can be complicated and you will have to follow the same rules that lawyers have to follow. If you have any questions about the appeal procedures, you should talk to a lawyer.

If you decide not to use a lawyer, you must put your address, telephone number, fax number (if available), and email address (if available) on the first page of every document you file with the court.

However, if you need to keep your contact information private (for instance, in an appeal involving a domestic violence restraining order), you may give a different mailing address instead. But if you use a different address, be sure to check it regularly to stay informed about your case and about your obligations regarding your case.

You must keep the Court of Appeal, the trial court (if the trial court proceedings continue or are expected to continue), and the other parties in your case informed of any change in your contact information for service of notices and other documents relating to the appeal.

For your trial court case, you may complete *Notice of Change of Address or Other Contact Information* ([form MC-040](#)), file it in the trial court, and have it served on the parties in the case.

For your case in the Court of Appeal, you may refer to form MC-040 as an example of the information that you need to include in a notice regarding the change in your contact information. That notice must be filed in the Court of Appeal and served on the parties in the appellate case.

7 Where can I find a lawyer to help me with my appeal?

You have to hire your own lawyer if you want one. You can get information about finding a lawyer on the Self-Help Guide to the California Courts at <https://selfhelp.courts.ca.gov/get-free-or-low-cost-legal-help>.



INFORMATION FOR THE APPELLANT

This part of the information sheet is written for the appellant—the party who is appealing the trial court’s decision. It explains some of the rules and procedures relating to appealing a decision in an unlimited civil case. The information may also be helpful to the respondent. Additional information for respondents can be found starting on page 13 of this information sheet.

8 How do I start my appeal?

First, you must serve and file a notice of appeal. The notice of appeal tells the other party or parties in the case and the trial court that you are appealing the trial court’s decision. You may use *Notice of Appeal/Cross-Appeal—Unlimited Civil Case* (form [APP-002](#)) to prepare a notice of appeal in an unlimited civil case. You can get form APP-002 at any courthouse or county law library or online at www.courts.ca.gov/forms.htm.

9 How do I “serve and file” the notice of appeal?

“Serve and file” means that you must:

- Have somebody over 18 years old mail, deliver, or electronically send (“serve”) the notice of appeal to the other party or parties in the way required by law. If the notice of appeal is mailed or personally delivered, it must be by someone who is not a party to the case—so not you.
- Make a record that the notice of appeal has been served. This record is called a “proof of service.” *Proof of Service (Court of Appeal)* (form [APP-009](#)) or *Proof of Electronic Service (Court of Appeal)* (form [APP-009E](#)) can be used to make this record. The proof of service must show who served the notice of appeal, who was served with the notice of appeal, how the notice of appeal was served (by mail, in person, or electronically), and the date the notice of appeal was served.
- Bring or send (by mail or electronically) the original notice of appeal and the proof of service to the trial court that issued the judgment, order, or other decision you are appealing. You should make a copy of the notice of appeal you are planning to file for your own records before you file it with the court.

Unless you are filing electronically, it is a good idea to bring or mail an extra copy of the notice of appeal to the clerk when you file your original and ask the clerk to stamp this copy to show that the original has been filed.

You can get more information about how to serve court papers and proof of service from *Information Sheet for Proof of Service (Court of Appeal)* (form [APP-009-INFO](#)) and on the Self-Help Guide to the California Courts at www.courts.ca.gov/selfhelp-serving.htm.

10 Is there a deadline to serve and file my notice of appeal?

Yes. Generally, in an unlimited civil case, the notice of appeal must be served on the other party or parties in the case and filed with the clerk of the superior court within **60 days** after the trial court clerk or a party serves either (1) a document called a “Notice of Entry” of the trial court judgment or appealable order or (2) a file-stamped copy of the judgment or appealable order.

If the clerk or a party served neither of these documents, the notice of appeal must be filed within 180 days after entry of judgment or appealable order (generally, the date the judgment or appealable order is file-stamped).

This deadline for filing the notice of appeal cannot be extended. If your notice of appeal is late, the Court of Appeal will not be able to consider your appeal.

If a notice of appeal has been filed in a case, any other party to the case may file its own appeal from the same judgment or order. This is called a “cross-appeal.”

To cross-appeal, a party must file a notice of appeal within either the regular time for filing a notice of appeal or within 20 days after the clerk of the superior court mails notice of the first appeal, whichever is later. A party that wishes to cross-appeal may use *Notice of Appeal/Cross-Appeal—Unlimited Civil Case* (form [APP-002](#)) to file this notice in an unlimited civil case.

11 Do I have to pay a fee to file a notice of appeal?

Yes. Unless the court waives this fee, you must pay a fee for filing your notice of appeal. You can ask the clerk of the court where you are filing the notice of appeal what the fee is or look up the fee for an appeal in an unlimited civil case in the current Statewide Civil Fee Schedule at www.courts.ca.gov/7646.htm (see the “Appeal and Writ Related Fees” section near the end of the schedule).



If you cannot afford to pay the fee, you can ask the court to waive it. To do this, you must fill out and file a *Request to Waive Court Fees* (form [FW-001](#)). You can get form FW-001 at any courthouse or county law library or online at www.courts.ca.gov/forms. You can file this application either before you file your notice of appeal or with your notice of appeal. The court will review this application to determine if you are eligible for a fee waiver.

12 If I file a notice of appeal, do I still have to do what the trial court ordered me to do?

Filing a notice of appeal does NOT automatically postpone most judgments or orders, such as those requiring you to pay another party money, deliver property to another party, or comply with child custody or visitation orders (see Code of Civil Procedure sections 917.1–917.9 and 1176; you can get a copy of these laws at www.leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes.xhtml). These kinds of judgments or orders will be postponed, or “stayed,” only if you request a stay and the court grants your request or some other procedure authorizes a stay (such as filing a bond in appropriate cases).

In most cases, if the trial court denies your request for a stay, you can apply to the Court of Appeal for a stay. If you do not get a stay and you do not do what the trial court ordered you to do, court proceedings to collect the money or otherwise enforce the judgment or order may be started against you.

13 What do I need to do after I file my notice of appeal?

Within 15 days after the trial court clerk mails a notice that a notice of appeal has been filed in an unlimited civil case, the appellant must serve and file in the Court of Appeal a completed *Civil Case Information Statement* (form [APP-004](#)), attaching a copy of the judgment or appealed order that shows the date it was entered. See [rules 8.100](#) and [8.104](#) of the California Rules of Court.

In addition, since the Court of Appeal justices were not there to see what happened in the trial court, an official record of what happened must be prepared and sent to the Court of Appeal for its review.

Within 10 days of filing the notice of appeal, the appellant must tell the trial court in writing (designate) what documents and oral proceedings, if any, to include in the record that will be sent to the Court of Appeal. You will need to designate all parts of the record that the Court of Appeal will need to decide the issues you raised in the appeal.

You can use *Appellant’s Notice Designating Record on Appeal (Unlimited Civil Case)* (form [APP-003](#)) to designate the record in an unlimited civil case. You can get form APP-003 at any courthouse or county law library or online at www.courts.ca.gov/forms.htm.

You must serve and file this notice designating the record on appeal within 10 days after you file your notice of appeal. “Serving and filing” this notice means that you must:

- Have somebody over 18 years old mail, deliver, or electronically send (serve) the notice to the other party or parties in the way required by law. If the notice is mailed or personally delivered, it must be by someone who is not a party to the case—so not you.
- Make a record that the notice has been served. This record is called a “proof of service.” *Proof of Service (Court of Appeal)* (form [APP-009](#)) or *Proof of Electronic Service (Court of Appeal)* (form [APP-009E](#)) can be used to make this record. The proof of service must show who served the notice, who was served with the notice, how the notice was served (by mail, in person, or electronically), and the date the notice was served.
- Bring or send (by mail or electronically) the original notice and the proof of service to the trial court that issued the judgment, order, or other decision you are appealing. You should make a copy of the notice you are planning to file for your own records before you file it with the court. Unless you are filing electronically, it is a good idea to bring or mail an extra copy of the notice to the clerk when you file your original and ask the clerk to stamp this copy to show that the original has been filed.



You can get more information about how to serve court papers and proof of service from *Information Sheet for Proof of Service* (form [APP-009-INFO](#)) and on the Self-Help Guide to the California Courts at www.courts.ca.gov/selfhelp-serving.htm.

14 What is the official record of the trial court proceedings?

There are three parts of the official record:

- A record of the documents filed in the trial court (other than exhibits);
- A record of what was said in the trial court (this is called the “oral proceedings”); and
- Exhibits that were admitted in evidence, refused, or lodged (temporarily placed with the court) in the trial court.

Read below for more information about these parts of the record.

a. Record of the documents filed in the trial court

The first part of the official record of the trial court proceedings is a record of the documents that were filed in the trial court. There are three ways in which a record of the documents filed in the trial court can be prepared for the Court of Appeal:

- A *clerk’s transcript* or an *appendix*,
- The original *trial court file*, or
- An *agreed statement*.

Read below for more information about these options.

(1) Clerk’s transcript or appendix

Description: A clerk’s transcript is a compilation of the documents filed in the trial court that is prepared by the trial court clerk. An appendix is a compilation of these documents prepared by a party. (Cal. Rules of Court, [rule 8.124](#).)

Contents: Certain documents, such as the notice of appeal and the trial court judgment or order being appealed, must be included in the clerk’s transcript or appendix. These documents are listed in [rule 8.122\(b\)](#) and [rule 8.124\(b\)](#) of the California Rules of Court and in *Appellant’s Notice Designating Record on Appeal (Unlimited Civil Case)* (form [APP-003](#)).

Clerk’s transcript. If you want any documents other than those listed in [rule 8.122\(b\)](#) to be included in the clerk’s transcript, you must tell the trial court in your notice designating the record on appeal. You can use form [APP-003](#) to do this. You will need to identify each document you want included in the clerk’s transcript by its title and filing date or, if you do not know the filing date, the date the document was signed.

If you (the appellant) request a clerk’s transcript, the respondent also has the right to ask the clerk to include additional documents in the clerk’s transcript. If this happens, you will be served with a notice saying what other documents the respondent wants included in the clerk’s transcript.

Cost: The appellant is responsible for paying for preparing a clerk’s transcript. The trial court clerk will send you a bill for the cost of preparing an original and one copy of the clerk’s transcript.

You must do one of the following three things within 10 days after the clerk sends this bill or the Court of Appeal may dismiss your appeal:

- Pay the bill.
- Ask the trial court to waive the cost because you cannot afford to pay. To do this, you must fill out and file a *Request to Waive Court Fees* (form [FW-001](#)). You can get form FW-001 at any courthouse or county law library or online at www.courts.ca.gov/forms.htm. The trial court will review this application to determine if you are eligible for a fee waiver.
- Give the trial court a copy of a court order showing that your fees in this case have already been waived by the court.

Completion and delivery: After the cost of preparing the clerk’s transcript has been paid or waived, the trial court clerk will compile the requested documents into a transcript format and, when the record on appeal is complete, will forward the original clerk’s transcript to the Court of Appeal for filing. The trial court clerk will send you a copy of the transcript. If the respondent bought a copy, the clerk will also send a copy of the transcript to the respondent.



Appendix: If you choose to prepare an appendix of the documents filed in the superior court, rather than designating a clerk’s transcript, that appendix must include all of the documents and be prepared in the form required by [rule 8.124](#) of the California Rules of Court. The parties may prepare separate appendixes or stipulate (agree) to a joint appendix. If separate appendixes are prepared, each party must pay for its own appendix. If a joint appendix is prepared, the parties can agree on how the cost of preparing the appendix will be paid or the appellant will pay the cost.

The party preparing the appendix must serve the appendix on each other party (unless the parties have agreed or the Court of Appeal has ordered otherwise) and file the appendix in the Court of Appeal. The appellant’s appendix or a joint appendix must be served and filed before or together with the appellant’s opening brief. See **16** for information about the brief.

(2) Trial court file

When available: If the Court of Appeal has a local rule allowing this, and the parties agree, the clerk can send the Court of Appeal the original trial court file instead of a clerk’s transcript as a record of documents filed in the trial court (see [rule 8.128](#) of the California Rules of Court).

Cost: As with a clerk’s transcript, the appellant is responsible for paying for preparing the trial court file. The trial court clerk will send you a bill for this preparation cost.

You must do one of the following things within 10 days after the clerk sends this bill or the Court of Appeal may dismiss your appeal:

- Pay the bill.
- Ask the trial court to waive the cost because you cannot afford to pay. To do this, you must fill out and file a *Request to Waive Court Fees* (form [FW-001](#)). You can get form FW-001 at any courthouse or county law library or online at www.court.ca.gov/forms. The trial court will review this application to determine if you are eligible for a fee waiver.
- Give the trial court a copy of a court order showing that your fees in this case have already been waived by the court.

Completion and delivery: After the cost of preparing the trial court file has been paid or waived and the record on appeal is complete, the trial court clerk will number the pages and send the file and a list of the documents in the file to the Court of Appeal. The trial court clerk will also send a copy of the list of documents to the appellant and respondent so that you can put your own files of documents from the trial court in the correct order and number the pages.

(3) Agreed statement

Description: An agreed statement is a summary of the trial court proceedings agreed to by the parties. (See [rule 8.134](#) of the California Rules of Court.)

When available: If the trial court proceedings were not recorded by a court reporter or if you do not want to use that option, you can choose (elect) to use an agreed statement as the record of the oral proceedings. Please note that it may take more of your time to prepare an agreed statement than to use a reporter’s transcript, if it is available.

Contents: An agreed statement must explain what the trial court case was about, describe why the Court of Appeal is the right court to consider an appeal in this case (why the Court of Appeal has “jurisdiction”), and describe the rulings of the trial court relating to the points to be raised on appeal.

The statement should include only those facts that you and the other parties think are needed to decide the appeal.

Preparation: If you elect to use this option, you must file either (1) an agreed statement or (2) a written agreement (called a “stipulation”) that the parties are trying to agree on a statement, along with your notice designating the record on appeal. If you file the stipulation and the parties agree on a statement, you must file the statement within 40 days after filing the notice of appeal. If you file the stipulation and the parties cannot agree on the statement, you must file a new notice designating the record within 50 days after filing the notice of appeal.



b. Record of what was said in the trial court (the “oral proceedings”)

Important! The type of record of the oral proceedings that you choose, including a reporter’s transcript or a settled statement, should be carefully considered, as it may affect your appeal. You should consult with a lawyer to determine the best option in your case.

The second part of the official record of the trial court proceedings is a record of what was said in the trial court (this is called a record of the “oral proceedings”). You do not *have* to send the Court of Appeal a record of the oral proceedings. But if you want to raise any issue in your appeal that would require the Court of Appeal to consider what was said in the trial court, the Court of Appeal will need a record of those oral proceedings. For example, if you are claiming that there was not substantial evidence supporting the judgment, order, or other decision you are appealing, the Court of Appeal will presume there was substantial evidence unless it has a record of the oral proceedings.

You are responsible for deciding how the record of the oral proceedings will be provided and, depending on what option you select and your circumstances, you may also be responsible for paying for preparing this record or for preparing an initial draft of the record. If you do not take care of these responsibilities, a record of the oral proceedings in the trial court will not be prepared and sent to the Court of Appeal. **If the Court of Appeal does not receive this record, you may forfeit your arguments on appeal, or the Court of Appeal may make presumptions in favor of the judgment or order.**

In an unlimited civil case, you can use *Appellant’s Notice Designating Record on Appeal (Unlimited Civil Case)* (form [APP-003](#)) to tell the trial court whether you want a record of the oral proceedings and, if so, the form of the record that you want to use. You can get form [APP-003](#) at any courthouse or county law library or online at www.courts.ca.gov/forms.

There are three ways in which a record of the oral proceedings can be prepared for the Court of Appeal:

- If you or the other party arranged to have a court reporter present during the trial court proceedings, the reporter can prepare a record, called a “*reporter’s transcript*.”
- You can use an *agreed statement*.
- You can use a *settled statement*.

Read below for more information about these options.

(1) Reporter’s transcript

Description: A reporter’s transcript is a written record (sometimes called a “verbatim” record) of the oral proceedings in the trial court prepared by a court reporter. [Rule 8.130](#) of the California Rules of Court establishes the requirements for reporter’s transcripts.

When available: If a court reporter was present in the trial court and made a record of the oral proceedings, you can choose (elect) to have the court reporter prepare a reporter’s transcript for the Court of Appeal. But a court reporter might not have been present unless you or another party in your case had made specific arrangements to have a court reporter present. If you are unsure, check with the trial court to see if a court reporter made a record of the oral proceedings in your case before choosing this option.

Contents: If you elect to use a reporter’s transcript, you must identify by date (this is called “designating”) what proceedings you want to be included in the reporter’s transcript. You can use the same form you used to tell the court you wanted to use a reporter’s transcript—*Appellant’s Notice Designating Record on Appeal (Unlimited Civil Case)* (form [APP-003](#))—to do this.

If you elect to use a reporter’s transcript, the respondent also has the right to designate additional proceedings to be included in the reporter’s transcript. If you elect to proceed



without a reporter's transcript, however, the respondent may not designate a reporter's transcript without first getting an order from the Court of Appeal.

Cost: The appellant is responsible for paying for preparing a reporter's transcript. The trial court clerk or the court reporter will notify you of the cost of preparing an original and one copy of the reporter's transcript. You must deposit payment for this cost (and a fee for the trial court) or one of the substitutes allowed by rule 8.130 with the trial court clerk within 10 days after this notice is sent. (See [rule 8.130](#) for more information about this deposit and the permissible substitutes, such as a waiver of this deposit signed by the court reporter.)

Unlike the fee for filing the notice of appeal and the costs for preparing a clerk's transcript, the court cannot waive the fee for preparing a reporter's transcript. Money from a special fund, called the Transcript Reimbursement Fund, may be available to help you pay for the transcript. You can get information about this fund at www.courtreportersboard.ca.gov/consumers/index.shtml#rtf.

If you are unable to pay the cost of a reporter's transcript, a record of the oral proceedings can be prepared in other ways, by using an agreed statement or a settled statement, which are described below.

Completion and delivery: After the cost of preparing the reporter's transcript or a permissible substitute has been deposited, the court reporter will prepare the transcript and submit it to the trial court clerk. When the record is complete, the trial court clerk will submit the original transcript to the Court of Appeal and send you a copy of the transcript. If the respondent has purchased it, a copy of the reporter's transcript will also be mailed to the respondent.

(2) Agreed statement

Description: An agreed statement is a written summary of the trial court proceedings agreed to by all the parties. See [rule 8.134](#) of the California Rules of Court.

When available: If the trial court proceedings were not recorded by a court reporter or if you do not want to use that option, you can choose (elect) to use an agreed statement as the record of the oral proceedings. Please note that it may take more of your time to prepare an agreed statement than to use a reporter's transcript, if it is available.

Contents: An agreed statement must explain what the trial court case was about, describe why the Court of Appeal is the right court to consider an appeal in this case (why the Court of Appeal has "jurisdiction"), and describe the rulings of the trial court relating to the points to be raised on appeal.

The statement should include only those facts that you and the other parties think are needed to decide the appeal.

Preparation: If you elect to use this option, you must file either (1) an agreed statement or (2) a written agreement (called a "stipulation") that the parties are trying to agree on a statement, along with your notice designating the record on appeal. If you file the stipulation and the parties agree on a statement, you must file the statement within 40 days after filing the notice of appeal. If you file the stipulation and the parties cannot agree on the statement, you must file a new notice designating the record within 50 days after filing the notice of appeal.

(3) Settled statement

Description: A settled statement is a summary of the trial court proceedings that is approved by the trial court judge who conducted those proceedings (the term "judge" includes commissioners, referees, hearing officers, and temporary judges).

When available: Under [rule 8.137](#) of the California Rules of Court, you can choose (elect) to use a settled statement as the record of the oral



proceedings if (1) the trial court proceedings were not recorded by a court reporter or (2) if you have an order waiving your court fees and costs. Please note that it may take more of your time to prepare a settled statement than to use a reporter's transcript, if it is available.

If you want to use a settled statement as the record of the oral proceedings for reasons other than the two previously mentioned, you must file a motion to ask the trial court for an order. You may use *Appellant's Motion to Use a Settled Statement (Unlimited Civil Case)* (form APP-025) for this purpose. Read [rule 8.137](#) about the requirements of your motion or request for order.

Contents: A settled statement must include:

- A statement of the points you (the appellant) are raising on appeal;
- A condensed narrative of the oral proceedings that you specified in the notice designating the record on appeal or motion. The condensed narrative is a summary of the testimony of each witness and other evidence that is relevant to the issues you are raising on appeal; and
- A copy of the judgment or order you are appealing attached to the settled statement.

Preparing a proposed settled statement: If you elect to use a settled statement, you must prepare a proposed settled statement. You may use *Appellant's Proposed Settled Statement (Unlimited Civil Case)* (form [APP-014](#)) to prepare your proposed statement. You can get the form at any courthouse or county law library or online at www.courts.ca.gov/forms.

(See rule 8.137 of the California Rules of Court for more information about what must be included in a settled statement and the procedures for preparing a statement. You can get a copy of this rule at any courthouse or county law library or online at www.courts.ca.gov/rules.)

Serving and filing a proposed settled statement: You must serve and file the proposed statement within 30 days after filing your notice electing to use a settled statement or within 30 days after the trial court clerk sends, or a party serves, the order granting the motion to use a settled statement. "Serve and file" means that you must:

- Have somebody over 18 years old mail, deliver, or electronically send (serve) the proposed settled statement to the respondent in the way required by law. If the proposed statement is mailed or personally delivered, it must be by someone who is not a party to the case—so not you.
- Make a record that the proposed settled statement has been served. This record is called a "proof of service." *Proof of Service (Court of Appeal)* (form [APP-009](#)) or *Proof of Electronic Service (Court of Appeal)* (form [APP-009E](#)) can be used to make this record. The proof of service must show who served the proposed statement, who was served with the proposed statement, how the proposed statement was served (by mail, in person, or electronically), and the date the proposed statement was served.
- File the original proposed settled statement and the proof of service with the trial court. You should make a copy of the proposed statement you are planning to file for your own records before you file it with the court. Unless you are filing electronically, it is a good idea to bring or mail an extra copy of the proposed statement to the clerk when you file your original and ask the clerk to stamp this copy to show that the original has been filed.

You can get more information about how to serve court papers and proof of service from *Information Sheet for Proof of Service* (form [APP-009-INFO](#)) and on the Self-Help Guide to the California Courts at www.courts.ca.gov/selfhelp-serving.htm.



Respondent's review: The respondent has 20 days from the date you serve your proposed settled statement to serve and file either:

- Proposed changes (called “amendments”) to the proposed statement; or
- If the oral proceedings in the trial court were reported by a court reporter, a notice indicating that the respondent is electing to provide a reporter’s transcript instead of proceeding with a settled statement.

Review of appellant’s proposed settled statement: If the respondent proposes changes, the trial court judge then reviews both your proposed statement and the respondent’s proposed amendments. The trial judge will either make or order you (the appellant) to make any corrections or modifications to the statement that are needed to make sure that the statement provides an accurate summary of the testimony and other evidence relevant to the issues you indicated you are raising on appeal. For more information, see [rule 8.137\(f\)](#) of the California Rules of Court. See also [rule 8.140](#), which explains the consequences for a party’s failure to make corrections that are ordered to be made to the proposed statement.

Request for hearing to review proposed settled statement: No later than 10 days after the respondent files proposed amendments, or the time to do so has expired, a party may request a hearing to review and correct the proposed statement. No hearing will be held unless ordered by the trial court judge. A judge will not ordinarily order a hearing unless there is a factual dispute about a material aspect of the trial court proceeding. If there is a hearing, see [rule 8.137](#) for more information.

Additional review procedures: If there is no hearing after the respondent proposes changes to the settled statement, and if the judge makes any

corrections or modifications to the proposed statement, the corrected or modified statement will be sent to you and the respondent for your review.

If the judge orders you to make any corrections or modifications to the proposed statement, you must serve and file the corrected or modified statement within the time ordered by the judge. See [rule 8.140](#), which explains the consequences for a party’s failure to make corrections to the proposed statement.

If you or the respondent disagree with anything in the modified or corrected statement, you have 10 days from the date the modified or corrected statement is sent to you to serve and file proposed amendments or objections to the statement. The judge then reviews the modified or corrected statement and any proposed modifications. If the judge decides that further corrections or modifications are necessary, the review process described above takes place again.

Completion and certification: If the judge does not order any corrections or modifications to the proposed statement, the judge must promptly certify the statement as an accurate summary of the evidence and testimony of each witness relevant to the issues you indicated you are raising on appeal.

Alternatively, the parties may serve and file a stipulation (agreement) that the statement as originally served or corrected or modified is correct. Such a stipulation is equivalent to the judge’s certification of the statement.

Sending settled statement to the Court of Appeal: Once the trial court judge certifies the statement or the trial court receives the parties’ stipulation, the trial court clerk will send the statement to the Court of Appeal as required under [rule 8.150](#) of the California Rules of Court.



c. Exhibits

The third part of the official record of the trial court proceeding is the exhibits, such as photographs, documents, or other items that were admitted in evidence, refused, or lodged (temporarily placed with the court) in the trial court. Exhibits are considered part of the record on appeal, but the clerk will not include any exhibits in the clerk's transcript unless you ask that they be included in your notice designating the record on appeal. *Appellant's Notice Designating Record on Appeal (Unlimited Civil Case)* (form [APP-003](#)) includes a space for you to make this request.

You also can ask the trial court to send original exhibits to the Court of Appeal at the time briefs are filed. (See [rule 8.224](#) for more information about this procedure and see below for information about briefs.)

Sometimes, the trial court returns an exhibit to a party at the end of the trial. If the trial court returned an exhibit to you or another party and you or the other party ask for that exhibit to be included in the clerk's transcript or sent to the Court of Appeal, the party who has the exhibit must deliver that exhibit to the trial court clerk as soon as possible.

15 What happens after the official record has been prepared?

As soon as the record on appeal is complete, the clerk of the trial court will send it to the Court of Appeal for the district in which the trial court is located. When the Court of Appeal receives the record, it will send you a notice telling you when you must file your brief in the Court of Appeal.

16 What is a brief?

Description: A "brief" is a party's written description of the facts in the case, the law that applies, and the party's argument about the issues being appealed. If you are represented by a lawyer in your appeal, your lawyer will prepare your brief. If you are not represented by a lawyer, you will have to prepare your brief yourself.

You should read [rules 8.200–8.224](#) of the California Rules of Court, which set out the requirements for preparing, serving, and filing briefs in unlimited civil appeals, including requirements for the format and length of these briefs. You can get copies of these rules at any courthouse or county law library or online at www.courts.ca.gov/rules.htm.

Contents and format of briefs: If you are the appellant, your brief, called an "appellant's opening brief," must clearly explain the legal errors you believe were made in the trial court. Your brief must refer to the exact places in the clerk's transcript and the reporter's transcript (or the other forms of the record you are using) that support your argument. Each brief must be no longer than 14,000 words if produced on a computer, including footnotes. A brief produced on a typewriter must not be longer than 50 pages. The brief must contain a table of contents and a table of authorities. The cover of appellant's opening brief filed in paper form must be green. For other content and formatting requirements for the brief, read [rules 8.40](#) and [8.204](#) of the California Rules of Court.

Remember that an appeal is not a new trial. The Court of Appeal will not consider new evidence, such as new exhibits or the testimony of new witnesses, so do not include any new evidence in your brief.

Serving and filing: You must serve and file your opening brief within 40 days after the record is filed in the Court of Appeal or 70 days from the date the appellant chooses to proceed with no reporter's transcript under [rule 8.124](#). "Serve and file" means that you must:

- Have somebody over 18 years old mail, personally deliver, or electronically send (serve) the brief to the other parties in the way required by law. If the brief is mailed or personally delivered, it must be by someone who is not a party to the case—so not you.
- Make a record that the brief has been served. This record is called a "proof of service." *Proof of Service (Court of Appeal)* (form [APP-009](#)) or *Proof of Electronic Service (Court of Appeal)* (form [APP-009E](#)) can be used to make this record. The proof of service must show who served the brief, who was served with the brief, how the brief was served (by mail, in person, or electronically), and the date the brief was served.



- File the original brief and the proof of service with the Court of Appeal. You should make a copy of the brief you are planning to file for your own records before you file it with the court. Unless you are filing electronically, it is a good idea to bring or mail an extra copy of the brief to the clerk when you file your original and ask the clerk to stamp this copy to show that the original has been filed.
- Note: If a party chooses to prepare an appendix of the documents filed in the trial court instead of designating a clerk’s transcript, the appellant’s appendix or a joint appendix must be served and filed before or together with the appellant’s opening brief.

You can get more information about how to serve court papers and proof of service from *Information Sheet for Proof of Service (Court of Appeal)* (form [APP-009-INFO](#)) and on the Self-Help Guide to the California Courts at www.courts.ca.gov/selfhelp-serving.htm.

You and the other parties can agree (stipulate) to extend the time for filing this brief by up to 60 days (see [rule 8.212\(b\)](#) for requirements for these agreements). You can also apply to the presiding justice of the Court of Appeal to extend the time for filing this brief if you can show good cause for an extension (see [rule 8.63](#) for information about extensions of time). You can use *Application for Extension of Time to File Brief—Unlimited Civil Case* (form [APP-006](#)) to ask the court for an extension.

If you do not file your brief by the deadline set by the Court of Appeal, the court may dismiss your appeal.

17 What happens after I file my brief?

Within 30 days after you serve and file your brief, the respondent must respond by serving and filing a respondent’s brief. Within 20 days after the respondent’s brief was filed, you may, but are not required to, file another brief replying to the respondent’s brief. This is called a “reply brief.”

18 What happens after all the briefs have been filed?

After all the briefs have been filed or the time to file them has passed, the Court of Appeal will contact you to tell you the date for oral argument in your case or ask if you want to participate in oral argument.

19 What is “oral argument”?

“Oral argument” is not a chance to present new evidence. Instead, it is a chance to orally explain the arguments you made in your brief to the Court of Appeal justices. You do not have to participate in oral argument if you do not want to; you can notify the Court of Appeal that you want to “waive” oral argument. If all parties waive oral argument, the justices will decide your appeal based on the briefs and the appellate record. But if any party requests oral argument, the Court of Appeal will hold oral argument.

If you choose to participate in oral argument, you will have a limited amount of time as set by the court.

Remember that the justices will have already read the briefs, so you do not need to read your brief to the justices or merely repeat the information in it. It is more helpful to tell the justices what you think is most important in your appeal or ask the justices if they have any questions you could answer.

You can find more information about oral argument in appeals cases in [rule 8.256](#) of the California Rules of Court and online at www.courts.ca.gov/12421.htm.

20 What happens after oral argument?

After oral argument is held or waived, the justices of the Court of Appeal will make a decision about your appeal. The clerk of the court will mail you a notice of the Court of Appeal’s decision.

21 What should I do if I want to give up my appeal?

If you do not want to continue with your appeal, you must notify the court. If the record has not yet been filed in the Court of Appeal, file *Abandonment of Appeal (Unlimited Civil Case)* (form [APP-005](#)) in the superior court.

If the record has already been filed in the Court of Appeal, file *Request for Dismissal of Appeal (Civil Case)* (form [APP-007](#)) in the Court of Appeal.



INFORMATION FOR THE RESPONDENT

This part of this information sheet is written for the respondent—the party responding to an appeal filed by another party. It explains some of the rules and procedures relating to responding to an appeal in an unlimited civil case. The information may also be helpful to the appellant.

22 I have received a notice of appeal from another party. Do I need to do anything?

You do not *have* to do anything, but there may be consequences if you do nothing. The notice of appeal simply tells you that another party is appealing the trial court’s decision. However, this would be a good time to get advice from a lawyer, if you want it. You do not *have* to have a lawyer; if you are an individual (not a corporation, for example), you are allowed to represent yourself in an appeal in an unlimited civil case. But appeals can be complicated and you will have to follow the same rules that lawyers have to follow.

If you have any questions about the appeal procedures, you should talk to a lawyer. You must hire your own lawyer if you want one. You can get information about finding a lawyer on the Self-Help Guide to the California Courts at <https://selfhelp.courts.ca.gov/get-free-or-low-cost-legal-help>.

23 If the other party appealed, can I appeal too?

Yes. Even if another party has already appealed, you may still appeal the same judgment or order. This is called a “cross-appeal.” To cross-appeal, you must serve and file a notice of appeal. You can use *Notice of Appeal/Cross-Appeal—Unlimited Civil Case* (form [APP-002](#)) to file this notice in an unlimited civil case. Please read the information for appellants about filing a notice of appeal, starting on page 3 of this information sheet, if you are considering filing a cross-appeal.

24 Is there a deadline to file a cross-appeal?

Yes. You must serve and file your notice of appeal within either the regular time for filing a notice of appeal (generally 60 days after service of Notice of Entry of the judgment or a file-stamped copy of the judgment) or within 20 days after the clerk of the trial court serves notice of the first appeal, whichever is later.

25 I have received a notice designating the record on appeal from another party. Do I need to do anything?

You do not *have* to do anything, but there may be consequences if you do nothing. A notice designating the record on appeal lets you know what kind of official record the appellant has asked to be sent to the Court of Appeal. Depending on the kind of record chosen by the appellant, however, you may have the option to:

- Add to what is included in the record;
- Participate in preparing the record; *or*
- Ask for a copy of the record.

Look at the appellant’s notice designating the record on appeal to see what kind of record the appellant has chosen and read about that form of the record in the response to question 14 above. Then read below for what your options are when the appellant has chosen that form of the record.

a. Clerk's transcript or appendix

Clerk’s transcript: If the appellant is using a clerk’s transcript, you have the option of asking the clerk to include additional documents in the clerk’s transcript. To do this, within 10 days after the appellant serves its notice designating the record on appeal, you must serve and file a notice designating additional documents to be included in the clerk’s transcript. You may use *Respondent’s Notice Designating Record on Appeal—Unlimited Civil Case* (form [APP-010](#)) for this purpose.



Whether or not you ask for additional documents to be included in the clerk's transcript, you must pay a fee if you want a copy of the clerk's transcript. The trial court clerk will send you a notice indicating the cost for a copy of the clerk's transcript. If you want a copy, you must deposit this amount with the court within 10 days after the clerk's notice was sent.

If you cannot afford to pay this cost, you can ask the trial court to waive it. To do this, you must fill out and file a *Request to Waive Court Fees* (form [FW-001](#)). You can get form FW-001 at any courthouse or county law library or online at www.courts.ca.gov/forms. The trial court will review this application and determine if you are eligible for a fee waiver. The clerk will not prepare a copy of the clerk's transcript for you unless you deposit payment for the cost or obtain a fee waiver.

Appendix: If the appellant is using an appendix, and you and the appellant have not agreed to a joint appendix, you may prepare a separate respondent's appendix. See pages 5–6 for more information about preparing an appendix.

If the appellant chooses a clerk's transcript but does not have a waiver of the fee for a clerk's transcript, you can choose an appendix instead of a clerk's transcript, and the appeal will proceed by appendix. To choose an appendix, you can fill out and file *Respondent's Notice Designating Record on Appeal—Unlimited Civil Case* (form APP-010) within 10 days after the appellant's notice designating the record on appeal is filed.

b. Reporter's transcript

If the appellant is using a reporter's transcript, you have the option of asking for additional proceedings to be included in the reporter's transcript. To do this, within 10 days after the appellant files its notice designating the record on appeal, you must serve and file a notice designating additional proceedings to be included in the reporter's transcript. You may use *Respondent's Notice Designating Record on Appeal—Unlimited Civil Case* (form [APP-010](#)) for this purpose.

Whether or not you ask for additional proceedings to be included in the reporter's transcript, you must generally pay a fee if you want a copy of the reporter's transcript. The trial court clerk or reporter will send you a notice indicating the cost of preparing a copy of the reporter's transcript. If you want a copy of the reporter's transcript, you must deposit payment for this cost (and a fee for the trial court) or one of the substitutes allowed by [rule 8.130](#) with the trial court clerk within 10 calendar days after this notice is sent. (See [rule 8.130](#) for more information about this deposit and the permissible substitutes, such as a waiver of this deposit signed by the court reporter.)

