



Judicial Council of California

455 Golden Gate Avenue · San Francisco, California 94102-3688
www.courts.ca.gov

REPORT TO THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL

Item No.: 25-156
For business meeting on October 24, 2025

Title

Rules and Forms: Miscellaneous Technical Changes

Rules, Forms, Standards, or Statutes Affected

Amend Cal. Rules of Court, rules 1.31, 4.200, and 4.201; revise forms DE-305, DV-115-INFO, EJ-140-INFO/SC-136-INFO, FL-640-INFO, FL-680, FL-683, GC-333, GC-334, RT-120-INFO, SC-136, SC-200-INFO, UD-110H, UD-110P, UD-115, and WV-610

Report Type

Action Required

Effective Date

January 1, 2026

Date of Report

October 17, 2025

Contact

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Recommended by

Judicial Council staff
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Executive Summary

Various members of the judicial branch, members of the public, and Judicial Council staff have identified errors in the California Rules of Court and Judicial Council forms resulting from input errors, as well as minor changes needed to conform to changes in law or previous council actions. Judicial Council staff recommend making the necessary corrections to ensure that the rules and forms conform to law and to avoid causing confusion for court users, clerks, and judicial officers.

Recommendation

Judicial Council staff recommend that the council, effective January 1, 2026:

1. Amend rule 1.31(c) to add “Alternative Mandatory Form” as a shortened identifier for “Form Adopted for Alternative Mandatory Use”;

2. Amend rule 4.200 to correct the form number of *Juror Questionnaire for Criminal Cases*;
3. Amend rule 4.201 to italicize *Juror Questionnaire for Criminal Cases* and correct its form number;
4. Revise *Affidavit re Real Property of Small Value* (form DE-305) to conform the language in the certificate of acknowledgment on page 2 precisely to the language required by section 1189 of the Civil Code and to modify the form's footer to conform to updated style guidelines;
5. Revise *How to Ask for a New Hearing Date* (form DV-115-INFO) at item 3, to correctly reference item 7 on form DV-116;
6. Revise *Information on Debtor's Examinations Regarding Consumer Debt* (form EJ-140-INFO/SC-136-INFO) to correct the identification of the party in item 3 giving their financial information in writing ("judgment debtor") and to make other minor modifications;
7. Revise *Information Sheet: Notice and Motion to Cancel (Set Aside) Support Order Based on Presumed Income or Earning Capacity* (form FL-640-INFO), to correct the footer to indicate the information sheet is revised effective January 1, 2026, and to make other minor modifications;
8. Revise *Notice of Motion* (form FL-680) and *Order to Show Cause* (form FL-683) to correct references to the title of *Disability Accommodation Request*, update links, and to make other minor modifications;
9. Revise *Ex Parte Application for Order Authorizing Completion of Capacity Declaration—HIPAA* (form GC-333) and *Ex Parte Order re Completion of Capacity Declaration—HIPAA* (form GC-334) to correct the titles of recently retitled forms and to make other minor modifications to conform to updated style guidelines;
10. Revise *How Can I Respond to a Petition for Retail Crime Restraining Order?* (form RT-120-INFO) to correct the statute cited in the footer and to correct a typographical error;
11. Revise *Application and Order to Produce Financial Statement or Appear for Examination—Consumer Debt* (form SC-136) to correct a typographical error on the notice on the last page and the statute cited in the footer, as well as other minor modifications;
12. Revise *What to Do After the Court Decides Your Small Claims Case* (form SC-200-INFO) to correct the title of *Notice of Motion to Vacate Judgment and Declaration*;

13. Revise *Judgment—Unlawful Detainer Habitable Premises Attachment* (form UD-110H) and *Judgment—Unlawful Detainer Partial Eviction Attachment* (form UD-110P) to renumber the forms' items to start at 1 and to modify the footers to conform with updated style guidelines;
14. Revise *Stipulation for Entry of Judgment* (form UD-115) to correct the title of *Judgment—Unlawful Detainer Habitable Premises Attachment*; and
15. Revise *Notice of Hearing on Request to Modify/Terminate Workplace Violence Restraining Order* (form WV-610) to correct the title of *Disability Accommodation Request*.

The revised rules and forms are attached at pages 4–38.

Relevant Previous Council Action

The Judicial Council has acted on these rules and forms previously. This proposal addresses minor corrections of items that were inadvertently or incorrectly included in the prior action.

Analysis/Rationale

The changes to these rules and forms are technical in nature and necessary to correct inadvertent errors or incorrect references. They are needed to ensure that the rules and forms are correct and conform to the law.

Policy implications

There are no policy implications to this proposal.

Comments

Public comments were not solicited for this proposal because the recommendation is within the Judicial Council's purview to approve without circulation.

Alternatives considered

None.

Fiscal and Operational Impacts

Operational impacts are expected to be minor. The proposed revisions may result in reproduction costs if courts provide hard copies of any of the forms recommended for revision. Because the proposed changes are technical corrections, case management systems are unlikely to need updating to implement them.

Attachments and Links

1. Cal. Rules of Court, rules 1.31, 4.200, and 4.201, at page 4
2. Forms DE-305, DV-115-INFO, EJ-140-INFO/SC-136-INFO, FL-640-INFO, FL-680, FL-683, GC-333, GC-334, RT-120-INFO, SC-136, SC-200-INFO, UD-110H, UD-110P, UD-115, and WV-610, at pages 5–38

Rules 1.31, 4.200, and 4.201 of the California Rules of Court are amended, effective January 1, 2026, to read:

1 **Rule 1.31. Mandatory forms**

2 **(a)–(b) * * ***

5 **(c) Identification of mandatory forms**

7 Forms adopted by the Judicial Council for mandatory use bear the words “Form
8 Adopted for Mandatory Use,” “Mandatory Form,” or “Form Adopted for
9 Alternative Mandatory Use,” or “Alternative Mandatory Form” in the lower left
10 corner of the first page.

12 **(d)–(g) * * ***

15 **Rule 4.200. Pre-voir dire conference in criminal cases**

17 **(a) * * ***

19 **(b) Written questions**

21 The court may require counsel to submit in writing, and before the conference, all
22 questions that counsel requests the court to ask of prospective jurors. This rule
23 applies to questions to be asked either orally or by written questionnaire. The *Juror*
24 *Questionnaire for Criminal Cases* (form ~~MC-002~~ JURY-002) may be used.

27 **Rule 4.201. Voir dire in criminal cases**

29 To select a fair and impartial jury, the judge must conduct an initial examination of
30 the prospective jurors orally, or by written questionnaire, or by both methods. The
31 *Juror Questionnaire for Criminal Cases* Juror Questionnaire for Criminal Cases
32 (form ~~MC-002~~ JURY-002) may be used. After completion of the initial
33 examination, the court must permit counsel to conduct supplemental questioning as
34 provided in Code of Civil Procedure section 223.

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY STATE BAR NO.:

After recording, return to:

NAME:

FIRM NAME:

STREET ADDRESS:

CITY, STATE, ZIP CODE:

TELEPHONE NO.:

FAX NO.:

EMAIL ADDRESS:

ATTORNEY FOR (name):

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF

STREET ADDRESS:

MAILING ADDRESS:

CITY AND ZIP CODE:

BRANCH NAME:

FOR RECORDER'S USE ONLY

ESTATE OF (name):

CASE NUMBER:

DECEDENT

AFFIDAVIT RE REAL PROPERTY OF SMALL VALUE

FOR COURT USE ONLY

1. The decedent (name):
died on (date):
at (city, state):

2. At least **six months** have passed since the decedent's death. (Attach a certified copy of the decedent's death certificate.)

3. a. The decedent was domiciled in this county at the time of death.
b. The decedent was **not** domiciled in California at the time of death, but the decedent died owning real property in this county.

4. The **gross value**, on the date of the decedent's death, of all real property in the decedent's estate located in California, as shown by the attached inventory and appraisal—excluding the real property described in Probate Code section 13050—did not exceed (check one):
a. **\$55,425** (decedent died before April 1, 2022).
b. **\$61,500** (decedent died on or after April 1, 2022, and before April 1, 2025. Form DE-300 is attached as required by law).
c. **\$69,625** (decedent died on or after April 1, 2025. Form DE-300 is attached as required by law).

5. a. The **legal description** and the Assessor's Parcel Number of the particular item of the decedent's real property claimed by the declarant(s) are provided on an attached page titled Attachment 5a [legal description of real property]. (Copy legal description exactly from deed or other legal instrument.)
b. The decedent's interest in this real property is (specify):

6. Name and address of each guardian or conservator of the decedent's estate at time of death: none are as follows:
Name Address

DRAFT
Not approved by
the Judicial Council

7. Additional guardians or conservators are identified in Attachment 6.

(* You must deliver a copy of this affidavit and all attachments in any manner provided in Probate Code section 1215 to each guardian or conservator named above. You may use Judicial Council form POS-030 for proof of mailing, form POS-020 for proof of personal delivery, or form POS-050 for proof of electronic delivery.)