Unlike the fee for preparing a clerk's transcript, the court cannot waive the fee for preparing a reporter's transcript. Money from a special fund, called the Transcript Reimbursement Fund, may be available to help you pay for the transcript. You can get information about this fund at www.courtreportersboard.ca.gov/consumers/index.shtml#trf.

The reporter will not prepare a copy of the reporter's transcript for you unless you deposit the cost of the transcript, or provide one of the permissible substitutes, or your application for payment by the Transcript Reimbursement Fund is approved.

c. Agreed statement

If you and the appellant agree to prepare an agreed statement (a summary of the trial court proceedings that is agreed to by the parties), you and the appellant will need to reach an agreement on that statement within 40 days after the appellant files its notice of appeal. See [rule 8.134](#) of the California Rules of Court.

d. Settled statement

If the appellant elects to use a settled statement (a summary of the trial court proceedings that is approved by the trial court), the appellant will send you a proposed settled statement to review. You will have 20 days from the date the appellant served you this proposed statement to serve and file either:



- Suggested changes (called “amendments”) that you think are needed to make sure that the settled statement provides an accurate summary of the evidence and testimony of each witness relevant to the issues the appellant is raising on appeal (see page 10 of this form and [rule 8.137\(e\)–\(h\)](#) for more information about the amendment process); or
- If the oral proceedings in the trial court were reported by a court reporter, a notice indicating that you are choosing to provide a reporter’s transcript, at your expense, instead of proceeding with a settled statement (see [rule 8.137\(e\)\(2\)](#) for the requirements for choosing to provide a reporter’s transcript).

Have somebody over 18 years old mail, personally deliver, or electronically send (serve) the proposed amendments to the appellant in the way required by law. If the proposed amendments are mailed or personally delivered, it must be by someone who is not a party to the case—so not you.

- Make a record that the proposed amendments have been served. This record is called a “proof of service.” *Proof of Service (Court of Appeal)* (form APP-009) or *Proof of Electronic Service (Court of Appeal)* (form [APP-009E](#)) can be used to make this record. The proof of service must show who served the proposed amendments, who was served with the proposed amendments, how the proposed amendments were served (by mail, in person, or electronically), and the date the proposed amendments were served.
- File the original proposed amendments and the proof of service with the trial court. You should make a copy of the proposed amendments you are planning to file for your own records before you file them with the court. Unless you are filing electronically, it is a good idea to bring or mail an extra copy of the proposed amendments to the clerk when you file your original and ask the clerk to stamp this copy to show that the original has been filed.

You can get more information about how to serve court papers and proof of service from *Information Sheet for Proof of Service (Court of Appeal)* (form [APP-009-INFO](#)) and on the Self-Help Guide to the California Courts at www.courts.ca.gov/selfhelp-serving.htm.

26 What happens after the official record has been prepared?

As soon as the record on appeal is complete, the clerk of the trial court will send it to the Court of Appeal. When the Court of Appeal receives this record, it will send you a notice telling you when you must file your brief in the Court of Appeal.

A brief is a party’s written description of the facts in the case, the law that applies, and the party’s argument about the issues being appealed. If you are represented by a lawyer, your lawyer will prepare your brief. If you are not represented by a lawyer in your appeal, you will have to prepare your brief yourself.

You should read [rules 8.200–8.224](#) of the California Rules of Court, which set out the requirements for preparing, serving, and filing briefs in unlimited civil appeals, including requirements for the format and length of these briefs. You can get these rules at any courthouse or county law library or online at www.courts.ca.gov/rules.htm.

The appellant serves and files the first brief, called an “appellant’s opening brief.” You must respond by serving and filing a “respondent’s brief” within 30 days after the appellant’s opening brief is filed. “Serve and file” means that you must:

- Have somebody over 18 years old mail, personally deliver, or electronically send (serve) the brief to the other parties in the way required by law. If the brief is mailed or personally delivered, it must be by someone who is not a party to the case—so not you.
- Make a record that the brief has been served. This record is called a “proof of service.” *Proof of Service (Court of Appeal)* (form [APP-009](#)) or *Proof of Electronic Service (Court of Appeal)* (form [APP-009E](#)) can be used to make this record.



The proof of service must show who served the brief, who was served with the brief, how the brief was served (by mail, in person, or electronically), and the date the brief was served.

- File the original brief and the proof of service with the Court of Appeal. You should make a copy of the brief you are planning to file for your own records before you file it with the court. Unless you are filing electronically, it is a good idea to bring or mail an extra copy of the brief to the clerk when you file your original and ask the clerk to stamp this copy to show that the original has been filed.

You can get more information about how to serve court papers and proof of service from *Information Sheet for Proof of Service (Court of Appeal)* (form [APP-009-INFO](#)) and on the Self-Help Guide to the California Courts at www.courts.ca.gov/selfhelp-serving.htm.

You and the other parties can agree (stipulate) to extend the time for filing this brief by up to 60 days (see rule 8.212(b) for requirements for these agreements). You can also apply to the presiding justice of the Court of Appeal to extend the time for filing this brief if you can show good cause for an extension. You can use *Application for Extension of Time to File Brief—Unlimited Civil Case* (form [APP-006](#)) to ask the court for an extension.

If you do not file a respondent’s brief, the appellant does not automatically win the appeal. The court will decide the appeal on the record, the appellant’s brief, and any oral argument by the appellant. Remember that an appeal is not a new trial. The Court of Appeal will not consider new evidence, such as new exhibits or the testimony of new witnesses, so do not include any new evidence in your brief.

If you file a respondent’s brief, the appellant then has an opportunity to serve and file another brief within 20 days to reply to your brief.

27 What happens after all the briefs have been filed?

After all the briefs have been filed or the time to file them has passed, the Court of Appeal will contact you to tell you the date for oral argument in your case or ask if you want to participate in oral argument.

28 What is “oral argument”?

“Oral argument” is not a chance to present new evidence. Instead, it is a chance to orally explain the arguments you made in your brief to the Court of Appeal justices. You do not have to participate in oral argument if you do not want to; you can notify the Court of Appeal that you want to “waive” oral argument. If all parties waive oral argument, the justices will decide your appeal based on the briefs and the appellate record. But if any party requests oral argument, the Court of Appeal will hold oral argument.

If you choose to participate in oral argument, you will have a limited amount of time as set by the court.

Remember that the justices will have already read the briefs, so you do not need to read your brief to the justices or merely repeat the information in it. It is more helpful to tell the justices what you think is most important in your appeal or ask the justices if they have any questions you could answer.

You can find more information about oral argument in appeals cases in [rule 8.256](#) of the California Rules of Court and online at www.courts.ca.gov/12421.htm.

29 What happens after oral argument?

After oral argument is held or waived, the justices of the Court of Appeal will make a decision about your appeal. The clerk of the court will mail you a notice of the Court of Appeal’s decision.

APP-101-INFO**Information on Appeal Procedures for Limited Civil Cases****GENERAL INFORMATION****1 What does this information sheet cover?**

This information sheet tells you about appeals in limited civil cases. These are civil cases in which the amount of money claimed is **\$35,000** or less.

If you are the party who is appealing (asking for the trial court’s decision to be reviewed), you are called the **APPELLANT**, and you should read Information for the Appellant, starting on page 2. If you received notice that another party in your case is appealing, you are called the **RESPONDENT** and you should read Information for the Respondent, starting on page 11.

This information sheet does not cover everything you may need to know about appeals in limited civil cases. It is meant only to give you a general idea of the appeal process. To learn more, you should read rules 8.800–8.843 and 8.880–8.891 of the California Rules of Court, which set out the procedures for limited civil appeals. You can get these rules at any courthouse or county law library or online at www.courts.ca.gov/rules.

2 What is an appeal?

An appeal is a request to a higher court to review a decision made by a judge or jury in a lower court. **In a limited civil case, the court hearing the appeal is the appellate division of the superior court and the lower court—called the “trial court” in this information sheet—is the superior court.**

It is important to understand that **an appeal is NOT a new trial**. The appellate division will not consider new evidence, such as the testimony of new witnesses or new exhibits. The appellate division’s job is to review a record of what happened in the trial court and the trial court’s decision to see if certain kinds of legal errors were made:

For information about appeal procedures in other kinds of cases, see:

- *Information on Appeal Procedures for Unlimited Civil Cases* (form APP-001)
- *Information on Appeal Procedures for Infractions* (form CR-141-INFO)
- *Information on Appeal Procedures for Misdemeanors* (form CR-131-INFO)

You can get these forms at any courthouse or county law library or online at www.courts.ca.gov/forms.

- **Prejudicial error:** The appellant (the party who is appealing) may ask the appellate division to determine if an error was made about either the law or court procedures in the case that caused substantial harm to the appellant (this is called “prejudicial error”).

Prejudicial error can include things like errors made by the judge about the law, errors or misconduct by the lawyers, incorrect instructions given to the jury, and misconduct by the jury that harmed the appellant. When it conducts its review, the appellate division presumes that the judgment, order, or other decision being appealed is correct. It is the responsibility of the appellant to show the appellate division that an error was made and that the error was harmful.

- **No substantial evidence:** The appellant may also ask the appellate division to determine if there was substantial evidence supporting the judgment, order, or other decision being appealed. When it conducts its review, the appellate division only looks to see if there was evidence that reasonably supports the decision. The appellate division generally will not reconsider the jury’s or trial court’s conclusion about which side had more or stronger evidence or whether witnesses were telling the truth or lying.

The appellate division generally will not overturn the judgment, order, or other decision being appealed unless the record clearly shows that one of these legal errors was made.



3 Do I need a lawyer to represent me in an appeal?

You do not *have* to have a lawyer; if you are an individual (rather than a corporation, for example), you are allowed to represent yourself in an appeal in a limited civil case. But appeals can be complicated and you will have to follow the same rules that lawyers have to follow. If you have any questions about the appeal procedures, you should talk to a lawyer.

If you decide not to use a lawyer, you must put your address, telephone number, fax number (if available), and email address (if available) on the first page of every document you file with the court and let the court know if this contact information changes so that the court can contact you if needed.

4 Where can I find a lawyer to help me with my appeal?

You have to hire your own attorney if you want one. You can get information about finding an attorney on the Self-Help Guide to the California Courts at <https://selfhelp.courts.ca.gov/get-free-or-low-cost-legal-help>.

INFORMATION FOR THE APPELLANT

This part of the information sheet is written for the appellant—the party who is appealing the trial court’s decision. It explains some of the rules and procedures relating to appealing a decision in a limited civil case. The information may also be helpful to the respondent. Additional information for respondents can be found starting on page 11 of this information sheet.

5 Who can appeal?

Only a party in the trial court case can appeal a decision in that case. You may not appeal on behalf of a friend, a spouse, a child, or another relative unless you are a legally appointed representative of that person (such as the person’s guardian or conservator).

6 Can I appeal any decision the trial court made?

No. Generally, you can only appeal the final judgment—the decision at the end that decides the whole case. Other rulings made by the trial court before the final judgment generally cannot be separately appealed but can be reviewed only later as part of an appeal of the final judgment. There are a few exceptions to this general rule. Code of Civil Procedure section 904.2 lists a few types of orders in a limited civil case that can be appealed right away. These include orders that:

- Change or refuse to change the place of trial (venue)
- Grant a motion to quash service of summons or grant a motion to stay or dismiss the action on the ground of inconvenient forum
- Grant a new trial or deny a motion for judgment notwithstanding the verdict
- Discharge or refuse to discharge an attachment or grant a right to attach
- Grant or dissolve an injunction or refuse to grant or dissolve an injunction
- Appoint a receiver
- Are made after final judgment in the case

(You can get a copy of Code of Civil Procedure section 904.2 at <http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes.xhtml>.)

7 How do I start my appeal?

First, you must serve and file a notice of appeal. The notice of appeal tells the other party or parties in the case and the trial court that you are appealing the trial court’s decision. You may use *Notice of Appeal/Cross-Appeal—Limited Civil Case* (form APP-102) to prepare a notice of appeal in a limited civil case. You can get form APP-102 at any courthouse or county law library or online at www.courts.ca.gov/forms.

8 How do I “serve and file” the notice of appeal?

“Serve and file” means that you must:

- Have somebody over 18 years old mail, deliver, or electronically send (“serve”) the notice of appeal to the other party or parties in the way required by law. If the notice of appeal is mailed or personally

delivered, it must be by someone who is not a party to the case—so not you.

- Make a record that the notice of appeal has been served. This record is called a “proof of service.” *Proof of Service (Appellate Division)* (form APP-109) or *Proof of Electronic Service (Appellate Division)* (form APP-109E) can be used to make this record. The proof of service must show who served the notice of appeal, who was served with the notice of appeal, how the notice of appeal was served (by mail, in person, or electronically), and the date the notice of appeal was served.
- Bring or mail the original notice of appeal and the proof of service to the trial court that issued the judgment, order, or other decision you are appealing. You should make a copy of the notice of appeal you are planning to file for your own records before you file it with the court. It is a good idea to bring or mail an extra copy of the notice of appeal to the clerk when you file your original and ask the clerk to stamp this copy to show that the original has been filed.

You can get more information about how to serve court papers and proof of service from *What Is Proof of Service?* (form APP-109-INFO) and on the Self-Help Guide to the California Courts at www.courts.ca.gov/selfhelp-serving.htm.

9 Is there a deadline to file my notice of appeal?

Yes. In a limited civil case, except in the very limited circumstances listed in rule 8.823, you must file your notice of appeal within **30 days** after the trial court clerk or a party serves either a document called a “Notice of Entry” of the trial court judgment or a file-stamped copy of the judgment or within 90 days after entry of the judgment, whichever is earlier.

This deadline for filing the notice of appeal cannot be extended. If your notice of appeal is late, the appellate division will not be able to consider your appeal.

10 Do I have to pay to file an appeal?

Yes. Unless the court waives this fee, you must pay a fee for filing your notice of appeal. You can ask the clerk of the court where you are filing the notice of appeal what the fee is or look up the fee for an appeal in a limited civil case in the current Statewide Civil Fee Schedule linked at www.courts.ca.gov/7646.htm (note that the “Appeal and Writ Related Fees” section is near the end of this schedule and that there are different fees for limited civil cases depending on the amount demanded in the case). If you cannot afford to pay the fee, you can ask the court to waive it. To do this, you must fill out and file a *Request to Waive Court Fees* (form FW-001). You can get form FW-001 at any courthouse or county law library or online at www.courts.ca.gov/forms. You can file this application either before you file your notice of appeal or with your notice of appeal. The court will review this application to determine if you are eligible for a fee waiver.

11 If I file a notice of appeal, do I still have to do what the trial court ordered me to do?

Filing a notice of appeal does NOT automatically postpone most judgments or orders, such as those requiring you to pay another party money or to deliver property to another party (see Code of Civil Procedure sections 917.1–917.9 and 1176; you can get a copy of these laws at www.leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes.xhtml). These kinds of judgments or orders will be postponed, or “stayed,” only if you request a stay and the court grants your request. In most cases, other than unlawful detainer cases in which the trial court’s judgment gives a party possession of the property, if the trial court denies your request for a stay, you can apply to the appellate division for a stay. If you do not get a stay and you do not do what the trial court ordered you to do, court proceedings to collect the money or otherwise enforce the judgment or order may be started against you.

12 What do I need to do after I file my notice of appeal?

You must ask the clerk of the trial court to prepare and send the official record of what happened in the trial court in your case to the appellate division.

Since the appellate division judges were not there to see what happened in the trial court, an official record of what happened must be prepared and sent to the appellate division for its review. You can use *Appellant's Notice Designating Record on Appeal (Limited Civil Case)* (form APP-103) to ask the trial court to prepare this record. You can get form APP-103 at any courthouse or county law library or online at www.courts.ca.gov/forms.

You must serve and file this notice designating the record on appeal within 10 days after you file your notice of appeal. "Serving and filing" this notice means that you must:

- Have somebody over 18 years old mail, deliver, or electronically send ("serve") the notice to the other party or parties in the way required by law. If the notice is mailed or personally delivered, it must be by someone who is not a party to the case—so not you.
- Make a record that the notice has been served. This record is called a "proof of service." *Proof of Service (Appellate Division)* (form APP-109) or *Proof of Electronic Service (Appellate Division)* (form APP-109E) can be used to make this record. The proof of service must show who served the notice, who was served with the notice, how the notice was served (by mail, in person, or electronically), and the date the notice was served.
- Bring or mail the original notice and the proof of service to the trial court that issued the judgment, order, or other decision you are appealing. You should make a copy of the notice you are planning to file for your own records before you file it with the court. It is a good idea to bring or mail an extra copy of the notice to the clerk when you file your original and ask the clerk to stamp this copy to show that the original has been filed.

You can get more information about how to serve court papers and proof of service from *What Is Proof of Service?* (form APP-109-INFO) and on the Self-Help Guide to the California Courts at www.courts.ca.gov/selfhelp-serving.htm.

13 What is the official record of the trial court proceedings?

There are three parts of the official record:

- A record of what was said in the trial court (this is called the "oral proceedings")
- A record of the documents filed in the trial court (other than exhibits)
- Exhibits that were admitted in evidence, refused, or lodged (temporarily placed with the court) in the trial court

Read below for more information about these parts of the record.

a. Record of what was said in the trial court (the "oral proceedings")

The first part of the official record of the trial court proceedings is a record of what was said in the trial court (this is called a record of the "oral proceedings"). You do not *have* to send the appellate division a record of the oral proceedings. But if you want to raise any issue in your appeal that would require the appellate division to consider what was said in the trial court, the appellate division will need a record of those oral proceedings. For example, if you are claiming that there was not evidence supporting the judgment, order, or other decision you are appealing, the appellate division will need a record of the oral proceedings.

You are responsible for deciding how the record of the oral proceedings will be provided and, depending on what option you select and your circumstances, you may also be responsible for paying for preparing this record or for preparing an initial draft of the record. If you do not take care of these responsibilities, a record of the oral proceedings in the trial court will not be prepared and sent to the appellate division. **If the appellate division does not receive this record, it will not be able to review any issues that are based on what was said in the trial court and it may dismiss your appeal.**

In a limited civil case, you can use *Appellant's Notice Designating Record on Appeal (Limited Civil Case)* (form APP-103) to tell the court whether you want a record of the oral proceedings and, if so, the form of the record that you want to use. You can get form APP-103

at any courthouse or county law library or online at www.courts.ca.gov/forms.

There are four ways in which a record of the oral proceedings can be prepared for the appellate division:

- If you or the other party arranged to have a court reporter there during the trial court proceedings, the reporter can prepare a record, called a “reporter’s transcript.”
- If the proceedings were officially electronically recorded, the trial court can have a transcript prepared from that recording or, if the court has a local rule permitting this and you and the other party agree (“stipulate”) to this, you can use the *official electronic recording* itself instead of a transcript.
- You can use an agreed statement.
- You can use a statement on appeal.

Read below for more information about these options.

(1) **Reporter’s transcript**

Description: A reporter’s transcript is a written record (sometimes called a “verbatim” record) of the oral proceedings in the trial court prepared by a court reporter. Rule 8.834 of the California Rules of Court establishes the requirements relating to reporter’s transcripts.

When available: If a court reporter was there in the trial court and made a record of the oral proceedings, you can choose (“elect”) to have the court reporter prepare a reporter’s transcript for the appellate division. In most limited civil cases, however, a court reporter will not have been there unless you or another party in your case made specific arrangements to have a court reporter there. Check with the court to see if a court reporter made a record of the oral proceedings in your case before choosing this option.

Contents: If you elect to use a reporter’s transcript, you must identify by date (this is called “designating”) what proceedings you want included in the reporter’s transcript. You can use the same form you used to tell the court you wanted to use a reporter’s transcript—*Appellant’s Notice Designating Record on Appeal (Limited Civil Case)* (form APP-103)—to do this.

If you elect to use a reporter’s transcript, the respondent also has the right to designate additional proceedings to be included in the reporter’s transcript. If you elect to proceed without a reporter’s transcript, however, the respondent may not designate a reporter’s transcript without first getting an order from the appellate division.

Cost: The appellant is responsible for paying for preparing a reporter’s transcript. The trial court clerk or the court reporter will notify you of the cost of preparing an original and one copy of the reporter’s transcript. You must deposit payment for this cost (and a fee for the trial court) or one of the substitutes allowed by rule 8.834 with the trial court clerk within 10 days after this notice is sent. (See rule 8.834 for more information about this deposit and the permissible substitutes, such as a waiver of this deposit signed by the court reporter.)

Unlike the fee for filing the notice of appeal and the costs for preparing a clerk’s transcript, the court cannot waive the fee for preparing a reporter’s transcript. A special fund, called the Transcript Reimbursement Fund, may be able to help pay for the transcript. You can get information about this fund at www.courtreportersboard.ca.gov/consumers/index.shtml#rtf. If you are unable to pay the cost of a reporter’s transcript, a record of the oral proceedings can be prepared in other ways, by using an agreed statement or a statement on appeal, which are described below.

Completion and delivery: After the cost of preparing the reporter’s transcript or a permissible substitute has been deposited, the court reporter will prepare the transcript and submit it to the trial court clerk. When the record is complete, the trial court clerk will submit the original transcript to the appellate division and send you a copy of the transcript. If the respondent has purchased it, a copy of the reporter’s transcript will also be mailed to the respondent.

(2) Official electronic recording or transcript

When available: In some limited civil cases, the trial court proceedings were officially recorded on approved electronic recording equipment. If your case was officially recorded, you can choose (“elect”) to have a transcript prepared from the recording. Check with the trial court to see if the oral proceedings in your case were officially electronically recorded before you choose this option. If the court has a local rule permitting this and all the parties agree (“stipulate”), a copy of an official electronic recording itself can be used as the record, instead of preparing a transcript. If you choose this option, you must attach a copy of this agreement (“stipulation”) to your notice designating the record on appeal.

Contents: If you elect to use a transcript of an official electronic recording, you must identify by date (this is called “designating”) what proceedings you want included in the transcript. You can use the same form you used to tell the court you wanted to use a transcript of an official electronic recording —*Appellant’s Notice Designating Record on Appeal (Limited Civil Case)* (form APP-103)—to do this.

Cost: The appellant is responsible for paying the court for the cost of either (a) preparing a transcript *or* (b) making a copy of the official electronic recording.

(a) If you elect to use a transcript of an official electronic recording, you will need to deposit the estimated cost of preparing the transcript with the trial court clerk and pay the trial court a \$50 fee. There are two ways to determine the estimated cost of the transcript:

- You can use the amounts listed in rule 8.130(b)(1)(B) for each full or half day of court proceedings to estimate the cost of making a transcript of the proceeding you have designated in your notice designating the record on appeal. Deposit this estimated amount and the \$50 fee with the trial court clerk when you file your notice designating the record on appeal.

- You can ask the trial court clerk for an estimate of the cost of preparing a transcript of the proceedings you have designated in your notice designating the record on appeal. You must deposit this amount and the \$50 fee with the trial court within 10 days of receiving the estimate from the clerk.

(b) If the court has a local rule permitting the use of a copy of the electronic recording itself, rather than a transcript, and you have attached your agreement with the other parties to do this (“stipulation”) to the notice designating the record on appeal that you filed with the court, the trial court clerk will provide you with an estimate of the costs for this copy of the recording. You must pay this amount to the trial court.

If you cannot afford to pay the cost of preparing the transcript, the \$50 fee, or the fee for the copy of the official electronic recording, you can ask the court to waive these costs. To do this, you must fill out and file a *Request to Waive Court Fees* (form FW-001). You can get form FW-001 at any courthouse or county law library or online at www.courts.ca.gov/forms. The court will review this application to determine if you are eligible for a fee waiver.

Completion and delivery: After the estimated cost of the transcript or official electronic recording has been paid or waived, the clerk will have the transcript or copy of the recording prepared. When the transcript is completed or the copy of the official electronic recording is prepared and the rest of the record is complete, the clerk will send it to the appellate division.

(3) Agreed statement

Description: An agreed statement is a written summary of the trial court proceedings agreed to by all the parties. (See rule 8.836 of the California Rules of Court.)

When available: If the trial court proceedings were not recorded either by a court reporter or by official electronic recording equipment or if you do not want to use one of these options, you can choose (“elect”) to use an agreed statement as the record of the oral proceedings (please note that it

may take more of your time to prepare an agreed statement than to use either a reporter's transcript or official electronic recording, if they are available).

Contents: An agreed statement must explain what the trial court case was about, describe why the appellate division is the right court to consider an appeal in this case (why the appellate division has "jurisdiction"), and describe the rulings of the trial court relating to the points to be raised on appeal.

The statement should include only those facts that you and the other parties think are needed to decide the appeal.

Preparation: If you elect to use this option, you must file the agreed statement with your notice designating the record on appeal or, if you and the other parties need more time to work on the statement, you can file a written agreement with the other parties (called a "stipulation") stating that you are trying to agree on a statement. If you file this stipulation, within the next 30 days you must either file the agreed statement or tell the court that you and the other parties were unable to agree on a statement and file a new notice designating the record.

(4) Statement on appeal

Description: A statement on appeal is a summary of the trial court proceedings that is approved by the trial court judge who conducted those proceedings (the term "judge" includes commissioners and temporary judges).

When available: If the trial court proceedings were not recorded either by a court reporter or by official electronic recording equipment or if you do not want to use one of these options, you can choose ("elect") to use a statement on appeal as the record of the oral proceedings (please note that it may take more of your time to prepare a statement on appeal than to use either a reporter's transcript or official electronic recording, if they are available).

Contents: A statement on appeal must include:

- A statement of the points you (the appellant) are raising on appeal;

- A summary of the trial court's rulings and judgment; and
- A summary of the testimony of each witness and other evidence that is relevant to the issues you are raising on appeal.

(See rule 8.837 of the California Rules of Court for more information about what must be included in a statement on appeal and the procedures for preparing a statement. You can get a copy of this rule at any courthouse or county law library or online at www.courts.ca.gov/rules.)

Preparing a proposed statement: If you elect to use a statement on appeal, you must prepare a proposed statement. If you are not represented by a lawyer, you must use *Proposed Statement on Appeal (Limited Civil Case)* (form APP-104) to prepare your proposed statement. You can get form APP-104 at any courthouse or county law library or online at www.courts.ca.gov/forms.

Serving and filing a proposed statement: You must serve and file the proposed statement with the trial court within 20 days after you file your notice designating the record. "Serve and file" means that you must:

- Have somebody over 18 years old mail, deliver, or electronically send ("serve") the proposed statement to the respondent in the way required by law. If the proposed statement is mailed or personally delivered, it must be by someone who is not a party to the case—so not you.
- Make a record that the proposed statement has been served. This record is called a "proof of service." *Proof of Service (Appellate Division)* (form APP-109) or *Proof of Electronic Service (Appellate Division)* (form APP-109E) can be used to make this record. The proof of service must show who served the proposed statement, who was served with the proposed statement, how the proposed statement was served (by mail, in person, or electronically), and the date the proposed statement was served.
- File the original proposed statement and the proof of service with the trial court. You should make a copy of the proposed statement you are planning to file for your own records before you

file it with the court. It is a good idea to bring or mail an extra copy of the proposed statement to the clerk when you file your original and ask the clerk to stamp this copy to show that the original has been filed.

You can get more information about how to serve court papers and proof of service from *What Is Proof of Service?* (form APP-109-INFO) and on the Self-Help Guide to the California Courts at www.courts.ca.gov/selfhelp-serving.htm.

Review and modifications: The respondent has 10 days from the date you serve your proposed statement to serve and file proposed changes (called “amendments”) to this statement. The trial court judge then reviews both your proposed statement and any proposed amendments filed by the respondent. The trial judge will either make or order you (the appellant) to make any corrections or modifications to the statement that are needed to make sure that the statement provides an accurate summary of the testimony and other evidence relevant to the issues you indicated you are raising on appeal.

Completion and certification: If the judge makes any corrections or modifications to the proposed statement, the corrected or modified statement will be sent to you and the respondent for your review. If the judge orders you to make any corrections or modifications to the proposed statement, you must serve and file the corrected or modified statement within the time ordered by the judge. If you or the respondent disagree with anything in the modified or corrected statement, you have 10 days from the date the modified or corrected statement is sent to you to serve and file objections to the statement. The judge then reviews any objections, makes or orders you to make any additional corrections to the statement, and certifies the statement as an accurate summary of the testimony and other evidence relevant to the issues you indicated you are raising on appeal.

Sending statement to the appellate division: Once the trial court judge certifies the statement on appeal, the trial court clerk will send the statement to the appellate division along with any record of the documents filed in the trial court.

b. Record of the documents filed in the trial court

The second part of the official record of the trial court proceedings is a record of the documents that were filed in the trial court. There are three ways in which a record of the documents filed in the trial court can be prepared for the appellate division:

- *A clerk’s transcript or an appendix*
- The original *trial court file* or
- *An agreed statement*

Read below for more information about these options.

(1) Clerk’s transcript or appendix

Description: A clerk’s transcript is a record of the documents filed in the trial court prepared by the clerk of the trial court. An appendix is a record of these documents prepared by a party. (See rule 8.845 of the California Rules of Court.)

Contents: Certain documents, such as the notice of appeal and the trial court judgment or order being appealed, must be included in the clerk’s transcript or appendix. These documents are listed in rule 8.832(a) and rule 8.845(b) of the California Rules of Court and in *Appellant’s Notice Designating Record on Appeal (Limited Civil Case)* (form APP-103).

Clerk’s transcript: If you want any documents other than those listed in rule 8.832(a) to be included in the clerk’s transcript, you must tell the trial court in your notice designating the record on appeal. You can use form APP-103 to do this. You will need to identify each document you want included in the clerk’s transcript by its title and filing date or, if you do not know the filing date, the date the document was signed.

If you—the appellant—request a clerk’s transcript, the respondent also has the right to ask the clerk to include additional documents in the clerk’s transcript. If this happens, you will be served with a notice saying what other

documents the respondent wants included in the clerk's transcript.

Cost: The appellant is responsible for paying for preparing a clerk's transcript. The trial court clerk will send you a bill for the cost of preparing an original and one copy of the clerk's transcript. You must do one of the following things within 10 days after the clerk sends this bill or the appellate division may dismiss your appeal:

- Pay the bill.
- Ask the court to waive the cost because you cannot afford to pay. To do this, you must fill out and file a *Request to Waive Court Fees* (form FW-001). You can get form FW-001 at any courthouse or county law library or online at www.courts.ca.gov/forms. The court will review this application to determine if you are eligible for a fee waiver.
- Give the court a copy of a court order showing that your fees in this case have already been waived by the court.

Completion and delivery: After the cost of preparing the clerk's transcript has been paid or waived, the trial court clerk will compile the requested documents into a transcript format and, when the record on appeal is complete, will forward the original clerk's transcript to the appellate division for filing. The trial court clerk will send you a copy of the transcript. If the respondent bought a copy, the clerk will also send a copy of the transcript to the respondent.

Appendix: If you choose to prepare an appendix of the documents filed in the superior court, rather than designating a clerk's transcript, that appendix must include all of the documents and be prepared in the form required by rule 8.845 of the California Rules of Court. The parties may prepare separate appendixes or stipulate (agree) to a joint appendix. If separate appendixes are prepared, each party must pay for its own appendix. If a joint appendix is prepared, the parties can agree on how the cost of preparing the appendix will be paid or the appellant will pay the cost.

The party preparing the appendix must serve the appendix on each other party (unless the parties have agreed or the appellate division has ordered otherwise) and file the appendix in the appellate division. The appellant's appendix or a joint appendix must be served and filed before or together with the appellant's opening brief. See (15) for information about the brief.

(2) Trial court file

When available: If the court has a local rule allowing this, the clerk can send the appellate division the original trial court file instead of a clerk's transcript (see rule 8.833 of the California Rules of Court).

Cost: As with a clerk's transcript, the appellant is responsible for paying for preparing the trial court file. The trial court clerk will send you a bill for this preparation cost. You must do one of the following things within 10 days after the clerk sends this bill or the appellate division may dismiss your appeal:

- Pay the bill.
- Ask the court to waive the cost because you cannot afford to pay. To do this, you must fill out and file a *Request to Waive Court Fees* (form FW-001). You can get form FW-001 at any courthouse or county law library or online at www.courts.ca.gov/forms. The court will review this application to determine if you are eligible for a fee waiver.
- Give the court a copy of a court order showing that your fees in this case have already been waived by the court.

Completion and delivery: After the cost of preparing the trial court file has been paid or waived and the record on appeal is complete, the trial court clerk will send the file and a list of the documents in the file to the appellate division. The trial court clerk will also send a copy of the list of documents to the appellant and respondent so that you can put your own files of documents from the trial court in the correct order.

(3) Agreed statement

When available: If you and the respondent have already agreed to use an agreed statement as the record of the oral proceedings (see a(3) above) and agree to this, you can use an agreed statement instead of a clerk’s transcript. To do this, you must attach to your agreed statement all of the documents that are required to be included in a clerk’s transcript.

c. Exhibits

The third part of the official record of the trial court proceeding is the exhibits, such as photographs, documents, or other items that were admitted in evidence, refused, or lodged (temporarily placed with the court) in the trial court. Exhibits are considered part of the record on appeal, but the clerk will not include any exhibits in the clerk’s transcript unless you ask that they be included in your notice designating the record on appeal. *Appellant’s Notice Designating Record on Appeal (Limited Civil Case)* (form APP-103), includes a space for you to make this request. You also can ask the trial court to send original exhibits to the appellate division at the time briefs are filed (see rule 8.843 for more information about this procedure and see below for information about briefs).

Sometimes, the trial court returns an exhibit to a party at the end of the trial. If the trial court returned an exhibit to you or another party and you or the other party ask for that exhibit to be included in the clerk’s transcript or sent to the appellate division, the party who has the exhibit must deliver that exhibit to the trial court clerk as soon as possible.

14 What happens after the official record has been prepared?

As soon as the record on appeal is complete, the clerk of the trial court will send it to the appellate division. When the appellate division receives the record, it will send you a notice telling you when you must file your brief in the appellate division.

15 What is a brief?

Description: A “brief” is a party’s written description of the facts in the case, the law that applies, and the party’s argument about the issues being appealed. If you are represented by a lawyer in your appeal, your lawyer will prepare your brief. If you are not represented by a lawyer, you will have to prepare your brief yourself. You should read rules 8.882–8.884 of the California Rules of Court, which set out the requirements for preparing, serving, and filing briefs in limited civil appeals, including requirements for the format and length of these briefs. You can get copies of these rules at any courthouse or county law library or online at www.courts.ca.gov/rules.

Contents: If you are the appellant, your brief, called an “appellant’s opening brief,” must clearly explain what you believe are the legal errors made in the trial court. Your brief must refer to the exact places in the clerk’s transcript and the reporter’s transcript (or the other forms of the record you are using) that support your argument. Remember that an appeal is not a new trial. The appellate division will not consider new evidence, such as the testimony of new witnesses or new exhibits, so do not include any new evidence in your brief.

Serving and filing: You must serve and file your brief in the appellate division by the deadline the court set in the notice it sent you, which is usually 30 days after the record is filed in the appellate division or 60 days from the date the appellant chooses to proceed with no reporter’s transcript under rule 8.845. “Serve and file” means that you must:

- Have somebody over 18 years old mail, deliver, or electronically send (“serve”) the brief to the other parties in the way required by law. If the brief is mailed or personally delivered, it must be by someone who is not a party to the case—so not you.
- Make a record that the brief has been served. This record is called a “proof of service.” *Proof of Service (Appellate Division)* (form APP-109) or *Proof of Electronic Service (Appellate Division)* (form APP-109E) can be used to make this record. The proof of service must show who served the brief, who was served with the brief, how the brief was served (by mail, in person, or electronically), and the date the brief was served.

- File the original brief and the proof of service with the appellate division. You should make a copy of the brief you are planning to file for your own records before you file it with the court. It is a good idea to bring or mail an extra copy of the brief to the clerk when you file your original and ask the clerk to stamp this copy to show that the original has been filed.
- Note: If a party chooses to prepare an appendix of the documents filed in the trial court instead of designating a clerk's transcript, the appellant's appendix or a joint appendix must be served and filed before or together with the appellant's opening brief.