7. An inventory and appraisal of all of the decedent's **real property** in California is attached. The appraisal was made by a probate referee appointed by the State Controller for the county in which the property is located. (You must prepare the inventory on Judicial Council forms DE-160 and DE-161. You may select any probate referee appointed for the county to perform the appraisal. A list of all probate referees, shown by county, is available at www.sco.ca.gov/eo_probate_contact.html. Each court also has a list of referees appointed for its county. Check with the probate referee or consult an attorney if you need help preparing the inventory.)

8. a. No proceeding for administration of decedent's estate is now being or has been conducted in California.
b. The decedent's personal representative has consented in writing to the use of the procedure provided by Probate Code section 13200 et seq. (Attach a copy of the consent and a copy of the personal representative's letters of administration.)



ESTATE OF (name):

CASE NUMBER:

DECEDENT

9. Funeral expenses, expenses of last illness, and all known unsecured debts of the decedent have been paid. (**NOTE:** You may be personally liable for decedent's unsecured debts up to the fair market value of the real property and any income you receive from it.)

10. The declarant—or a trust or other entity, on behalf of which the declarant is acting—is, or all declarants together constitute, the successor of the decedent (as defined in Probate Code section 13006) to the decedent's interest in the property described in item 5, and no other person or entity has a superior right to the decedent's interest in that property, because the declarant is:

- (**if decedent left a will**) the sole beneficiary or all the beneficiaries who succeeded to the property under the decedent's will. (Attach a copy of the will.)
- (**if decedent died without a will**) the sole person or all the persons who succeeded to the property under Probate Code sections 6401 and 6402.

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 DECLARANT)

Date:

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)*

(SIGNATURE OF DECLARANT)

 SIGNATURES OF ADDITIONAL DECLARANTS ATTACHED

* A declarant claiming on behalf of a trust or other entity should also state the name of the entity that is a beneficiary under the decedent's will and declarant's capacity to sign on behalf of the entity (trustee, chief executive officer, etc.).

CERTIFICATE OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT

(**NOTE:** Do not use a small strip of paper to attach an additional certificate of acknowledgment to this page. If you need one or more additional certificates of acknowledgment, attach each one to this form on a separate, full-sized 8-1/2 by 11-inch page.)

A notary public or other officer completing this certificate verifies only the identity of the individual who signed the document to which this certificate is attached, and not the truthfulness, accuracy, or validity of that document.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF (specify):

On (date): , before me (name and title):

personally appeared (name of each):

who proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) whose name(s) is/are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she/they executed the same in his/her/their authorized capacity(ies), and that by his/her/their signature(s) on the instrument the person(s), or the entity upon behalf of which the person(s) acted, executed the instrument.

I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.

(NOTARY SEAL)

WITNESS my hand and official seal.

(SIGNATURE OF NOTARY PUBLIC)

(SEAL)

CLERK'S CERTIFICATE

I certify that the foregoing, including any attached certificates of acknowledgment and any attached legal description of the property (but excluding other attachments), is a true and correct copy of the original affidavit on file in my office. (Certified copies of this affidavit do not include the (1) death certificate, (2) will, or (3) inventory and appraisal. (See Prob. Code, § 13202.))

Date: Clerk, by _____, Deputy

DV-115-INFO How to Ask for a New Hearing Date**1 You may need to ask for a new court date if:**

- You are the **protected party** and are unable to have form [DV-109](#), *Notice of Court Hearing*, and other papers served in time before your court date.
- You are the **restrained party** and it is your first time asking the court to reschedule your court date.
- You have a good reason for needing a new court date (the court may grant your request to reschedule your court date on a showing of “good cause”).

2 What does form DV-115 do?

Use form [DV-115](#) to ask the court to reschedule your court date. If your court date is rescheduled and a *Temporary Restraining Order* ([form DV-110](#)) was granted, that order will be extended until the end of your new court date, unless the court decides to modify or terminate it. “Extend” means to keep any temporary orders in effect until the new court date.

3 Follow these steps:

- Fill out all of form [DV-115](#).
- Fill out items ① through ② on form [DV-116](#), *Order on Request to Continue Hearing*.
- The judge will need to review your papers. In some courts, you must give your papers to the clerk. Ask the court clerk for information on how you ask the judge to review your papers.
- After you turn in your forms as required by your local court, check with the clerk’s office to see if the judge approved (granted) your request to reschedule your court date.
- If the judge signed form [DV-116](#), you will have a new court date. If the judge did NOT sign the form, you should go to court at the date, time, and location that is on form [DV-109](#).
- Next, file both forms [DV-115](#) and [DV-116](#) with the clerk. The clerk will make up to three file-stamped copies for you. Keep at least one copy to bring to your court date.
- The other party must be served a copy of the court papers as described in item ⑦ on form [DV-116](#).
- Ask the person who serves the papers to complete a proof of service form and give it to you. If service was in person, use form [DV-200](#), *Proof of Personal Service*. If service was by mail, use form [DV-250](#), *Proof of Service by Mail*. Make two copies of the completed forms.
- File the completed and signed proof of service form with the clerk’s office before your court date.
- If the court reschedules your court date and extends the expiration date of the temporary restraining order to the end of your new court date, the clerk will send the restraining order to law enforcement or CLETS for you. CLETS is a statewide computer system that lets police know about the order.

4 Go to your court date

- Take at least two copies of your documents and filed forms to your court date. Include a copy of the filed proof of service form. Your documents may include exhibits, declarations, and financial statements, and the court may enter them into evidence at its discretion.
- If the protected party does not go to the court date, the temporary domestic violence restraining orders will expire on the date and time of the court date. If the restrained party does not go to the court date, the court can still make orders against them that can last for up to five years.

5 Need help?

Ask the court clerk about free or low-cost legal help. For a referral to a local domestic violence or legal assistance program, call the [National Domestic Violence Hotline: 1-800-799-7233 \(TDD: 1-800-787-3224\)](#). It’s free and private. They can help you in more than 100 languages.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The process described in this information sheet applies when a judgment awarded on or after January 1, 2025, concerns consumer debt. The judgment can be awarded in a small claims case or another type of civil case. This information sheet tells the judgment creditor (the person or business that won the case and is owed money) how to ask for a debtor's examination in a case where the judgment concerns consumer debt. It also tells the judgment debtor (the person or business that owes the money) how they can respond to that request by providing written information instead of going to court. ([Code Civ. Proc., § 708.111](#).)

If the judgment is not for consumer debt or was not awarded on or after January 1, 2025, do not use the forms or procedures that are described in this information sheet.

Go to selfhelp.courts.ca.gov/civil-lawsuit/judgment for information on collecting and paying money judgments.

1 How can I tell if a judgment concerns consumer debt?

Consumer debt means debt for money, property, insurance, or services that are primarily for personal, family, or household purposes. Consumer debt **does not include** rental debt; judgments for unpaid wages, damages, or penalties owed to an employee; or debts incurred due to, or obtained by, tortious or fraudulent conduct.

Look at the judgment issued by the court to find out if it concerns consumer debt:

- **Small Claims Cases:** If you received *Notice of Entry of Judgment* (form SC-130 or SC-200), the form will say the judgment includes an amount "concerning consumer debt (Code Civ. Proc., § 708.111)." Look at item 10 on form SC-130 or item 9 on form SC-200.
- **Other Civil Cases:** If you received *Judgment* (form JUD-100), item 7 will say the judgment includes an amount "concerning consumer debt (Code Civ. Proc., § 708.111)." If the judgment was not issued on a Judicial Council form, you will need to figure out if the judgment includes an amount that concerns consumer debt.

2 What is a debtor's examination?

When the final court order at the end of a lawsuit (the judgment) orders one person or business to pay money to another person or business, sometimes the judgment creditor wants information to help them collect it (enforce the judgment). The judgment creditor can ask the court to order the judgment debtor to come to court and give information under oath about what they earn (income) or own (assets). This is called a "debtor's examination." This information can help the judgment creditor find out whether they can take the money they are owed from the judgment debtor's income or assets.

3 How do I use this information sheet?

- **Judgment Creditors:** If the court ordered the other party to pay you money, you are the **judgment creditor**. This information sheet explains how you can ask the court to order a debtor's examination and respond if the **judgment debtor** gives their financial information in writing:
 - Which form should I use to ask for a debtor's examination? Read [4](#).
 - How do I complete, file, and serve the form to ask for a debtor's examination? Read [5](#) and [6](#).
 - How do I respond to *Notice of Financial Statement—Consumer Debt* (form EJ-143)? Read [7](#)–[10](#).
- **Judgment Debtors:** If the court ordered you to pay money to the other party, you are the **judgment debtor**. This information sheet describes how to respond to forms you receive from the judgment creditor:
 - What do I do if I receive form EJ-141 or form SC-136? Read [12](#).
 - How do I provide my financial information in writing? Read [13](#)–[17](#).
 - What do I do if I receive *Notice of Motion and Motion to Require Examination—Consumer Debt* (form EJ-146)? Read [18](#).
 - What do I do if I receive *Application and Order to Require Examination After Submission of Financial Statement* (form EJ-147)? Read [19](#).
 - If you have a disability or need help to understand English, read page 8.

INFORMATION FOR THE JUDGMENT CREDITOR

This part of the information sheet is for the judgment creditor (the person or business who won the case and is owed money) in a case concerning consumer debt. It tells them how to ask for a debtor's examination.

4 Which form should I use to ask for a debtor's examination in my case?

If your case is **not** a small claims case and you want to ask the court to order a debtor's examination, complete *Application and Order to Appear for Examination—Consumer Debt* (form [EJ-141](#)).

If your case is a **small claims case**, you can use either form EJ-141 or *Application and Order to Produce Financial Statement or Appear for Examination—Consumer Debt* (form [SC-136](#)):

- Use form SC-136 if the judgment debtor has not sent you a completed *Judgment Debtor's Statement of Assets* (form SC-133) and you want the court to require them to do so. The judgment debtor must send you form SC-133 if they do not pay within 30 days after the court clerk mailed or handed them the *Notice of Entry of Judgment* (form SC-130 or SC-200). Form SC-136 requires the judgment debtor to personally appear in court with a completed form SC-133 and answer questions about their money and property.
- If you want the judgment debtor to come to court for a debtor's examination, and you do not wish to enforce your right to receive form SC-133, or you already received form SC-133, then use form EJ-141.

If the court has previously ordered the judgment debtor to appear for examination and you want to ask for another examination date, read item [\(11\)](#).

Use *Application and Order for Appearance and Examination* (form AT-138/EJ-125), and do **not** use form EJ-141 or SC-136, if:

- You want to ask for a debtor's examination and the judgment is **not** for consumer debt, **or**
- You want to ask for an examination of someone who is not the judgment debtor, even if the judgment is for consumer debt.

5 How do I complete and file form EJ-141 or form SC-136?

To complete *Application and Order to Appear for Examination—Consumer Debt* (form EJ-141) or *Application and Order to Produce Financial Statement or Appear for Examination—Consumer Debt* (form SC-136), follow these steps:

- Fill out item 1 (the judgment debtor's name) on page 1 and all the items in the "Application for This Order" section on page 2 of the form.
- Contact the court clerk about setting a hearing date, time, and location. When setting the hearing date, make sure you will have enough time to serve the form, as explained in item [\(6\)](#). Enter the hearing date, time, and location you received from the clerk in the "Hearing Date" section on page 1.
- Sign and date the form.
- Make at least one copy of the completed form for your records. You will need to bring a copy with you to the hearing.

After you complete form EJ-141 or form SC-136, file the completed original form with the court. You must pay a filing fee unless you are eligible for a fee waiver.

6 How do I serve form EJ-141 or form SC-136?

Serve (give) a copy of completed form EJ-141 or SC-136 on the judgment debtor by following the steps below. The order for the judgment debtor to come to court for an examination cannot be enforced unless you complete all these steps:

- The form must be served at least **30 days** before the date of the examination.
- Have a copy of the form served on the judgment debtor in person by a sheriff, marshal, or registered process server. If you are using form EJ-141, the form can also be served by the person appointed in item 3 of that form.
- You must file the original proof of service with the court. Ask your court if they have a deadline for filing the proof of service. For more information about serving and proof of service, read selfhelp.courts.ca.gov/civil-lawsuit/judgment/collect/ask-debtor-exam-consumer-debt.

If you want to ask the sheriff to serve your form, you can use *Request for Sheriff to Serve Court Papers* (form [SER-001](#)). If you were given a fee waiver in the case, the sheriff will serve the papers for you at no cost.

When serving form EJ-141 or form SC-136 on the judgment debtor, you must include blank copies of all the following forms:

- *Information on Debtor's Examinations Regarding Consumer Debt* (form [EJ-140-INFO/SC-136-INFO](#)),
- *Financial Statement—Consumer Debt* (form [EJ-144](#)),
- *Notice of Financial Statement—Consumer Debt* (form [EJ-143](#)),
- *Exemptions From the Enforcement of Judgments* (form [EJ-155](#)), and
- *Current Dollar Amounts of Exemptions From Enforcement of Judgments* (form [EJ-156](#)).

7 What do I do if I receive *Notice of Financial Statement—Consumer Debt* (form EJ-143)?

The judgment debtor does not have to appear at the scheduled debtor's examination if they respond to your request by filing *Notice of Financial Statement—Consumer Debt* (form EJ-143) with the court and serving you with a copy of that form and a completed *Financial Statement—Consumer Debt* (form EJ-144) no later than 15 days before the examination.

If the judgment debtor checked item 2 on *Notice of Financial Statement—Consumer Debt* (claiming that all of their money and property are exempt from enforcement of judgment), the court will cancel the scheduled debtor's examination. If after reading *Financial Statement—Consumer Debt* you still want to hold a debtor's examination, you can complete, serve, and file *Notice of Motion and Motion to Require Examination—Consumer Debt* (form [EJ-146](#)).

8 How do I complete *Notice of Motion and Motion to Require Examination—Consumer Debt* (form EJ-146)?

Notice of Motion and Motion to Require Examination—Consumer Debt (form EJ-146) asks the court to order the judgment debtor to come to court for an examination even though they provided *Financial Statement—Consumer Debt* (form EJ-144).

You will need to complete your *Notice of Motion and Motion to Require Examination—Consumer Debt* in time to file it with the court no more than **15 days** after the judgment debtor filed *Notice of Financial Statement—Consumer Debt* (form EJ-143).

To complete *Notice of Motion and Motion to Require Examination—Consumer Debt*, follow these steps:

- Contact the clerk of the court about setting a hearing date, time, and place. When setting the hearing date, make sure you will have enough time to serve form EJ-146, as explained in item [9](#).
- Complete items 1–7 on *Notice of Motion and Motion to Require Examination—Consumer Debt*. In item 7, explain why you think an examination of the judgment debtor is needed even though they provided a financial statement.
- If the judgment you are trying to enforce concerns debt secured by real property or personal property, complete items 8 and 9.
- If you do not wish to appear at the hearing on your motion, check the box in item 10. If you do not appear, the court will decide based on your *Notice of Motion and Motion to Require Examination—Consumer Debt*, the judgment debtor's *Financial Statement—Consumer Debt*, and the arguments the judgment debtor makes at the hearing.
- Sign and date the form. If you have an attorney, they must also sign and date the form.
- Make a copy of the completed form to serve on the judgment debtor.
- Make at least one copy of the completed form for your records. If you appear at the hearing, you will need to bring a copy of the completed form with you.

9 How do I serve and file form EJ-146?

After you complete *Notice of Motion and Motion to Require Examination—Consumer Debt* (form EJ-146), serve (give) a copy of the completed form on the judgment debtor by following these steps:

- Someone who is not one of the people involved in the lawsuit must serve the papers on the judgment debtor.
- *Notice of Motion and Motion to Require Examination—Consumer Debt* must be served at least **16 court days** before the hearing if it is personally served. If the notice is sent by fax, express mail, or other method of overnight delivery, the 16-court-day period is increased by 2 calendar days. If the notice is served by mail from and to an address within California, the 16-court-day period is increased by 5 calendar days. Electronic service may be allowed (consent is required before electronically serving the judgment debtor if they do not have an attorney) and extends the time for service by 2 court days. For more information on the time to serve the notice and electronic service, read Code of Civil Procedure sections [708.111\(d\)\(3\)](#), [1005](#), and [1010.6](#) (available at leginfo.legislature.ca.gov).
- Have the server fill out and sign a proof of service. Proof of service forms are available at courts.ca.gov/rules-forms/find-your-court-forms.

In addition to serving form EJ-146, you must also file the completed original form by following these steps:

- File the completed original *Notice of Motion and Motion to Require Examination—Consumer Debt* with your original signature. You must pay a filing fee unless you are eligible for a fee waiver.
- Include a copy of the judgment debtor's completed *Financial Statement—Consumer Debt* (form EJ-144) with your filing.
- File *Notice of Motion and Motion to Require Examination—Consumer Debt* and the copy of the judgment debtor's *Financial Statement—Consumer Debt* with the court no more than **15 days** after the judgment debtor filed *Notice of Financial Statement—Consumer Debt* (form EJ-143).
- You must file the original proof of service with the court. Ask your court if they have a deadline for filing the proof of service.

If you go to the hearing on your motion for examination, bring a completed copy of form EJ-146 and a copy of the judgment debtor's *Financial Statement—Consumer Debt* (form EJ-144). You should also bring a copy of *Application and Order to Require Examination After Submission of Financial Statement—Consumer Debt* (form [EJ-147](#)). Complete all of form EJ-147 except for the hearing date and time on page 1. If the court grants your motion for an examination, the judicial officer may want to sign form EJ-147 at the hearing to schedule the examination.