You can get more information about how to serve court papers and proof of service from *What Is Proof of Service?* (form APP-109-INFO) and on the Self-Help Guide to the California Courts at www.courts.ca.gov/selfhelp-serving.htm.

You and the other parties can agree (stipulate) to extend the time for filing this brief by up to 30 days (see rule 8.882(b) for requirements for these agreements). You can also ask the court to extend the time for filing this brief if you can show good cause for an extension (see rule 8.811(b) for a list of the factors the court will consider in deciding whether there is good cause for an extension). You can use *Application for Extension of Time to File Brief—Limited Civil Case* (form APP-106) to ask the court for an extension.

If you do not file your brief by the deadline set by the appellate division, the court may dismiss your appeal.

16 What happens after I file my brief?

Within 30 days after you serve and file your brief, the respondent may, but is not required to, respond by serving and filing a respondent's brief. If the respondent does not file a brief, the appellant does not automatically win the appeal. The court will decide the appeal on the record, the appellant's brief, and any oral argument by the appellant.

If the respondent files a brief, within 20 days after the respondent's brief was filed, you may, but are not required to, file another brief replying to the respondent's brief. This is called a "reply brief."

17 What happens after all the briefs have been filed?

Once all the briefs have been filed or the time to file them has passed, the appellate division will notify you of the date for oral argument in your case.

18 What is "oral argument"?

"Oral argument" is the parties' chance to explain their arguments to the appellate division judges in person. You do not have to participate in oral argument if you do not want to; you can notify the appellate division that you want to "waive" oral argument. If all parties waive oral argument, the judges will decide your appeal based on the briefs and the record that were submitted. But if one party waives oral argument and another party or parties does not, the appellate division will hold oral argument with the party or parties who did not waive it.

If you do choose to participate in oral argument, you will have up to 10 minutes for your argument unless the appellate division orders otherwise. Remember that the judges will have already read the briefs, so you do not need to read your brief to the judges. It is more helpful to tell the judges what you think is most important in your appeal or ask the judges if they have any questions you could answer.

19 What happens after oral argument?

After oral argument is held (or the date it was scheduled passes if all the parties waive oral argument), the judges of the appellate division will make a decision about your appeal. The appellate division has 90 days after the date scheduled for oral argument to decide the appeal. The clerk of the court will mail you a notice of the appellate division's decision.

20 What should I do if I want to give up my appeal?

If you decide you do not want to continue with your appeal, you must file a written document with the appellate division notifying it that you are giving up (this is called "abandoning") your appeal. You can use *Abandonment of Appeal (Limited Civil Case)* (form APP-107) to file this notice in a limited civil case. You

can get form APP-107 at any courthouse or county law library or online at www.courts.ca.gov/forms.

INFORMATION FOR THE RESPONDENT

This section of this information sheet is written for the respondent—the party responding to an appeal filed by another party. It explains some of the rules and procedures relating to responding to an appeal in a limited civil case. The information may also be helpful to the appellant.

21 I have received a notice of appeal from another party. Do I need to do anything?

You do not *have* to do anything. The notice of appeal simply tells you that another party is appealing the trial court’s decision. However, this would be a good time to get advice from a lawyer, if you want it. You do not *have* to have a lawyer; if you are an individual (not a corporation, for example), you are allowed to represent yourself in an appeal in a limited civil case. But appeals can be complicated and you will have to follow the same rules that lawyers have to follow.

If you have any questions about the appeal procedures, you should talk to a lawyer. You must hire your own lawyer if you want one. You can get information about finding a lawyer on the Self-Help Guide to the California Courts at <https://selfhelp.courts.ca.gov/get-free-or-low-cost-legal-help>.

22 If the other party appealed, can I appeal too?

Yes. Even if another party has already appealed, you may still appeal the same judgment or order. This is called a “cross-appeal.” To cross-appeal, you must serve and file a notice of appeal. You can use *Notice of Appeal/Cross-Appeal—Limited Civil Case* (form APP-102) to file this notice in a limited civil case. Please read the information for appellants about filing a notice of appeal, starting on page 2 of this information sheet, if you are considering filing a cross-appeal.

23 Is there a deadline to file a cross-appeal?

Yes. You must serve and file your notice of appeal within either the regular time for filing a notice of appeal (generally 30 days after mailing or service of Notice of Entry of the judgment or a file-stamped copy of the judgment) or within 10 days after the clerk of the trial court mails notice of the first appeal, whichever is later.

24 I have received a notice designating the record on appeal from another party. Do I need to do anything?

You do not *have* to do anything. A notice designating the record on appeal lets you know what kind of official record the appellant has asked to be sent to the appellate division. Depending on the kind of record chosen by the appellant, however, you may have the option to:

- Add to what is included in the record
- Participate in preparing the record *or*
- Ask for a copy of the record

Look at the appellant’s notice designating the record on appeal to see what kind of record the appellant has chosen and read about that form of the record in the response to question 13 above. Then read below for what your options are when the appellant has chosen that form of the record.

(a) Reporter’s transcript

If the appellant is using a reporter’s transcript, you have the option of asking for additional proceedings to be included in the reporter’s transcript. To do this, within 10 days after the appellant files its notice designating the record on appeal, you must serve and file a notice designating additional proceedings to be included in the reporter’s transcript.

Whether or not you ask for additional proceedings to be included in the reporter’s transcript, you must generally pay a fee if you want a copy of the reporter’s transcript. The trial court clerk or reporter will send you a notice indicating the cost of preparing a copy of the reporter’s transcript. If you want a copy of the reporter’s transcript, you must deposit this

amount (and a fee for the trial court) or one of the substitutes allowed by rule 8.834 with the trial court clerk within 10 days after this notice is sent. (See rule 8.834 for more information about this deposit and the permissible substitutes, such as a waiver of this deposit signed by the court reporter.)

Unlike the fee for preparing a clerk's transcript, the court cannot waive the fee for preparing a reporter's transcript. A special fund, called the Transcript Reimbursement Fund, may be able to help pay for the transcript. You can get information about this fund at www.courtreportersboard.ca.gov/consumers/index.shtml#trf. The reporter will not prepare a copy of the reporter's transcript for you unless you deposit the cost of the transcript, or one of the permissible substitutes, or your application for payment by the Transcript Reimbursement Fund is approved.

If the appellant elects not to use a reporter's transcript, you may not designate a reporter's transcript without first getting an order from the appellate division.

(b) Agreed statement

If you and the appellant agree to prepare an agreed statement (a summary of the trial court proceedings that is agreed to by the parties), you and the appellant will need to reach an agreement on that statement within 30 days after the appellant files its notice designating the record.

(c) Statement on appeal

If the appellant elects to use a statement on appeal (a summary of the trial court proceedings that is approved by the trial court), the appellant will send you a proposed statement to review. You will have 10 days from the date the appellant sent you this proposed statement to serve and file suggested changes (called "amendments") that you think are needed to make sure that the statement provides an accurate summary of the testimony and other evidence relevant to the issues the appellant indicated the appellant is raising on appeal. "Serve and file" means that you must:

- Have somebody over 18 years old mail, deliver, or electronically send ("serve") the proposed amendments to the appellant in the way required by law. If the proposed amendments are mailed or personally delivered, it must be by someone who is not a party to the case—so not you.
- Make a record that the proposed amendments have been served. This record is called a "proof of service." *Proof of Service (Appellate Division)* (form APP-109) or *Proof of Electronic Service (Appellate Division)* (form APP-109E) can be used to make this record. The proof of service must show who served the proposed amendments, who was served with the proposed amendments, how the proposed amendments were served (by mail, in person, or electronically), and the date the proposed amendments were served.
- File the original proposed amendments and the proof of service with the trial court. You should make a copy of the proposed amendments you are planning to file for your own records before you file them with the court. It is a good idea to bring or mail an extra copy of the proposed amendments to the clerk when you file your original and ask the clerk to stamp this copy to show that the original has been filed.

You can get more information about how to serve court papers and proof of service from *What Is Proof of Service?* (form APP-109-INFO) and on the Self-Help Guide to the California Courts at www.courts.ca.gov/selfhelp-serving.htm.

(d) Clerk's transcript or appendix

Clerk's transcript: If the appellant is using a clerk's transcript, you have the option of asking the clerk to include additional documents in the clerk's transcript.

To do this, within 10 days after the appellant serves its notice designating the record on appeal, you must serve and file a notice designating additional documents to be included in the clerk's transcript. You may use *Respondent's Notice Designating Record on*

Appeal—Limited Civil Case (form APP-110) for this purpose.

Whether or not you ask for additional documents to be included in the clerk’s transcript, you must pay a fee if you want a copy of the clerk’s transcript. The trial court clerk will send you a notice indicating the cost for a copy of the clerk’s transcript. If you want a copy, you must deposit this amount with the court within 10 days after the clerk’s notice was sent.

If you cannot afford to pay this cost, you can ask the court to waive it. To do this, you must fill out and file a *Request to Waive Court Fees* (form FW-001). You can get form FW-001 at any courthouse or county law library or online at www.courts.ca.gov/forms. The court will review this application and determine if you are eligible for a fee waiver. The clerk will not prepare a copy of the clerk’s transcript for you unless you deposit payment for the cost or obtain a fee waiver.

Appendix: If the appellant is using an appendix, and you and the appellant have not agreed to a joint appendix, you may prepare a separate respondent’s appendix. See pages 8–9 for more information about preparing an appendix.

If the appellant chooses a clerk’s transcript but does not have a waiver of the fee for a clerk’s transcript, you can choose an appendix instead of a clerk’s transcript, and the appeal will proceed by appendix. To choose an appendix, you can fill out and file *Respondent’s Notice Designating Record on Appeal—Limited Civil Case* (form APP-110) within 10 days after the appellant’s notice designating the record on appeal is filed.

25 What happens after the official record has been prepared?

As soon as the record on appeal is complete, the clerk of the trial court will send it to the appellate division. When the appellate division receives this record, it will send you a notice telling you when you must file your brief in the appellate division.

A brief is a party’s written description of the facts in the case, the law that applies, and the party’s argument about

the issues being appealed. If you are represented by a lawyer, your lawyer will prepare your brief. If you are not represented by a lawyer in your appeal, you will have to prepare your brief yourself. You should read rules 8.882–8.884 of the California Rules of Court, which set out the requirements for preparing, serving, and filing briefs in limited civil appeals, including requirements for the format and length of these briefs. You can get these rules at any courthouse or county law library or online at www.courts.ca.gov/rules.htm.

The appellant serves and files the first brief, called an “appellant’s opening brief.” You may, but are not required to, respond by serving and filing a respondent’s brief within 30 days after the appellant’s opening brief is filed. “Serve and file” means that you must:

- Have somebody over 18 years old mail, deliver, or electronically send (“serve”) the brief to the other parties in the way required by law. If the brief is mailed or personally delivered, it must be by someone who is not a party to the case—so not you.
- Make a record that the brief has been served. This record is called a “proof of service.” *Proof of Service (Appellate Division)* (form APP-109) or *Proof of Electronic Service (Appellate Division)* (form APP-109E) can be used to make this record. The proof of service must show who served the brief, who was served with the brief, how the brief was served (by mail, in person, or electronically), and the date the brief was served.
- File the original brief and the proof of service with the appellate division. You should make a copy of the brief you are planning to file for your own records before you file it with the court. It is a good idea to bring or mail an extra copy of the brief to the clerk when you file your original and ask the clerk to stamp this copy to show that the original has been filed. You can get more information about how to serve court papers and proof of service from *What Is Proof of Service?* (form APP-109-INFO) and on the Self-Help Guide to the California Courts at www.courts.ca.gov/selfhelp-serving.htm.

You and the other parties can agree (stipulate) to extend the time for filing this brief by up to 30 days (see rule 8.882(b) for requirements for these agreements). You can also ask the court to extend the time for filing this brief if you can show good cause for an extension (see rule 8.811(b) for a list of the factors the court will consider in deciding whether there is good cause for an

extension). You can use *Application for Extension of Time to File Brief—Limited Civil Case* (form APP-106) to ask the court for an extension.

If you do not file a respondent’s brief, the appellant does not automatically win the appeal. The court will decide the appeal on the record, the appellant’s brief, and any oral argument by the appellant. Remember that an appeal is not a new trial. The appellate division will not consider new evidence, such as the testimony of new witnesses or new exhibits, so do not include any new evidence in your brief.

If you file a respondent’s brief, the appellant then has an opportunity to serve and file another brief within 20 days replying to your brief.

26 What happens after all the briefs have been filed?

Once all the briefs have been filed or the time to file them has passed, the court will notify you of the date for oral argument in your case.

“Oral argument” is the parties’ chance to explain their arguments to appellate division judges in person. You do not have to participate in oral argument if you do not want to; you can notify the appellate division that you want to “waive” oral argument. If all parties waive oral argument, the judges will decide the appeal based on the briefs and the record that were submitted. But if one party waives oral argument and another party or parties does not, the appellate division will hold oral argument with the party or parties who did not waive it.

If you do choose to participate in oral argument, you will have up to 10 minutes for your argument unless the appellate division orders otherwise. Remember that the judges will have already read the briefs, so you do not need to read your brief to the judges. It is more helpful to tell the judges what you think is most important in the appeal or ask the judges if they have any questions you could answer.

After oral argument is held (or the scheduled date passes if all parties waive argument), the judges of the appellate division will make a decision about the appeal. The appellate division has 90 days after oral argument to decide the appeal. The clerk of the court will mail you a notice of the appellate division’s decision.

GENERAL INFORMATION

① What does this information sheet cover?

This information sheet tells you about **writ proceedings**—proceedings in which a person is asking for a writ of mandate, prohibition, or review—in misdemeanor, infraction, and limited civil cases, and in certain small claims cases. Please read this information sheet before you fill out *Petition for Writ (Misdemeanor, Infraction, or Limited Civil Case)* (form APP-151). This information sheet does not cover everything you may need to know about writ proceedings. It is only meant to give you a general idea of the writ process. To learn more, you should read rules 8.930–8.936 of the California Rules of Court, which set out the procedures for writ proceedings in the appellate division. You can get these rules at any courthouse or county law library or online at www.courts.ca.gov/rules.

This information sheet does NOT provide information about appeals or proceedings for writs of supersedeas or habeas corpus, or for writs in certain small claims cases.

- For information about appeals, please see the box on the right side of this page.
- For information about writs of habeas corpus, please see rules 4.550–4.552 of the California Rules of Court and *Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus* (form HC-001).
- For information about writs of supersedeas, please see rule 8.824 of the California Rules of Court. This information sheet applies to writs relating to *postjudgment enforcement actions* of the small claims division. For information about writs relating to other actions by the small claims division, see rules 8.930–8.936 of the California Rules of Court and *Petition for Writ (Small Claims)* (form SC-300).
- For information about writs relating to actions of the superior court on small claims appeals, see rules 8.485–8.493 of the California Rules of Court.

You can get these rules and forms at any courthouse or county law library or online at www.courts.ca.gov/rules for the rules or www.courts.ca.gov/forms for the forms.

② What is a writ?

A writ is an order from a higher court telling a lower court to do something the law says the lower court must do or not to do something the law says the lower court does not have the power to do. In writ proceedings in the appellate division, the lower court is the superior court that took the action or issued the order being challenged.

For information about appeal procedures, see:

- *Information on Appeal Procedures for Misdemeanors* (form CR-131-INFO);
- *Information on Appeal Procedures for Infractions* (form CR-141-INFO); and
- *Information on Appeal Procedures for Limited Civil Cases* (form APP-101-INFO).

You can get these forms at any courthouse or county law library or online at www.courts.ca.gov/forms.

In this information sheet, we call the lower court the “trial court.”

③ Are there different kinds of writs?

Yes. There are three main kinds of writs:

- Writs of mandate (sometimes called “mandamus”), which are orders telling the trial court to do something.
- Writs of prohibition, which are orders telling the trial court not to do something.
- Writs of review (sometimes called “certiorari”), which are orders telling the trial court that the appellate division will review certain kinds of actions already taken by the trial court.

There are laws (statutes) that you should read concerning each type of writ: see California Code of Civil Procedure sections 1084–1097 about writs of mandate, sections 1102–1105 about writs of prohibition, and sections 1067–1077 about writs of review. You can get copies of these statutes at any county law library or online at leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes.xhtml.



4 Is a writ proceeding the same as an appeal?

No. In an **appeal**, the appellate division *must* consider the parties' arguments and decide whether the trial court made the legal error claimed by the appealing party and whether the trial court's decision should be overturned based on that error (this is called a "decision on the merits"). In a **writ proceeding**, the appellate division is *not* required to make a decision on the merits; even if the trial court made a legal error, the appellate division can decide not to consider that error now, but to wait and consider the error as part of any appeal from the final judgment. Most requests for writs are denied without a decision on the merits (this is called a "summary denial"). Because of this, appeals are the ordinary way that decisions made by a trial court are reviewed and writ proceedings are often called proceedings for "extraordinary" relief.

Appeals and writ proceedings are also used to review different kinds of decisions by the trial court. Appeals can be used only to review a trial court's final judgment and a few kinds of orders. Most rulings made by a trial court before it issues its final judgment cannot be appealed right away; they can only be appealed after the trial court case is over, as part of an appeal of the final judgment. Unlike appeals, writ proceedings can be used to ask for review of certain kinds of important rulings made by a trial court before it issues its final judgment.

5 Is a writ proceeding a new trial?

No. A **writ proceeding is NOT a new trial**. The appellate division will not consider new evidence, such as the testimony of new witnesses. Instead, if it does not summarily deny the request for a writ, the appellate division reviews a record of what happened in the trial court and the trial court's ruling to see if the trial court made the legal error claimed by the person asking for the writ. When it conducts its review, the appellate division presumes that the trial court's ruling is correct; the person who requests the writ must show the appellate division that the trial court made the legal error the person is claiming.

6 Can a writ be used to address any errors made by a trial court?

No.

Writs can only address certain legal errors. Writs can only address the following types of legal errors made by a trial court:

- The trial court has a legal duty to act but:
 - Refuses to act;
 - Has not done what the law says it must do; or
 - Has acted in a way the law says it does not have the power to act.
- The trial court has performed or says it is going to perform a judicial function (like deciding a person's rights under law in a particular case) in a way that the court does not have the legal power to do.

There must be no other adequate remedy. The trial court's error must also be something that can be fixed only with a writ. The person asking for the writ must show the appellate division that there is no adequate way to address the trial court's error other than with the writ (this is called having "no adequate remedy at law"). As mentioned above, appeals are the ordinary way that trial court decisions are reviewed. If the trial court's ruling can be appealed, the appellate division will generally consider an appeal to be good enough (an "adequate remedy") unless the person asking for the writ can show the appellate division that the person will be harmed in a way that cannot be fixed by the appeal if the appellate division does not issue the writ (this is called "irreparable" injury or harm).

Statutory writs: There are laws (statutes) that provide that certain kinds of rulings can or must be challenged using a writ proceeding. These are called "statutory writs." Here is a list of some of the most common rulings that a statute says can or must be challenged using a writ:

- A ruling on a motion to disqualify a judge (see California Code of Civil Procedure section 170.3(d))
- Denial of a motion for summary judgment (see California Code of Civil Procedure section 437c(m)(1))
- A ruling on a motion for summary adjudication of issues (see California Code of Civil Procedure section 437c(m)(1))



- Denial of a stay in an unlawful detainer matter (see California Code of Civil Procedure section 1176)
- An order disqualifying the prosecuting attorney (see California Penal Code section 1424)

You can get copies of these statutes at any county law library or online at leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes.xhtml. You will need to check whether there is a statute providing that the specific ruling you want to challenge can or must be reviewed using a writ proceeding. (Note that just because there is a statute requiring or allowing you to ask for a writ to challenge a ruling does not mean that the court must grant your request; the appellate division can still deny a request for a statutory writ.)

Common law writs: Even if there is not a statute specifically providing for a writ proceeding to challenge a particular ruling, most trial court rulings other than the final judgment can potentially be challenged using a writ proceeding if the trial court made the type of legal error described above and the petitioner has no other adequate remedy at law. These writs are called “common law” writs.

7 Can the appellate division consider a request for a writ in *any* case?

No. Different courts have the power (called “jurisdiction”) to consider requests for writs in different types of cases. The appellate division can only consider requests for writs in limited civil, misdemeanor, and infraction cases, and certain small claims cases. A limited civil case is a civil case in which the amount claimed is \$35,000 or less (see California Code of Civil Procedure sections 85 and 88). Misdemeanor cases are cases in which a person has been charged with or convicted of a crime for which the punishment can include jail time of up to one year but not time in state prison (see California Penal Code sections 17 and 19.2). (If the person was also charged with or convicted of a felony in the same case, it is considered a felony case, not a misdemeanor case.) Infraction cases are cases in which a person has been charged with or convicted of a crime for which the punishment can be a fine, traffic school, or some form of community service but cannot include any time in jail or prison (see California Penal Code sections 17 and 19.8). Examples of infractions include traffic tickets or citations for violations of some

city or county ordinances. (If a person was also charged with or convicted of a misdemeanor in the same case, it is considered a misdemeanor case, not an infraction case.) You can get copies of these statutes at any county law library or online at leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes.xhtml. The appellate division can consider requests for writs in small claims actions relating to postjudgment enforcement orders.

The appellate division does NOT have jurisdiction to consider requests for writs in either unlimited civil cases (civil cases in which the amount claimed is more than \$35,000) or felony cases (cases in which a person has been charged with or convicted of a crime for which the punishment can include time in state prison). Requests for writs in these cases can be made in the Court of Appeal. The appellate division also does NOT have jurisdiction to consider requests for writs of habeas corpus; requests for these writs can be made in the superior court.

Requests for writs relating to actions of the small claims division *other* than postjudgment enforcement orders are considered by a single judge in the appellate division. (See form SC-300-INFO.) Requests for writs relating to superior court actions in small claims cases on appeal may be made to the Court of Appeal.

8 Who are the parties in a writ proceeding?

If you are asking for the writ, you are called the PETITIONER. You should read “Information for the Petitioner,” beginning on page 4.

The court the petitioner is asking to be ordered to do or not to do something is called the RESPONDENT. In appellate division writ proceedings, the trial court is the respondent.

Any other party in the trial court case who would be affected by a ruling regarding the request for a writ is a REAL PARTY IN INTEREST. If you are a real party in interest, you should read “Information for a Real Party in Interest,” beginning on page 10.

9 Do I need a lawyer to represent me in a writ proceeding?

You do not *have* to have a lawyer; you are allowed to represent yourself in a writ proceeding in the appellate division. But writ proceedings can be very complicated



and you will have to follow the same rules that lawyers have to follow. If you have any questions about the writ procedures, you should talk to a lawyer. In limited civil cases and infraction cases, you must hire a lawyer at your own expense if you want one (the court cannot provide one). You can get information about finding a lawyer on the California Courts Online Self-Help Center at www.courts.ca.gov/selfhelp-lowcosthelp.htm.

INFORMATION FOR THE PETITIONER

This part of the information sheet is written for the petitioner—the party asking for the writ. It explains some of the rules and procedures relating to asking for a writ. The information may also be helpful to a real party in interest. There is more information for a real party in interest starting on page 10 of this information sheet.

10 Who can ask for a writ?

Only a party in the trial court proceeding—the plaintiff or defendant in a civil case or the defendant or prosecuting agency in a misdemeanor or infraction case—can ask for a writ challenging a ruling on a motion to disqualify a judge (see California Code of Civil Procedure section 170.3(d)). Parties are also usually the only ones that ask for writs challenging other kinds of trial court rulings. However, in most cases, a person who was not a party does have the legal right to ask for a writ if that person has a “beneficial interest” in the trial court’s ruling. A “beneficial interest” means that the person has a specific right or interest affected by the ruling that goes beyond the general rights or interests the public may have in the ruling.

11 How do I ask for a writ?

To ask for a writ you must serve and file a petition for a writ (see below for an explanation of how to “serve and file” a petition). A petition is a formal request that the appellate division issue a writ. A petition for a writ explains to the appellate division what happened in the trial court, what legal error you (the petitioner) believe the trial court made, why you have no other adequate

remedy at law, and what order you are requesting the appellate division to make.

12 How do I prepare a writ petition?

If you are represented by a lawyer, your lawyer will prepare your petition for a writ. If you are not represented by a lawyer, you must use *Petition for Writ (Misdemeanor, Infraction, or Limited Civil Case)* (form APP-151) to prepare your petition. You can get form APP-151 at any courthouse or county law library or online at www.courts.ca.gov/forms. This form asks you to fill in the information that needs to be in a writ petition.

a. Description of your interest in the trial court’s ruling

Your petition needs to tell the appellate division why you have a right to ask for a writ in the case. As discussed above, usually only a person who was a party in the trial court case—the plaintiff or defendant in a civil case or the defendant or prosecuting agency in a misdemeanor or infraction case—asks for a writ challenging a ruling in that case. If you were a party in the trial court case, say that in your petition. If you were not a party, you will need to describe what “beneficial interest” you have in the trial court’s ruling. A “beneficial interest” means that you have a specific right or interest affected by the ruling that goes beyond the general rights or interests the public may have in the ruling. To show the appellate division that you have a beneficial interest in the ruling you want to challenge, you must describe how the ruling will affect you in a direct and negative way.

b. Description of the legal error you believe the trial court made

Your petition will need to tell the appellate division what legal error you believe the trial court made. Not every mistake a trial court might make can be addressed by a writ. You must show that the trial court made one of the following types of legal errors:

- The trial court has a legal duty to act but:
 - Refuses to act;
 - Has not done what the law says it must do; or

- Has acted in a way the law says it does not have the power to act.
- The trial court has performed or says it is going to perform a judicial function (like deciding a person's rights under law in a particular case) in a way that the court does not have the legal power to do.

To show the appellate division that the trial court made one of these legal errors, you will need to:

- Show that the trial court has the legal duty or the power to act or not act in a particular way. You will need to tell the appellate division what legal authority—what constitutional provision, statute, rule, or published court decision—establishes the trial court's legal duty or power to act or not act in that way.
- Show the appellate division that the trial court has not acted in the way that this legal authority says the court is required to act. You will need to tell the appellate division exactly where in the record of what happened in the trial court it shows that the trial court did not act in the way it was required to.

c. Description of why you need the writ

One of the most important parts of your petition is explaining to the appellate division why you need the writ you have requested. Remember, the appellate division does not have to grant your petition just because the trial court made an error. You must convince the appellate division that it is important for it to issue the writ.

Your petition needs to show that a writ is the only way to fix the trial court's error. To convince the court you need the writ, you will need to show the appellate division that you have no way to fix the trial court's error other than through a writ (this is called having “no adequate remedy at law”).

This will be hard if the trial court's ruling can be appealed. If the ruling you are challenging can be appealed, either immediately or as part of an appeal of the final judgment in your case, the appellate division will generally consider this appeal to be a good enough way to fix the trial court's ruling (an “adequate remedy”). To be able to explain to the appellate division why you do not have an adequate remedy at law, you will need to find out if the ruling you want to challenge

can be appealed, either immediately or as part of an appeal of the final judgment.

Here are some trial court rulings that can be appealed.

There are laws (statutes) that say that certain kinds of trial court rulings (“orders”) can be appealed immediately. In limited civil cases, California Code of Civil Procedure section 904.2 lists orders that can be appealed immediately, including orders:

- Changing or refusing to change the place of trial (venue)
- Granting a motion to quash service of summons
- Granting a motion to stay or dismiss the action on the ground of inconvenient forum
- Granting a new trial
- Denying a motion for judgment notwithstanding the verdict
- Granting or dissolving an injunction or refusing to grant or dissolve an injunction
- Appointing a receiver
- Made after final judgment in the case

In misdemeanor and infraction cases, orders made after the final judgment that affect the substantial rights of the defendant can be appealed immediately (California Penal Code section 1466).

In misdemeanor cases, orders granting or denying a motion to suppress evidence can also be appealed immediately (California Penal Code section 1538.5(j)).

You can get copies of these statutes at any county law library or online at leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes.xhtml. You should also check to see if there are published court decisions that indicate whether you can or must use an appeal or a writ petition to challenge the type of ruling you want to challenge in your case.

If the ruling can be appealed, you will need to show that an appeal will not fix the trial court's error. If the trial court ruling you want to challenge can be appealed, you will need to show the appellate division why that appeal is not good enough to fix the trial court's error. To do that, you will need to show the appellate division how you will be harmed by the trial court's error in a way that cannot be fixed by the appeal if the appellate division does not issue the writ (this is called “irreparable” injury or harm). For example, because of



the time it takes for an appeal, the harm you want to prevent may happen before an appeal can be finished.

d. Description of the order you want the appellate division to make

Your petition needs to describe what you are asking the appellate division to order the trial court to do or not do. Writ petitions usually ask that the trial court be ordered to cancel (“vacate”) its ruling, issue a new ruling, or not take any steps to enforce its ruling.

If you want the appellate division to order the trial court not to do anything more until the appellate division decides whether to grant the writ you are requesting, you must ask for a “stay.” If you want a stay, you should first ask the trial court for a stay. You should tell the appellate division whether you asked the trial court for a stay. If you did not ask the trial court for a stay, you should tell the appellate division why you did not do this.

If you ask the appellate division for a stay, make sure you also fill out the “Stay requested” box on the first page of the *Petition for Writ (Misdemeanor, Infraction, or Limited Civil Case)* (form APP-151).

e. Verifying the petition

Petitions for writs must be “verified.” This means that either the petitioner or the petitioner’s attorney must declare under penalty of perjury that the facts stated in the petition are true and correct, must sign the petition, and must indicate the date that the petition was signed. On the last page of the *Petition for Writ (Misdemeanor, Infraction, or Limited Civil Case)* (form APP-151), there is a place for you to verify your petition.

13 Is there anything else that I need to serve and file with my petition?

Yes. Along with the petition, you must serve and file a record of what happened in the trial court (see below for an explanation of how to serve and file the petition). Since the appellate division judges were not there in the trial court, a record of what happened must be sent to the appellate division for its review. The materials that make up this record are called “supporting documents.”

What needs to be in the supporting documents. The supporting documents must include:

- A record of what was said in the trial court about the ruling that you are challenging (this is called the “oral proceedings”) and
- Copies of certain important documents from the trial court.

Read below for more information about these two parts of the supporting documents.

Record of the oral proceedings. There are several ways a record of what was said in the trial court may be provided to the appellate division:

- **A transcript**—A transcript is a written record (often called the “verbatim” record) of the oral proceedings in the trial court. If a court reporter was in the trial court and made a record of the oral proceedings, you can have the court reporter prepare a transcript of those oral proceedings, called a “reporter’s transcript,” for the appellate division. If a reporter was not there, but the oral proceedings were officially recorded on approved electronic recording equipment, you can have a transcript prepared for the appellate division from the official electronic recording of these proceedings. You (the petitioner) must pay for preparing a transcript, unless the court orders otherwise.
- **A copy of an electronic recording**—If the oral proceedings were officially recorded on approved electronic recording equipment, the court has a local rule for the appellate division permitting this recording to be used as the record of the oral proceedings, and all the parties agree (“stipulate”), a copy of the official electronic recording itself can be used as the record of the oral proceedings instead of a transcript. You (the petitioner) must pay for preparing a copy of the official electronic recording, unless the court orders otherwise.
- **A summary**—If a transcript or official electronic recording of what was said in the trial court is not available, your petition must include a declaration (a statement signed by the petitioner under penalty of perjury) either:
 - Explaining why the transcript or official electronic recording is not available and providing a fair summary of the proceedings, including the petitioner’s arguments and any statement by the court supporting its ruling; or



- o Stating that the transcript or electronic recording has been ordered, the date it was ordered, and the date it is expected to be filed.

Copies of documents from the trial court. Copies of the following documents from the trial court must also be included in the supporting documents:

- The trial court ruling being challenged in the petition
- All documents and exhibits submitted to the trial court supporting and opposing the petitioner’s position
- Any other documents or portions of documents submitted to the trial court that are necessary for a complete understanding of the case and of the ruling being challenged

What if I cannot get copies of the documents from the trial court because of an emergency? Rule 8.931 of the California Rules of Court provides that in extraordinary circumstances the petition may be filed without copies of the documents from the trial court. If the petition is filed without these documents, you must explain in your petition the urgency and the circumstances making the documents available.

Format of the supporting documents. Supporting documents must be put in the format required by rule 8.931 of the California Rules of Court. Among other things, there must be a tab for each document and an index listing the documents that are included. You should carefully read rule 8.931. You can get a copy of rule 8.931 at any courthouse or county law library or online at www.courts.ca.gov/rules.

14 Is there a deadline to ask for a writ?

Yes. For statutory writs, the statute usually sets the deadline for serving and filing the petition. Here is a list of the deadlines for filing petitions for some of the most common statutory writs (you can get copies of these statutes at any county law library or online at leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes.xhtml).

Statutory Writ	Filing Deadline
Writ challenging a ruling on a motion to disqualify a judge (see California Code of Civil Procedure section 170.3(d))	10 days after notice to the parties of the decision
Writ challenging the denial of a motion for summary judgment (see California Code of Civil Procedure section 437c(m)(1))	20 days after service of written notice of entry of the order
Writ challenging a ruling on a motion for summary adjudication of issues (see California Code of Civil Procedure section 437c(m)(1))	20 days after service of written notice of entry of the order

For common law writs or statutory writs where the statute does not set a deadline, you should file the petition as soon as possible and not later than 30 days after the court makes the ruling that you are challenging in the petition. While there is no absolute deadline for filing these petitions, writ petitions are usually used when it is urgent that the trial court’s error be fixed. Remember, the court is not required to grant your petition even if the trial court made an error. If you delay in filing your petition, it may make the appellate division think that it is not really urgent that the trial court’s error be fixed and the appellate division may deny your petition. If there are extraordinary circumstances that delayed the filing of your petition, you should explain these circumstances to the appellate division in your petition.

15 How do I “serve” my petition?

Rule 8.931(d) requires that the petition and one set of supporting documents be served on any named real party in interest and that just the petition be served on the respondent trial court. “Serving” a petition on a party means that you must:

- Have somebody over 18 years old mail, deliver, or electronically send (“serve”) the petition to the real party in interest and the respondent court in the way required by law. If the petition is mailed or



personally delivered, it must be by someone who is not a party to the case—so not you.

- Make a record that the petition has been served. This record is called a “proof of service.” *Proof of Service (Appellate Division)* (form APP-109) or *Proof of Electronic Service (Appellate Division)* (form APP-109E) can be used to make this record. The proof of service must show who served the petition, who was served with the petition, how the petition was served (by mail, in person, or electronically), and the date the petition was served.

You can get more information about how to serve court documents and proof of service from *What Is Proof of Service?* (form APP-109-INFO) and on the California Courts Online Self-Help Center at www.courts.ca.gov/selfhelp-serving.htm.

16 How do I file my petition?

To file a petition for a writ in the appellate division, you must bring or mail the original petition, including the supporting documents, and the proof of service to the clerk for the appellate division of the superior court that made the ruling you are challenging. If the superior court has more than one courthouse location, you should call the clerk at the courthouse where the ruling you are challenging was made to ask where to file your petition.

You should make a copy of all the documents you are planning to file for your own records before you file them with the court. It is a good idea to bring or mail an extra copy of the petition to the clerk when you file your original and ask the clerk to stamp this copy to show that the original has been filed.

17 Do I have to pay to file a petition?

There is no fee to file a petition for a writ in a misdemeanor or infraction case, but there is a fee to file a petition for a writ in a limited civil case. You should ask the clerk for the appellate division where you are filing the petition what this fee is. If you cannot afford to pay this filing fee, you can ask the court to waive this fee. To do this, you must fill out a *Request to Waive Court Fees* (form FW-001). You can get form FW-001 at any courthouse or county law library or online at www.courts.ca.gov/forms. You can file this application

either before you file your petition or with your petition. The court will review this application and decide whether to waive the filing fee.

18 What happens after I file my petition?

Within 10 days after you serve and file your petition, the respondent or any real party in interest can serve and file preliminary opposition to the petition. Within 10 days after an opposition is filed, you may serve and file a reply to that opposition.

The appellate division does not have to wait for an opposition or reply before it can act on a petition for a writ, however. Without waiting, the appellate division can:

- a. Issue a stay
- b. Summarily deny the petition
- c. Issue an alternative writ or order to show cause
- d. Notify the parties that it is considering issuing a preemptory writ in the first instance
- e. Issue a preemptory writ in the first instance if such relief was expressly requested in the petition.

Read below for more information about these options.

a. Stay of trial court proceedings

A stay is an order from the appellate division telling the trial court not to do anything more until the appellate division decides whether to grant your petition. A stay puts the trial court proceedings on temporary hold.

b. Summary denial

A “summary denial” means that the appellate division denies the petition without deciding whether the trial court made the legal error claimed by the petitioner or whether the writ requested by the petitioner should be issued based on that error. Remember, even if the trial court made a legal error, the appellate division can decide not to consider that error now but to wait and consider the error as part of any appeal from the final judgment. No reasons need to be given for a summary denial. Most petitions for writs are denied in this way.



c. Alternative writ or order to show cause

An “alternative writ” is an order telling the trial court either to do what the petitioner has requested in the petition (or some modified form of what the petitioner requested) or to show the appellate division why the trial court should not be ordered to do what the petitioner requested. An “order to show cause” is similar; it is an order telling the trial court to show the appellate division why the trial court should not be ordered to do what the petitioner requested in the petition (or some modified form of what the petitioner requested). The appellate division will issue an alternative writ or an order to show cause only if the petitioner has shown that the petitioner has no adequate remedy at law and the appellate division has decided that the petitioner may have shown that the trial court made a legal error that needs to be fixed.

If the appellate division issues an alternative writ and the trial court does what the petitioner requested (or a modified form of what the petitioner requested as ordered by the appellate division), then no further action by the appellate division is needed and the appellate division may dismiss the petition.

If the trial court does not comply with an alternative writ, however, or if the appellate division issues an order to show cause, then the respondent court or a real party in interest can file a response to the appellate division’s order (called a “return”) that explains why the trial court should not be ordered to do what the petitioner requested. The return must be served and filed within the time specified by the appellate division or, if no time is specified, within 30 days from the date the alternative writ or order to show cause was issued. The petitioner will then have an opportunity to serve and file a reply within 15 days after the return is filed. The appellate division may set the matter for oral argument. When all the papers have been served and filed (or the time to serve and file them has passed) and oral argument is completed, the appellate division will decide the case.

d. Peremptory writ in the first instance

A “peremptory writ in the first instance” is an order telling the trial court to do what the petitioner has requested (or some modified form of what the petitioner requested) that is issued without the appellate division first issuing an alternative writ or order to show cause. It is very rare for the appellate division to issue a peremptory writ in the first instance, and it will not do so

unless the respondent and real parties in interest have received notice that the court might do so, either through the petitioner expressly asking for such relief in the petition, or by the court first notifying the parties and giving the respondent court and any real party in interest a chance to file an opposition.

The respondent court or a real party in interest can file a response to the appellate division’s notice (called an “opposition”) that explains why the trial court should not be ordered to do what the petitioner has requested. The opposition must be served and filed within the time specified by the appellate division or, if no time is specified, within 30 days from the date the notice was issued. The petitioner will then have a chance to serve and file a reply within 15 days after the opposition is filed. The appellate division may then set the matter for oral argument. When all the papers have been served and filed (or the time to serve and file them has passed) and oral argument is completed, the appellate division will decide the case.

19 What should I do if the court denies my petition?

If the court denies your petition, it may be helpful to talk to a lawyer. In a limited civil or infraction case, you must hire a lawyer at your own expense if you want one (the court cannot provide one). You can get information about finding an attorney on the California Courts Online Self-Help Center at www.courts.ca.gov/selfhelp-lowcosthelp.htm.

INFORMATION FOR A REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

This part of the information sheet is written for a real party in interest—a party from the trial court case other than the petitioner who will be affected by a ruling on a petition for a writ. It explains some of the rules and procedures relating to responding to a petition for a writ. The information may also be helpful to the petitioner.



20 I have received a copy of a petition for a writ in a case in which I am a party. Do I need to do anything?

You do not *have* to do anything. The California Rules of Court give you the right to file a preliminary opposition to a petition for a writ within 10 days after the petition is served and filed, but you are not required to do this. The appellate division can take certain actions without waiting for any opposition, including:

- Summarily denying the petition;
- Issuing an alternative writ or order to show cause;
- Notifying the parties that it is considering issuing a peremptory writ in the first instance; or
- Issuing a peremptory writ in the first instance if such relief was expressly requested in the petition.

Read the response to question **18** for more information about these options.

Most petitions for writs are summarily denied, often within a few days after they are filed. If you have not already received something from the appellate division saying what action it is taking on the petition, it is a good idea to call the appellate division to see if the petition has been denied before you decide whether and how to respond.

This would be a good time to talk to a lawyer. You do not *have* to have a lawyer; you are allowed to represent yourself in a writ proceeding in the appellate division. But writ proceedings can be very complicated and you will have to follow the same rules that lawyers have to follow. If you have any questions about writ proceedings or about whether and how you should respond to a writ petition, you should talk to a lawyer. In a limited civil case or infraction case, you must hire a lawyer at your own expense if you want one (the court cannot provide one). You can get information about finding an attorney on the California Courts Online Self-Help Center at www.courts.ca.gov/selfhelp-lowcosthelp.htm.

If the petition has not already been summarily denied, you may, but are not required to, serve and file a preliminary opposition to the petition within 10 days after the petition was served and filed. In general, it is a good idea to consider filing a preliminary opposition if the petition misstates the facts or if you think the petition shows that the trial court made a legal error that may

need to be fixed. However, the appellate division will seldom grant a writ without first issuing an alternative writ, an order to show cause, or a notice that it is considering issuing a peremptory writ. In all these circumstances, you will get notice from the court and have a chance to file a response. Note that the appellate division may issue a peremptory writ without notice if the petitioner expressly asked the court, in the petition, to issue a peremptory writ in the first instance. If the petitioner did that, you may want to consider whether to file a preliminary opposition, to explain why you believe the small claims court made no legal error and why the petitioner is not entitled to a writ.

If you decide to file a preliminary opposition, you must serve that preliminary opposition on all the other parties to the writ proceeding. “Serving and filing” an opposition means that you must:

- Have somebody over 18 years old mail, deliver, or electronically send (“serve”) the preliminary opposition to the other parties in the way required by law. If the preliminary opposition is mailed or personally delivered, it must be by someone who is not a party to the case—so not you.
- Make a record that the preliminary opposition has been served. This record is called a “proof of service.” *Proof of Service (Appellate Division)* (form APP-109) or *Proof of Electronic Service (Appellate Division)* (form APP-109E) can be used to make this record. The proof of service must show who served the preliminary opposition, who was served with the preliminary opposition, how the preliminary opposition was served (by mail, in person, or electronically), and the date the preliminary opposition was served.
- File the original preliminary opposition and the proof of service with the appellate division. You should make a copy of the preliminary opposition for your own records before you file it with the court. It is a good idea to bring or mail an extra copy of the preliminary opposition to the clerk when you file your original and ask the clerk to stamp this copy to show that the original has been filed.

You can get more information about how to serve court documents and proof of service from *What Is Proof of Service?* (form APP-109-INFO) and on the California



Courts Online Self-Help Center at
www.courts.ca.gov/selfhelp-serving.htm.

21 I have received a copy of an alternative writ or an order to show cause issued by the appellate division. Do I need to do anything?

Yes. Unless the trial court has already done what the alternative writ told it to do, you should serve and file a response called a “return.”

As explained above, the appellate division will issue an alternative writ or an order to show cause if the appellate division has decided that the petitioner may have shown that the trial court made a legal error that needs to be fixed. An “alternative writ” is an order telling the trial court either to do what the petitioner has requested in the petition (or some modified form of what the petitioner requested) or to show the appellate division why the trial court should not be ordered to do what the petitioner requested. An “order to show cause” is similar; it is an order telling the trial court to show the appellate division why the trial court should not be ordered to do what the petitioner requested in the petition (or some modified form of what the petitioner requested).

If the appellate division issues an alternative writ and the trial court does what the petitioner requested (or a modified form of what the petitioner requested as ordered by the appellate division), then no further action by the appellate division is needed and the appellate division may dismiss the petition. If the trial court does not comply with an alternative writ, however, or if the appellate division issues an order to show cause, then the respondent court or the real party in interest may serve and file a response to the appellate division’s order, called a “return.”

A return is your argument to the appellate division about why the trial court should not be ordered to do what the petitioner has requested. If you are represented by a lawyer in the writ proceeding, your lawyer will prepare your return. If you are not represented by a lawyer, you will need to prepare your own return. A return is usually a legal response called an “answer.” An answer is used to admit or deny the facts alleged in the petition, to add to or correct the facts, and to explain any legal defenses to the legal arguments made by the petitioner. You

should read California Code of Civil Procedure sections 430.10–430.80 for more information about answers. You can get copies of these statutes at any county law library or online at leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes.xhtml. A return can also include additional supporting documents not already filed by the petitioner.

If you do not file a return when the appellate division issues an alternative writ or order to show cause, it does not mean that the appellate division is required to issue the writ requested by the petitioner. However, the appellate division will treat the facts stated by the petitioner in the petition as true, which makes it more likely the appellate division will issue the requested writ.

Unless the appellate division sets a different filing deadline in its alternative writ or order to show cause, you must serve and file your return within 30 days after the appellate division issues the alternative writ or order to show cause. The return must be served on all the other parties to the writ proceeding. “Serving and filing” the return means that you must:

- Have somebody over 18 years old mail, deliver, or electronically send (“serve”) the return to the other parties in the way required by law. If the return is mailed or personally delivered, it must be by someone who is not a party to the case—so not you.
- Make a record that the return has been served. This record is called a “proof of service.” *Proof of Service (Appellate Division)* (form APP-109) or *Proof of Electronic Service (Appellate Division)* (form APP-109E) can be used to make this record. The proof of service must show who served the return, who was served with the return, how the return was served (by mail, in person, or electronically), and the date the return was served.
- File the original return and the proof of service with the appellate division. You should make a copy of the return you are planning to file for your own records before you file it with the court. It is a good idea to bring or mail an extra copy of the return to the clerk when you file your original and ask the clerk to stamp this copy to show that the original has been filed.

You can get more information about how to serve court documents and proof of service from *What Is Proof of Service?* (form APP-109-INFO) and on the California



Courts Online Self-Help Center at
www.courts.ca.gov/selfhelp-serving.htm.

22 I have received a copy of a notice from the appellate division indicating it is considering issuing a peremptory writ in the first instance. Do I need to do anything?

Yes. You should serve and file a response called an “opposition.”

As explained in the answer to question **18**, a “peremptory writ in the first instance” is an order telling the trial court to do what the petitioner has requested (or some form of what the petitioner requested as ordered by the appellate division) that is issued without the appellate division first issuing an alternative writ or order to show cause. The appellate division will not issue a peremptory writ in the first instance without first giving the parties notice and a chance to file an opposition. However, when the appellate division issues such a notice, it means that the appellate division is strongly considering granting the writ requested by the petitioner.

An opposition is your argument to the appellate division about why the trial court should not be ordered to do what the petitioner has requested. If you are represented by a lawyer in the writ proceeding, your lawyer will prepare your opposition. If you are not represented by a lawyer, you will need to prepare your own opposition. Like a return discussed above, an opposition is usually a legal response called an “answer.” An answer is used to admit or deny the facts alleged in the petition, to add to or correct the facts, and to explain any legal defenses to the legal arguments made by the petitioner. You should read California Code of Civil Procedure sections 430.10–430.80 for more information about answers. You can get copies of these statutes at any county law library or online at leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes.xhtml.

Unless the appellate division sets a different deadline in its notice that it is considering issuing a peremptory writ, you must serve and file your opposition within 30 days after the appellate division issues the notice. The opposition must be served on all the other parties to the writ proceeding. “Serving and filing” the opposition means that you must:

- Have somebody over 18 years old mail, deliver, or electronically send (“serve”) the opposition to the

other parties in the way required by law. If the opposition is mailed or personally delivered, it must be by someone who is not a party to the case—so not you.

- Make a record that the opposition has been served. This record is called a “proof of service.” *Proof of Service (Appellate Division)* (form APP-109) or *Proof of Electronic Service (Appellate Division)* (form APP-109E) can be used to make this record. The proof of service must show who served the opposition, who was served with the opposition, how the opposition was served (by mail, in person, or electronically), and the date the opposition was served.
- File the original opposition and the proof of service with the appellate division. You should make a copy of the opposition you are planning to file for your own records before you file it with the court. It is a good idea to bring or mail an extra copy of the opposition to the clerk when you file your original, and ask the clerk to stamp this copy to show that the original has been filed.

You can get more information about how to serve court documents and proof of service from *What Is Proof of Service?* (form APP-109-INFO) and on the California Courts Online Self-Help Center at www.courts.ca.gov/selfhelp-serving.htm.

23 What happens after I serve and file my return or opposition?

After you file a return or opposition, the petitioner has 15 days to serve and file a reply. The appellate division may also set the matter for oral argument. When all the papers have been filed (or the time to file them has passed) and oral argument is completed, the appellate division will decide the case.

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State Bar number, and address): TELEPHONE NO.: _____ FAX NO. (Optional): _____ E-MAIL ADDRESS (Optional): _____ ATTORNEY FOR (Name): _____	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>FOR COURT USE ONLY</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">DRAFT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">11/06/2023</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Not approved</p> <p style="text-align: center;">by Judicial</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Council</p>
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF STREET ADDRESS: MAILING ADDRESS: CITY AND ZIP CODE: BRANCH NAME:	
PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER: DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT:	
<p style="text-align: center;">NOTICE OF ENTRY OF JUDGMENT OR ORDER</p> <p>(Check one): <input type="checkbox"/> UNLIMITED CASE <input type="checkbox"/> LIMITED CASE (Amount demanded exceeded \$35,000) (Amount demanded was \$35,000 or less)</p>	CASE NUMBER: _____

TO ALL PARTIES :

1. A judgment, decree, or order was entered in this action on (date):
2. A copy of the judgment, decree, or order is attached to this notice.

Date: _____

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME OF ATTORNEY PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY)



(SIGNATURE)

PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER: DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT:	CASE NUMBER:
------------------------------------------------	--------------

**PROOF OF SERVICE BY FIRST-CLASS MAIL
NOTICE OF ENTRY OF JUDGMENT OR ORDER**

(NOTE: You cannot serve the Notice of Entry of Judgment or Order if you are a party in the action. The person who served the notice must complete this proof of service.)

1. I am at least 18 years old and **not a party to this action**. I am a resident of or employed in the county where the mailing took place, and my residence or business address is *(specify)*:

2. I served a copy of the *Notice of Entry of Judgment or Order* by enclosing it in a sealed envelope with postage fully prepaid and *(check one)*:

- a. deposited the sealed envelope with the United States Postal Service.
- b. placed the sealed envelope for collection and processing for mailing, following this business's usual practices, with which I am readily familiar. On the same day correspondence is placed for collection and mailing, it is deposited in the ordinary course of business with the United States Postal Service.

3. The *Notice of Entry of Judgment or Order* was mailed:

- a. on *(date)*:
- b. from *(city and state)*:

4. The envelope was addressed and mailed as follows:

a. Name of person served:

Street address:
City:
State and zip code:

b. Name of person served:

Street address:
City:
State and zip code:

c. Name of person served:

Street address:
City:
State and zip code:

d. Name of person served:

Street address:
City:
State and zip code:

Names and addresses of additional persons served are attached. *(You may use form POS-030(P).)*

5. Number of pages attached _____.

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 OF DECLARANT)

▶

(SIGNATURE OF DECLARANT)

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY STATE BAR NUMBER: NAME: FIRM NAME: STREET ADDRESS: CITY: STATE: ZIP CODE: TELEPHONE NO.: FAX NO.: E-MAIL ADDRESS: ATTORNEY FOR (<i>name</i>):	FOR COURT USE ONLY DRAFT 11/07/2023 NOT APPROVED BY COUNCIL
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF STREET ADDRESS: MAILING ADDRESS: CITY AND ZIP CODE: BRANCH NAME:	
IN RE (ADDRESS OF REAL PROPERTY):	
PETITION AND DECLARATION REGARDING UNRESOLVED CLAIMS AND DEPOSIT OF UNDISTRIBUTED SURPLUS PROCEEDS OF TRUSTEE'S SALE	
Jurisdiction (check all that apply): <input type="checkbox"/> ACTION IS A LIMITED CIVIL CASE (does not exceed \$35,000) Amount deposited <input type="checkbox"/> does not exceed \$10,000 <input type="checkbox"/> exceeds \$10,000 <input type="checkbox"/> ACTION IS AN UNLIMITED CIVIL CASE (exceeds \$35,000)	CASE NUMBER:

1. Petitioner (*name*): _____ is the trustee under the Deed of Trust described in items 2 and 3 below.

The Deed of Trust

2. The Deed of Trust encumbered the real property commonly known as (*describe*):

(the "property") and legally described in Attachment 2 as follows:

3. The Deed of Trust was

a. Executed by (*name*): _____ as trustor.

b. Executed on (*date*): _____

c. Recorded:

(1) Date:

(2) County:

(3) Instrument number:

IN RE:

CASE NUMBER:

The Trustee's Sale, Surplus Proceeds, and Notice to Potential Claimants

4. The property was the subject of a trustee's sale that was held on *(date)*:
5. A trustee's sale guarantee was prepared for the trustee's sale. *(A copy of the trustee's sale guarantee must be attached as Attachment 5.)*
6. The total sale price of the property was: \$
7. After payment of the amounts required by Civil Code section 2924k(a)(1)–(2), there were surplus proceeds from the trustee's sale available to potential claimants in the total amount of: \$
8. Within 30 days after the trustee's sale, the trustee sent written notice under Civil Code section 2924j(a) to all persons with a recorded interest in the real property as of the date immediately prior to the trustee's sale who would be entitled to notice. The names and addresses of all persons sent notice under Civil Code section 2924j(a) are as follows:

Continued on Attachment 8.

The Claims

9. The trustee has received a total of *(specify number)*: _____ written claims from potential claimants.
10. The trustee has exercised due diligence to determine the priority of the written claims received by the trustee to the trustee's sale surplus proceeds from the persons identified in item 8 to whom notice was sent.
11. The trustee submits this declaration under Civil Code section 2924j(c) for the following reason:
 - a. After due diligence, the trustee is unable to determine the priority of the written claims received by the trustee to the trustee's sale surplus proceeds. *(If this reason applies, describe the problem of determining priorities in Attachment 11a.)*
 - b. The trustee has determined that there is a conflict between potential claimants to the surplus proceeds. *(If this reason applies, identify the claimants and describe the conflict in Attachment 11b.)*
12. The trustee provides the following additional information relevant to the identity, location, priority of potential claimants, and the conflict of claims:

Continued on Attachment 12.

Notice of Intent to Deposit Funds and Proof of Service

13. The trustee has provided written notice to all persons with a recorded interest in the property who would be entitled to notice under Civil Code section 2924b(b)–(c). The notice includes the following information:
 - a. The trustee intends to deposit funds from the trustee's sale with the clerk of the court.
 - b. A claim for funds must be filed with the court within 30 days from the date of notice.
 - c. The address of the court in which the funds are to be deposited and a telephone number for obtaining further information.*(Proof of Service of the notice on all persons entitled to notice under Civil Code section 2924j(d) must be attached to this declaration as Attachment 13.)*

IN RE:	CASE NUMBER:
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Deposit

14. Distributions

The trustee has distributed the total amount of: \$ _____ to the following claimants based on their written claims:

Name of claimant:	Amount:
	\$
	\$
	\$
	\$
	\$
	\$
	\$
	\$

Continued on Attachment 14.

15. Trustee's Fees and Expenses

The trustee has incurred reasonable fees and expenses totaling: \$ _____. These fees and expenses are recoverable under Civil Code section 2924k(a)(1) and (b) and are described in Attachment 15 as follows (*specify*):

16. Deposit

The amount to be deposited is calculated as follows:

- a. Trustee's sale proceeds \$
- b. Debt to foreclosing creditor \$
- c. Available surplus proceeds (*a minus b*) \$
- d. Claims paid by trustee (*from item 14*) \$
- e. Trustee's fees and expenses (*from item 15*) \$
- f. Remaining surplus proceeds (*c minus (d plus e)*) \$
- g. Filing fee \$
- h. Deposit (*f minus g*) \$

(If the trustee is represented by an attorney, the attorney's signature follows):

Date:

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME OF ATTORNEY)

▶ _____

(SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY)

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 OF TRUSTEE)

▶ _____

(SIGNATURE OF TRUSTEE)

For your protection and privacy, please press the Clear This Form button after you have printed the form.

[Print this form](#)

[Save this form](#)

[Clear this form](#)

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State Bar number, and address):
TELEPHONE NO.:
E-MAIL ADDRESS:
ATTORNEY FOR (Name):
FAX NO. (Optional):

FOR COURT USE ONLY
DRAFT
11/06/2023
Not approved by Judicial Council

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF
STREET ADDRESS:
MAILING ADDRESS:
CITY AND ZIP CODE:
BRANCH NAME:

CASE NAME:

CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET
Unlimited (Amount demanded exceeds \$35,000)
Limited (Amount demanded is \$35,000 or less)

Complex Case Designation
Counter Joinder
Filed with first appearance by defendant (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.402)

CASE NUMBER:
JUDGE:
DEPT.:

Items 1-6 below must be completed (see instructions on page 2).

1. Check one box below for the case type that best describes this case:

Auto Tort

- Auto (22)
Uninsured motorist (46)

Other PI/PD/WD (Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death) Tort

- Asbestos (04)
Product liability (24)
Medical malpractice (45)
Other PI/PD/WD (23)

Non-PI/PD/WD (Other) Tort

- Business tort/unfair business practice (07)
Civil rights (08)
Defamation (13)
Fraud (16)
Intellectual property (19)
Professional negligence (25)
Other non-PI/PD/WD tort (35)

Employment

- Wrongful termination (36)
Other employment (15)

Contract

- Breach of contract/warranty (06)
Rule 3.740 collections (09)
Other collections (09)
Insurance coverage (18)
Other contract (37)

Real Property

- Eminent domain/Inverse condemnation (14)
Wrongful eviction (33)
Other real property (26)

Unlawful Detainer

- Commercial (31)
Residential (32)
Drugs (38)

Judicial Review

- Asset forfeiture (05)
Petition re: arbitration award (11)
Writ of mandate (02)
Other judicial review (39)

Provisionally Complex Civil Litigation (Cal. Rules of Court, rules 3.400-3.403)

- Antitrust/Trade regulation (03)
Construction defect (10)
Mass tort (40)
Securities litigation (28)
Environmental/Toxic tort (30)
Insurance coverage claims arising from the above listed provisionally complex case types (41)

Enforcement of Judgment

- Enforcement of judgment (20)

Miscellaneous Civil Complaint

- RICO (27)
Other complaint (not specified above) (42)

Miscellaneous Civil Petition

- Partnership and corporate governance (21)
Other petition (not specified above) (43)

2. This case is is not complex under rule 3.400 of the California Rules of Court. If the case is complex, mark the factors requiring exceptional judicial management:

- a. Large number of separately represented parties
b. Extensive motion practice raising difficult or novel issues that will be time-consuming to resolve
c. Substantial amount of documentary evidence
d. Large number of witnesses
e. Coordination with related actions pending in one or more courts in other counties, states, or countries, or in a federal court
f. Substantial postjudgment judicial supervision

3. Remedies sought (check all that apply): a. monetary b. nonmonetary; declaratory or injunctive relief c. punitive

4. Number of causes of action (specify):

5. This case is is not a class action suit.

6. If there are any known related cases, file and serve a notice of related case. (You may use form CM-015.)

Date:

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

(SIGNATURE OF PARTY OR ATTORNEY FOR PARTY)

NOTICE

- Plaintiff must file this cover sheet with the first paper filed in the action or proceeding (except small claims cases or cases filed under the Probate Code, Family Code, or Welfare and Institutions Code). (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.220.) Failure to file may result in sanctions.
File this cover sheet in addition to any cover sheet required by local court rule.
If this case is complex under rule 3.400 et seq. of the California Rules of Court, you must serve a copy of this cover sheet on all other parties to the action or proceeding.
Unless this is a collections case under rule 3.740 or a complex case, this cover sheet will be used for statistical purposes only.

INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO COMPLETE THE COVER SHEET

CM-010

To Plaintiffs and Others Filing First Papers. If you are filing a first paper (for example, a complaint) in a civil case, you **must** complete and file, along with your first paper, the Civil Case Cover Sheet contained on page 1. This information will be used to compile statistics about the types and numbers of cases filed. You must complete items 1 through 6 on the sheet. In item 1, you must check **one** box for the case type that best describes the case. If the case fits both a general and a more specific type of case listed in item 1, check the more specific one. If the case has multiple causes of action, check the box that best indicates the **primary** cause of action. To assist you in completing the sheet, examples of the cases that belong under each case type in item 1 are provided below. A cover sheet must be filed only with your initial paper. Failure to file a cover sheet with the first paper filed in a civil case may subject a party, its counsel, or both to sanctions under rules 2.30 and 3.220 of the California Rules of Court.

To Parties in Rule 3.740 Collections Cases. A "collections case" under rule 3.740 is defined as an action for recovery of money owed in a sum stated to be certain that is not more than \$25,000, exclusive of interest and attorney's fees, arising from a transaction in which property, services, or money was acquired on credit. A collections case does not include an action seeking the following: (1) tort damages, (2) punitive damages, (3) recovery of real property, (4) recovery of personal property, or (5) a prejudgment writ of attachment. The identification of a case as a rule 3.740 collections case on this form means that it will be exempt from the general time-for-service requirements and case management rules, unless a defendant files a responsive pleading. A rule 3.740 collections case will be subject to the requirements for service and obtaining a judgment in rule 3.740.

To Parties in Complex Cases. In complex cases only, parties must also use the Civil Case Cover Sheet to designate whether the case is complex. If a plaintiff believes the case is complex under rule 3.400 of the California Rules of Court, this must be indicated by completing the appropriate boxes in items 1 and 2. If a plaintiff designates a case as complex, the cover sheet must be served with the complaint on all parties to the action. A defendant may file and serve no later than the time of its first appearance a joinder in the plaintiff's designation, a counter-designation that the case is not complex, or, if the plaintiff has made no designation, a designation that the case is complex.

CASE TYPES AND EXAMPLES

Auto Tort

- Auto (22)–Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death
- Uninsured Motorist (46) *(if the case involves an uninsured motorist claim subject to arbitration, check this item instead of Auto)*

Other PI/PD/WD (Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death) Tort

- Asbestos (04)
 - Asbestos Property Damage
 - Asbestos Personal Injury/Wrongful Death
- Product Liability *(not asbestos or toxic/environmental)* (24)
- Medical Malpractice (45)
 - Medical Malpractice–Physicians & Surgeons
- Other Professional Health Care Malpractice
- Other PI/PD/WD (23)
 - Premises Liability (e.g., slip and fall)
 - Intentional Bodily Injury/PD/WD (e.g., assault, vandalism)
 - Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress
 - Negligent Infliction of Emotional Distress

Non-PI/PD/WD (Other) Tort

- Business Tort/Unfair Business Practice (07)
- Civil Rights (e.g., discrimination, false arrest) *(not civil harassment)* (08)
- Defamation (e.g., slander, libel) (13)
- Fraud (16)
- Intellectual Property (19)
- Professional Negligence (25)
 - Legal Malpractice
 - Other Professional Malpractice *(not medical or legal)*
- Other Non-PI/PD/WD Tort (35)

Employment

- Wrongful Termination (36)
- Other Employment (15)

Contract

- Breach of Contract/Warranty (06)
 - Breach of Rental/Lease
 - Contract *(not unlawful detainer or wrongful eviction)*
- Contract/Warranty Breach–Seller Plaintiff *(not fraud or negligence)*
- Negligent Breach of Contract/Warranty
- Other Breach of Contract/Warranty
- Collections (e.g., money owed, open book accounts) (09)
 - Collection Case–Seller Plaintiff
 - Other Promissory Note/Collections Case
- Insurance Coverage *(not provisionally complex)* (18)
 - Auto Subrogation
 - Other Coverage
- Other Contract (37)
 - Contractual Fraud
 - Other Contract Dispute

Real Property

- Eminent Domain/Inverse Condemnation (14)
- Wrongful Eviction (33)
- Other Real Property (e.g., quiet title) (26)
 - Writ of Possession of Real Property
 - Mortgage Foreclosure
 - Quiet Title
 - Other Real Property *(not eminent domain, landlord/tenant, or foreclosure)*

Unlawful Detainer

- Commercial (31)
- Residential (32)
- Drugs (38) *(if the case involves illegal drugs, check this item; otherwise, report as Commercial or Residential)*

Judicial Review

- Asset Forfeiture (05)
- Petition Re: Arbitration Award (11)
- Writ of Mandate (02)
 - Writ–Administrative Mandamus
 - Writ–Mandamus on Limited Court Case Matter
 - Writ–Other Limited Court Case Review
- Other Judicial Review (39)
 - Review of Health Officer Order
 - Notice of Appeal–Labor Commissioner
 - Appeals

Provisionally Complex Civil Litigation (Cal. Rules of Court Rules 3.400–3.403)

- Antitrust/Trade Regulation (03)
- Construction Defect (10)
- Claims Involving Mass Tort (40)
- Securities Litigation (28)
- Environmental/Toxic Tort (30)
- Insurance Coverage Claims *(arising from provisionally complex case type listed above)* (41)

Enforcement of Judgment

- Enforcement of Judgment (20)
 - Abstract of Judgment (Out of County)
- Confession of Judgment *(non-domestic relations)*
- Sister State Judgment
- Administrative Agency Award *(not unpaid taxes)*
- Petition/Certification of Entry of Judgment on Unpaid Taxes
- Other Enforcement of Judgment Case

Miscellaneous Civil Complaint

- RICO (27)
- Other Complaint *(not specified above)* (42)
 - Declaratory Relief Only
 - Injunctive Relief Only *(non-harassment)*
 - Mechanics Lien
 - Other Commercial Complaint Case *(non-tort/non-complex)*
 - Other Civil Complaint *(non-tort/non-complex)*

Miscellaneous Civil Petition

- Partnership and Corporate Governance (21)
- Other Petition *(not specified above)* (43)
 - Civil Harassment
 - Workplace Violence
 - Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse
 - Election Contest
 - Petition for Name Change
 - Petition for Relief From Late Claim
 - Other Civil Petition

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY <i>(Name, State Bar number, and address):</i> TELEPHONE NO.: _____ FAX NO. <i>(Optional)</i> : _____ E-MAIL ADDRESS: _____ ATTORNEY FOR <i>(Name)</i> : _____	FOR COURT USE ONLY DRAFT 11/06/2023 Not approved by Judicial Council
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF STREET ADDRESS: MAILING ADDRESS: CITY AND ZIP CODE: BRANCH NAME:	
PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER: DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT:	
CASE MANAGEMENT STATEMENT (Check one): <input type="checkbox"/> UNLIMITED CASE (Amount demanded exceeds \$35,000) <input type="checkbox"/> LIMITED CASE (Amount demanded is \$35,000 or less)	CASE NUMBER: _____
A CASE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE is scheduled as follows: Date: _____ Time: _____ Dept.: _____ Div.: _____ Room: _____ Address of court <i>(if different from the address above)</i> : _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Intent to Appear by Telephone, by <i>(name)</i>:	

INSTRUCTIONS: All applicable boxes must be checked, and the specified information must be provided.

1. **Party or parties** *(answer one)*:
 - a. This statement is submitted by party *(name)*:
 - b. This statement is submitted **jointly** by parties *(names)*:
2. **Complaint and cross-complaint** *(to be answered by plaintiffs and cross-complainants only)*
 - a. The complaint was filed on *(date)*:
 - b. The cross-complaint, if any, was filed on *(date)*:
3. **Service** *(to be answered by plaintiffs and cross-complainants only)*
 - a. All parties named in the complaint and cross-complaint have been served, have appeared, or have been dismissed.
 - b. The following parties named in the complaint or cross-complaint
 - (1) have not been served *(specify names and explain why not)*:
 - (2) have been served but have not appeared and have not been dismissed *(specify names)*:
 - (3) have had a default entered against them *(specify names)*:
 - c. The following additional parties may be added *(specify names, nature of involvement in case, and date by which they may be served)*:
4. **Description of case**
 - a. Type of case in complaint cross-complaint *(Describe, including causes of action):*

PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER: DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT:	CASE NUMBER:
------------------------------------------------	--------------

4. b. Provide a brief statement of the case, including any damages. *(If personal injury damages are sought, specify the injury and damages claimed, including medical expenses to date [indicate source and amount], estimated future medical expenses, lost earnings to date, and estimated future lost earnings. If equitable relief is sought, describe the nature of the relief.)*

(If more space is needed, check this box and attach a page designated as Attachment 4b.)

5. **Jury or nonjury trial**

The party or parties request a jury trial a nonjury trial. *(If more than one party, provide the name of each party requesting a jury trial):*

6. **Trial date**

a. The trial has been set for *(date)*:

b. No trial date has been set. This case will be ready for trial within 12 months of the date of the filing of the complaint *(if not, explain)*:

c. Dates on which parties or attorneys will not be available for trial *(specify dates and explain reasons for unavailability)*:

7. **Estimated length of trial**

The party or parties estimate that the trial will take *(check one)*:

a. days *(specify number)*:

b. hours (short causes) *(specify)*:

8. **Trial representation** *(to be answered for each party)*

The party or parties will be represented at trial by the attorney or party listed in the caption by the following:

a. Attorney:

b. Firm:

c. Address:

d. Telephone number:

f. Fax number:

e. E-mail address:

g. Party represented:

Additional representation is described in Attachment 8.

9. **Preference**

This case is entitled to preference *(specify code section)*:

10. **Alternative dispute resolution (ADR)**

a. **ADR information package.** Please note that different ADR processes are available in different courts and communities; read the ADR information package provided by the court under rule 3.221 of the California Rules of Court for information about the processes available through the court and community programs in this case.

(1) For parties represented by counsel: Counsel has has not provided the ADR information package identified in rule 3.221 to the client and reviewed ADR options with the client.

(2) For self-represented parties: Party has has not reviewed the ADR information package identified in rule 3.221.

b. **Referral to judicial arbitration or civil action mediation** (if available).

(1) This matter is subject to mandatory judicial arbitration under Code of Civil Procedure section 1141.11 or to civil action mediation under Code of Civil Procedure section 1775.3 because the amount in controversy does not exceed the statutory limit.

(2) Plaintiff elects to refer this case to judicial arbitration and agrees to limit recovery to the amount specified in Code of Civil Procedure section 1141.11.