10 What do I do after the hearing on my motion to require examination?

If the court has heard your motion to require examination and ruled that the judgment debtor must appear for an examination, you must complete and file *Application and Order to Require Examination After Submission of Financial Statement—Consumer Debt* (form [EJ-147](#)) to schedule the examination ordered by the court. There is no fee to file form EJ-147.

You must serve form EJ-147 on the judgment debtor at least **30 days** before the date of the hearing. You can serve form EJ-147 by mail. Electronic service may be allowed (consent is required before electronically serving the judgment debtor if they do not have an attorney; read Code of Civil Procedure section [1010.6](#) for more information on electronic service). Personal service is not required.

11 What if I want to ask for another examination of the judgment debtor?

If the court ordered the judgment debtor to come to court for an examination after you filed *Application and Order to Appear for Examination—Consumer Debt* (form EJ-141) or *Application and Order to Produce Financial Statement or Appear for Examination—Consumer Debt* (form SC-136) and then the examination is canceled for any reason, you cannot file another application to examine that judgment debtor until one year from the date you filed your previous application.

To ask for a second examination of the judgment debtor, use form EJ-141. Do not use form SC-136.

INFORMATION FOR THE JUDGMENT DEBTOR

This part of the information sheet is for the judgment debtor (the person or business who lost the case and owes money) in a case concerning consumer debt. It tells them how they can respond to an order to appear in court to answer questions about money they earn and property they own.

12 What do I do if I receive form EJ-141 or form SC-136?

If you receive *Application and Order to Appear for Examination—Consumer Debt* (form EJ-141) or *Application and Order to Produce Financial Statement or Appear for Examination—Consumer Debt* (form SC-136), you must either appear in court for the examination at the time and place listed in item 2 on that form **or** provide your financial information in writing (see steps below) to the judgment creditor. You do not have to appear in court for the examination if you provide your financial information in writing to the judgment creditor and file a notice with the court no later than 15 days before the examination.

If you do not appear in court for the examination or provide your financial information in writing, the court may make you pay the judgment creditor's reasonable attorney's fees and costs.

13 How do I provide my financial information in writing?

To provide your financial information in writing to the judgment creditor, follow these steps:

- Complete and serve *Financial Statement—Consumer Debt* (form [EJ-144](#)) as explained in [14](#) and [15](#). A copy of this form should have been included with the form EJ-141 or form SC-136 you received from the judgment creditor.
- Complete, serve, and file *Notice of Financial Statement—Consumer Debt* (form [EJ-143](#)) and the proof of service for form EJ-144, as explained in [16](#). A copy of form EJ-143 should have been included with the form EJ-141 or form SC-136 you received from the judgment creditor.

You can get also get copies of forms EJ-143 and EJ-144 from courts.ca.gov/rules-forms/find-your-court-forms or the self-help center at your local court.

14 How do I complete *Financial Statement—Consumer Debt* (form EJ-144)?

To complete *Financial Statement—Consumer Debt* (form EJ-144), follow these steps:

- Read the entire form to see the information it asks for.
- Do not include bank account numbers or other account numbers on the form.
- To fill out items 1 and 2, decide if any of your income or assets are exempt (cannot be collected by a judgment creditor). (Read [15](#), "How do I figure out if my income or assets are exempt?")
- Fill out the other items on the form. If you checked the box in item 2 (indicating that some or all of your money or property is exempt because it is needed to support you, your spouse, or persons who depend on you and your spouse for support), you will need to provide information about your spouse or dependents in some items on the form. The instructions for each item will tell you if you need to do so.
- Sign and date the form.
- If you checked the box in item 2, your spouse must also sign and date the form, unless you and your spouse live separate and apart.
- Make at least one copy of the completed form to keep for your records. You will need to bring a completed copy of the form with you if you are ordered to appear in court. (Read item [17](#), "What happens after I provide my financial information in writing?")

After you complete form EJ-144, you must serve (give) the original signed form EJ-144 on the judgment creditor **no later than 15 days** before the examination (the date and time listed in item 2 on the form EJ-141 or form SC-136 you received from the judgment creditor).

Do not file form EJ-144 with the court.

Before serving form EJ-144, read item [16](#), "How do I complete *Notice of Financial Statement—Consumer Debt* (form EJ-143)." The instructions for serving form EJ-144 are the same as for serving form EJ-143, and you can serve forms EJ-143 and EJ-144 at the same time.

15 How do I figure out if my income or assets are exempt?

Some types of money you earn (income) and money and property you own (assets) are exempt, meaning they cannot be collected by a judgment creditor.

To figure out if any of your money or property is exempt, read *Exemptions From the Enforcement of Judgments* (form [EJ-155](#)). A copy of this form should be included with the form EJ-141 or form SC-136 you received from the judgment creditor. You can also get a copy of this form from [courts.ca.gov/rules-forms/find-your-court-forms](#) or from the self-help center at your local court.

Form EJ-155 lists different kinds of money and property that are exempt. You will need to look for each type of money and property you have in the list. Not all types of money and property are exempt, so some of the money or property you have might not be listed on form EJ-155.

If any of your money or property is listed on form EJ-155, you will need to figure out how much of it is exempt. For some types of money and property, only a specific dollar amount is exempt. For other types, the entire amount or value is exempt. And for other types, the exempt amount depends on your situation.

To figure out the exempt amount of each type of money and property you have, read *Current Dollar Amounts of Exemptions From Enforcement of Judgments* (form EJ-156). A copy of this form should be included with the form EJ-141 or form SC-136 you received from the judgment creditor. You can also get a copy of this form from [courts.ca.gov/rules-forms/find-your-court-forms](#) or from the self-help center at your local court.

Form EJ-156 lists the exempt amounts for some types of money and property. If the money or property you have is not listed on form EJ-156, then you will need to read the specific law (the code and section number) listed for that type of money or property on form EJ-155. For example, form EJ-155 lists Code of Civil Procedure (CCP) section 704.070 as the code and section number for “cash.”

You can get a copy of the California laws listed on form EJ-155 at [leginfo.legislature.ca.gov](#). The sections of the United States Code that provide exemptions (shown as “USC” on form EJ-155) can be found at [uscode.house.gov/](#).

Some types of money and property are exempt if they are needed to support the basic needs of you and your family. The law for these types will say they are “exempt to the extent necessary for the support of the judgment debtor and the spouse and dependents of the judgment debtor.” Under those laws, the exempt amount is the amount needed to support your basic needs and the basic needs of your spouse or anyone who depends on you or your spouse for support.

After you have figured out if any of your money or property is exempt, complete items 1 and 2 on the *Financial Statement—Consumer Debt* (form EJ-144):

- If none of your money or property is exempt, check box 1a.
- If all of your money or property is exempt, check box 1b.
- If some, but not all, of your money or property is exempt, check box 1c.
- If any of your money or property is exempt because it is needed to support the basic needs of you and your family, check the box in item 2.

16 How do I complete *Notice of Financial Statement—Consumer Debt* (form EJ-143)?

Do not fill out *Notice of Financial Statement—Consumer Debt* (form EJ-143) until after you complete *Financial Statement—Consumer Debt* (form EJ-144).

To complete *Notice of Financial Statement—Consumer Debt*, follow these steps:

- Enter the name and address of the judgment creditor. You can use the address the judgment creditor provided on form EJ-141 or form SC-136.
- In item 1, enter the date, time, and location of the examination scheduled by the court. This is the information listed in item 2 on the form EJ-141 or SC-136 that you received from the judgment creditor.

- Check the box in item 2 if you also checked box 1b on your *Financial Statement—Consumer Debt* (form EJ-144), which says that all of your income and assets are exempt.
- Make a copy of the completed form to serve on (give to) the judgment creditor.
- Make at least one copy of the completed form for your records. You will need to bring a completed copy of the form with you if you are ordered to appear in court. (Read ⑯, “What happens after I provide my financial information in writing?”)
- Serve (give) a copy of the completed *Notice of Financial Statement—Consumer Debt* (form EJ-143) on the judgment creditor. Form EJ-143 can be served by mail. Electronic service may be allowed (consent is required before electronically serving the judgment creditor if they do not have an attorney; read Code of Civil Procedure section [1010.6](#) for more information on electronic service). You can serve form EJ-143 at the same time as form EJ-144.
- Someone who is not one of the people involved in the lawsuit must serve the papers if they are served personally or by mail. Have the server fill out and sign a proof of service. Proof of service forms are available at courts.ca.gov/rules-forms/find-your-court-forms.
- File completed form EJ-143 with the court. You must file the completed original form EJ-143 with your original signature. When you file EJ-143, you must also file the completed original proof of service for form EJ-144. If you file forms EJ-143 and EJ-144 at the same time, you can use the same proof of service for both.
- If you have a separate proof of service for form EJ-143, you must file that proof of service with the court. Ask your court if there is a filing deadline.