(3) This case is exempt from judicial arbitration under rule 3.811 of the California Rules of Court or from civil action mediation under Code of Civil Procedure section 1775 et seq. *(specify exemption)*:

PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER: DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT:	CASE NUMBER:
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10. c. Indicate the ADR process or processes that the party or parties are willing to participate in, have agreed to participate in, or have already participated in (*check all that apply and provide the specified information*):

	The party or parties completing this form are willing to participate in the following ADR processes (<i>check all that apply</i>):	If the party or parties completing this form in the case have agreed to participate in or have already completed an ADR process or processes, indicate the status of the processes (<i>attach a copy of the parties' ADR stipulation</i>):
(1) Mediation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Mediation session not yet scheduled <input type="checkbox"/> Mediation session scheduled for (<i>date</i>): <input type="checkbox"/> Agreed to complete mediation by (<i>date</i>): <input type="checkbox"/> Mediation completed on (<i>date</i>):
(2) Settlement conference	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Settlement conference not yet scheduled <input type="checkbox"/> Settlement conference scheduled for (<i>date</i>): <input type="checkbox"/> Agreed to complete settlement conference by (<i>date</i>): <input type="checkbox"/> Settlement conference completed on (<i>date</i>):
(3) Neutral evaluation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Neutral evaluation not yet scheduled <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral evaluation scheduled for (<i>date</i>): <input type="checkbox"/> Agreed to complete neutral evaluation by (<i>date</i>): <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral evaluation completed on (<i>date</i>):
(4) Nonbinding judicial arbitration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Judicial arbitration not yet scheduled <input type="checkbox"/> Judicial arbitration scheduled for (<i>date</i>): <input type="checkbox"/> Agreed to complete judicial arbitration by (<i>date</i>): <input type="checkbox"/> Judicial arbitration completed on (<i>date</i>):
(5) Binding private arbitration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Private arbitration not yet scheduled <input type="checkbox"/> Private arbitration scheduled for (<i>date</i>): <input type="checkbox"/> Agreed to complete private arbitration by (<i>date</i>): <input type="checkbox"/> Private arbitration completed on (<i>date</i>):
(6) Other (<i>specify</i>):	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> ADR session not yet scheduled <input type="checkbox"/> ADR session scheduled for (<i>date</i>): <input type="checkbox"/> Agreed to complete ADR session by (<i>date</i>): <input type="checkbox"/> ADR completed on (<i>date</i>):

PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER: DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT:	CASE NUMBER:
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11. Insurance

- a. Insurance carrier, if any, for party filing this statement (*name*):
- b. Reservation of rights: Yes No
- c. Coverage issues will significantly affect resolution of this case (*explain*):

12. Jurisdiction

Indicate any matters that may affect the court's jurisdiction or processing of this case and describe the status.

Bankruptcy Other (*specify*):

Status:

13. Related cases, consolidation, and coordination

- a. There are companion, underlying, or related cases.
 - (1) Name of case:
 - (2) Name of court:
 - (3) Case number:
 - (4) Status:
- Additional cases are described in Attachment 13a.
- b. A motion to consolidate coordinate will be filed by (*name party*):

14. Bifurcation

The party or parties intend to file a motion for an order bifurcating, severing, or coordinating the following issues or causes of action (*specify moving party, type of motion, and reasons*):

15. Other motions

The party or parties expect to file the following motions before trial (*specify moving party, type of motion, and issues*):

16. Discovery

- a. The party or parties have completed all discovery.
- b. The following discovery will be completed by the date specified (*describe all anticipated discovery*):

<u>Party</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Date</u>
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- c. The following discovery issues, including issues regarding the discovery of electronically stored information, are anticipated (*specify*):

PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER: DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT:	CASE NUMBER:
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17. Economic litigation

- a. This is a limited civil case (i.e., the amount demanded is \$35,000 or less) and the economic litigation procedures in Code of Civil Procedure sections 90-98 will apply to this case.
- b. This is a limited civil case and a motion to withdraw the case from the economic litigation procedures or for additional discovery will be filed (if checked, explain specifically why economic litigation procedures relating to discovery or trial should not apply to this case):

18. Other issues

- The party or parties request that the following additional matters be considered or determined at the case management conference (specify):

19. Meet and confer

- a. The party or parties have met and conferred with all parties on all subjects required by rule 3.724 of the California Rules of Court (if not, explain):
- b. After meeting and conferring as required by rule 3.724 of the California Rules of Court, the parties agree on the following (specify):

20. Total number of pages attached (if any): _____

I am completely familiar with this case and will be fully prepared to discuss the status of discovery and alternative dispute resolution, as well as other issues raised by this statement, and will possess the authority to enter into stipulations on these issues at the time of the case management conference, including the written authority of the party where required.

Date:

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

▶ _____
(SIGNATURE OF PARTY OR ATTORNEY)

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

▶ _____
(SIGNATURE OF PARTY OR ATTORNEY)

Additional signatures are attached.

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State Bar number, and address):

TELEPHONE NO.:

FAX NO. (Optional):

E-MAIL ADDRESS (Optional):

ATTORNEY FOR (Name):

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF

SHORT TITLE OF CASE:

FORM INTERROGATORIES—GENERAL

CASE NUMBER:

Asking Party:

Answering Party:

Set No.:

Sec. 1. Instructions to All Parties

- (a) Interrogatories are written questions prepared by a party to an action that are sent to any other party in the action to be answered under oath. The interrogatories below are form interrogatories approved for use in civil cases.
(b) For time limitations, requirements for service on other parties, and other details, see Code of Civil Procedure sections 2030.010–2030.410 and the cases construing those sections.
(c) These form interrogatories do not change existing law relating to interrogatories nor do they affect an answering party’s right to assert any privilege or make any objection.

Sec. 2. Instructions to the Asking Party

- (a) These interrogatories are designed for optional use by parties in unlimited civil cases where the amount demanded exceeds \$35,000. Separate interrogatories, Form Interrogatories—Limited Civil Cases (Economic Litigation) (form DISC-004), which have no subparts, are designed for use in limited civil cases where the amount demanded is \$35,000 or less; however, those interrogatories may also be used in unlimited civil cases.
(b) Check the box next to each interrogatory that you want the answering party to answer. Use care in choosing those interrogatories that are applicable to the case.
(c) You may insert your own definition of INCIDENT in Section 4, but only where the action arises from a course of conduct or a series of events occurring over a period of time.
(d) The interrogatories in section 16.0, Defendant’s Contentions—Personal Injury, should not be used until the defendant has had a reasonable opportunity to conduct an investigation or discovery of plaintiff’s injuries and damages.
(e) Additional interrogatories may be attached.

Sec. 3. Instructions to the Answering Party

- (a) An answer or other appropriate response must be given to each interrogatory checked by the asking party.
(b) As a general rule, within 30 days after you are served with these interrogatories, you must serve your responses on the asking party and serve copies of your responses on all other parties to the action who have appeared. See Code of Civil Procedure sections 2030.260–2030.270 for details.

- (c) Each answer must be as complete and straightforward as the information reasonably available to you, including the information possessed by your attorneys or agents, permits. If an interrogatory cannot be answered completely, answer it to the extent possible.
(d) If you do not have enough personal knowledge to fully answer an interrogatory, say so, but make a reasonable and good faith effort to get the information by asking other persons or organizations, unless the information is equally available to the asking party.
(e) Whenever an interrogatory may be answered by referring to a document, the document may be attached as an exhibit to the response and referred to in the response. If the document has more than one page, refer to the page and section where the answer to the interrogatory can be found.
(f) Whenever an address and telephone number for the same person are requested in more than one interrogatory, you are required to furnish them in answering only the first interrogatory asking for that information.
(g) If you are asserting a privilege or making an objection to an interrogatory, you must specifically assert the privilege or state the objection in your written response.
(h) Your answers to these interrogatories must be verified, dated, and signed. You may wish to use the following form at the end of your answers:

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

(Date)

(SIGNATURE)

Sec. 4. Definitions

Words in BOLDFACE CAPITALS in these interrogatories are defined as follows:

(a) (Check one of the following):

- (1) INCIDENT includes the circumstances and events surrounding the alleged accident, injury, or other occurrence or breach of contract giving rise to this action or proceeding.

(2) **INCIDENT** means (insert your definition here or on a separate, attached sheet labeled "Sec. 4(a)(2)"): _____

(b) YOU OR ANYONE ACTING ON YOUR BEHALF

includes you, your agents, your employees, your insurance companies, their agents, their employees, your attorneys, your accountants, your investigators, and anyone else acting on your behalf.

(c) PERSON includes a natural person, firm, association, organization, partnership, business, trust, limited liability company, corporation, or public entity.

(d) DOCUMENT means a writing, as defined in Evidence Code section 250, and includes the original or a copy of handwriting, typewriting, printing, photostats, photographs, electronically stored information, and every other means of recording upon any tangible thing and form of communicating or representation, including letters, words, pictures, sounds, or symbols, or combinations of them.

(e) HEALTH CARE PROVIDER includes any **PERSON** referred to in Code of Civil Procedure section 667.7(e)(3).

(f) ADDRESS means the street address, including the city, state, and zip code.

Sec. 5. Interrogatories

The following interrogatories have been approved by the Judicial Council under Code of Civil Procedure section 2033.710:

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Identity of Persons Answering These Interrogatories
- 2.0 General Background Information—Individual
- 3.0 General Background Information—Business Entity
- 4.0 Insurance
- 5.0 *[Reserved]*
- 6.0 Physical, Mental, or Emotional Injuries
- 7.0 Property Damage
- 8.0 Loss of Income or Earning Capacity
- 9.0 Other Damages
- 10.0 Medical History
- 11.0 Other Claims and Previous Claims
- 12.0 Investigation—General
- 13.0 Investigation—Surveillance
- 14.0 Statutory or Regulatory Violations
- 15.0 Denials and Special or Affirmative Defenses
- 16.0 Defendant’s Contentions Personal Injury
- 17.0 Responses to Request for Admissions
- 18.0 *[Reserved]*
- 19.0 *[Reserved]*
- 20.0 How the Incident Occurred—Motor Vehicle
- 25.0 *[Reserved]*
- 30.0 *[Reserved]*
- 40.0 *[Reserved]*
- 50.0 Contract
- 60.0 *[Reserved]*
- 70.0 Unlawful Detainer *[See separate form DISC-003]*
- 101.0 Economic Litigation *[See separate form DISC-004]*
- 200.0 Employment Law *[See separate form DISC-002]* Family Law *[See separate form FL-145]*

1.0 Identity of Persons Answering These Interrogatories

1.1 State the name, **ADDRESS**, telephone number, and relationship to you of each **PERSON** who prepared or assisted in the preparation of the responses to these interrogatories. (Do not identify anyone who simply typed or reproduced the responses.)

2.0 General Background Information individual—

2.1 State:

- (a) your name;
- (b) every name you have used in the past; and
- (c) the dates you used each name.

2.2 State the date and place of your birth.

2.3 At the time of the **INCIDENT**, did you have a driver’s license? If so state:

- (a) the state or other issuing entity;
- (b) the license number and type;
- (c) the date of issuance; and
- (d) all restrictions.

2.4 At the time of the **INCIDENT**, did you have any other permit or license for the operation of a motor vehicle? If so, state:

- (a) the state or other issuing entity;
- (b) the license number and type;
- (c) the date of issuance; and
- (d) all restrictions.

2.5 State:

- (a) your present residence **ADDRESS**;
- (b) your residence **ADDRESSES** for the past five years; and
- (c) the dates you lived at each **ADDRESS**.

2.6 State:

- (a) the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of your present employer or place of self-employment; and
- (b) the name, **ADDRESS**, dates of employment, job title, and nature of work for each employer or self-employment you have had from five years before the **INCIDENT** until today.

2.7 State:

- (a) the name and **ADDRESS** of each school or other academic or vocational institution you have attended, beginning with high school;
- (b) the dates you attended;
- (c) the highest grade level you have completed; and
- (d) the degrees received.

2.8 Have you ever been convicted of a felony? If so, for each conviction state:

- (a) the city and state where you were convicted;
- (b) the date of conviction;
- (c) the offense; and
- (d) the court and case number.

2.9 Can you speak English with ease? If not, what language and dialect do you normally use?

2.10 Can you read and write English with ease? If not, what language and dialect do you normally use?

- 2.11 At the time of the **INCIDENT** were you acting as an agent or employee for any **PERSON**? If so, state:
 - (a) the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of that **PERSON**: and
 - (b) a description of your duties.
- 2.12 At the time of the **INCIDENT** did you or any other person have any physical, emotional, or mental disability or condition that may have contributed to the occurrence of the **INCIDENT**? If so, for each person state:
 - (a) the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number;
 - (b) the nature of the disability or condition; and
 - (c) the manner in which the disability or condition contributed to the occurrence of the **INCIDENT**.
- 2.13 Within 24 hours before the **INCIDENT** did you or any person involved in the **INCIDENT** use or take any of the following substances: alcoholic beverage, marijuana, or other drug or medication of any kind (prescription or not)? If so, for each person state:
 - (a) the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number;
 - (b) the nature or description of each substance;
 - (c) the quantity of each substance used or taken;
 - (d) the date and time of day when each substance was used or taken;
 - (e) the **ADDRESS** where each substance was used or taken;
 - (f) the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of each person who was present when each substance was used or taken; and
 - (g) the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of any **HEALTH CARE PROVIDER** who prescribed or furnished the substance and the condition for which it was prescribed or furnished.

3.0 General Background Information—Business Entity

- 3.1 Are you a corporation? If so, state:
 - (a) the name stated in the current articles of incorporation;
 - (b) all other names used by the corporation during the past 10 years and the dates each was used;
 - (c) the date and place of incorporation;
 - (d) the **ADDRESS** of the principal place of business; and
 - (e) whether you are qualified to do business in California.
- 3.2 Are you a partnership? If so, state:
 - (a) the current partnership name;
 - (b) all other names used by the partnership during the past 10 years and the dates each was used;
 - (c) whether you are a limited partnership and, if so, under the laws of what jurisdiction;
 - (d) the name and **ADDRESS** of each general partner; and
 - (e) the **ADDRESS** of the principal place of business.
- 3.3 Are you a limited liability company? If so, state:
 - (a) the name stated in the current articles of organization;
 - (b) all other names used by the company during the past 10 years and the date each was used;
 - (c) the date and place of filing of the articles of organization;
 - (d) the **ADDRESS** of the principal place of business; and
 - (e) whether you are qualified to do business in California.

- 3.4 Are you a joint venture? If so, state:
 - (a) the current joint venture name;
 - (b) all other names used by the joint venture during the past 10 years and the dates each was used;
 - (c) the name and **ADDRESS** of each joint venturer; and
 - (d) the **ADDRESS** of the principal place of business.
- 3.5 Are you an unincorporated association? If so, state:
 - (a) the current unincorporated association name;
 - (b) all other names used by the unincorporated association during the past 10 years and the dates each was used; and
 - (c) the **ADDRESS** of the principal place of business.
- 3.6 Have you done business under a fictitious name during the past 10 years? If so, for each fictitious name state:
 - (a) the name;
 - (b) the dates each was used;
 - (c) the state and county of each fictitious name filing; and
 - (d) the **ADDRESS** of the principal place of business.
- 3.7 Within the past five years has any public entity registered or licensed your business? If so, for each license or registration:
 - (a) identify the license or registration;
 - (b) state the name of the public entity; and
 - (c) state the dates of issuance and expiration.

4.0 Insurance

- 4.1 At the time of the **INCIDENT**, was there in effect any policy of insurance through which you were or might be insured in any manner (for example, primary, pro-rata, or excess liability coverage or medical expense coverage) for the damages, claims, or actions that have arisen out of the **INCIDENT**? If so, for each policy state:
 - (a) the kind of coverage;
 - (b) the name and **ADDRESS** of the insurance company;
 - (c) the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of each named insured;
 - (d) the policy number;
 - (e) the limits of coverage for each type of coverage contained in the policy;
 - (f) whether any reservation of rights or controversy or coverage dispute exists between you and the insurance company; and
 - (g) the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of the custodian of the policy.
- 4.2 Are you self-insured under any statute for the damages, claims, or actions that have arisen out of the **INCIDENT**? If so, specify the statute.

5.0 [Reserved]

6.0 Physical, Mental, or Emotional Injuries

- 6.1 Do you attribute any physical, mental, or emotional injuries to the **INCIDENT**? (If your answer is “no,” do not answer interrogatories 6.2 through 6.7).
- 6.2 Identify each injury you attribute to the **INCIDENT** and the area of your body affected.

- 6.3 Do you still have any complaints that you attribute to the **INCIDENT**? If so, for each complaint state:
 - (a) a description;
 - (b) whether the complaint is subsiding, remaining the same, or becoming worse; and
 - (c) the frequency and duration.

- 6.4 Did you receive any consultation or examination (except from expert witnesses covered by Code of Civil Procedure sections 2034.210–2034.310) or treatment from a **HEALTH CARE PROVIDER** for any injury you attribute to the **INCIDENT**? If so, for each **HEALTH CARE PROVIDER** state:
 - (a) the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number;
 - (b) the type of consultation, examination, or treatment provided;
 - (c) the dates you received consultation, examination, or treatment; and
 - (d) the charges to date.

- 6.5 Have you taken any medication, prescribed or not, as a result of injuries that you attribute to the **INCIDENT**? If so, for each medication state:
 - (a) the name;
 - (b) the **PERSON** who prescribed or furnished it;
 - (c) the date it was prescribed or furnished;
 - (d) the dates you began and stopped taking it; and
 - (e) the cost to date.

- 6.6 Are there any other medical services necessitated by the injuries that you attribute to the INCIDENT** that were not previously listed (for example, ambulance, nursing, prosthetics)? If so, for each service state:
 - (a) the nature;
 - (b) the date;
 - (c) the cost; and
 - (d) the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of each provider.

- 6.7 Has any **HEALTH CARE PROVIDER** advised that you may require future or additional treatment for any injuries that you attribute to the **INCIDENT**? If so, for each injury state:
 - (a) the name and **ADDRESS** of each **HEALTH CARE PROVIDER**;
 - (b) the complaints for which the treatment was advised; and
 - (c) the nature, duration, and estimated cost of the treatment.

7.0 Property Damage

- 7.1 Do you attribute any loss of or damage to a vehicle or other property to the **INCIDENT**? If so, for each item of property:
 - (a) describe the property;
 - (b) describe the nature and location of the damage to the property;

- (c) state the amount of damage you are claiming for each item of property and how the amount was calculated; and
- (d) if the property was sold, state the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of the seller, the date of sale, and the sale price.

- 7.2 Has a written estimate or evaluation been made for any item of property referred to in your answer to the preceding interrogatory? If so, for each estimate or evaluation state:
 - (a) the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of the **PERSON** who prepared it and the date prepared;
 - (b) the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of each **PERSON** who has a copy of it; and
 - (c) the amount of damage stated.

- 7.3 Has any item of property referred to in your answer to interrogatory 7.1 been repaired? If so, for each item state:
 - (a) the date repaired;
 - (b) a description of the repair;
 - (c) the repair cost;
 - (d) the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of the **PERSON** who repaired it;
 - (e) the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of the **PERSON** who paid for the repair.

8.0 Loss of Income or Earning Capacity

- 8.1 Do you attribute any loss of income or earning capacity to the **INCIDENT**? (If your answer is “no,” do not answer interrogatories 8.2 through 8.8).

- 8.2 State:
 - (a) the nature of your work;
 - (b) your job title at the time of the **INCIDENT**; and
 - (c) the date your employment began.

- 8.3 State the last date before the **INCIDENT** that you worked for compensation.

- 8.4 State your monthly income at the time of the **INCIDENT** and how the amount was calculated.

- 8.5 State the date you returned to work at each place of employment following the **INCIDENT**.

- 8.6 State the dates you did not work and for which you lost income as a result of the **INCIDENT**.

- 8.7 State the total income you have lost to date as a result of the **INCIDENT** and how the amount was calculated.

- 8.8 Will you lose income in the future as a result of the **INCIDENT**? If so, state:
 - (a) the facts upon which you base this contention;
 - (b) an estimate of the amount;
 - (c) an estimate of how long you will be unable to work; and
 - (d) how the claim for future income is calculated.

9.0 Other Damages

- 9.1 Are there any other damages that you attribute to the **INCIDENT**? If so, for each item of damage state:
- (a) the nature;
 - (b) the date it occurred;
 - (c) the amount; and
 - (d) the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of each **PERSON** to whom an obligation was incurred.
- 9.2 Do any **DOCUMENTS** support the existence or amount of any item of damages claimed in interrogatory 9.1? If so, describe each document and state the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of the **PERSON** who has each **DOCUMENT**.

10.0 Medical History

- 10.1 At any time before the **INCIDENT** did you have complaints or injuries that involved the same part of your body claimed to have been injured in the **INCIDENT**? If so, for each state:
- (a) a description of the complaint or injury;
 - (b) the dates it began and ended; and
 - (c) the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of each **HEALTH CARE PROVIDER** whom you consulted or who examined or treated you.
- 10.2 List all physical, mental, and emotional disabilities you had immediately before the **INCIDENT**. (*You may omit mental or emotional disabilities unless you attribute any mental or emotional injury to the **INCIDENT**.*)
- 10.3 At any time after the **INCIDENT**, did you sustain injuries of the kind for which you are now claiming damages? If so, for each incident giving rise to an injury state:
- (a) the date and the place it occurred;
 - (b) the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of any other **PERSON** involved;
 - (c) the nature of any injuries you sustained;
 - (d) the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of each **HEALTH CARE PROVIDER** who you consulted or who examined or treated you; and
 - (e) the nature of the treatment and its duration.

11.0 Other Claims and Previous Claims

- 11.1 Except for this action, in the past 10 years have you filed an action or made a written claim or demand for compensation for your personal injuries? If so, for each action, claim, or demand state:
- (a) the date, time, and place and location (closest street **ADDRESS** or intersection) of the **INCIDENT** giving rise to the action, claim, or demand;
 - (b) the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of each **PERSON** against whom the claim or demand was made or the action filed;

- (c) the court, names of the parties, and case number of any action filed;
 - (d) the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of any attorney representing you;
 - (e) whether the claim or action has been resolved or is pending; and
 - (f) a description of the injury.
- 11.2 In the past 10 years have you made a written claim or demand for workers' compensation benefits? If so, for each claim or demand state:
- (a) the date, time, and place of the **INCIDENT** giving rise to the claim;
 - (b) the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of your employer at the time of the injury;
 - (c) the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of the workers' compensation insurer and the claim number;
 - (d) the period of time during which you received workers' compensation benefits;
 - (e) a description of the injury;
 - (f) the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of any **HEALTH CARE PROVIDER** who provided services; and
 - (g) the case number at the Workers' Compensation Appeals Board.

12.0 Investigation—General

- 12.1 State the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of each individual:
- (a) who witnessed the **INCIDENT** or the events occurring immediately before or after the **INCIDENT**;
 - (b) who made any statement at the scene of the **INCIDENT**;
 - (c) who heard any statements made about the **INCIDENT** by any individual at the scene; and
 - (d) who **YOU OR ANYONE ACTING ON YOUR BEHALF** claim has knowledge of the **INCIDENT** (except for expert witnesses covered by Code of Civil Procedure section 2034).
- 12.2 Have **YOU OR ANYONE ACTING ON YOUR BEHALF** interviewed any individual concerning the **INCIDENT**? If so, for each individual state:
- (a) the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of the individual interviewed;
 - (b) the date of the interview; and
 - (c) the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of the **PERSON** who conducted the interview.
- 12.3 Have **YOU OR ANYONE ACTING ON YOUR BEHALF** obtained a written or recorded statement from any individual concerning the **INCIDENT**? If so, for each statement state:
- (a) the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of the individual from whom the statement was obtained;
 - (b) the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of the individual who obtained the statement;
 - (c) the date the statement was obtained; and
 - (d) the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of each **PERSON** who has the original statement or a copy.

12.4 Do **YOU OR ANYONE ACTING ON YOUR BEHALF** know of any photographs, films, or videotapes depicting any place, object, or individual concerning the **INCIDENT** or plaintiff's injuries? If so, state:

- (a) the number of photographs or feet of film or videotape;
- (b) the places, objects, or persons photographed, filmed, or videotaped;
- (c) the date the photographs, films, or videotapes were taken;
- (d) the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of the individual taking the photographs, films, or videotapes; and
- (e) the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of each **PERSON** who has the original or a copy of the photographs, films, or videotapes.

12.5 Do **YOU OR ANYONE ACTING ON YOUR BEHALF** know of any diagram, reproduction, or model of any place or thing (except for items developed by expert witnesses covered by Code of Civil Procedure sections 2034.210–2034.310) concerning the **INCIDENT**? If so, for each item state:

- (a) the type (i.e., diagram, reproduction, or model);
- (b) the subject matter; and
- (c) the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of each **PERSON** who has it.

12.6 Was a report made by any **PERSON** concerning the **INCIDENT**? If so, state:

- (a) the name, title, identification number, and employer of the **PERSON** who made the report;
- (b) the date and type of report made;
- (c) the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of the **PERSON** for whom the report was made; and
- (d) the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of each **PERSON** who has the original or a copy of the report.

12.7 Have **YOU OR ANYONE ACTING ON YOUR BEHALF** inspected the scene of the **INCIDENT**? If so, for each inspection state:

- (a) the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of the individual making the inspection (except for expert witnesses covered by Code of Civil Procedure sections 2034.210–2034.310); and
- (b) the date of the inspection.

13.0 Investigation—Surveillance

13.1 Have **YOU OR ANYONE ACTING ON YOUR BEHALF** conducted surveillance of any individual involved in the **INCIDENT** or any party to this action? If so, for each surveillance state:

- (a) the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of the individual or party;
- (b) the time, date, and place of the surveillance;
- (c) the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of the individual who conducted the surveillance; and
- (d) the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of each **PERSON** who has the original or a copy of any surveillance photograph, film, or videotape.

13.2 Has a written report been prepared on the surveillance? If so, for each written report state:

- (a) the title;
- (b) the date;
- (c) the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of the individual who prepared the report; and
- (d) the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of each **PERSON** who has the original or a copy.

14.0 Statutory or Regulatory Violations

14.1 Do **YOU OR ANYONE ACTING ON YOUR BEHALF** contend that any **PERSON** involved in the **INCIDENT** violated any statute, ordinance, or regulation and that the violation was a legal (proximate) cause of the **INCIDENT**? If so, identify the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of each **PERSON** and the statute, ordinance, or regulation that was violated.

14.2 Was any **PERSON** cited or charged with a violation of any statute, ordinance, or regulation as a result of this **INCIDENT**? If so, for each **PERSON** state:

- (a) the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of the **PERSON**;
- (b) the statute, ordinance, or regulation allegedly violated;
- (c) whether the **PERSON** entered a plea in response to the citation or charge and, if so, the plea entered; and
- (d) the name and **ADDRESS** of the court or administrative agency, names of the parties, and case number.

15.0 Denials and Special or Affirmative Defenses

15.1 Identify each denial of a material allegation and each special or affirmative defense in your pleadings and for each:

- (a) state all facts upon which you base the denial or special or affirmative defense;
- (b) state the names, **ADDRESSES**, and telephone numbers of all **PERSONS** who have knowledge of those facts; and
- (c) identify all **DOCUMENTS** and other tangible things that support your denial or special or affirmative defense, and state the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of the **PERSON** who has each **DOCUMENT**.

16.0 Defendant's Contentions—Personal Injury

16.1 Do you contend that any **PERSON**, other than you or plaintiff, contributed to the occurrence of the **INCIDENT** or the injuries or damages claimed by plaintiff? If so, for each **PERSON**:

- (a) state the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of the **PERSON**;
- (b) state all facts upon which you base your contention;
- (c) state the names, **ADDRESSES**, and telephone numbers of all **PERSONS** who have knowledge of the facts; and
- (d) identify all **DOCUMENTS** and other tangible things that support your contention and state the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of the **PERSON** who has each **DOCUMENT** or thing.

16.2 Do you contend that plaintiff was not injured in the **INCIDENT**? If so:

- (a) state all facts upon which you base your contention;
- (b) state the names, **ADDRESSES**, and telephone numbers of all **PERSONS** who have knowledge of the facts; and
- (c) identify all **DOCUMENTS** and other tangible things that support your contention and state the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of the **PERSON** who has each **DOCUMENT** or thing.

- 16.3 Do you contend that the injuries or the extent of the injuries claimed by plaintiff as disclosed in discovery proceedings thus far in this case were not caused by the **INCIDENT**? If so, for each injury:
- identify it;
 - state all facts upon which you base your contention;
 - state the names, **ADDRESSES**, and telephone numbers of all **PERSONS** who have knowledge of the facts; and
 - identify all **DOCUMENTS** and other tangible things that support your contention and state the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of the **PERSON** who has each **DOCUMENT** or thing.
- 16.4 Do you contend that any of the services furnished by any **HEALTH CARE PROVIDER** claimed by plaintiff in discovery proceedings thus far in this case were not due to the **INCIDENT**? If so:
- identify each service;
 - state all facts upon which you base your contention;
 - state the names, **ADDRESSES**, and telephone numbers of all **PERSONS** who have knowledge of the facts; and
 - identify all **DOCUMENTS** and other tangible things that support your contention and state the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of the **PERSON** who has each **DOCUMENT** or thing.
- 16.5 Do you contend that any of the costs of services furnished by any **HEALTH CARE PROVIDER** claimed as damages by plaintiff in discovery proceedings thus far in this case were not necessary or unreasonable? If so:
- identify each cost;
 - state all facts upon which you base your contention;
 - state the names, **ADDRESSES**, and telephone numbers of all **PERSONS** who have knowledge of the facts; and
 - identify all **DOCUMENTS** and other tangible things that support your contention and state the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of the **PERSON** who has each **DOCUMENT** or thing.
- 16.6 Do you contend that any part of the loss of earnings or income claimed by plaintiff in discovery proceedings thus far in this case was unreasonable or was not caused by the **INCIDENT**? If so:
- identify each part of the loss;
 - state all facts upon which you base your contention;
 - state the names, **ADDRESSES**, and telephone numbers of all **PERSONS** who have knowledge of the facts; and
 - identify all **DOCUMENTS** and other tangible things that support your contention and state the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of the **PERSON** who has each **DOCUMENT** or thing.
- 16.7 Do you contend that any of the property damage claimed by plaintiff in discovery Proceedings thus far in this case was not caused by the **INCIDENT**? If so:
- identify each item of property damage;
 - state all facts upon which you base your contention;
 - state the names, **ADDRESSES**, and telephone numbers of all **PERSONS** who have knowledge of the facts; and
 - identify all **DOCUMENTS** and other tangible things that support your contention and state the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of the **PERSON** who has each **DOCUMENT** or thing.
- 16.8 Do you contend that any of the costs of repairing the property damage claimed by plaintiff in discovery proceedings thus far in this case were unreasonable? If so:
- identify each cost item;
 - state all facts upon which you base your contention;
 - state the names, **ADDRESSES**, and telephone numbers of all **PERSONS** who have knowledge of the facts; and
 - identify all **DOCUMENTS** and other tangible things that support your contention and state the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of the **PERSON** who has each **DOCUMENT** or thing.
- 16.9 Do **YOU OR ANYONE ACTING ON YOUR BEHALF** have any **DOCUMENT** (for example, insurance bureau index reports) concerning claims for personal injuries made before or after the **INCIDENT** by a plaintiff in this case? If so, for each plaintiff state:
- the source of each **DOCUMENT**;
 - the date each claim arose;
 - the nature of each claim; and
 - the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of the **PERSON** who has each **DOCUMENT**.
- 16.10 Do **YOU OR ANYONE ACTING ON YOUR BEHALF** have any **DOCUMENT** concerning the past or present physical, mental, or emotional condition of any plaintiff in this case from a **HEALTH CARE PROVIDER** not previously identified (except for expert witnesses covered by Code of Civil Procedure sections 2034.210–2034.310)? If so, for each plaintiff state:
- the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of each **HEALTH CARE PROVIDER**;
 - a description of each **DOCUMENT**; and
 - the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of the **PERSON** who has each **DOCUMENT**.

17.0 Responses to Request for Admissions

- 17.1 Is your response to each request for admission served with these interrogatories an unqualified admission? If not, for each response that is not an unqualified admission:
- state the number of the request;
 - state all facts upon which you base your response;
 - state the names, **ADDRESSES**, and telephone numbers of all **PERSONS** who have knowledge of those facts; and
 - identify all **DOCUMENTS** and other tangible things that support your response and state the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of the **PERSON** who has each **DOCUMENT** or thing.

18.0 [Reserved]

19.0 [Reserved]

20.0 How the Incident Occurred—Motor Vehicle

- 20.1 State the date, time, and place of the **INCIDENT** (closest street **ADDRESS** or intersection).
- 20.2 For each vehicle involved in the **INCIDENT**, state:
- the year, make, model, and license number;
 - the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of the driver;

- (c) the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of each occupant other than the driver;
- (d) the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of each registered owner;
- (e) the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of each lessee;
- (f) the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of each owner other than the registered owner or lien holder; and
- (g) the name of each owner who gave permission or consent to the driver to operate the vehicle.
- 20.3 State the **ADDRESS** and location where your trip began and the **ADDRESS** and location of your destination.
- 20.4 Describe the route that you followed from the beginning of your trip to the location of the **INCIDENT**, and state the location of each stop, other than routine traffic stops, during the trip leading up to the **INCIDENT**.
- 20.5 State the name of the street or roadway, the lane of travel, and the direction of travel of each vehicle involved in the **INCIDENT** for the 500 feet of travel before the **INCIDENT**.
- 20.6 Did the **INCIDENT** occur at an intersection? If so, describe all traffic control devices, signals, or signs at the intersection.
- 20.7 Was there a traffic signal facing you at the time of the **INCIDENT**? If so, state:
- (a) your location when you first saw it;
- (b) the color;
- (c) the number of seconds it had been that color; and
- (d) whether the color changed between the time you first saw it and the **INCIDENT**.
- 20.8 State how the **INCIDENT** occurred, giving the speed, direction, and location of each vehicle involved:
- (a) just before the **INCIDENT**;
- (b) at the time of the **INCIDENT**; and (c) just after the **INCIDENT**.
- 20.9 Do you have information that a malfunction or defect in a vehicle caused the **INCIDENT**? If so:
- (a) identify the vehicle;
- (b) identify each malfunction or defect;
- (c) state the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of each **PERSON** who is a witness to or has information about each malfunction or defect; and
- (d) state the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of each **PERSON** who has custody of each defective part.
- 20.10 Do you have information that any malfunction or defect in a vehicle contributed to the injuries sustained in the **INCIDENT**? If so:
- (a) identify the vehicle;
- (b) identify each malfunction or defect;
- (c) state the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of each **PERSON** who is a witness to or has information about each malfunction or defect; and
- (d) state the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of each **PERSON** who has custody of each defective part.
- 20.11 State the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of each owner and each **PERSON** who has had possession since the **INCIDENT** of each vehicle involved in the **INCIDENT**.
- 25.0 [Reserved]**
- 30.0 [Reserved]**
- 40.0 [Reserved]**
- 50.0 Contract**
- 50.1 For each agreement alleged in the pleadings:
- (a) identify each **DOCUMENT** that is part of the agreement and for each state the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of each **PERSON** who has the **DOCUMENT**;
- (b) state each part of the agreement not in writing, the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of each **PERSON** agreeing to that provision, and the date that part of the agreement was made;
- (c) identify all **DOCUMENTS** that evidence any part of the agreement not in writing and for each state the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of each **PERSON** who has the **DOCUMENT**;
- (d) identify all **DOCUMENTS** that are part of any modification to the agreement, and for each state the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of each **PERSON** who has the **DOCUMENT**;
- (e) state each modification not in writing, the date, and the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of each **PERSON** agreeing to the modification, and the date the modification was made;
- (f) identify all **DOCUMENTS** that evidence any modification of the agreement not in writing and for each state the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of each **PERSON** who has the **DOCUMENT**.
- 50.2 Was there a breach of any agreement alleged in the pleadings? If so, for each breach describe and give the date of every act or omission that you claim is the breach of the agreement.
- 50.3 Was performance of any agreement alleged in the pleadings excused? If so, identify each agreement excused and state why performance was excused.
- 50.4 Was any agreement alleged in the pleadings terminated by mutual agreement, release, accord and satisfaction, or novation? If so, identify each agreement terminated, the date of termination, and the basis of the termination.
- 50.5 Is any agreement alleged in the pleadings unenforceable? If so, identify each unenforceable agreement and state why it is unenforceable.
- 50.6 Is any agreement alleged in the pleadings ambiguous? If so, identify each ambiguous agreement and state why it is ambiguous.
- 60.0 [Reserved]**

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF	
Plaintiff (name): Defendant (name):	CASE NUMBER:
CASE QUESTIONNAIRE—FOR LIMITED CIVIL CASES (Under \$35,000)	
Requesting Party (name): Requesting Party (name):	

—INSTRUCTIONS—

- A. The purpose of the case questionnaire is to help the parties settle their differences without spending a lot of money. This is accomplished by exchanging information about the case early in the lawsuit. The exchange of case questionnaires may be started only by a plaintiff (or cross-complainant) in a limited civil case. The case questionnaire is optional, and if plaintiff (or cross-complainant) exercises the option, only this form may be used.
- B. **Instructions for plaintiffs (and cross-complainants)**
 - 1. Under Code of Civil Procedure section 93, a plaintiff (or cross-complainant) may serve a completed case questionnaire and a blank questionnaire with a complaint (or cross-complaint).
 - 2. This is the only way you can require defendants (or cross-defendants) to serve you with a completed case questionnaire.
- C. **Instructions for defendants (and cross-defendants)**
 - 1. If you have been served with a completed case questionnaire by a plaintiff (or cross-complainant), then you must fill in the blank case questionnaire. Your completed case questionnaire must be served on that same plaintiff (or cross-complainant) with your answer to the complaint (or cross-complaint).
 - 2. **THIS IS NOT AN ANSWER OR RESPONSE TO THE COMPLAINT.**
- D. **Instructions for all parties**
 - 1. **ALL QUESTIONS REFER TO THE INCIDENT OR AGREEMENT IN THIS LAWSUIT ONLY.**
 - 2. Answer each question. If a question is not applicable, answer “NA.”
 - 3. Your answers are not limited to your personal knowledge, but you are required to furnish information available to you or to anyone acting on your behalf, whether you are a plaintiff, defendant, cross-complainant, or cross-defendant.
 - 4. Type or legibly print your answer below each question. If you cannot completely answer a question in the space provided on the case questionnaire, check the “attachment” box and put the number of the question and the complete answer on an attached sheet of paper or form MC-025. You should *not* put part of an answer on the case questionnaire and part on the attachment. You may put more than one answer on each attached page.
 - 5. When you have completed the case questionnaire, sign the verification and serve the original.
 - 6. You may compel compliance with these requirements under Code of Civil Procedure section 93.
 - 7. **DO NOT FILE THIS CASE QUESTIONNAIRE WITH THE COURT.**

DO NOT FILE WITH THE COURT

DISC-010

Plaintiff (<i>name</i>): Defendant (<i>name</i>):	CASE NUMBER:
----------------------------------------------------------	--------------

—QUESTIONS—

1. FOR ALL CASES

a. State your name and street address.

b. State your current business name and street address, the type of business entity, and your title.

c. Describe in detail your claims or defenses and the facts on which they are based, giving relevant dates.