You must file form EJ-143 and the proof of service for form EJ-144 **no later than 15 days** before the date of the examination (shown in item 2 of the form EJ-141 or form SC-136 you received from the judgment creditor).

If you do not file form EJ-143 and the proof of service for form EJ-144 by this deadline, you must attend the examination at the time and place listed in item 2 on *Application and Order to Appear for Examination—Consumer Debt* (form EJ-141) or *Application and Order to Produce Financial Statement or Appear for Examination—Consumer Debt* (form SC-136).

⑯ **What happens after I provide my financial information in writing?**

If you served and filed *Notice of Financial Statement—Consumer Debt* (form EJ-143) and a proof of service for *Financial Statement—Consumer Debt* (form EJ-144) no later than 15 days before the date of the examination, you do not have to appear for the examination at the time and place listed in item 2 on *Application and Order to Appear for Examination—Consumer Debt* (form EJ-141) or *Application and Order to Produce Financial Statement or Appear for Examination—Consumer Debt* (form SC-136).

If you checked item 2 on form EJ-143, the court will cancel the examination. If the court cancels the examination, the judgment creditor can object by filing *Notice of Motion and Motion to Require Examination—Consumer Debt* (form EJ-146).

⑯ **What do I do if I receive *Notice of Motion and Motion to Require Examination—Consumer Debt* (form EJ-146)?**

Notice of Motion and Motion to Require Examination—Consumer Debt (form EJ-146) asks the court to order you to come to court for an examination even though you have provided your financial information in writing. On that form, the judgment creditor will explain why they think an examination is needed.

The court will hold a hearing at the date and time listed in item 2 on form EJ-146 to decide if an examination is needed. You must appear at the hearing.

The hearing is your opportunity to explain why you think the information on your *Financial Statement—Consumer Debt* (form EJ-144) is enough and why the judgment creditor does not need to ask you questions at an examination. Take a copy of your completed *Notice of Financial Statement—Consumer Debt* (form EJ-143) and *Financial Statement—Consumer Debt* (form EJ-144) with you to the hearing.

19 **What do I do if I receive *Application and Order to Require Examination After Submission of Financial Statement—Consumer Debt* (form EJ-147)?**

If the court decides that an examination is needed after hearing the judgment creditor's *Notice of Motion and Motion to Require Examination—Consumer Debt* (form EJ-146), you will receive *Application and Order to Require Examination After Submission of Financial Statement—Consumer Debt* (form EJ-147) from the judgment creditor. Form EJ-147 schedules your examination, which is when you appear in court to provide information about your money and property. You must appear on the date and time listed in item 2 on form EJ-147.

At court on the day of the examination, the court will call the case. You will be administered an oath as if you were testifying in court. Then, typically, the court will tell you and the judgment creditor where you can meet privately to conduct the examination. The judgment creditor will ask you questions about your money and property.

If you do not appear at the time and place listed in item 2 on form EJ-147, the court may make you pay the judgment creditor's attorney's fees and costs.

OTHER INFORMATION

This part of the information sheet is for the judgment creditor and the judgment debtor.

20 **What if I need help to understand English?**

When you file your papers, ask the clerk if a court interpreter is available. You can also use *Request for Interpreter* (form [INT-300](#)) or a local court form or website to request an interpreter. For more information about court interpreters, go to selfhelp.courts.ca.gov/request-interpreter.

21 **What if I have a disability?**

If you have a disability and need accommodation while you are at court, you can use *Disability Accommodation Request* (form [MC-410](#)) to make your request. You can also ask the ADA Coordinator in your court for help. For more information, see *How to Request a Disability Accommodation for Court* (form [MC-410-INFO](#)).

INSTRUCTIONS

Who can use this form?

Either parent or the local child support agency can use this form.

Fill out this form yourself if you do not have an attorney to represent you. If you have an attorney, your attorney will need to fill out this form.

What do I use this form for?

Use this form to ask the court to cancel (set aside) a default judgment that is based on earning capacity or presumed income.

A **default judgment** is made when a party does not file an Answer and does not show up to court.

Earning capacity is used when the court does not have information about a parent's income, or the court believes the parent is underemployed. Before January 1, 2026, courts used **presumed income** when actual income was unknown, which was minimum wage at 40 hours every week.

You can only use this form if your actual income or earning capacity was different from the amount of earning capacity or presumed income that was used to make a decision about child support.

Is there a deadline to ask for a judgment to be canceled or set aside?

Yes, you must file this request within **two years** from the date that the first child support payment made by wage garnishment was received by the local child support agency.

How do I fill out this form?

- ① Fill out the **caption**. The caption is the box at the top left of the first page. Put your name, address, and telephone number in the top left part of the box if they are not already there. You will also need to put information about the local child support agency, the other parent, case number, and the court name and address in the caption. Look at *Judgment Regarding Parental Obligations (Governmental)* (form FL-630) in your case to help you fill out this information.
- ② Contact the court clerk to ask for a hearing date. You can find information about how to contact the court at courts.ca.gov/find-my-court.htm.
- ③ Fill out an **Income and Expense Declaration** (form FL-150) or **Financial Statement (Simplified)** (form FL-155) to give the court information about your current income and expenses. Attach this form to the Motion.
Find forms FL-150 and FL-155 at courts.ca.gov/forms.htm.
- ④ You may fill out a *Declaration About Parent's Income or Earning Capacity During Judgment Periods* (FL-643) to give the court information about your actual income and expenses during the time period covered by the Judgment.
Find form FL-643 at courts.ca.gov/documents/fl643.pdf.
- ⑤ You might also want to attach *Answer to Complaint or Supplemental Complaint Regarding Parental Obligations (Governmental)* (form [FL-610](#)) to give the court more information. Talk to a lawyer or your family law facilitator for more information.
- ⑥ Fill out your contact information so the court can get in touch with you about this motion.
- ⑦ Sign and date your Motion.

⑧ Fill out the box at the top of the second page. Use the same information printed in the caption box on page 1 of form FL-640. Make sure to leave the rest of the page blank. You **do not** fill out this page. The person who serves the Motion will fill this out. Look at the “What do I do after I fill out the form?” section of these instructions for more information.

What do I do after I fill out the form?

① Make copies.

Fill out the box at the top of the second page. Use the same information printed in the caption box on page 1 of form FL-640. Make at least 3 copies of the papers: one for yourself, one to send to the local child support agency, and one to send to the other parent if the other parent is a party in the case.

② Have someone give a copy of the Motion to the local child support agency and the other parent if necessary.

The local child support agency and, in some situations, the other parent must be given a copy of any documents that you file. This is called service. You **cannot** serve your own Motion.

To serve these documents, you must ask someone who is 18 or older and not a part of the case to mail or hand deliver the documents to the local child support agency. If the other parent is a part of the case, the person serving the motion must also mail or hand deliver them to the other parent. If the documents are mailed to the other parent, the person serving the documents will need to state on the proof of service how the mailing address of the other parent was verified as their current address.

If you do not know the other parent's current mailing address, the person serving the documents can mail extra copies of the documents to the local child support agency. They will send the copies to the other parent. The local child support agency must receive the documents **at least 30 days before the hearing** if you want them to send the Motion to the other parent.

The person who serves the Motion will need to fill out the “Proof of Service” section on page 2 of the form.

③ File your Motion with the court.

There is no fee to file this Motion.

You can file in person, by mail, or electronically (if available at your court).

If you file in person:

Take your original Notice and Motion form and your copies to the court. Look at the top of the Notice and Motion in your case to find the court's address:

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

Give your original Motion form and copies to the court clerk. The clerk will:

- Stamp your forms; and
- Keep the original and give the copies back to you.

If you file by mail:

- Mail your original Motion form and your copies to the court. Look at the top of the Notice and Motion in your case to find the court's address:

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

- Send a self-addressed stamped envelope with your forms. If you do not include a self-addressed stamped envelope, you will have to go to the courthouse to pick up your copies.

You may be able to file electronically:

- Look at your court's website to see if you can file electronically. Visit courts.ca.gov/find-my-court.htm.

What happens next?

Go to your court hearing.

**If you do not go, the court may not cancel and
recalculate the child support order in your case.**

How can I get free help?

Every county has a family law facilitator that can:

- Explain the legal process;
- Give you free legal forms; and
- Help you fill out court papers.



Depending on your county, the facilitator may help you in person, online, or by phone. You can find the facilitator in your county here:

courts.ca.gov/selfhelp-facilitators.htm.

Ask for a *Disability Accommodation Request*.

If you have a disability and need an accommodation while you are at court, you can use form [MC-410](#) to make your request. For more information, see form [MC-410-INFO](#).

GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY (under Fam. Code, §§ 17400, 17406):

FOR COURT USE ONLY

TELEPHONE NO.:

FAX NO. (Optional):

EMAIL ADDRESS (Optional):

ATTORNEY FOR (Name):

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF

STREET ADDRESS:

MAILING ADDRESS:

CITY AND ZIP CODE:

BRANCH NAME:

PETITIONER:

RESPONDENT:

OTHER PARENT/PARTY:

NOTICE OF MOTION**JUDGMENT****MODIFICATION** Child Support

Health Care

Injunctive Order

CASE NUMBER:

1. TO (name):

2. **READ THE ATTACHED REQUEST FORM.** A hearing on the motion for the relief requested will be held as follows:

a. Date:	Time:	<input type="checkbox"/> Dept.:	<input type="checkbox"/> Div.:	<input type="checkbox"/> Room:
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b. Address of court is same as noted above other (specify):

3. Supporting attachments:

a. Completed *Request for Order and Supporting Declaration* (form FL-684) and blank *Response to Governmental Notice of Motion or Order to Show Cause* (form FL-685)

b. Financial information and blank *Income and Expense Declaration* (form FL-150)

c. *Earning Capacity Factors Attachment* (form FL-302)

d. Points and authorities

e. *Order for Genetic (Parentage) Testing* (form FL-627) (If the respondent or other parent/party ignores this order, the issue of parentage may be decided against them.)

f. Other (specify):

4. NOTICE: IF YOU WISH TO HAVE A TRIAL, YOU MUST APPEAR AT THE HEARING ON THIS REQUEST.

Date:



(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

(SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY)

ORDER**IT IS ORDERED THAT**5. Time for service hearing is shortened. Service must be on or before (date):

6. Any responsive declaration must be served on or before (date):

7. Petitioner Respondent Other parent/party is restrained from transferring, encumbering, hypothecating, concealing, or in any way disposing of the following property (describe):8. Other (specify):

9. Number of pages attached:

Date:

JUDICIAL OFFICER

PETITIONER: RESPONDENT: OTHER PARENT/PARTY:	CASE NUMBER:
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NOTICE

This case may be referred to a court commissioner for hearing. By law court commissioners do not have the authority to issue final orders and judgments in contested cases unless they are acting as temporary judges. The court commissioner in your case will act as a temporary judge unless, before the hearing, you or any other party objects to the commissioner acting as a temporary judge. The court commissioner may still hear your case to make findings and a recommended order. If you do not like the recommended order, you must object to it within 10 court days; otherwise, the recommended order will become a final order of the court. If you object to the recommended order, a judge will make a temporary order and set a new hearing.

Child support is based on your ability to pay, which may include your income, earning capacity, expenses, and lifestyle. The amount of child support can be large and can continue until the children reach age 18. You should give the court information about your income and expenses, and any specific circumstances that may affect your ability to earn. If you do not, the support order will be based on other information given to the court. If the child support amount in the proposed judgment is based on your earning capacity, and you do not appear at the hearing after failing to file an *Answer* (form FL-610), the court will enter a judgment without your input.

You do not have to pay any fee to file your *Response to Governmental Notice of Motion or Order to Show Cause (Governmental)* (form FL-685) and your completed *Income and Expense Declaration* (form FL-150) or *Financial Statement (Simplified)* (form FL-155). You must file any documents with the court and have the copies served at least 9 court days before the hearing date to the local child support agency and the other party unless ordered otherwise. Add 5 calendar days if the motion is served by mail within California. (See Code of Civil Procedure section 1005 for other situations.) To determine court days and calendar days, go to selfhelp.courts.ca.gov/child-support/LCSA-Hearing-Notice/Respond.

PROOF OF SERVICE BY MAIL

1. I am at least 18 years of age, **not a party to this cause**, and a resident of or employed in the county where the mailing took place.
2. My residence or business address is:

3. I served a copy of this motion by enclosing it in a sealed envelope and depositing the envelope directly in the U.S. mail with postage paid OR at my place of business for same-day collection and mailing with the U.S. mail, following our business practices, with which I am readily familiar.
 - a. Date of deposit:
 - b. Place of deposit (*city and state*):
 - c. Addressed as follows:

4. The address for each individual identified in item 3 was
 - a. verified by the California Child Support Enforcement System (CSE) as the current primary mailing address on file.
 - b. Other (*specify*):
5. 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 PERSON WHO SERVED MOTION)



Request for Accommodations

Assistive listening systems, computer-assisted real-time captioning, or sign language interpreter services are available if you ask at least five court days before the trial. Contact the clerk's office or go to courts.ca.gov/forms for *Disability Accommodation Request* (form MC-410). (Civ. Code, § 54.8.)

GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY (under Fam. Code, §§ 17400, 17406):

FOR COURT USE ONLY

TELEPHONE NO.:

FAX NO. (Optional):

EMAIL ADDRESS (Optional):

ATTORNEY FOR (Name):

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF

STREET ADDRESS:

MAILING ADDRESS:

CITY AND ZIP CODE:

BRANCH NAME:

PETITIONER:

RESPONDENT:

OTHER PARENT/PARTY:

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE FOR MODIFICATION Child Support Health Care Injunctive Relief Other:

CASE NUMBER:

1. To (name):

2. YOU ARE ORDERED TO APPEAR IN THIS COURT AS FOLLOWS TO GIVE ANY LEGAL REASON WHY THE RELIEF SOUGHT IN THE ATTACHED APPLICATION SHOULD NOT BE GRANTED.

a. Date: _____ Time: _____ Dept.: _____ Room: _____

b. Address of court is same as noted above other (specify): _____3. a. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that a completed *Request for Order and Supporting Declaration (Governmental)* (form FL-684), or equivalent application order form, a **blank Response to Governmental Notice of Motion or Order to Show Cause (Governmental)** (form FL-685), and the following must be served with this order:

- (1) Financial information and blank *Income and Expense Declaration* (form FL-150) or *Financial Statement (Simplified)* (form FL-155)
- (2) Points and authorities
- (3) *Order for Genetic (Parentage) Testing* (form FL-627)
- (4) Other (specify): _____

b. (1) Time for service hearing is shortened. Service must be on or before (date): _____

Any responsive declaration must be served on or before (date): _____

- (2) Petitioner Respondent Other parent/party
is restrained from transferring, encumbering, hypothecating, concealing, or in any way disposing of the following property (describe): _____

- (3) Other (specify): _____

Date: _____

JUDICIAL OFFICER

NOTICE

This case may be referred to a court commissioner for hearing. By law, court commissioners do not have the authority to issue final orders and judgments in contested cases unless they are acting as temporary judges. The court commissioner in your case will act as a temporary judge unless, before the hearing, you or any other party objects to the commissioner acting as a temporary judge. The court commissioner may still hear your case to make findings and a recommended order. If you do not like the recommended order, you must object to it within 10 court days; otherwise, the recommended order will become a final order of the court. If you object to the recommended order, a judge will make a temporary order and set a new hearing.

Child support is based on your ability to pay, which may include your income, earning capacity, expenses, and lifestyle. The amount of child support can be large and can continue until the children reach age 18. You should give the court information about your income, expenses, and any other circumstances that may affect your ability to earn. If you do not, the support order will be based on other information given to the court.

You do not have to pay any fee to file your *Response to Governmental Notice of Motion or Order to Show Cause (Governmental)* (form FL-685) and your completed *Income and Expense Declaration* (form FL-150) or *Financial Statement (Simplified)* (form FL-155). You must file any documents with the court and serve copies at least 9 court days before the hearing date to the local child support agency and the other party unless ordered otherwise. Add 5 calendar days if you serve by mail within California. (See Code of Civil Procedure section 1005 for other situations.) To determine court and calendar days, go to selfhelp.courts.ca.gov/child-support/LCSA-Hearing-Notice/Respond.

**Request for Accommodations**

Assistive listening systems, computer-assisted real-time captioning, or sign language interpreter services are available if you ask at least five court days before the trial. Contact the clerk's office or go to courts.ca.gov/forms for **Disability Accommodation Request** (form [MC-410](http://courts.ca.gov/forms)). (Civ. Code, § 54.8.)

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY		STATE BAR NUMBER:	DRAFT Not approved by the Judicial Council	
NAME:				
FIRM NAME:				
STREET ADDRESS:				
CITY:		STATE:		ZIP CODE:
TELEPHONE NO.:		FAX NO.:		
EMAIL ADDRESS:				
ATTORNEY FOR (name):				
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF				
STREET ADDRESS:				
MAILING ADDRESS:				
CITY AND ZIP CODE:				
BRANCH NAME:				
CONSERVATORSHIP OF THE <input type="checkbox"/> PERSON <input type="checkbox"/> ESTATE OF				
(name):				
PROPOSED CONSERVATEE				
EX PARTE APPLICATION FOR ORDER AUTHORIZING COMPLETION OF CAPACITY DECLARATION—HIPAA*				
TIME:		DEPT.:		

to complete, sign, and deliver to applicant, for use to support the petition, a
 Confidential Capacity Assessment and Declaration—Probate Conservatorship (form GC-335)
 and an **Everyday Activities Attachment to Confidential Capacity Assessment and Declaration—Probate Conservatorship** (form GC-335A) (the Declaration) concerning the medical condition or mental capacity of (name of proposed conservatee):

4. The proposed conservatee has not consented to the disclosure of any private medical information that would be disclosed by the completed Declaration.
5. Applicant requests this court to authorize each declarant named in item 3 to complete, sign, and deliver the Declaration to applicant within 15 days of the declarant's receipt of the court's order.
6. Applicant requests this court to dispense with notice of hearing on this application.