See attachment for answer number 1c.

d. State the name, street address, and telephone number of each person who has knowledge of facts relating to this lawsuit, and specify his or her area of knowledge.

See attachment for answer number 1d.

e. Describe each document or photograph that relates to the issues or facts. You are encouraged to attach a copy of each. For each that you have described but not attached, state the name, street address, and telephone number of each person who has it.

See attachment for answer number 1e.

DO NOT FILE WITH THE COURT

DISC-010

Plaintiff (<i>name</i>): Defendant (<i>name</i>):	CASE NUMBER:
----------------------------------------------------------	--------------

1. f. Describe each item of physical evidence that relates to the issues and facts; give its location; and state the name, street address, and telephone number of each person who has it.

See attachment for answer number 1f.

g. State the name and street address of each insurance company and the number of each policy that may cover you in whole or part for the damages claimed.

See attachment for answer number 1g.

2. FOR PERSONAL INJURY OR PROPERTY DAMAGE CASES

a. Describe each injury or illness that you received and your present complaints about each.

See attachment for answer number 2a.

b. State the name, street address, and telephone number of each physician, dentist, or other health care provider who treated or examined you; the type of treatment; the dates of treatment; and the charges by each to date.

See attachment for answer number 2b.

c. Itemize the medical expenses you anticipate in the future.

See attachment for answer number 2c.

d. Itemize your loss of income to date, give the name and street address of each source, and show how the loss is computed.

See attachment for answer number 2d.

DO NOT FILE WITH THE COURT

DISC-010

Plaintiff (<i>name</i>): Defendant (<i>name</i>):	CASE NUMBER:
----------------------------------------------------------	--------------

2. e. Itemize the loss of income you anticipate in the future, give the name and street address of each source, and show how the loss is computed.

See attachment for answer number 2e.

f. Itemize your property damage, and state the amount or attach an itemized bill or estimate.

See attachment for answer number 2f.

g. Describe each other item of damage or cost that you claim, and state the amount.

See attachment for answer number 2g.

3. FOR CASES BASED ON AGREEMENTS

a. In addition to your answer to 1e, state all the terms and give the date of any part of the agreement that is not in writing.

See attachment for answer number 3a.

b. Describe each item of damage or cost you claim, state the amount, and show how it is computed.

See attachment for answer number 3b.

VERIFICATION

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)

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name and Address):		DRAFT 11/06/2023 NOT APPROVED BY COUNCIL
TELEPHONE NO.:	FAX NO. (Optional):	
E-MAIL ADDRESS (Optional):		
ATTORNEY FOR (Name):		
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF		
STREET ADDRESS:		
MAILING ADDRESS:		
CITY AND ZIP CODE:		
BRANCH NAME:		
PLAINTIFF:		
DEFENDANT:		
REQUEST FOR STATEMENT OF WITNESSES AND EVIDENCE— FOR LIMITED CIVIL CASES (UNDER \$35,000)		CASE NUMBER:
Requesting Party (name):		
Responding Party (name):		

Under Code of Civil Procedure section 96, you are requested to serve on the undersigned, within 20 days, a statement of:

1. The names and street addresses of witnesses you intend to call at trial (except for any individual who is a party to this action).
2. A description of each document that you intend to offer at trial. Attach a copy of each document available to you.
3. A description of each photograph and other physical evidence you intend to offer at trial.

Witnesses and evidence that will be used only for impeachment need not be included.

You Will Not Be Permitted To Call Any Witness Or Introduce Any Evidence Not Included In Your Statement in Response To This Request, Except As Otherwise Provided By Law.

Date:

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

▶ _____
(SIGNATURE OF PARTY OR ATTORNEY)

INFORMATION SHEET ON WAIVER OF SUPERIOR COURT FEES AND COSTS

If you have been sued or if you wish to sue someone, if you are filing or have received a family law petition, or if you are asking the court to appoint a guardian for a minor or a conservator for an adult or are an appointed guardian or conservator, and if you (or your ward or conservatee) cannot afford to pay court fees and costs, you may not have to pay them in order to go to court. If you (or your ward or conservatee) are getting public benefits, are a low-income person, or do not have enough income to pay for your (or his or her) household’s basic needs and your court fees, you may ask the court to waive all or part of those fees.

1. To make a request to the court to waive your fees in superior court, complete the *Request to Waive Court Fees* (form FW-001) or, if you are petitioning for the appointment of a guardian or conservator or are an appointed guardian or conservator, complete the *Request to Waive Court Fees (Ward or Conservatee)* (form FW-001-GC). If you qualify, the court will waive all or part of its fees for the following:
 - Filing papers in superior court (other than for an appeal in a case with a value of over \$35,000)
 - Making and certifying copies
 - Sheriff’s fee to give notice
 - Court fee for telephone hearing
 - Reporter’s fee for attendance at hearing or trial, if the court is not electronically recording the proceeding and you request that the court provide an official reporter (use form FW-020 to ask for a court reporter)
 - Assessment for court investigations under Probate Code section 1513, 1826, or 1851
 - Preparing, certifying, copying, and sending the clerk’s transcript on appeal
 - Holding in trust the deposit for a reporter’s transcript on appeal under Cal. Rules of Court, rule 8.833 or 8.834
 - Making a transcript or copy of an official electronic recording under Cal. Rules of Court, rule 8.835
 - Giving notice and certificates
 - Sending papers to another court department
2. You may ask the court to waive other court fees during your case in superior court as well. To do that, complete a *Request to Waive Additional Court Fees (Superior Court)* (form FW-002) or *Request to Waive Additional Court Fees (Superior Court) (Ward or Conservatee)* (form FW-002-GC). The court will consider waiving fees for items such as the following, or other court services you need for your case:
 - Jury fees and expenses
 - Fees for court-appointed experts
 - Other necessary court fees
 - Fees for a peace officer to testify in court
 - Court-appointed interpreter fees for a witness
3. If you want the Appellate Division of the Superior Court or the Court of Appeal to review an order or judgment against you and you want the court fees waived, ask for and follow the instructions on *Information Sheet on Waiver of Appellate Court Fees (Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, Appellate Division)* (form APP-015/FW-015-INFO).

IMPORTANT INFORMATION!

- **You are signing your request under penalty of perjury. Answer truthfully, accurately, and completely.**
- **The court may ask you for information and evidence.** You may be ordered to go to court to answer questions about your ability, or the ability of your ward or conservatee, to pay court fees and costs and to provide proof of eligibility. Any initial fee waiver you or your ward or conservatee are granted may be ended if you do not go to court when asked. You or your ward’s or conservatee’s estate may be ordered to repay amounts that were waived if the court finds you were not eligible for the fee waiver.
- **Public benefits programs listed on the application form.** In item 5 on the Request to Waive Court Fees (item 8 of the Request to Waive Court Fees (Ward or Conservatee)), there is a list of programs from which you (or your ward or conservatee) may be receiving benefits, listed by the abbreviations they are commonly known by. The full names of those programs can be found in Government Code section 68632(a), and are also listed here:
 - Medi-Cal
 - Food Stamps—California Food Assistance Program, CalFresh Program, or SNAP
 - SSP—State Supplemental Payment
 - Supp. Sec. Inc.—Supplemental Security Income (not Social Security)

(list continues on next page)

- County Relief/Gen. Assist.—County Relief, General Relief (GR), or General Assistance (GA)
 - IHSS—In-Home Supportive Services
 - CalWORKs—California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids Act
 - Tribal TANF—Tribal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
 - CAPI—Cash Assistance Program for Aged, Blind, or Disabled Legal Immigrants
 - WIC—Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children
 - Unemployment—unemployment compensation
- **If you receive a fee waiver, you must tell the court if there is a change in your finances, or the finances of your ward or conservatee.** You must tell the court within five days if those finances improve or if you, or your ward or conservatee, become able to pay court fees or costs during this case. (File *Notice to Court of Improved Financial Situation or Settlement* (form FW-010) or *Notice to Court of Improved Financial Situation or Settlement (Ward or Conservatee)* (form FW-010-GC) with the court.) You may be ordered to repay any amounts that were waived after your eligibility, or the eligibility of your ward or conservatee, came to an end.
 - **If you receive a judgment or support order in a family law matter:** You may be ordered to pay all or part of your waived fees and costs if the court finds your circumstances have changed so that you can afford to pay. You will have the opportunity to ask the court for a hearing if the court makes such a decision.
 - **If you win your case in the trial court:** In most circumstances the other side will be ordered to pay your waived fees and costs to the court. The court will not enter a satisfaction of judgment until the court is paid. (This does not apply in unlawful detainer cases. Special rules apply in family law cases and in guardianships and conservatorships. (Gov. Code, § 68637(d), (e); Cal. Rules of Court, rule 7.5).)
 - **If you settle your civil case for \$10,000 or more:** Any trial court-waived fees and costs must first be paid to the court out of the settlement. **The court will have a lien on the settlement in the amount of the waived fees and costs.** The court may refuse to dismiss the case until the lien is satisfied. A request to dismiss the case (use form CIV-110) must have a declaration under penalty of perjury that the waived fees and costs have been paid. Special rules apply to family law cases.
 - **The court can collect fees and costs due the court.** If waived fees and costs are ordered paid to the trial court, or if you fail to make the payments over time, the court can start collection proceedings and add a \$25 fee plus any additional costs of collection to the other fees and costs owed to the court.
 - **The fee waiver ends.** The fee waiver expires 60 days after the judgment, dismissal, or other final disposition of the case or earlier if a court finds that you or your ward or conservatee are not eligible for a fee waiver. If the case is a guardianship or conservatorship proceeding, see California Rules of Court, rule 7.5(k) for information on the final disposition of that matter.
 - **If you are in jail or state prison:** Prisoners may be required to pay the full cost of the filing fee in the trial court but may be allowed to do so over time. See Government Code section 68635.
 - **If you want a record made of your court hearing or trial:** There are various reasons why you may want a record of the hearing or trial. Among other reasons, you may want to have a record for an appeal if you disagree with a court order or judgment. If you receive a fee waiver and if the court is not electronically recording the proceeding, you may ask the court to have an official court reporter attend your hearing or trial at no cost to you, so there can be a record of the proceeding. You should use form FW-020 to make the request, which you should file at least 10 calendar days before a scheduled court date, or as soon as you can if the court date is set with less than 10-days' notice.

If you want a written transcript after the hearing or trial, you will need to pay the court reporter separately, or arrange to get the transcript in another way. To learn about ways to do that, talk with the court's Self Help Center or read the information about appeals on the self-help webpages at <https://courts.ca.gov/selfhelp-appeals.htm> .

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (<i>Name, State Bar number, and address</i>): TELEPHONE NO.: _____ FAX NO. (<i>Optional</i>): _____ E-MAIL ADDRESS: _____ ATTORNEY FOR (<i>Name</i>): _____	FOR COURT USE ONLY DRAFT 11/06/2023 NOT APPROVED BY COUNCIL
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF STREET ADDRESS: MAILING ADDRESS: CITY AND ZIP CODE: BRANCH NAME:	
PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER: DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT:	
GENERAL DENIAL	CASE NUMBER: _____

If you want to file a general denial, you **MUST** use this form if the amount asked for in the complaint or the value of the property involved is \$1,000 or less.
 You **MAY** use this form for a general denial if:

1. The complaint is not verified; **or**
2. The complaint is verified and the case is a limited civil case (the amount in controversy is **\$35,000** or less), **BUT NOT** if the complaint involves a claim for more than \$1,000 that has been assigned to a third party for collection.

(See Code of Civil Procedure sections 85–86, 90–100, 431.30, and 431.40.)

1. DEFENDANT (*name*):
generally denies each and every allegation of plaintiff's complaint.
2. DEFENDANT states the following **FACTS** as separate affirmative defenses to plaintiff's complaint (*attach additional pages if necessary*):

Date: _____

 (TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

(SIGNATURE OF DEFENDANT OR ATTORNEY)

If you have a claim for damages or other relief against the plaintiff, the law may require you to state your claim in a special pleading called a cross-complaint or you may lose your right to bring the claim. (See Code of Civil Procedure sections 426.10–426.40.)

The original of this *General Denial* must be filed with the clerk of this court with proof that a copy was served on each plaintiff's attorney and on each plaintiff not represented by an attorney. There are two main ways to serve this *General Denial*: by personal delivery or by mail. It may be served by anyone at least 18 years of age EXCEPT you or any other party to this legal action. Be sure that whoever serves the *General Denial* fills out and signs a proof of service. You may use the applicable Judicial Council form (such as form POS-020, POS-030, or POS-040) for the proof of service.

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State Bar number, and address): TELEPHONE NO: _____ FAX NO. (Optional): _____ E-MAIL ADDRESS (Optional): _____ ATTORNEY FOR (Name): _____	FOR COURT USE ONLY DRAFT 11/07/2023 NOT APPROVED BY COUNCIL
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF STREET ADDRESS: MAILING ADDRESS: CITY AND ZIP CODE: BRANCH NAME:	
PLAINTIFF: DEFENDANT: <input type="checkbox"/> DOES 1 TO _____	
<p style="text-align: center;">CONTRACT</p> <input type="checkbox"/> COMPLAINT <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDED COMPLAINT (Number): <input type="checkbox"/> CROSS-COMPLAINT <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDED CROSS-COMPLAINT (Number):	
Jurisdiction (check all that apply): <input type="checkbox"/> ACTION IS A LIMITED CIVIL CASE (does not exceed \$35,000) Amount demanded <input type="checkbox"/> does not exceed \$10,000 <input type="checkbox"/> exceeds \$10,000 <input type="checkbox"/> ACTION IS AN UNLIMITED CIVIL CASE (exceeds \$35,000) <input type="checkbox"/> ACTION IS RECLASSIFIED by this amended complaint or cross-complaint <input type="checkbox"/> from limited to unlimited <input type="checkbox"/> from unlimited to limited	CASE NUMBER:

1. Plaintiff* (name or names):

alleges causes of action against defendant* (name or names):

2. This pleading, including attachments and exhibits, consists of the following number of pages:

3. a. Each plaintiff named above is a competent adult

except plaintiff (name):

- (1) a corporation qualified to do business in California
- (2) an unincorporated entity (describe):
- (3) other (specify):

b. Plaintiff (name):

a. has complied with the fictitious business name laws and is doing business under the fictitious name (specify):

b. has complied with all licensing requirements as a licensed (specify):

c. Information about additional plaintiffs who are not competent adults is shown in Attachment 3c.

4. a. Each defendant named above is a natural person

except defendant (name):

- (1) a business organization, form unknown
- (2) a corporation
- (3) an unincorporated entity (describe):

(4) a public entity (describe):

(5) other (specify):

except defendant (name):

- (1) a business organization, form unknown
- (2) a corporation
- (3) an unincorporated entity (describe):

(4) a public entity (describe):

(5) other (specify):

* If this form is used as a cross-complaint, plaintiff means cross-complainant and defendant means cross-defendant.

SHORT TITLE:	CASE NUMBER:
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4. (Continued)
- b. The true names of defendants sued as Does are unknown to plaintiff.
- (1) Doe defendants (*specify Doe numbers*): _____ were the agents or employees of the named defendants and acted within the scope of that agency or employment.
- (2) Doe defendants (*specify Doe numbers*): _____ are persons whose capacities are unknown to plaintiff.
- c. Information about additional defendants who are not natural persons is contained in Attachment 4c.
- d. Defendants who are joined under Code of Civil Procedure section 382 are (*names*):

5. Plaintiff is required to comply with a claims statute, **and**
- a. has complied with applicable claims statutes, *or*
- b. is excused from complying because (*specify*):

6. This action is subject to Civil Code section 1812.10 Civil Code section 2984.4.

7. This court is the proper court because
- a. a defendant entered into the contract here.
- b. a defendant lived here when the contract was entered into.
- c. a defendant lives here now.
- d. the contract was to be performed here.
- e. a defendant is a corporation or unincorporated association and its principal place of business is here.
- f. real property that is the subject of this action is located here.
- g. other (*specify*):

8. The following causes of action are attached and the statements above apply to each (*each complaint must have one or more causes of action attached*):
- Breach of Contract
- Common Counts
- Other (*specify*):

9. Other allegations:

10. **Plaintiff prays** for judgment for costs of suit; for such relief as is fair, just, and equitable; and for
- a. damages of: \$
- b. interest on the damages
- (1) according to proof
- (2) at the rate of (*specify*): _____ percent per year from (*date*):
- c. attorney's fees
- (1) of: \$
- (2) according to proof.
- d. other (*specify*):

11. The paragraphs of this pleading alleged on information and belief are as follows (*specify paragraph numbers*):

Date:

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

(SIGNATURE OF PLAINTIFF OR ATTORNEY)

(If you wish to verify this pleading, affix a verification.)

For your protection and privacy, please press the Clear This Form button after you have printed the form.

Print this form

Save this form

Clear this form

PLAINTIFF: DEFENDANT:	CASE NUMBER:
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3. This court is the proper court because
- a. a defendant lives here now.
 - b. a defendant entered into the rental agreement or lease here.
 - c. the property that is the subject matter of the rental agreement or lease is here.
 - d. Other (*specify*):
4. Plaintiff has been assigned the rights to the COVID-19 rental debt that is set out in item 6 of this complaint, by (*name of assignor*): _____ on (*date of assignment*): _____

ALLEGATIONS ABOUT COVID-19 RENTAL DEBT

5. a. Defendant (*name each*): _____
 agreed to pay rent for the premises at (*address*): _____
 during part or all of the period between March 1, 2020, and September 30, 2021.
- b. The rent was in the amount of: \$ _____ payable monthly Other (*specify*):
 - c. Defendant (*name each*): _____
 agreed to pay other amounts as part of the rental agreement or lease, for (*describe service paid for*): _____
 in the amount of: \$ _____ payable monthly Other (*specify*):
 - d. Copies of all relevant rental agreements or leases for the tenancy described in item 5a are attached, numbered as Attachment 5.
6. The plaintiff claims defendant or defendants owe: \$ _____ for unpaid rent or other financial obligations of the tenancy that came due between March 1, 2020, and September 30, 2021. (*Complete items a and b.*)
- a. Rent due. (*List all rent plaintiff claims defendant or defendants owe that came due during the period from March 1, 2020, to September 30, 2021. For each month you claim rent is due, include each amount due and the date it came due. If there is not enough space below, check the box below, use form MC-025, and title it Attachment 6(a).*)
 Other allegations are on form MC-025.
 - b. Other amounts of COVID-19 rental debt due. (*List all unpaid financial obligations under the lease or rental agreement (other than rent) that plaintiff claims defendant owes and that came due during the period from March 1, 2020, to September 30, 2021. For each month you claim other financial obligations are due, include each amount, the date it came due, and what it was for (for example, parking fees or utilities included as part of the rental agreement). If there is not enough space below, check the box below, use form MC-025, and title it Attachment 6(b).*)
 Other allegations are on form MC-025.

PLAINTIFF: DEFENDANT:	CASE NUMBER:
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ALLEGATIONS ABOUT RENTAL ASSISTANCE

7. a. Plaintiff made a good-faith effort to help defendant obtain rental assistance before filing this case, as required under Code of Civil Procedure section 871.10(a), by *(check all that apply)*
- (1) investigating whether governmental rental assistance is available to the defendant.
 - (2) seeking governmental rental assistance for the defendant.
 - (3) cooperating with the defendant's efforts to obtain rental assistance from any governmental entity or other third party.
- b. Documentation of the efforts described in item 7a is attached as required by statute and marked as Attachment 7.
- c. Plaintiff does not have documentation of the efforts described in item 7a, but made the following efforts *(describe)*:

8. Plaintiff states that the following are true:
- (Note: The statements in items 8a and b must be verified under penalty of perjury before a judgment for plaintiff can be entered by the court. [See Health & Saf. Code, § 50897.3(e).] If plaintiff later requests a default judgment, plaintiff must file Verification by Plaintiff Regarding Rental Assistance—Recovery of COVID-19 Rental Debt (form PLD-C-520) with that request.)*
- a. The landlord has not received rental assistance or other financial compensation from any other source corresponding to any of the amount claimed in item 6.
 - b. The landlord does not have any application pending for rental assistance or other financial compensation from any other source corresponding to any of the amount claimed in item 6.
 - c. *(Complete if plaintiff is not the landlord.)*
The landlord is (name): _____ and plaintiff can make the statements above on the following basis *(describe the basis for plaintiff making the statements in items 8a and b)*:

PLAINTIFF: DEFENDANT:	CASE NUMBER:
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OTHER ALLEGATIONS

9. Plaintiff makes the following additional allegations: *(State any additional allegations below, with each allegation lettered in order, starting with (a), (b), (c), etc. If there is not enough space below, check the box below and use form MC-025, title it Attachment 9, and letter each allegation in order.)* Other allegations are on form MC-025.

10. The following items in this complaint are alleged on information and belief *(list item numbers)*:

11. This pleading, including attachments and exhibits, consists of the following number of pages: _____.

DEMAND FOR JUDGMENT

12. **Plaintiff** requests judgment for costs of suit; for such relief as is fair, just, and equitable; and for

- a. damages of: \$
- b. interest on damages
 - (1) according to proof.
 - (2) at the date of *(specify)*: _____ per year from *(date)*:
- c. attorneys' fees, to the extent permitted under Code of Civil Procedure section 871.11,
 - (1) of: \$
 - (2) according to proof.
- d. Other *(specify)*:

Date:

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

▶ _____
(SIGNATURE OF PLAINTIFF OR ATTORNEY)

VERIFICATION
(Optional, but see item 8)

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct, except as to those matters listed in item 10 as alleged on information and belief, and as to those matters, I believe them to be true.

Date: _____

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

▶ _____
(SIGNATURE)

(TITLE--provide if signing on behalf of corporation or other business entity)

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY STATE BAR NUMBER: NAME: FIRM NAME: STREET ADDRESS: CITY: STATE: ZIP CODE: TELEPHONE NO.: FAX NO.: EMAIL ADDRESS: ATTORNEY FOR (name):	FOR COURT USE ONLY DRAFT 11/06/2023 NOT APPROVED BY COUNCIL
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF STREET ADDRESS: MAILING ADDRESS: CITY AND ZIP CODE: BRANCH NAME:	
PLAINTIFF: DEFENDANT:	
ANSWER—RECOVERY OF COVID-19 RENTAL DEBT	
<input type="checkbox"/> TO COMPLAINT OF (name):	CASE NUMBER:

**ACTION FOR RECOVERY OF COVID-19 RENTAL DEBT
 AS DEFINED UNDER CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE SECTION 1179.02
 Access to the records in this case is limited under Code of Civil Procedure section 1161.2.5.**

This form must be used to answer Complaint—Recovery of COVID-19 Rental Debt (form PLD-C-500) within 30 calendar days after defendant is served with the complaint. Alternatively, defendant may file a demurrer, motion to strike, or motion to quash within that same time period if any of those responses are appropriate. A cross-complaint may be made on a separate pleading form (Judicial Council forms that have form numbers preceded by PLD) or individually prepared on pleading paper. Defendant may want to consult with an attorney.

If defendant cannot afford to pay filing fees to answer, defendant may ask the court to waive the fees by completing Request to Waive Court Fees (form FW-001), and filing it with the court.

1. **Defendant** (name or names):
 answers the complaint as follows:

DENIALS (Complete item 2 or item 3, not both.)

2. **General Denial** (Read the instructions below before checking this item.)

Defendant generally denies each statement in the complaint.

(This item can be checked only if **either** of the following applies:

- The complaint is **not** verified. (The complaint is verified if the Verification at the bottom of page 4 of form PLD-C-500 is signed or if a Verification is attached to the form.); **or**
- The amount demanded in the complaint is **\$35,000** or less (a limited civil case) AND the debt has not been assigned to someone other than the landlord. (If item 4 on form PLD-C-500 has been checked, this General Denial **cannot** be checked.)

If this General Denial is checked, go on to item 4.

If this General Denial is not checked, defendant may make the Specific Denials in item 3.)

3. **Specific Denials of Allegations in Complaint**

Defendant may complete this item if Defendant did not check the general denial box, above. Defendant should complete each section in item 3 below if defendant either

- disagrees that one or more statements in the corresponding section of the complaint is true or correct (list those statements by item number or letter in subpart (1) for each section); or
- does not have enough information or belief to state whether one or more of the statements in the corresponding section of the complaint are true or false (list those statements by item number or letter in subpart (2) for each section).

If defendant agrees with all of the statements in a section of the complaint, do not check any boxes for that section in item 3 below. This will be an admission that all the statements in that section of the complaint are true.

PLAINTIFF: DEFENDANT:	CASE NUMBER:
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3. a. **Introductory Allegations** (items 2-4 on form PLD-C-500)

(1) Defendant denies the following statements in the section of the complaint titled **Introductory Allegations** (write the item number of any items in that section of form PLD-C-500 that defendant disagrees with, or explain why defendant disagrees):

(2) Defendant has no information or belief as to whether the following items in the section titled **Introductory Allegations** are true, so denies them (write the item number of any items in that section of form PLD-C-500 that defendant denies on this basis):

b. **Allegations About COVID-19 Rental Debt** (items 5 and 6 on form PLD-C-500)

(1) Defendant denies the following statements in the section of the complaint titled **Allegations About COVID-19 Rental Debt** (write the item number of any items in that section of form PLD-C-500 that defendant disagrees with, or explain why defendant disagrees):

(2) Defendant has no information or belief as to whether the following items in the section titled **Allegations About COVID-19 Rental Debt** are true, so denies them (write the item number of any items in that section of form PLD-C-500 that defendant denies on this basis):

PLAINTIFF: DEFENDANT:	CASE NUMBER:
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3. c. **Allegations About Rental Assistance** (items 7 and 8 on form PLD-C-500)
- (1) Defendant denies the following statements in the section of the complaint titled **Allegations About Rental Assistance** (*write the item number of any items in that section of form PLD-C-500 that defendant disagrees with, or explain why defendant disagrees*):

 - (2) Defendant has no information or belief as to whether the following items in the section titled **Allegations About Rental Assistance** are true, so denies them (*write the item number of any items in that section of form PLD-C-500 that defendant denies on this basis*):

 - d. **Other Allegations** (item 9 on form PLD-C-500 and any statements in Attachment 9 to the form)
 - (1) Defendant denies the following statements in the section of the complaint titled **Other Allegations** or in **Attachment 9** to the complaint (*write the item number or letter of any items in that section of form PLD-C-500 or in Attachment 9 that defendant disagrees with, or explain why defendant disagrees. If more room is needed, use form MC-025.*)
 - Response is provided on form MC-025, titled as Attachment 3d.

 - (2) Defendant has no information or belief as to whether the following items in the section titled **Other Allegations** or in **Attachment 9** are true, so denies them (*write the item number or letter of any items in that section of form PLD-C-500 that defendant denies on this basis*):

 - e. **Demand for Judgment** (item 12 on form PLD-C-500)
 - (1) Defendant denies the following statements in the section of the complaint titled **Demand for Judgment** (*write the item number or letter of any items in that section of form PLD-C-500 that defendant disagrees with, or explain why defendant disagrees*):

 - (2) Defendant has no information or belief as to whether the following items in the section titled **Demand for Judgment** are true, so denies them (*write the item number or letter of any items that defendant denies on this basis*):

PLAINTIFF: DEFENDANT:	CASE NUMBER:
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4. Defenses and Objections

(Check all that apply. NOTE: For each box checked, defendant must state any additional facts needed to support it in item 4m or, if more room is needed, on form MC-025. The parties may disagree about the amount of rent that is owed for various reasons. Read more about these reasons in the California Department of Real Estate's guide at <https://landlordtenant.dre.ca.gov/resources/guidebook/index.html> in the "Living in the Rental Unit" and "Dealing with Problems" sections.)

- a. Defendant delivered to the landlord one or more declarations of COVID-19–related financial distress and *(check any that apply)*
 - (1) the amount demanded includes late fees on rent or other financial obligations due between March 1, 2020, and September 30, 2021 (Civ. Code, § 1942.9);
 - (2) the amount demanded includes fees for services and the fees that were increased between March 1, 2020, and September 30, 2021, or had not been charged before (Civ. Code, § 1942.9).

- b. Defendant has completed an application for government rental assistance for part or all of the amount demanded, which is still pending, and *(check one)*
 - (1) a copy of the notification from the government rental assistance program that a completed application was submitted is attached, marked as Attachment 4h.
 - (2) defendant does not have a copy of a notification, but the application was completed with the following government rental assistance program:
(name of program):
(date completed):
(application number):

- c. The landlord refused to obtain rental assistance from the governmental rental assistance program that applied to the housing for which rent or other financial obligations is demanded, even though tenant met all eligibility requirements. (Code Civ. Proc., § 871.10(b).)

- d. Plaintiff was assigned debt in violation of Civil Code section 1788.66 because defendant's household income is at or below 80 percent of the area median income for the 2020 or 2021 calendar year.

- e. The amount of attorneys' fees requested by plaintiff is more than permitted by law for cases for recovery of COVID-19 rental debt. (Code Civ. Proc., § 871.11.)

- f. The amount demanded includes amounts that a third party offered to pay, but which the landlord did not accept. (Civ. Code, § 1947.3; Gov. Code, § 12955.)

- g. Defendant vacated the premises and does not owe rent after *(date)*:

- h. The amount demanded should be reduced because the landlord breached the warranty to provide habitable premises.

- i. The amount demanded includes amounts that the defendant spent to make needed repairs and properly deducted from the rent, but for which the landlord did not give proper credit.

- j. The amount demanded includes the security deposit that the landlord improperly withheld after the lease or rental agreement was terminated.

- k. The amount demanded is in violation of law because the landlord improperly raised the rent in violation of state law or a local rent control ordinance. *(If a local ordinance, provide name of locality and ordinance number):*

- l. Other defenses or objections. *(Describe briefly, and state facts to support them either here or in item m. Include any additional reasons why any claims raised in item 9 or Attachment 9 to form PLD-C-500 should be denied. If more space is needed, check box below and use form MC-025.)*
 Other defenses and objections are provided on form MC-025, titled as Attachment 4l.

PLAINTIFF: DEFENDANT:	CASE NUMBER:
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4. m. Additional Facts. *(Provide facts supporting each item checked as needed, either below or, if more space is needed, check box below and use form MC-025.)*

Facts are provided on form MC-025, titled as Attachment 4m.

5. **Other statements** *(specify below or, if more room is needed, check box below and use form MC-025):*

Other statements are on form MC-025, titled as Attachment 5.

PLAINTIFF: DEFENDANT:	CASE NUMBER:
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6. This pleading, including attachments and exhibits, consists of the following number of pages: _____

Demand for Judgment

7. Defendant requests

- a. that plaintiff take nothing.
- b. for costs of suit.
- c. attorneys' fees, to the extent permitted under Code of Civil Procedure section 871.11,
 - (1) of: \$
 - (2) according to proof.
- d. Other (*specify*):

(Each defendant for whom this answer is filed must be named in item 1 and must sign this answer unless defendant's attorney signs.)

Date:

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

▶ _____
(SIGNATURE OF DEFENDANT OR ATTORNEY)

Date:

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

▶ _____
(SIGNATURE OF DEFENDANT OR ATTORNEY)

Date:

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

▶ _____
(SIGNATURE OF DEFENDANT OR ATTORNEY)

VERIFICATION

*Required only if complaint is verified.
An attorney should use a different verification form if verifying the pleading.*

I am the defendant in this proceeding and have read this answer. 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 DEFENDANT)

Date:

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

▶ _____
(SIGNATURE OF DEFENDANT)

Date:

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

▶ _____
(SIGNATURE OF DEFENDANT)

For your protection and privacy, please press the Clear This Form button after you have printed the form.

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Clear this form

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State Bar number, and address): TELEPHONE NO: _____ FAX NO. (Optional): _____ E-MAIL ADDRESS (Optional): _____ ATTORNEY FOR (Name): _____	FOR COURT USE ONLY <h1 style="margin: 0;">DRAFT</h1> <h1 style="margin: 0;">11/07/2023</h1> <h1 style="margin: 0;">NOT APPROVED</h1> <h1 style="margin: 0;">BY COUNCIL</h1>
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF _____ STREET ADDRESS: MAILING ADDRESS: CITY AND ZIP CODE: BRANCH NAME:	
PLAINTIFF: DEFENDANT: <input type="checkbox"/> DOES 1 TO _____	
COMPLAINT—Personal Injury, Property Damage, Wrongful Death <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDED (Number): _____ Type (check all that apply): <input type="checkbox"/> MOTOR VEHICLE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (specify): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Property Damage <input type="checkbox"/> Wrongful Death <input type="checkbox"/> Personal Injury <input type="checkbox"/> Other Damages (specify): _____	CASE NUMBER: _____
Jurisdiction (check all that apply): <input type="checkbox"/> ACTION IS A LIMITED CIVIL CASE (does not exceed \$35,000) Amount demanded <input type="checkbox"/> does not exceed \$10,000 <input type="checkbox"/> exceeds \$10,000 <input type="checkbox"/> ACTION IS AN UNLIMITED CIVIL CASE (exceeds \$35,000) <input type="checkbox"/> ACTION IS RECLASSIFIED by this amended complaint <input type="checkbox"/> from limited to unlimited <input type="checkbox"/> from unlimited to limited	

1. **Plaintiff** (name or names):
 alleges causes of action against **defendant** (name or names):

 2. This pleading, including attachments and exhibits, consists of the following number of pages:
 3. Each plaintiff named above is a competent adult
 - a. **except** plaintiff (name):
 - (1) a corporation qualified to do business in California
 - (2) an unincorporated entity (describe):
 - (3) a public entity (describe):
 - (4) a minor an adult
 - (a) for whom a guardian or conservator of the estate or a guardian ad litem has been appointed
 - (b) other (specify):
 - (5) other (specify):
 - b. **except** plaintiff (name):
 - (1) a corporation qualified to do business in California
 - (2) an unincorporated entity (describe):
 - (3) a public entity (describe):
 - (4) a minor an adult
 - (a) for whom a guardian or conservator of the estate or a guardian ad litem has been appointed
 - (b) other (specify):
 - (5) other (specify):
- Information about additional plaintiffs who are not competent adults is shown in Attachment 3.