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 APPLICANT'S NAME)

(APPLICANT'S SIGNATURE)

* The federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996. Use this form with *Ex Parte Order re Completion of Capacity Declaration—HIPAA* (form GC-334).

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY		STATE BAR NUMBER:	DRAFT Not approved by the Judicial Council	
NAME:				
FIRM NAME:				
STREET ADDRESS:				
CITY:	STATE:	ZIP CODE:		
TELEPHONE NO.:		FAX NO.:		
EMAIL ADDRESS:				
ATTORNEY FOR (name):				
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF				
STREET ADDRESS:				
MAILING ADDRESS:				
CITY AND ZIP CODE:				
BRANCH NAME:				
CONSERVATORSHIP OF THE <input type="checkbox"/> PERSON <input type="checkbox"/> ESTATE OF				
(name):				
PROPOSED CONSERVATEE				
EX PARTE ORDER RE COMPLETION OF CAPACITY DECLARATION—HIPAA*				
TIME:		DEPT.:		

1. Attached to this order is a **Confidential Capacity Assessment and Declaration—Probate Conservatorship** (form GC-335) and an **Everyday Activities Attachment to Confidential Capacity Assessment and Declaration—Probate Conservatorship** (form GC-335A) (the Declaration).
2. **Applicant (name):**
having applied for an order authorizing the declarant(s) named in item 5 to complete, sign, and return the Declaration for the purpose specified in item 6, and good cause appearing;

THE COURT FINDS

3. Notice of the hearing on the application should be dispensed with and the application should be granted.
4. A petition for the appointment of a conservator has been filed in this proceeding by *(name of petitioner)*:

This petition is set for hearing on (date): _____ at (time): _____ in _____ Dept.: _____ B.M.: _____

5. Declarant (*name each*):

has been requested to complete and sign the Declaration for the purpose specified in item 6.

6. Petitioner proposes to use the Declaration to provide evidence to support (*check all that apply*):

- a. A finding that the proposed conservatee should be excused from attending the hearing on the petition.
- b. A request for exclusive authority to consent to medical treatment for the proposed conservatee.
- c. A request for authority to make placement and medication decisions related to treatment of a major neurocognitive disorder (including dementia).
- d. The appointment of a conservator of the estate.
- e. Other (*specify*):

* The federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (Pub. L. No. 104-191).

CONSERVATORSHIP OF (name):	CASE NUMBER:
PROPOSED CONSERVATEE	

THE COURT ORDERS

7. Notice of hearing on the application is dispensed with.
8. Each declarant named below is authorized to complete, sign, and deliver to the attorney or other person whose address appears at the top of page 1 of this order the original of the Declaration, consisting of:
 - a. **Confidential Capacity Assessment and Declaration—Probate Conservatorship** (form GC-335) (name each authorized declarant):
- b. and **Everyday Activities Attachment to Confidential Capacity Assessment and Declaration—Probate Conservatorship** (form GC-335A) (name each authorized declarant):

regarding (name of proposed conservatee):
 to enable the Court to determine whether the proposed conservatee should be excused from attending the hearing on the appointment of a conservator or the proposed conservator should be granted certain powers over the person or estate of the proposed conservatee.
9. Use of the Declaration is governed by the disclosure safeguards in the regulations of the federal Department of Health and Human Services (45 C.F.R. §§ 160 & 164) under HIPAA, and no use other than what is permitted in those regulations is permitted by this order.
10. The completed and signed original of the Declaration must be returned to the attorney or other person whose address appears at the top of this order within 15 days after its receipt by the declarant authorized to complete and sign it.
11. Other orders (specify):

Date:

JUDICIAL OFFICER

CERTIFICATION

I certify that this document, including any attachments, is a correct copy of the original on file in my office.

Date: Clerk, by _____, Deputy

(SEAL)

These instructions cannot cover all of the questions that may arise in a particular case. If you do not know what to do to protect your rights, you should see a lawyer.

What is a retail crime restraining order?

It is a court order that prohibits you from doing certain things and going to certain places. It can be issued after a criminal conviction or as a civil order after two or more arrests or citations for certain retail theft crimes. This information sheet covers civil orders only.

Do I need a lawyer?

Having a lawyer is recommended, but it is not required. You are entitled to court-appointed counsel. If you wish to request court-appointed counsel, fill out items ①, ②, and ③ on form RT-120. You can also ask the court clerk about free and low-cost legal services and self-help centers in your county.

What does the order do?

The court can order a person not to enter or be on the grounds of a business.

Who can ask for a retail crime restraining order?

- A prosecuting attorney
- A city attorney
- A lawyer for the county counsel
- A lawyer representing a retail business

I've been served with a petition for retail crime restraining order. What do I do now?

Read the papers served on you very carefully. The *Notice of Court Hearing* tells you when to appear in court.

What if I don't agree with the request?

If you disagree with the orders the person is asking for, fill out form [RT-120](#), *Response to Petition for Retail Crime Restraining Order*, before your hearing date and file it with the court. If you need to include attachments, you can use form [MC-025](#). You can get the forms from legal publishers or from the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/rules-forms/find-your-court-forms. Your lawyer also may be able to find them at your local courthouse or county law library.

Do I have to serve the other person with a copy of my response?

Yes. Have someone age 18 or older, who is not involved in this case, mail a copy of completed form RT-120 to the person who asked for the order. (This is called "service by mail.")

The person who serves the form by mail should fill out form [POS-030](#), *Proof of Service by First-Class Mail—Civil*. Have the person who did the mailing sign the original. Take the completed form back to the court clerk or bring it with you to the hearing.

Should I go to the court hearing?

Yes. Even if you do not file a response you should go to court on the date listed on form [RT-109](#), *Notice of Court Hearing*. If you do not go to the hearing, the judge can make orders against you without you being present.

How long does the order last?

Any order issued at the hearing can last up to two years.

What if I don't obey the order?

The police can arrest you. You may go to jail and have to pay a fine.

Will I see the person who asked for the order at the court hearing?

Yes. Assume that the business that is asking for the order will send someone to the hearing. Do not talk to that person unless the judge says that you can.

Do I have to pay a filing fee?

Yes, but if you cannot afford to pay the filing fee, ask the clerk how to apply for a fee waiver. Form [FW-001](#) is available for this purpose. Also, if you are eligible for a fee waiver, you can ask the sheriff or marshal to serve your papers for free. If you are not eligible for free service, you may pay the sheriff or marshal to serve your papers.



Can I bring a witness to the court hearing?

Yes. You can bring witnesses or documents that support your case to the hearing. But if possible, you should also bring the witnesses' written statements of what they saw or heard. Their statements must be made under penalty of perjury. You can use form [MC-030](#) for this.

What if I don't speak English?

When you file your papers, ask the clerk if a court interpreter is available. You can also use form [INT-300](#), *Request for Interpreter (Civil)*, or a local court form or website to request an interpreter. For more information about court interpreters, go to selfhelp.courts.ca.gov/request-interpreter.

Can I agree with the business to cancel the order?

No. Once the order is issued, only the judge can change or cancel it. You or the person who requested the order would have to file a request with the court to cancel the order.

What if I have a disability?

If you have a disability and need an accommodation while you are at court you can use form [MC-410](#), *Disability Accommodation Request*, to make your request. You can also ask the ADA Coordinator in your court for help. For more information, see form [MC-410-INFO](#), *How to Request a Disability Accommodation for Court*.

For help in your area, contact:

[Local information may be inserted.]

PLAINTIFF/DEMANDANTE (name and street address of each):

Telephone No.:

DEFENDANT/DEMANDADO (name and street address of each):

Telephone No.:

See attached sheet for additional plaintiffs and defendants.

FOR COURT USE ONLY

**DRAFT
08/18/2025
NOT
APPROVED BY
COUNCIL**

**ORDER TO PRODUCE FINANCIAL STATEMENT
OR APPEAR FOR EXAMINATION—CONSUMER DEBT
(Small Claims)**

Instructions to the judgment creditor (the party who won the case and is owed money) for completing this form:

- Use this form if you are a judgment creditor in a small claims case and *Notice of Entry of Judgment* (form SC-130 or SC-200) says the judgment includes an amount concerning consumer debt.
- Complete the application on page 2 to ask the court to require the judgment debtor (the person or business that lost the case and owes money) to come to court with a completed *Judgment Debtor's Statement of Assets* (form SC-133) and answer questions about their money and property.
- Read *What to Do After the Court Decides Your Small Claims Case* (form SC-200-INFO) for help choosing the correct form and for information about steps you must take after the court decides your case.