SHORT TITLE:	CASE NUMBER:
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4. Plaintiff (*name*):
is doing business under the fictitious name (*specify*):
- and has complied with the fictitious business name laws.
5. Each defendant named above is a natural person
- a. **except** defendant (*name*):
- (1) a business organization, form unknown
(2) a corporation
(3) an unincorporated entity (*describe*):
- (4) a public entity (*describe*):
- (5) other (*specify*):
- c. **except** defendant (*name*):
- (1) a business organization, form unknown
(2) a corporation
(3) an unincorporated entity (*describe*):
- (4) a public entity (*describe*):
- (5) other (*specify*):
- b. **except** defendant (*name*):
- (1) a business organization, form unknown
(2) a corporation
(3) an unincorporated entity (*describe*):
- (4) a public entity (*describe*):
- (5) other (*specify*):
- d. **except** defendant (*name*):
- (1) a business organization, form unknown
(2) a corporation
(3) an unincorporated entity (*describe*):
- (4) a public entity (*describe*):
- (5) other (*specify*):
- Information about additional defendants who are not natural persons is contained in Attachment 5.
6. The true names of defendants sued as Does are unknown to plaintiff.
- a. Doe defendants (*specify Doe numbers*): _____ were the agents or employees of other named defendants and acted within the scope of that agency or employment.
- b. Doe defendants (*specify Doe numbers*): _____ are persons whose capacities are unknown to plaintiff.
7. Defendants who are joined under Code of Civil Procedure section 382 are (*names*):
8. This court is the proper court because
- a. at least one defendant now resides in its jurisdictional area.
b. the principal place of business of a defendant corporation or unincorporated association is in its jurisdictional area.
c. injury to person or damage to personal property occurred in its jurisdictional area.
d. other (*specify*):
9. Plaintiff is required to comply with a claims statute, **and**
- a. has complied with applicable claims statutes, **or**
b. is excused from complying because (*specify*):

SHORT TITLE:	CASE NUMBER:
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10. The following causes of action are attached and the statements above apply to each (*each complaint must have one or more causes of action attached*):

- a. Motor Vehicle
- b. General Negligence
- c. Intentional Tort
- d. Products Liability
- e. Premises Liability
- f. Other (*specify*):

11. Plaintiff has suffered

- a. wage loss
- b. loss of use of property
- c. hospital and medical expenses
- d. general damage
- e. property damage
- f. loss of earning capacity
- g. other damage (*specify*):

12. The damages claimed for wrongful death and the relationships of plaintiff to the deceased are

- a. listed in Attachment 12.
- b. as follows:

13. The relief sought in this complaint is within the jurisdiction of this court.

14. **Plaintiff prays** for judgment for costs of suit; for such relief as is fair, just, and equitable; and for

- a. (1) compensatory damages
- (2) punitive damages

The amount of damages is (*in cases for personal injury or wrongful death, you must check (1)*):

- (1) according to proof
- (2) in the amount of: \$

15. The paragraphs of this complaint alleged on information and belief are as follows (*specify paragraph numbers*):

Date:

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

▶

(SIGNATURE OF PLAINTIFF OR ATTORNEY)

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (<i>Name, state bar number, and address</i>): TELEPHONE NO: _____ FAX NO. (<i>Optional</i>): _____ E-MAIL ADDRESS (<i>Optional</i>): _____ ATTORNEY FOR (<i>Name</i>): _____	FOR COURT USE ONLY <h2 style="margin: 0;">DRAFT</h2> <h2 style="margin: 0;">11/07/2023</h2> <h2 style="margin: 0;">NOT APPROVED</h2> <h2 style="margin: 0;">BY COUNCIL</h2>
NAME OF COURT: STREET ADDRESS: MAILING ADDRESS: CITY AND ZIP CODE: BRANCH NAME:	
SHORT TITLE:	
CROSS-COMPLAINANT: CROSS-DEFENDANT:	
<input type="checkbox"/> DOES 1 TO	
CROSS-COMPLAINT—Personal Injury, Property Damage, Wrongful Death <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDED (<i>Number</i>): _____ Causes of Action (<i>check all that apply</i>): <input type="checkbox"/> Apportionment of Fault <input type="checkbox"/> Declaratory Relief <input type="checkbox"/> Indemnification <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>specify</i>): _____	
Jurisdiction (<i>check all that apply</i>): <input type="checkbox"/> ACTION IS A LIMITED CIVIL CASE (\$35,000 or less) <input type="checkbox"/> ACTION IS AN UNLIMITED CIVIL CASE (exceeds \$35,000) It <input type="checkbox"/> is <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is not reclassified as unlimited by this cross-complaint	CASE NUMBER: _____

1. CROSS-COMPLAINANT (*name*):

alleges causes of action against CROSS-DEFENDANT (*name*):

2. This pleading, including exhibits and attachments, consists of the following number of pages: _____

3. Each cross-complainant named above is a competent adult

a. **except** cross-complainant (*name*):

(1) a corporation qualified to do business in California

(2) an unincorporated entity (*describe*):

(3) a public entity (*describe*):

(4) a minor an adult

(a) for whom a guardian or conservator of the estate or a guardian ad litem has been appointed

(b) other (*specify*):

(5) other (*specify*):

Information about additional cross-complainants who are not competent adults is contained in Cross-Complaint—Attachment 3.

SHORT TITLE:	CASE NUMBER:
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4. Each cross-defendant named above is a natural person

a. **except** cross-defendant (*name*):

(1) a business organization, form unknown

(2) a corporation

(3) an unincorporated entity (*describe*):

(4) an public entity (*describe*):

(5) other (*specify*):

b. **except** cross-defendant (*name*):

(1) a business organization, form unknown

(2) a corporation

(3) an unincorporated entity (*describe*):

(4) an public entity (*describe*):

(5) other (*specify*):

Information about additional cross-defendants who are not natural persons is contained in Cross-Complaint—Attachment 4.

5. The true names and capacities of cross-defendants sued as Does are unknown to cross-complainant.

6. Cross-complainant is required to comply with a claims statute, **and**

a. has complied with applicable claims statutes, **or**

b. is excused from complying because (*specify*):

7. _____ **Cause of Action—Indemnification**
(NUMBER)

a. Cross-defendants were the agents, employees, co-venturers, partners, or in some manner agents or principals, or both, for each other and were acting within the course and scope of their agency or employment.

b. The principal action alleges, among other things, conduct entitling plaintiff to compensatory damages against me. I contend that I am not liable for events and occurrences described in plaintiff's complaint.

c. If I am found in some manner responsible to plaintiff or to anyone else as a result of the incidents and occurrences described in plaintiff's complaint, my liability would be based solely upon a derivative form of liability not resulting from my conduct, but only from an obligation imposed upon me by law; therefore, I would be entitled to complete indemnity from each cross-defendant.

8. _____ **Cause of Action—Apportionment of Fault**
(NUMBER)

a. Each cross-defendant was responsible, in whole or in part, for the injuries, if any, suffered by plaintiff.

b. If I am judged liable to plaintiff, each cross-defendant should be required: (1) to pay a share of plaintiff's judgment which is in proportion to the comparative negligence of that cross-defendant in causing plaintiff's damages; and (2) to reimburse me for any payments I make to plaintiff in excess of my proportional share of all cross-defendants' negligence.

SHORT TITLE:	CASE NUMBER:
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9. _____ **Cause of Action—Declaratory Relief**
(NUMBER)

An actual controversy exists between the parties concerning their respective rights and duties because cross-complainant contends and cross-defendant disputes as specified in Cross-Complaint—Attachment 9 as follows:

10. _____ **Cause of Action—(specify):**
(NUMBER)

11. The following additional causes of action are attached and the statements below apply to each (*in each of the attachments, "plaintiff" means "cross-complainant" and "defendant" means "cross-defendant"*):

- a. Motor Vehicle
- b. General Negligence
- c. Intentional Tort
- d. Products Liability
- e. Premises Liability
- f. Other (*specify*):

12. **CROSS-COMPLAINANT PRAYS** for judgment for costs of suit; for such relief as is fair, just, and equitable; and for

- a. total and complete indemnity for any judgments rendered against me.
- b. judgment in a proportionate share from each cross-defendant.
- c. a judicial determination that cross-defendants were the legal cause of any injuries and damages sustained by plaintiff and that cross-defendants indemnify me, either completely or partially, for any sums of money which may be recovered against me by plaintiff.
- d. compensatory damages
 - (1) (unlimited civil cases) according to proof.
 - (2) (limited civil cases) in the amount of: \$
- e. other (*specify*):

13. The paragraphs of this cross-complaint alleged on information and belief are as follows (*specify paragraph numbers*):

Date:

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

▶ _____
SIGNATURE OF CROSS-COMPLAINANT OR ATTORNEY

For your protection and privacy, please press the Clear This Form button after you have printed the form.

Print this form

Save this form

Clear this form

Clerk stamps date here when form is filed.

**DRAFT
11/06/2023
NOT APPROVED
BY COUNCIL**

Notice to the person being sued:

- You are the defendant if your name is listed in ② on page 2 of this form or on form SC-100A. The person suing you is the plaintiff, listed in ① on page 2.
- You and the plaintiff must go to court on the trial date listed below. If you do not go to court, you may lose the case. If you lose, the court can order that your wages, money, or property be taken to pay this claim.
- Bring witnesses, receipts, and any evidence you need to prove your case.
- Read this form and all pages attached to understand the claim against you and to protect your rights.

Aviso al Demandado:

- Usted es el Demandado si su nombre figura en ② de la página 2 de este formulario, o en el formulario SC-100A. La persona que lo demanda es el Demandante, la que figura en ① de la página 2.
- Usted y el Demandante tienen que presentarse en la corte en la fecha del juicio indicada a continuación. Si no se presenta, puede perder el caso. Si pierde el caso, la corte podría ordenar que le quiten de su sueldo, dinero u otros bienes para pagar este reclamo.
- Lleve testigos, recibos y cualquier otra prueba que necesite para probar su caso.
- Lea este formulario y todas las páginas adjuntas para entender la demanda en su contra y para proteger sus derechos.

Fill in court name and street address:

Superior Court of California, County of

Court fills in case number when form is filed.

Case Number:

Case Name:

Order to Go to Court

The people in ① and ② must attend court: *(Clerk fills out section below.)*

Trial Date	Date	Time	Department	Name and address of court, if different from above
1.	_____	_____	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____	_____	_____
Date: _____		Clerk, by _____, Deputy		

Instructions for the person suing:

Do not use this form to recover COVID-19 rental debt, which is unpaid rent or other financial obligations under a tenancy due between March 1, 2020, and September 30, 2021. (See Code of Civil Procedure, §1179.02.) To recover COVID-19 rental debt, use form [SC-500, Plaintiff's Claim and ORDER to Go to Small Claims Court](#).

- You are the plaintiff. The person you are suing is the defendant.
- **Before** you fill out this form, read form [SC-100-INFO, Information for the Plaintiff](#), to know your rights. You can get form SC-100-INFO at any courthouse or county law library, or go to www.courts.ca.gov/forms.
- **Fill out pages 2, 3, and 4 of this form.** Make copies of all the pages of this form and any attachments—one for each party named in this case and an extra copy for yourself. Take or mail the original and the copies to the court clerk's office and pay the filing fee. The clerk will write the date of your trial in the box above. Your court may allow electronic filing. Check your local court website for information: www.courts.ca.gov/find-my-court.htm.
- You must have someone at least 18—not you or anyone else listed in this case—give each defendant a court-stamped copy of all pages of this form and any pages this form tells you to attach. There are special rules for “serving,” or delivering, this form to public entities, associations, and some businesses. See forms [SC-104](#), [SC-104B](#), and [SC-104C](#).
- **Go to court on your trial date listed above.** Bring witnesses, receipts, and any evidence you need to prove your case.



Plaintiff (list names):

Case Number: _____

1 The plaintiff (the person, business, or public entity that is suing) is:

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Street address: _____
Street City State Zip

Mailing address (if different): _____
Street City State Zip

Email address (if available): _____

If more than one plaintiff, list next plaintiff here:

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Street address: _____
Street City State Zip

Mailing address (if different): _____
Street City State Zip

Email address (if available): _____

- Check here if more than two plaintiffs and attach form [SC-100A](#).
- Check here if either plaintiff listed above is doing business under a fictitious name and attach form [SC-103](#).
- Check here if any plaintiff is a "licensee" or "deferred deposit originator" (payday lender) under Financial Code sections 23000 et seq.

2 The defendant (the person, business, or public entity being sued) is:

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Street address: _____
Street City State Zip

Mailing address (if different): _____
Street City State Zip

If the defendant is a corporation, limited liability company, or public entity, list the person or agent authorized for service of process here:

Name: _____ Job title, if known: _____

Address: _____
Street City State Zip

- Check here if your case is against more than one defendant and attach form [SC-100A](#).
- Check here if any defendant is on active military duty and write defendant's name here: _____

3 The plaintiff claims the defendant owes \$ _____ . (Explain below and on next page.)

(Note: A claim for COVID-19 rental debt cannot be made on this form. Use form [SC-500, Plaintiff's Claim and ORDER to Go to Small Claims Court \(COVID-19 Rental Debt\)](#).)

a. Why does the defendant owe the plaintiff money?



Plaintiff (list names):

Case Number:

- 3 b. When did this happen? (Date): _____
 If no specific date, give the time period: Date started: _____ Through: _____
- c. How did you calculate the money owed to you? (Do not include court costs or fees for service.)
- _____
- _____
- _____

Check here if you need more space. Attach one sheet of paper or form [MC-031](#) and write "SC-100, Item 3" at the top.

4 **You must ask the defendant (in person, in writing, or by phone) to pay you before you sue. If your claim is for possession of property, you must ask the defendant to give you the property. Have you done this?**

Yes No If no, explain why not:

5 **Why are you filing your claim at this courthouse?**

This courthouse covers the area (check the one that applies):

- a. (1) Where the defendant lives or does business. (4) Where a contract (written or spoken) was made, signed, performed, or broken by the defendant or where the defendant lived or did business when the defendant made the contract.
- (2) Where the plaintiff's property was damaged.
- (3) Where the plaintiff was injured.
- b. Where the buyer or lessee signed the contract, lives now, or lived when the contract was made, if this claim, is about an offer or contract for personal, family, or household goods, services, or loans. (Code Civ. Proc., § 395(b).)
- c. Where the buyer signed the contract, lives now, or lived when the contract was made, if this claim is about a retail installment contract (like a credit card). (Civ. Code, § 1812.10.)
- d. Where the buyer signed the contract, lives now, or lived when the contract was made, or where the vehicle is permanently garaged, if this claim is about a vehicle finance sale. (Civ. Code, § 2984.4.)
- e. Other (specify): _____
- _____

6 **List the zip code of the place checked in 5 above** (if you know): _____

7 **Is your claim about an attorney-client fee dispute?** Yes No
 If yes, and if you have had arbitration, fill out form SC-101, attach it to this form, and check here:

8 **Are you suing a public entity?** Yes No
 If yes, you must file a written claim with the entity first. A claim was filed on (date): _____
 If the public entity denies your claim or does not answer within the time allowed by law, you can file this form.



Plaintiff (list names):

Case Number:

9 Have you filed more than 12 other small claims within the last 12 months in California?

Yes No If yes, the filing fee for this case will be higher.

10 Is your claim for more than \$2,500? Yes No

If you answer yes, you also confirm that you have not filed, and you understand that you may not file, more than two small claims cases for more than \$2,500 in California during this calendar year.

11 I understand that by filing a claim in small claims court, I have no right to appeal this claim.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the information above and on any attachments to this form is true and correct.

Date:

Plaintiff types or prints name here

Plaintiff signs here

Date:

Second plaintiff types or prints name here

Second plaintiff signs here



Requests for Accommodations

Assistive listening systems, computer-assisted real-time captioning, or sign language interpreter services are available if you ask at least five days before the trial. For these and other accommodations, contact the clerk's office for form MC-410, Disability Accommodation Request. (Civ. Code, § 54.8.)



"Small claims court" is a special court where claims for \$12,500 or less are decided. Individuals, including "natural persons" and sole proprietors, may claim up to \$12,500. Corporations, partnerships, public entities, and other businesses are limited to claims of \$6,250. (See below for exceptions.*) The process is quick and cheap. The rules are simple and informal. You are the *defendant*—the person being sued. The person who is suing you is the *plaintiff*.

Do I need a lawyer? You may talk to a lawyer before or after the case. But you *may not* have a lawyer represent you in court (unless this is an appeal from a small claims case).

How do I get ready for court? You don't have to file any papers before your trial, unless you think this is the wrong court for your case. But bring to your trial any witnesses, receipts, and evidence that support your case. And read "Be Prepared for Your Trial" at www.courts.ca.gov/smallclaims/prepare.

What if I need an accommodation? If you have a disability or are hearing impaired, fill out form [MC-410, Disability Accommodation Request](#). Give the form to your court clerk or the ADA/Access Coordinator.

What if I don't speak English well? Ask the court clerk as soon as possible for a court-provided interpreter. You may use form [INT-300, Request for Interpreter \(Civil\)](#) or a local court form to request an interpreter. If a court interpreter is unavailable for your trial, it may be necessary to reschedule your trial. You cannot bring your own interpreter for the trial unless the interpreter has been approved by the court as a certified, registered, or provisionally qualified interpreter. (See Cal. Rules of Court, rule 2.893, and form [INT-140](#).)

Where can I get the court forms I need? Go to any courthouse or your county law library, or print forms at www.courts.ca.gov/forms.

What happens at the trial? The judge will listen to both sides. The judge may make a decision at your trial or mail the decision to you later.

What if I lose the case? If you lose, you may appeal. You'll have to pay a fee. (Plaintiffs cannot appeal their own claims.)

- If you were at the trial, file form [SC-140, Notice of Appeal](#). You must file within 30 days after the clerk hands or mails you the judge's decision (judgment) on form [SC-200](#) or form [SC-130, Notice of Entry of Judgment](#).
- If you were *not* at the trial, fill out and file form [SC-135, Notice of Motion to Vacate Judgment and Declaration](#), to ask the judge to cancel the judgment (decision). If the judge does not give you a new trial, you have 10 days to appeal the decision. File form [SC-140](#).

For more information on appeals, see www.courts.ca.gov/smallclaims/appeals.

Do I have options? Yes. If you are being sued you can:

- **Settle your case before the trial.** If you and the plaintiff agree on how to settle the case before the trial, the plaintiff must file form [CIV-110, Request for Dismissal](#) or a written and signed settlement agreement with the clerk. Ask the Small Claims Advisor for help.

* **Exceptions:** Different limits apply in an action against a defendant who is a guarantor. (See Code Civ. Proc., § 116.220(c).) Limits do not apply in an action to recover COVID-19 rental debt. (See Code Civ. Proc., §§ 116.223 & 1179.02; form SC-500.)

- **Prove this is the wrong court.** Send a letter to the court *before* your trial explaining why you think this is the wrong court. Ask the court to dismiss the claim. You must serve (give) a copy of your letter (by mail or in person) to all parties. (Your letter to the court must say you have done so.)
- **Go to the trial and try to win your case.** Bring witnesses, receipts, and any evidence you need to prove your case. To have the court order a witness to go to the trial, fill out form [SC-107, Small Claims Subpoena and Declaration](#), and have it served on the witness.
- **Sue the person who is suing you.** If you have a claim against the plaintiff, and the claim is appropriate for small claims court as described on this form, you may file *Defendant's Claim* (form [SC-120](#)) and bring the claim in this action. If your claim is for *more* than allowed in small claims court, you may still file it in small claims court if you give up the amount over the small claims value amount, or you may file a claim for the full value of the claim in the appropriate court. If your claim is for more than allowed in small claims court *and* relates to the same contract, transaction, matter, or event that is the subject of the plaintiff's claim, you may file your claim in the appropriate court and file a motion to transfer the plaintiff's claim to that court to resolve both matters together. You can see a description of the amounts allowed in the paragraph above, titled "**Small Claims Court.**"
- **Agree with the plaintiff's claim and pay the money.** Or, if you can't pay the money now, go to your trial and say you want to make payments.
- **Let the case "default."** If you don't settle and do not go to the trial (default), the judge may give the plaintiff what he or she is asking for plus court costs. If this happens, the plaintiff can legally take your money, wages, and property to pay the judgment.

What if I need more time?

You can change the trial date if:

- You cannot go to court on the scheduled date (you will have to pay a fee to postpone the trial), *or*
- You did not get served (receive this order to go to court) at least 15 days before the trial (or 20 days if you live outside the county).

Ask the Small Claims Clerk about the rules and fees for postponing a trial. Or fill out form [SC-150](#) (or write a letter) and mail it to the court *and* to all other people listed on your court papers before the deadline. Enclose a check for your court fees, unless a fee waiver was granted.



Need help?

Your county's Small Claims Advisor can help for free.

Or go to www.courts.ca.gov/smallclaims/advisor.



La “**Corte de reclamos menores**” es una corte especial donde se deciden casos por \$12,500 o menos. Los individuos, o sea las “personas físicas” y los propietarios por cuenta propia, pueden reclamar hasta \$12,500. Las corporaciones, asociaciones, entidades públicas y otras empresas solo pueden reclamar hasta \$6,250. (Vea abajo para las excepciones.*) El proceso es rápido y económico. Las reglas son sencillas e informales. Usted es el Demandado—la persona que se está demandando. La persona que lo está demandando es el Demandante.

¿Necesito un abogado? Puede hablar con un abogado antes o después del caso. Pero no puede tener a un abogado que lo represente ante la corte (a menos que se trate de una apelación de un caso de reclamos menores).

¿Cómo me preparo para ir a la corte? No tiene que presentar ningún documento antes del juicio, a menos que piense que ésta es la corte equivocada para su caso. Pero lleve al juicio cualquier testigos, recibos y pruebas que apoyan su caso. Y lea “Esté preparado para su juicio” en www.courts.ca.gov/reclamosmenores/prepares.

¿Qué hago si necesito una modificación? Si tiene una discapacidad o tiene impedimentos de audición, llene el formulario MC-410, *Solicitud de modificaciones para discapacidad*. Entregue el formulario al secretario de la corte o al Coordinador de Acceso/ADA de su corte.

¿Qué pasa si no hablo bien inglés? Solicite un intérprete al secretario de la corte lo más pronto posible. Puede usar el formulario INT-300 o un formulario de su corte local. Si no está disponible un intérprete de la corte para su juicio, es posible que se tenga que cambiar la fecha de su juicio. No puede llevar su propio intérprete para el juicio a menos que el intérprete haya sido aprobado por la corte como un intérprete certificado, registrado, o provisionalmente calificado. (Vea la regla 2.893 de las Reglas de la Corte de California, y el formulario INT-140.)

¿Dónde puedo obtener los formularios de la corte que necesito? Vaya a cualquier edificio de la corte, la biblioteca legal de su condado, o imprima los formularios en www.courts.ca.gov/smallclaims/forms (página está en inglés).

¿Qué pasa en el juicio? El juez escuchará a ambas partes. El juez puede tomar su decisión durante la audiencia o enviársela por correo después.

¿Qué pasa si pierdo el caso? Si pierde, puede apelar. Tendrá que pagar una cuota. (El Demandante no puede apelar su propio reclamo.)

- Si estuvo presente en el juicio, llene el formulario SC-140, *Aviso de apelación* (Notice of Appeal). Tiene que presentarlo dentro de 30 días después de que el secretario le entregue o envíe la decisión (fallo) del juez en el formulario SC-200 o SC-130, *Aviso de publicación del fallo* (Notice of Entry of Judgment).
- Si no estuvo en el juicio, llene y presente el formulario SC-135, *Aviso de petición para anular el fallo y Declaración* para pedirle al juez que anule el fallo (decisión). Si la corte no le otorga un nuevo juicio, tiene 10 días para apelar la decisión. Presente el formulario SC-140.

Para obtener más información sobre las apelaciones, vea www.courts.ca.gov/reclamosmenores/apelaciones.

¿Tengo otras opciones? Sí. Si lo están demandando, puede:

- **Resolver su caso antes del juicio.** Si usted y el Demandante se ponen de acuerdo en cómo resolver el caso antes del juicio, el Demandante tiene que presentar el formulario CIV-110 *Solicitud de desestimación* (Request for Dismissal) o un acuerdo de resolución escrito y firmado al secretario de la corte. Pídale al Asesor de Reclamos Menores que lo ayude.

- **Probar que es la corte equivocada.** Envíe una carta a la corte antes del juicio explicando por qué cree que es la corte equivocada. Pídale a la corte que despida el reclamo. Tiene que entregar (dar) una copia de su carta (por correo o en persona) a todas las partes. (Su carta a la corte tiene que decir que hizo la entrega.)
- **Ir al juicio y tratar de ganar el caso.** Lleve testigos, recibos y cualquier prueba que necesite para probar su caso. Si desea que la corte emita una orden de comparecencia para que los testigos vayan al juicio, llene el formulario SC-107, *Citatorio de reclamos menores* (Small Claims Subpoena) y entrégueselo legalmente al testigo.
- **Demandar a la persona que lo demandó.** Si tiene un reclamo contra el Demandante, y el reclamo se puede presentar en la corte de reclamos menores, tal como se describe en este formulario, puede presentar el formulario SC-120, *Reclamo del demandado* (Defendant’s Claim) y presentarlo en este mismo caso. Si su reclamo excede el límite permitido en la corte de reclamos menores, puede igualmente presentarlo en la corte de reclamos menores si está dispuesto a limitar su reclamo al máximo permitido, o puede presentar un reclamo por el monto total en la corte apropiada. Si su reclamo excede el límite permitido en la corte de reclamos menores y está relacionado con el mismo contrato, transacción, asunto o acontecimiento que el reclamo del Demandante, puede presentar su reclamo en la corte apropiada y presentar una moción para transferir el reclamo del Demandante a dicha corte, para poder resolver los dos reclamos juntos. Puede ver una descripción de los montos permitidos en el párrafo anterior titulado “Corte de reclamos menores”.
- **Aceptar el reclamo del Demandante y pagar el dinero.** O, si no puede pagar en ese momento, vaya al juicio y diga que quiere hacer los pagos a plazos.
- **No ir al juicio y aceptar el fallo por falta de comparecencia.** Si no llega a un acuerdo con el Demandante y no va al juicio (fallo por falta de comparecencia), el juez le puede otorgar al Demandante lo que está reclamando más los costos de la corte. En ese caso, el Demandante legalmente puede tomar su dinero, su sueldo o sus bienes para cobrar el fallo.

¿Qué hago si necesito más tiempo? Puede cambiar la fecha del juicio si:

- No puede ir a la corte en la fecha programada (tendrá que pagar una cuota para aplazar el juicio), o
- No le entregaron los documentos legalmente (no recibió la orden para ir a la corte) por lo menos 15 días antes del juicio (ó 20 días si vive fuera del condado).

Pregúntele al secretario de reclamos menores sobre las reglas y las cuotas para aplazar un juicio. O llene el formulario SC-150 (o escriba una carta) y envíelo antes del plazo a la corte y a todas las otras personas que figuran en sus papeles de la corte. Adjunte un cheque para pagar los costos de la corte, a menos que le hayan dado una exención.



¿Necesita ayuda? El Asesor de Reclamos Menores de su condado le puede ayudar sin cargo.

O visite www.courts.ca.gov/reclamosmenores/asesores.

* **Excepciones:** Existen diferentes límites en un reclamo contra un garante. (Vea el Código de Procedimiento Civil, sección 116.220 (c).) Los límites no se aplican a las acciones para reclamar una deuda de alquiler del COVID-19. (Vea el Código de Procedimiento Civil, secciones 116.223 y 1179.02; y el formulario SC-500.)

This information sheet is written for the person who sues in the small claims court. It explains some of the rules of, and some general information about, the small claims court. It may also be helpful for the person who is sued.

WHAT IS SMALL CLAIMS COURT?

Small claims court is a special court where disputes are resolved quickly and inexpensively. The rules are simple and informal. The person who sues is the **plaintiff**. The person who is sued is the **defendant**. In small claims court, you may ask a lawyer for advice before you go to court, but you cannot have a lawyer in court. Your claim cannot be for more than **\$6,250** if you are a business or public entity or for more than **\$12,500** if you are a natural person (including a sole proprietor). (See below for reference to exceptions. *) If you have a claim for more than this amount, you may sue in the civil division of the trial court or you may sue in the small claims court and give up your right to the amount over the limit. You cannot, however, file more than two cases in small claims court for more than \$2,500 each during a calendar year.

WHO CAN FILE A CLAIM?

1. You must be at least *18 years old* to file a claim. If you are not yet 18, tell the clerk. You may ask the court to appoint a **guardian ad litem**. This is a person who will act for you in the case. The guardian ad litem is usually a parent, a relative, or an adult friend.
2. A person who sues in small claims court must first make a **demand**, if possible. This means that you have asked the defendant to pay, and the defendant has refused. If your claim is for possession of property, you must ask the defendant to give you the property.
3. Unless you fall within two technical exceptions, you must be the **original owner** of the claim. This means that if the claim is assigned, the buyer cannot sue in the small claims court.

You must also appear at the small claims hearing yourself unless you filed the claim for a corporation or other entity that is not a natural person.

4. If a corporation files a claim, an employee, an officer, or a director must act on its behalf. If the claim is filed on behalf of an association or another entity that is not a natural person, a regularly employed person of the entity must act on its behalf. A person who appears on behalf of a corporation or another entity must not be employed or associated solely for the purpose of representing the corporation or other entity in the small claims court. **You must file a declaration with the court to appear in any of these instances.** (See *Authorization to Appear*, form SC-109.)

WHERE CAN YOU FILE YOUR CLAIM?

You must sue in the right court and location. This rule is called **venue**. Check the court's local rules if there is more than one court location in the county handling small claims cases. If you file your claim in the wrong court, the court will dismiss the claim unless all defendants personally appear at the hearing and agree that the claim may be heard. The right location may be any of these:

1. Where the defendant lives or where the business involved is located;
2. Where the damage or accident happened;
3. Where the contract was signed or carried out;
4. If the defendant is a corporation, where the contract was broken; or
5. For a retail installment account or sales contract or a motor vehicle finance sale:
 - a. Where the buyer lives;
 - b. Where the buyer lived when the contract was entered into;
 - c. Where the buyer signed the contract; or
 - d. Where the goods or vehicle are permanently kept.

SOME RULES ABOUT THE DEFENDANT (including government agencies)

1. You must sue using the defendant's *exact legal name*. If the defendant is a business or a corporation and you do not know the exact legal name, check with the state or local licensing agency, the county clerk's office, or the Office of the Secretary of State, Corporate Status Unit, at www.sos.ca.gov/business. Ask the clerk for help if you do not know how to find this information. If you do not use the defendant's exact legal name, the court may be able to correct the name on your claim at the hearing or after the judgment.
2. If you want to sue a government agency, you must first file a claim with the agency before you can file a lawsuit in court. Strict time limits apply. If you are in a Department of Corrections or Youth Authority facility, you must prove that the agency denied your claim. Please attach a copy of the denial to your claim.
3. With very limited exceptions, the defendant must be served within the state of California.

HOW DOES THE DEFENDANT FIND OUT ABOUT THE CLAIM?

You must make sure the defendant finds out about your lawsuit. This has to be done according to the rules or your case may be dismissed or delayed. The correct way of telling the defendant about the lawsuit is called **service of process**. This means giving the defendant a copy of the claim. **YOU CANNOT DO THIS YOURSELF.** You should read form SC-104B, *What is "Proof of Service"?* Here are four ways to serve the defendant:

1. **Service by a law officer**—You may ask the marshal or sheriff to serve the defendant. A fee will be charged.
2. **Process server**—You may ask anyone who is *not a party* in your case and who is at least *18 years old* to serve the defendant. The person is called a **process server** and must personally give a copy of your claim to the defendant. The person must also sign a proof of service form showing when the defendant was served. Registered process servers will serve papers for a fee. You may also ask a friend or relative to do it.
3. **Certified mail**—You may ask the clerk of the court to serve the defendant by certified mail. The clerk will charge a fee. You should check back with the court before the hearing to see if the receipt for certified mail was returned to the court. **Service by certified mail must be done by the clerk's office except in motor vehicle accident cases involving out-of-state defendants.**
4. **Substituted service**—This method lets you serve another person instead of the defendant. You must follow the procedures carefully. You may also wish to use the marshal or sheriff or a registered process server.

* Exceptions: Different limits apply in an action against a defendant who is a guarantor. (See Code Civ. Proc., § 116.220(c).)

4. **Substituted service** (*continued*) A copy of your claim must be left at the defendant's business with the person in charge, **OR** at the defendant's home with a competent person who is at least 18 years old. The person who receives the claim must be told about its contents. Another copy must be mailed, first class postage prepaid, to the defendant at the address where the paper was left. The service is not complete until **10 days** after the copy is mailed.

5. **Timing and proof of service**—No matter which method of service you choose, the defendant must be served by a certain date, or the trial will be postponed. If the defendant lives in the county, service must be completed at least **15 days** before the trial date. This period is at least **20 days** if the defendant lives outside the county.

The person who serves the defendant must sign a court paper showing when the defendant was served. This paper is called a *Proof of Service* (form SC-104). It must be signed and returned to the court clerk as soon as the defendant has been served.

WHAT IF THE DEFENDANT ALSO HAS A CLAIM?

Sometimes the person who was sued (the **defendant**) will also have a claim against the person who filed the lawsuit (the **plaintiff**). This claim is called the *Defendant's Claim*. The defendant may file this claim in the same lawsuit. This helps to resolve all of the disagreements between the parties at the same time.

If the defendant decides to file the claim in the small claims court, the claim may not be for more than **\$6,250**, or **\$12,500** if the defendant is a natural person (*see exceptions on page 1**). If the value of the claim is more than this amount, the defendant may either give up the amount over **\$6,250** or **\$12,500** and sue in the small claims court or sue in the appropriate court for the full value of the claim. If the defendant's claim relates to the same contract, transaction, matter, or event that is the subject of your claim and exceeds the value amount for small claims court, the defendant may file the claim in the appropriate court and file a motion to transfer your claim to that court to resolve both claims together.

The defendant's claim must be served on the plaintiff at least **five days** before the trial. If the defendant received the plaintiff's claim **10 days** or less before the trial, then the claim must be served at least **one day** before the trial. Both claims will be heard by the court at the same time.

WHAT HAPPENS AT THE TRIAL?

Be sure you are on time for the trial. The small claims trial is informal. You must bring with you all witnesses, books, receipts, and other papers or things to prove your case. You may ask the witnesses to come to court voluntarily, or you may ask the clerk to issue a **subpoena**. A subpoena is a court order that *requires* the witness to go to trial. The witness has a right to charge a fee for going to the trial. If you do not have the records or papers to prove your case, you may also get a court order before the trial date requiring the papers to be brought to the trial. This order is called a *Small Claims Subpoena and Declaration* (form SC-107).

If you settle the case before the trial, you must file a **dismissal** form with the clerk.

The court's decision is usually mailed to you after the trial. It may also be hand delivered to you when the trial is over and after the judge has made a decision. The decision appears on a form called the *Notice of Entry of Judgment* (form SC-130 or SC-200).

WHAT HAPPENS AFTER JUDGMENT?

The court may have ordered one party to pay money to the other party. The party who wins the case and is owed the money is called the **judgment creditor**. The party who loses the case and owes the money is called the **judgment debtor**. Enforcement of the judgment is **postponed** until the time for appeal ends or until the appeal is decided. This means that the judgment creditor cannot collect any money or take any action until this period is over. Generally both parties may be represented by lawyers after judgment. More information about your rights after judgment is available on the back of the *Notice of Entry of Judgment*. The clerk may also have this information on a separate sheet.

HOW TO GET HELP WITH YOUR CASE

1. **Lawyers**—Both parties may ask a lawyer about the case, but a lawyer may not represent either party in court at the small claims trial. Generally, after judgment and on appeal, both parties may be represented by lawyers.
2. **Interpreters**—If you do not speak English well, ask the court clerk as soon as possible for a court-provided interpreter. You may use form INT-300 or a local court form to request an interpreter. If a court interpreter is not available at the time of your trial, it may be necessary to reschedule your trial. You cannot bring your own interpreter for the trial unless the interpreter has been approved by the court as a certified, registered, or provisionally qualified interpreter. (See Cal. Rules of Court, rule 2.893, and form INT-140.)
3. **Waiver of fees**—The court charges fees for some of its procedures. Fees are also charged for serving the defendant with the claim. The court may excuse you from paying these fees if you cannot afford them. Ask the clerk for the *Information Sheet on Waiver of Superior Court Fees and Costs* (form FW-001-INFO) to find out if you meet the requirements so that you do not have to pay the fees.
4. **Night and Saturday court**—If you cannot go to court during working hours, ask the clerk if the court has trials at **night** or on **Saturdays**.
5. **Parties who are in jail**—If you are in jail, the court may excuse you from going to the trial. Instead, you may ask another person who is not an attorney to go to the trial for you. You may mail written declarations to the court to support your case.
6. **Accommodations**—If you have a disability and need assistance, immediately ask the court to help accommodate your needs. If you are hearing impaired and need assistance, notify the court immediately.
7. **Forms**—You can get small claims forms and more information at the California Courts Self-Help Center website (www.courts.ca.gov/smallclaims), your county law library, or the courthouse nearest you.
8. **Small claims advisors**—The law requires each county to provide assistance in small claims cases free of charge. (*Small claims advisor information*):

This form is attached to Form SC-100, item 7. It tells the court that you are suing about a disagreement for \$6,250 or less in attorney fees and that you have tried to solve the disagreement through arbitration. Read page 2 of this form before you fill out this form. It explains your rights and some small claims terms.

1 How much money is in dispute? \$ _____ 2 You are (check one): [] Attorney [] Client

3 What did the arbitrator decide? (Check one):
a. [] The [] attorney [] client has to pay the other party this amount: \$ _____
b. [] Neither party has to pay the other party anything.

4 Write the date your Notice of Award was mailed here: _____ (Look at the bottom of the Notice.)

5 Why are you filing in small claims court now? (Check what you are asking the judge to do):
a. [] I want the court to confirm the award.
b. [] I want the court to correct the award because (check only one and explain below):
1. [] It contains an error in calculation or a mistake in describing someone or something in the award.
2. [] The arbitrator considered legal issues not allowed in this kind of hearing and the award can be corrected so it is fair.
3. [] It doesn't follow the rules for proper wording, information, or signature. (State Bar Rule 37.2 et seq.)
Explain: _____

c. [] I want the court to vacate (cancel) the award because (check only one and explain below):
1. [] It was obtained by fraud, corruption, or other unfair means.
2. [] The arbitrator was corrupt.
3. [] The arbitrator did something wrong that substantially hurt my case.
4. [] The arbitrator considered legal issues not allowed in this kind of hearing and the award cannot be corrected so it is fair.
5. [] The arbitrator unfairly refused to postpone my case or refused to consider important evidence that could help settle the dispute or conducted the hearing in another way that is not allowed.
6. [] The arbitrator knew of reasons why he or she could have been disqualified but did not disclose this information or did not disqualify himself or herself after I asked the arbitrator to do so at the proper time.
Explain: _____

[] Check here if you are asking for a new arbitration hearing.
d. [] I want a trial in small claims court to decide the fee dispute. (You can check this option only if you did not agree in writing to a binding award and you file this form within 30 days after the Notice of the Award.)

6 Did you (or your attorney) go to the arbitration hearing? [] Yes [] No (If no, explain below): _____

7 Attach a copy of the Arbitration Agreement and the Notice of Award (the arbitrator's decision). If you do not attach them, explain why here: _____

Date: _____ Type or print your name Sign your name

Your name: _____

Case Number:

What is arbitration?

Arbitration is when a neutral person (an arbitrator) hears evidence from each side and then makes a decision (award) in your case. It is less formal than a trial in court.

Do I have to use arbitration for this dispute?

In most cases, yes. The only exceptions are:

- Parties who did not sign an agreement to arbitrate fee disputes *and*
- Clients who do not want to use arbitration. The attorney *must* use arbitration if the client asks for it.

What is *nonbinding* arbitration?

Nonbinding arbitration allows you *or* the other side to ask for a trial if either of you does not like the arbitrator's decision. You have 30 days after the notice is mailed to ask for a trial.

What is *binding* arbitration?

Binding arbitration means you and the other side gave up your right to a trial and must accept the arbitrator's decision. Your arbitration is binding if:

- Both sides agreed to binding arbitration in writing (after they disagreed about fees or costs) *or*
- 30 days or more have gone by since the nonbinding decision was mailed.

What if I agree with the award?

If your award is *nonbinding* and the other party does not file papers asking for a trial, the award becomes binding in 30 days.

If the award is *binding* and it says the other party owes you money, send a letter asking to be paid within a reasonable time. If you don't get paid, ask the court to "confirm" the award. This allows you to ask the court to order payment from the other party's paycheck, bank accounts or property. You must do this within 4 years after the notice of award. (See page 1, item 5a.)

What if I am not happy with the award?

You can ask the court to **correct** the award if it contains an obvious mistake in calculating a number or describing a person, thing, or property. (See page 1, item 5b.)

You can ask the court to **vacate (cancel)** the award if certain kinds of misconduct or mistakes happened in the arbitration. (See page 1, item 5c.)

You can reject the award and **ask for a trial** if you and the other party did not agree in writing to binding arbitration. (See page 1, item 5d.)

How long do I have to ask for a trial?

You have up to 30 days after the date the Notice of Award was mailed to you. Look for the date on the bottom of the notice. If you do not ask for a trial within 30 days, the award will become binding.

How long do I have to ask the court to vacate or correct the award?

In most cases you have up to 100 days after the date the Notice of Award was mailed to you. But if the other side asks the court to confirm, correct, or vacate the award, you must ask the court to correct or vacate the award before the court's deadline to answer the other side's request. Your Small Claims Advisor can give you more information on court deadlines.

Which court do I use for a trial or to confirm, correct, or vacate the award?

If a lawsuit has already been filed about the fee disagreement, file your papers in the same court and use same case number as in that lawsuit. (Before filing, you must serve all parties named in the claim.)

If no lawsuit has been filed about the fee disagreement, file in the court of the county where the arbitration was held and ask for a trial or ask the court to confirm, correct, or vacate the award.

- If the amount in disagreement is **\$6,250** or less, file in small claims court. Use Forms SC-100 and SC-101.
- If the amount in disagreement is more than **\$6,250**, file in superior court. See Form ADR-105.

What if an attorney doesn't pay the award?

If an attorney doesn't pay the award, the State Bar can help you. If you don't receive the award in 100 days after receiving the Notice of the Award, or if the award becomes a final judgment, contact the State Bar at:

Mandatory Fee Arbitration
180 Howard Street, 6th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94105-1639
415-538-2020

More Information

California has special laws for arbitration of disputes over attorney fees. For more information, see:

- State Bar of California Web site: www.calbar.org
- Form ADR-105, *Information Regarding Rights After Attorney-Client Fee Arbitration*
- Cal. Business & Professions Code, §§ 6200–6206

SC-500

Plaintiff's Claim and ORDER to Go to Small Claims Court (COVID-19 Rental Debt)

Clerk stamps date here when form is filed.

THIS IS AN ACTION TO RECOVER COVID-19 RENTAL DEBT AS DEFINED UNDER CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, § 1179.02. ACCESS TO RECORDS IN THIS CASE IS LIMITED UNDER CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, § 1161.2.5.

**DRAFT
11/06/2023
NOT APPROVED
BY COUNCIL**

Notice to the person being sued:

- You are the defendant if your name is listed in ② of this form or on form [SC-500A](#). The person suing you is the plaintiff, listed in ①.
- You and the plaintiff must go to court on the trial date listed below. If you do not go to court, you may lose the case. If you lose, the court can order that your wages, money, or property be taken to pay this claim. (**Note: This small claims case cannot result in your eviction.**) Bring witnesses, receipts, and any other evidence you need to prove your case.
- Read this form and all pages attached to understand the claim against you and to protect your rights, and read [SC-500-INFO, COVID-19 Rental Debt in Small Claims Court](#) for more information, at www.courts.ca.gov/forms.

Fill in court name and street address:

Superior Court of California, County of

Aviso al Demandado:

- Usted es el Demandado si su nombre figura en ② de la página 2 de este formulario, o en el formulario SC-500A. La persona que lo demanda es el Demandante, la que figura en ① de la página 2.
- Usted y el Demandante tienen que presentarse en la corte en la fecha del juicio indicada a continuación. Si no se presenta, puede perder el caso. Si pierde el caso, la corte podría ordenar que le quiten de su sueldo, dinero u otros bienes para pagar este reclamo. (**Nota: Este caso de reclamos menores no puede resultar en un desalojo.**) Lleve testigos, recibos y cualquier otra prueba que necesite para probar su caso.
- Lea este formulario y todas las páginas adjuntas para entender la demanda en su contra y para proteger sus derechos, y lea [SC-500-INFO, La deuda de alquiler del COVID-19 en la corte de reclamos menores](#) para más información, en www.courts.ca.gov/forms.

Court fills in case number when form is filed.

Case Number:

Case Name:

Order to Go to Court

The people in ① and ② must go to court: (Clerk fills out section below.)

Trial Date	→ Date	Time	Department	Name and address of court, if different from above
1.	_____	_____	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____	_____	_____
Date: _____		Clerk, by _____, Deputy		

Instructions for the person suing:

- You are the plaintiff. The person you are suing is the defendant.
- **Before** you fill out this form, read forms [SC-500-INFO](#) and [SC-100-INFO](#) to know your rights. Get the forms at any courthouse or county law library, or go to www.courts.ca.gov/forms.
- Fill out pages 2, 3, and 4 of this form. Make copies of all the pages of this form and any attachments—one for each party named in this case and an extra copy for yourself. Take or mail the original and the copies to the court clerk's office and pay the filing fee. The clerk will write the date of your trial in the box above. Your court may allow electronic filing. Check your local court website for information: www.courts.ca.gov/find-my-court.htm.
- You must have someone at least 18—not you or anyone else listed in this case—give each defendant a court-stamped copy of all pages of this form and any pages this form tells you to attach. See forms [SC-104](#) and [SC-104B](#).
- **Go to court on your trial date listed above.** Bring witnesses, receipts, and any evidence you need to prove your case.



Plaintiff (list names):

Case Number:

1 The plaintiff (the person, business, or public entity that is suing) is:

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Street address: _____
Street City State Zip

Mailing address (if different): _____
Street City State Zip

Email address (if available): _____

If more than one plaintiff, list next plaintiff here:

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Street address: _____
Street City State Zip

Mailing address (if different): _____
Street City State Zip

Email address (if available): _____

Check here if more than two plaintiffs and attach form [SC-500A](#).

Check here if either plaintiff listed above is doing business under a fictitious name and attach form [SC-103](#).

2 The defendant (the person being sued) is:

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Street address: _____
Street City State Zip

Mailing address (if different): _____
Street City State Zip

If more than one defendant, list next defendant here:

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Street address: _____
Street City State Zip

Mailing address (if different): _____
Street City State Zip

Check here if more than two defendants and attach form [SC-500A](#).

Check here if any defendant is on active military duty and write defendant's name here:



Plaintiff (list names):

Case Number:

3 The plaintiff claims the defendant owes \$ _____ for COVID-19 rental debt (unpaid rent or other financial obligations of a tenant that came due in the period from March 1, 2020, to September 30, 2021). (Code Civ. Proc., § 1179.02.) (Explain amount below.)

a. Rent. List all rent you claim defendant owes that came due in the period from March 1, 2020, to September 30, 2021. For each month you claim rent is due, include each amount due and the date it came due.

b. Other amounts of COVID-19 rental debt. List all unpaid financial obligations under the lease or rental agreement (other than rent) that you claim defendant owes and that came due during the period in (a) above. For each month you claim other financial obligations are due, include each amount, the date it came due, and what it was for (for example, parking fees or utilities included as part of the rental agreement).

Check here if you need more space. Attach one sheet of paper or form MC-031, and write "SC-500, Item 3" at the top.

4 Amounts paid or offsets.

List any amounts you received from defendant, rental assistance programs, and other third parties that you have already credited, and any other amounts you have offset or credited, for rent or other financial obligations due between March 1, 2020, and September 30, 2021, that you are not claiming in item 3 above. Include each amount, when it was paid or credited, and what it was for.

Check here if you need more space. Attach one sheet of paper or form MC-031, and write "SC-500, Item 4" at the top.

5 You must ask the defendant (in person, in writing, or by phone) to pay you before you sue. Have you done this?

Yes No If no, explain why not:



Plaintiff (list names):

Case Number:

6 Why are you filing your claim at this courthouse?

This courthouse covers the area (check one that applies):

- a. Where the defendant lives or does business.
b. Where the rental agreement, lease, or contract (written or spoken) was made, signed, performed, or broken by the defendant or where the defendant lived or did business when the defendant made the contract.
c. Other (specify):

7 List the zip code of the place checked in 6 above (if you know it):

8 Have you filed more than 12 other small claims within the last 12 months in California?

Yes No If yes, the filing fee for this case will be higher.

9 Plaintiff must make a good-faith effort to help defendant obtain rental assistance before filing this case. Check all that apply below. You must also attach documentation of those efforts or, if you do not have documentation, describe your effort below.

Plaintiff made a good-faith effort to help defendant obtain rental assistance before filing this case, as required under Code of Civil Procedure section 871.10(a), by:

- a. Investigating whether governmental rental assistance is available to the tenant;
b. Seeking governmental rental assistance for the tenant; or
c. Cooperating with the tenant's efforts to obtain rental assistance from any governmental entity or other third party.
Check here if documentation is attached. If not attached, describe your efforts below.

Three horizontal lines for describing efforts.

10 I understand that the court cannot issue a judgment for me if I have received rental assistance for the amounts I am claiming from defendant. (Both statements must be true.)

- a. I have not received rental assistance or other financial compensation from any other source corresponding to any of the amount claimed in item 3 above; and
b. I do not have any application pending for rental assistance or other financial compensation from any other source corresponding to any of the amount claimed in item 3 above.

11 I understand that by filing a claim in small claims court, I have no right to appeal this claim.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the information above and on any attachments to this form is true and correct.

Date: Plaintiff types or prints name here Plaintiff signs here

Date: Second plaintiff types or prints name here Second plaintiff signs here



Requests for Accommodations

Assistive listening systems, computer-assisted real-time captioning, or sign language interpreter services are available if you ask at least five days before the trial. For these and other accommodations, contact the clerk's office for Disability Accommodation Request (form MC-410). (Civ. Code, § 54.8.)



"Small claims court" is a special court where generally only claims for \$12,500 or less are decided. This limitation has been lifted for cases for recovery of COVID-19 rental debt.* The process is quick and cheap. The rules are simple and informal. You are the *defendant*—the person being sued. The person who is suing you is the *plaintiff*.

Do I need a lawyer? You may talk to a lawyer before or after the case. But you *may not* have a lawyer represent you in court (unless this is an appeal from a small claims case).

How do I get ready for court? Read form [SC-500-INFO, COVID-19 Rental Debt in Small Claims Court](#). You don't have to file any papers before your trial, unless you think this is the wrong court for your case. But bring to your trial any witnesses, receipts, and evidence that support your case. And read "Be Prepared for Your Trial" at www.courts.ca.gov/smallclaims/prepare.

Where can I get the court forms I need? Go to any courthouse or your county law library, or get forms at www.courts.ca.gov/forms.

What if I need an accommodation? If you have a disability or are hearing impaired, fill out form [MC-410, Disability Accommodation Request](#). Give the form to your court clerk or the ADA/Access Coordinator.

What if I don't speak English well? Ask the court clerk as soon as possible for a court-provided interpreter. You may use form [INT-300, Request for Interpreter \(Civil\)](#), or a local court form to request an interpreter. If a court interpreter is unavailable for your trial, it may be necessary to reschedule your trial. You cannot bring your own interpreter for the trial unless the interpreter has been approved by the court as a certified, registered, or provisionally qualified interpreter. (See Cal. Rules of Court, rule 2.893, and form [INT-140](#).)

What happens at the trial? The judge will listen to both sides. The judge may make a decision at your trial or mail the decision to you later.

What if I lose the case? If you lose, you may appeal. You'll have to pay a fee. (Plaintiffs cannot appeal their own claims.)

- If you were at the trial, file form [SC-140, Notice of Appeal](#). You must file within 30 days after the clerk hands or mails you the judge's decision (judgment) on form [SC-200](#) or form [SC-130, Notice of Entry of Judgment](#).
- If you were *not* at the trial, fill out and file form [SC-135, Notice of Motion to Vacate Judgment and Declaration](#), to ask the judge to cancel the judgment (decision). If the judge does not give you a new trial, you have 10 days to appeal the decision. File form [SC-140](#).

For more information on appeals, see www.courts.ca.gov/smallclaims/appeals.

Do I have options? Yes. If you are being sued, you can:

- **Settle your case before the trial.** If you and the plaintiff agree on how to settle the case before the trial, the plaintiff must file form [CIV-110, Request for Dismissal](#) or a written and signed settlement agreement with the clerk. Ask the Small Claims Advisor for help.

*Limits do not apply in an action to recover COVID-19 rental debt, which is unpaid rent or other financial obligations of a tenant that are due between March 1, 2020, and Sept. 30, 2021. (See Code Civ. Proc., §§ 116.223 & 1179.02.) Read [SC-500-INFO, COVID-19 Rental Debt in Small Claims Court](#).

- **Prove this is the wrong court.** Send a letter to the court *before* your trial explaining why you think this is the wrong court. Ask the court to dismiss the claim. You must serve (give) a copy of your letter (by mail or in person) to all parties. (Your letter to the court must say you have done so.)
- **Go to the trial and try to win your case.** Bring witnesses, receipts, and any evidence you need to prove your case. To have the court order a witness to go to the trial, fill out form [SC-107, Small Claims Subpoena and Declaration](#) and have it served on the witness.
- **Sue the person who is suing you.** If you have a claim against the plaintiff, and the claim is for \$12,500 or less, you may file *Defendant's Claim and ORDER to Go to Small Claims Court* (form [SC-120](#)) and bring the claim in this action. If your claim is for *more* than allowed in small claims court, you may still file it in small claims court if you give up the amount over the small claims value amount, or you may file a claim for the full value of the claim in the appropriate court. If your claim is for more than allowed in small claims court *and* relates to the same contract, transaction, matter, or event that is the subject of the plaintiff's claim, you may file your claim in the appropriate court and file a motion to transfer the plaintiff's claim to that court to resolve both matters together. You can see a description of the amounts allowed in the paragraph above, titled "**Small Claims Court.**"
- **Agree with the plaintiff's claim and pay the money.** Or, if you can't pay the money now, go to your trial and say you want to make payments.
- **Let the case "default."** If you don't settle and do not go to the trial (default), the judge may give the plaintiff what he or she is asking for plus court costs. If this happens, the plaintiff can legally take your money, wages, and property to pay the judgment. (But not your rental unit; this is not an eviction case.)

What if I need more time?

You can change the trial date if:

- You cannot go to court on the scheduled date (you will have to pay a fee to postpone the trial), *or*
- You did not get served (receive this order to go to court) at least 15 days before the trial (or 20 days if you live outside the county).

Ask the Small Claims Clerk about the rules and fees for postponing a trial. Or fill out form [SC-150](#) (or write a letter) and mail it to the court *and* to all other people listed on your court papers before the deadline. Enclose a check for your court fees, unless a fee waiver was granted.



Need help?

Your county's Small Claims Advisor can help for free.

Or go to www.courts.ca.gov/smallclaims/advisor.



La “Corte de reclamos menores” es una corte especial donde generalmente se deciden casos por \$12,500 o menos. Se suspendió este límite para acciones para reclamar una deuda de alquiler del COVID-19.* El proceso es rápido y económico. Las reglas son sencillas e informales. Usted es el Demandado—la persona que se está demandando. La persona que lo está demandando es el Demandante.

¿Necesito un abogado? Puede hablar con un abogado antes o después del caso. Pero no puede tener a un abogado que lo represente ante la corte (a menos que se trate de una apelación de un caso de reclamos menores).

¿Cómo me preparo para ir a la corte? Lea el formulario SC-500-INFO, *La deuda de alquiler del COVID-19 en la corte de reclamos menores*. No tiene que presentar ningún documento antes del juicio, a menos que piense que ésta es la corte equivocada para su caso. Pero lleve al juicio los testigos, recibos y pruebas que apoyan su caso. Y lea “Esté preparado para su juicio” en www.courts.ca.gov/reclamosmenores/preparesse.

¿Dónde puedo obtener los formularios de la corte que necesito? Vaya a cualquier edificio de la corte, la biblioteca legal de su condado, o imprima los formularios en www.courts.ca.gov/smallclaims/forms (página está en inglés).

¿Qué hago si necesito una modificación? Si tiene una discapacidad o tiene impedimentos de audición, puede llenar el formulario MC-410, *Solicitud de modificaciones para discapacidad*. Entregue el formulario al secretario de la corte o al Coordinador de Acceso/ADA de su corte.

¿Qué pasa si no hablo bien inglés? Solicite un intérprete al secretario de la corte lo más pronto posible. Puede usar el formulario INT-300 o un formulario de su corte local. Si no está disponible un intérprete de la corte para su juicio, es posible que se tenga que cambiar la fecha de su juicio. No puede llevar su propio intérprete para el juicio a menos que el intérprete haya sido aprobado por la corte como un intérprete certificado, registrado, o provisionalmente calificado. (Vea la regla 2.893 de las Reglas de la Corte de California, y el formulario INT-140.)

¿Qué pasa en el juicio? El juez escuchará a ambas partes. El juez puede tomar su decisión durante la audiencia o enviársela por correo después.

¿Qué pasa si pierdo el caso? Si pierde, puede apelar. Tendrá que pagar una cuota. (El Demandante no puede apelar su propio reclamo.)

- Si estuvo presente en el juicio, llene el formulario SC-140, *Aviso de apelación* (Notice of Appeal). Tiene que presentarlo dentro de 30 días después de que el secretario le entregue o envíe la decisión (fallo) del juez en el formulario SC-200 o SC-130, *Aviso de publicación del fallo* (Notice of Entry of Judgment).
- Si no estuvo en el juicio, llene y presente el formulario SC-135, *Aviso de petición para anular el fallo y Declaración* para pedirle al juez que anule el fallo (decisión). Si la corte no le otorga un nuevo juicio, tiene 10 días para apelar la decisión. Presente el formulario SC-140.

Para obtener más información sobre las apelaciones, vea www.courts.ca.gov/reclamosmenores/apelaciones.

¿Tengo otras opciones? Sí. Si lo están demandando, puede:

- **Resolver su caso antes del juicio.** Si usted y el Demandante se ponen de acuerdo en cómo resolver el caso antes del juicio, el Demandante tiene que presentar el formulario CIV-110 *Solicitud de desestimación* (Request for Dismissal) o un acuerdo de resolución escrito y firmado al secretario de la corte. Pídale al Asesor de Reclamos Menores que lo ayude.

*Los límites no se aplican a las acciones para reclamar una deuda de alquiler del COVID-19, que se define como alquiler u otras obligaciones financieras impagas de un inquilino que vencieron entre el 1 de marzo de 2020 y el 30 de septiembre de 2021. (Vea el Código de Procedimiento Civil, secciones 116.223 y 1179.02.) Lea el formulario SC-500-INFO, *La deuda de alquiler del COVID-19 en la corte de reclamos menores*.

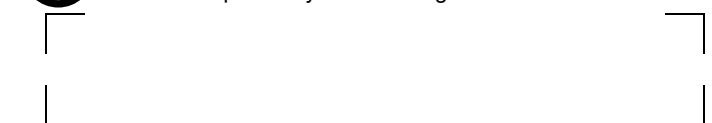
- **Probar que es la corte equivocada.** Envíe una carta a la corte antes del juicio explicando por qué cree que es la corte equivocada. Pídale a la corte que despida el reclamo. Tiene que entregar (dar) una copia de su carta (por correo o en persona) a todas las partes. (Su carta a la corte tiene que decir que hizo la entrega.)
- **Ir al juicio y tratar de ganar el caso.** Lleve testigos, recibos y cualquier prueba que necesite para probar su caso. Si desea que la corte emita una orden de comparecencia para que los testigos vayan al juicio, llene el formulario SC-107, *Citatorio de reclamos menores* (Small Claims Subpoena) y entrégueselo legalmente al testigo.
- **Demandar a la persona que lo demandó.** Si tiene un reclamo contra el Demandante, y el reclamo se puede presentar en la corte de reclamos menores, tal como se describe en este formulario, puede presentar el formulario SC-120, *Reclamo del demandado* (Defendant's Claim) y presentarlo en este mismo caso. Si su reclamo excede el límite permitido en la corte de reclamos menores, puede igualmente presentarlo en la corte de reclamos menores si está dispuesto a limitar su reclamo al máximo permitido, o puede presentar un reclamo por el monto total en la corte apropiada. Si su reclamo excede el límite permitido en la corte de reclamos menores y está relacionado con el mismo contrato, transacción, asunto o acontecimiento que el reclamo del Demandante, puede presentar su reclamo en la corte apropiada y presentar una moción para transferir el reclamo del Demandante a dicha corte, para poder resolver los dos reclamos juntos. Puede ver una descripción de los montos permitidos en el párrafo anterior titulado “Corte de reclamos menores”.
- **Aceptar el reclamo del Demandante y pagar el dinero.** O, si no puede pagar en ese momento, vaya al juicio y diga que quiere hacer los pagos a plazos.
- **No ir al juicio y aceptar el fallo por falta de comparecencia.** Si no llega a un acuerdo con el Demandante y no va al juicio (fallo por falta de comparecencia), el juez le puede otorgar al Demandante lo que está reclamando más los costos de la corte. En ese caso, el Demandante legalmente puede tomar su dinero, su sueldo o sus bienes para cobrar el fallo. (Pero no su hogar alquilado; esto no es un caso de desalojo.)

¿Qué hago si necesito más tiempo? Puede cambiar la fecha del juicio si:

- No puede ir a la corte en la fecha programada (tendrá que pagar una cuota para aplazar el juicio), o
- No le entregaron los documentos legalmente (no recibió la orden para ir a la corte) por lo menos 15 días antes del juicio (o 20 días si vive fuera del condado).

Pregúntele al secretario de reclamos menores sobre las reglas y las cuotas para aplazar un juicio. O llene el formulario SC-150 (o escriba una carta) y envíelo antes del plazo a la corte y a todas las otras personas que figuran en sus papeles de la corte. Adjunte un cheque para pagar los costos de la corte, a menos que le hayan dado una exención.

¿Necesita ayuda? El Asesor de Reclamos Menores de su condado le puede ayudar sin cargo.



O visite www.courts.ca.gov/reclamosmenores/asesores.

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY STATE BAR NUMBER: NAME: FIRM NAME: STREET ADDRESS: CITY: STATE: ZIP CODE: TELEPHONE NO.: FAX NO.: EMAIL ADDRESS: ATTORNEY FOR (name):	FOR COURT USE ONLY DRAFT 11/07/2023 NOT APPROVED BY COUNCIL
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF STREET ADDRESS: MAILING ADDRESS: CITY AND ZIP CODE: BRANCH NAME:	
PLAINTIFF: DEFENDANT: <input type="checkbox"/> DOES 1 TO	
COMPLAINT—UNLAWFUL DETAINER* <input type="checkbox"/> COMPLAINT <input type="checkbox"/> AMENDED COMPLAINT (Amendment Number):	
CASE NUMBER:	
Jurisdiction (check all that apply): <input type="checkbox"/> ACTION IS A LIMITED CIVIL CASE (amount demanded does not exceed \$35,000) Amount demanded <input type="checkbox"/> does not exceed \$10,000 <input type="checkbox"/> exceeds \$10,000 <input type="checkbox"/> ACTION IS AN UNLIMITED CIVIL CASE (amount demanded exceeds \$35,000) <input type="checkbox"/> ACTION IS RECLASSIFIED by this amended complaint or cross-complaint (check all that apply): <input type="checkbox"/> from unlawful detainer to general unlimited civil (possession not in issue). <input type="checkbox"/> from limited to unlimited. <input type="checkbox"/> from unlawful detainer to general limited civil (possession not in issue). <input type="checkbox"/> from unlimited to limited.	

1. PLAINTIFF (name each):

alleges causes of action against DEFENDANT (name each):

2. a. Plaintiff is (1) an individual over the age of 18 years. (4) a partnership.
 (2) a public agency. (5) a corporation.
 (3) other (specify):
- b. Plaintiff has complied with the fictitious business name laws and is doing business under the fictitious name of (specify):
3. a. The venue is the court named above because defendant named above is in possession of the premises located at (street address, apt. no., city, zip code, and county):
- b. The premises in 3a are (check one)
 (1) within the city limits of (name of city):
 (2) within the unincorporated area of (name of county):
- c. The premises in 3a were constructed in (approximate year):
4. Plaintiff's interest in the premises is as owner other (specify):
5. The true names and capacities of defendants sued as Does are unknown to plaintiff.

* NOTE: Do not use this form for evictions after sale (Code Civ. Proc., § 1161a).

PLAINTIFF: DEFENDANT:	CASE NUMBER:
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6. a. On or about *(date)*:
defendant (name each):
- (1) agreed to rent the premises as a month-to-month tenancy other tenancy *(specify)*:
(2) agreed to pay rent of \$ _____ payable monthly other *(specify frequency)*:
(3) agreed to pay rent on the first of the month other day *(specify)*:
- b. This written oral agreement was made with
(1) plaintiff. (3) plaintiff's predecessor in interest.
(2) plaintiff's agent. (4) Other *(specify)*:
- c. The defendants not named in item 6a are
(1) subtenants.
(2) assignees.
(3) Other *(specify)*:
- d. The agreement was later changed as follows *(specify)*:
- e. A copy of the written agreement, including any addenda or attachments that form the basis of this complaint, is attached and labeled Exhibit 1. *(Required for residential property, unless item 6f is checked. See Code Civ. Proc., § 1166.)*
- f. *(For residential property)* A copy of the written agreement is **not** attached because *(specify reason)*:
(1) *the written agreement is not in the possession of the landlord or the landlord's employees or agents.*
(2) *this action is solely for nonpayment of rent (Code Civ. Proc., § 1161(2)).*
7. The tenancy described in 6 *(complete (a) or (b))*
a. is **not** subject to the Tenant Protection Act of 2019 (Civil Code, § 1946.2). The specific subpart supporting why tenancy is exempt is *(specify)*:
b. is subject to the Tenant Protection Act of 2019.
8. *(Complete only if item 7b is checked. Check all applicable boxes.)*
a. The tenancy was terminated for at-fault just cause (Civil Code, § 1946.2(b)(1)).
b. The tenancy was terminated for no-fault just cause (Civil Code, § 1946.2(b)(2)) and the plaintiff *(check one)*
(1) waived the payment of rent for the final month of the tenancy, before the rent came due, under section 1946.2(d)(2), in the amount of \$ _____
(2) provided a direct payment of one month's rent under section 1946.2(d)(3), equaling \$ _____ to *(name each defendant and amount given to each)*:
- c. Because defendant failed to vacate, plaintiff is seeking to recover the total amount in 8b as damages in this action.
9. a. Defendant *(name each)*:

was served the following notice on the same date and in the same manner:
- (1) 3-day notice to pay rent or quit (5) 3-day notice to perform covenants or quit
(not applicable if item 7b checked)
(2) 30-day notice to quit (6) 3-day notice to quit under Civil Code, § 1946.2(c)
Prior required notice to perform covenants served *(date)*:
(3) 60-day notice to quit (7) Other *(specify)*:
(4) 3-day notice to quit

PLAINTIFF: DEFENDANT:	CASE NUMBER:
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9. b. (1) On *(date)*: _____ the period stated in the notice checked in 9a expired at the end of the day.
 (2) Defendants failed to comply with the requirements of the notice by that date.
- c. All facts stated in the notice are true.
- d. The notice included an election of forfeiture.
- e. A copy of the notice is attached and labeled Exhibit 2. *(Required for residential property. See Code Civ. Proc., § 1166. When Civil Code, § 1946.2(c), applies and two notices are required, provide copies of both.)*
- f. One or more defendants were served (1) with the prior required notice under Civil Code, § 1946.2(c), (2) with a different notice, (3) on a different date, or (4) in a different manner, as stated in Attachment 10c. *(Check item 10c and attach a statement providing the information required by items 9a–e and 10 for each defendant and notice.)*
10. a. The notice in item 9a was served on the defendant named in item 9a as follows:
- (1) By personally handing a copy to defendant on *(date)*: _____
- (2) By leaving a copy with *(name or description)*: _____
 a person of suitable age and discretion, on *(date)*: _____ at defendant's
 residence business AND mailing a copy to defendant at defendant's place of residence
 on *(date)*: _____ because defendant cannot be found at defendant's residence or usual place of business.
- (3) By posting a copy on the premises on *(date)*: _____
 AND giving a copy to a person found residing at the premises AND mailing a copy to defendant at the premises
 on *(date)*: _____
 (a) because defendant's residence and usual place of business cannot be ascertained OR
 (b) because no person of suitable age or discretion can be found there.
- (4) *(Not for 3-day notice; see Civil Code, § 1946, before using)* By sending a copy by certified or registered mail
 addressed to defendant on *(date)*: _____
- (5) *(Not for residential tenancies; see Civil Code, § 1953, before using)* In the manner specified in a written
 commercial lease between the parties
- b. *(Name)*: _____
 was served on behalf of all defendants who signed a joint written rental agreement.
- c. *Information about service of notice on the defendants alleged in item 9f is stated in Attachment 10c.*
- d. *Proof of service of the notice in item 9a is attached and labeled Exhibit 3.*
11. *Plaintiff demands possession from each defendant because of expiration of a fixed-term lease.*
12. *At the time the 3-day notice to pay rent or quit was served, the amount of **rent due** was \$ _____*
13. *The fair rental value of the premises is \$ _____ per day.*
14. *Defendant's continued possession is malicious, and plaintiff is entitled to statutory damages under Code of Civil Procedure section 1174(b). (State specific facts supporting a claim up to \$600 in Attachment 14.)*
15. *A written agreement between the parties provides for attorney fees.*
16. *Defendant's tenancy is subject to the local rent control or eviction control ordinance of (city or county, title of ordinance, and date of passage): _____*

Plaintiff has met all applicable requirements of the ordinances.

17. *Other allegations are stated in Attachment 17.*
18. Plaintiff accepts the jurisdictional limit, if any, of the court.

PLAINTIFF: DEFENDANT:	CASE NUMBER:
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19. PLAINTIFF REQUESTS

- a. possession of the premises.
- b. costs incurred in this proceeding:
- c. past-due rent of \$
- d. reasonable attorney fees.
- e. forfeiture of the agreement.
- f. damages in the amount of waived rent or relocation assistance as stated in item 8: \$
- g. damages at the rate stated in item 13 from
date:
for each day that defendants remain in possession through entry of judgment.
- h. statutory damages up to \$600 for the conduct alleged in item 14.
- i. other (*specify*):

20. Number of pages attached (*specify*):

UNLAWFUL DETAINER ASSISTANT (Bus. & Prof. Code, §§ 6400–6415)

21. (*Complete in all cases.*) An unlawful detainer assistant did **not** did for compensation give advice or assistance with this form. (*If declarant has received **any** help or advice for pay from an unlawful detainer assistant, complete a–f.*)

- a. Assistant's name:
- b. Street address, city, and zip code:
- c. Telephone no.:
- d. County of registration:
- e. Registration no.:
- f. Expires on (*date*):

Date: _____

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

 (SIGNATURE OF PLAINTIFF OR ATTORNEY)

VERIFICATION

(Use a different verification form if the verification is by an attorney or for a corporation or partnership.)

I am the plaintiff in this proceeding and have read this complaint. 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 PLAINTIFF)

For your protection and privacy, please press the Clear This Form button after you have printed the form.

Print this form

Save this form

Clear this form