1. TO JUDGMENT DEBTOR (name):

2. YOU ARE ORDERED

- a. to pay the judgment and file proof of payment (a canceled check or money order or cash receipt, and a written declaration that shows full payment of the judgment, including postjudgment costs and interest) with the court before the hearing date shown in the box below, **OR**
- b. to provide information about your money and property. You must do so by choosing one of the two options listed below:
 - (1) Serve a completed *Financial Statement—Consumer Debt* (form EJ-144) on the judgment creditor and file a completed *Notice of Financial Statement—Consumer Debt* (form EJ-143) and a proof of service for form EJ-144 with the court; **OR**
 - (2) Personally appear in this court on the date and time shown below and bring with you a completed *Judgment Debtor's Statement of Assets* (form SC-133).

If you personally appear in court, you will be required to answer questions about your money and property and explain why you did not complete and mail form SC-133 to the judgment creditor in a timely manner. (*You should have sent it within 30 days after Notice of Entry of Judgment (form SC-130) was mailed or handed to you by the clerk.*)

Hearing Date → Date: _____ Time: _____
Dept.: _____ Room: _____

Name and address of court, if different from above:

3. This order may be served by a sheriff, marshal, or registered process server.

Date:

(SIGNATURE OF JUDGE)

**This order must be served no less than 30 days before the date set for the examination.
IMPORTANT NOTICE ON PAGE 3**

APPLICATION FOR THIS ORDER

SC-136

4. Judgment creditor (the person who won the case) (*name*):
judgment debtor (the person or business who lost the case and owes money) (*name*):
to:

- Pay the judgment, **OR**
- Provide information about judgment debtor's money and property by either
 - serving a completed *Financial Statement—Consumer Debt* (form EJ-144) on judgment creditor and filing a completed *Notice of Financial Statement—Consumer Debt* (form EJ-143) with the court; **OR**
 - personally appearing in this court with a completed *Judgment Debtor's Statement of Assets* (form SC-133), explaining why judgment debtor did not pay the judgment or complete and mail form SC-133 to judgment creditor within 30 days after *Notice of Entry of Judgment* (form SC-130 or SC-200) was mailed or handed to judgment debtor, and answering questions about judgment debtor's money and property.

5. I, judgment creditor, state the following:

- Judgment debtor has not paid the judgment.
- Judgment debtor either did not file an appeal, or the appeal has been dismissed, or judgment debtor lost the appeal.
- Judgment debtor either did not file a motion to vacate, or the motion to vacate has been denied.
- More than 30 days have passed since *Notice of Entry of Judgment* was mailed or handed to judgment debtor.
- I have not received a completed *Judgment Debtor's Statement of Assets* (form SC-133) from judgment debtor.
- Judgment debtor resides or has a place of business in this county or within 150 miles of the place of examination.

6. *Notice of Entry of Judgment* (form SC-130 or SC-200) says the judgment includes an amount "concerning consumer debt (Code Civ. Proc., § 708.111)."

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)

(DECLARANT)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR APPLICANT

Most counties are required to have a Small Claims Advisor to give free legal information in small claims cases.

- Use this form if you are a judgment creditor (the court ordered the other side to pay you money) in a small claims case, *Notice of Entry of Judgment* (form SC-130 or SC-200) says the judgment includes an amount concerning consumer debt, and the judgment was entered on or after January 1, 2025.
 - If the judgment does **not** concern consumer debt, use *Application and Order to Produce Statement of Assets and to Appear for Examination* (form SC-134) or *Application and Order for Appearance and Examination* (form EJ-125).
 - If you only want to ask the court to order the judgment debtor to come to court for an examination (answering questions about their money and property) and you do **not** want to enforce your right to receive a completed *Judgment Debtor's Statement of Assets* (form SC-133), use *Application and Order to Appear for Examination—Consumer Debt* (form EJ-141).
 - If you want to ask for a second examination of this judgment debtor, use *Application and Order to Appear for Examination—Consumer Debt* (form EJ-141). Do not use form SC-136 to ask for a second examination.
- Read *Information on Debtor's Examinations Regarding Consumer Debt* (form EJ-140-INFO) for help choosing the correct form, instructions on how to complete and file this form, and information on how the judgment debtor can respond.
- If you want to be able to ask the court to enforce the order on the judgment debtor, you must have a copy of this form and a blank copy of the forms listed below served on the judgment debtor in person by a sheriff, marshal, or registered process server at least **30 calendar days** before the date of the hearing, and have a proof of service filed with the court.
 - Judgment Debtor's Statement of Assets* (form SC-133)
 - Information on Debtor's Examinations Regarding Consumer Debt* (form EJ-140-INFO/SC-136-INFO)
 - Financial Statement—Consumer Debt* (form EJ-144)
 - Notice of Financial Statement—Consumer Debt* (form EJ-143)
 - Exemptions From the Enforcement of Judgments* (form EJ-155)
 - Current Dollar Amounts of Exemptions From Enforcement of Judgments* (form EJ-156)
- You must attend the hearing unless the judgment has been paid. Bring a copy of your completed form SC-136 with you to the hearing.

NOTICE TO JUDGMENT DEBTOR

If you fail to appear at the time and place specified in this order, the court may make an order requiring you to pay the reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred by the judgment creditor in this proceeding.

Instead of appearing at the examination, you may file a notice of judgment debtor's financial affidavit in a form prescribed by the court (form EJ-143) and signed under penalty of perjury and serve copies of all filed documents and the financial affidavit (form EJ-144) on the judgment creditor no later than 15 days prior to the date set for the examination. (This option is the same as option 2b(1) on page 1.)



Request 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 hearing. Contact the clerk's office or go to courts.ca.gov/forms for *Disability Accommodation Request* (form MC-410). (Civil Code, § 54.8.)

First, read the court's decisions on *Notice of Entry of Judgment* (either form SC-130 or form SC-200). It will tell you the court's judgment in this case. **Then read this form.** It will help you protect or enforce your rights, whether you won or lost the case.

Warning! You may lose important rights if you do not act within 30 days after the court handed or mailed you *Notice of Entry of Judgment*. If the court mailed *Notice of Entry of Judgment*, the date of mailing is on *Clerk's Certificate of Mailing* that came with the notice.

If the court did not award you any money on a claim that you filed... The court's decision on your claim is *normally* final. You cannot appeal the decision on your own claim, but you may be allowed to ask the court to correct a mistake in the judgment.

If the court ordered you to pay money...

You are the *judgment debtor*. The law requires you to pay the judgment. You **can**:

- Pay the judgment creditor directly;
- Pay the court (to do so, file form SC-145, *Request to Pay Judgment to Court*); or
- Ask the court to let you make payments (to do so, file form SC-220, *Request to Make Payments*).

If any payment is not made in full and on time, the judgment creditor may notify the court to cancel the payment plan and the entire unpaid balance will become due and collectible.

Warning! If you do not pay the judgment or file an appeal or a motion to vacate (cancel) or correct the judgment **within 30 days** after *Notice of Entry of Judgment* was handed or mailed to you, your wages, money, and property can be taken to pay the claim. You may also have to pay interest. If your case involves an auto accident on a California highway, the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) can suspend your driver's license.

After you pay the judgment in full, you can ask the judgment creditor to file a form saying the judgment is paid. (See form SC-290, *Acknowledgment of Satisfaction of Judgment*.) If the judgment creditor does not do this, they may have to pay you damages and a penalty.

If you disagree with the judgment ordering you to pay money and you went to the small claims trial, you can appeal that decision. (You cannot appeal the decision on your own claim.) To do so, file form SC-140, *Notice of Appeal*, within 30 days after *Notice of Entry of Judgment* was handed or mailed to you. There will be a new trial in the superior court on all claims in the case. Each side will present evidence again. This time, each side can have a lawyer at the trial.

(Continued on page 2)

If the court ordered the other side to pay you...

You are the *judgment creditor*. You must collect your judgment. The court will not collect it for you. Some steps you can take to collect your money are summarized below. For more information, go to selfhelp.courts.ca.gov/small-claims/after-trial/if-you-win.

Important! The judgment debtor has **30 days** after being handed or mailed *Notice of Entry of Judgment* to appeal or pay or ask the court to cancel or correct the judgment. You cannot take legal steps to collect the judgment during this time.

Ask the judgment debtor to pay you the money. If the judgment debtor cannot afford to pay the judgment all at once, consider offering to take payments. If your claim was for possession of property, ask the judgment debtor to return the property to you.

If the judgment debtor does not pay, you can find out about the debtor's income or property that the sheriff can take to satisfy the judgment.

- If the debtor does not pay within 30 days after the court clerk delivered or mailed *Notice of Entry of Judgment*, the debtor must send you form SC-133, *Judgment Debtor's Statement of Assets*. This form will tell you what money and property the debtor has that may be used to pay the judgment.
- If the debtor does not send you the completed form **SC-133**, you can file form SC-134, *Application and Order to Produce Statement of Assets and to Appear for Examination*. In this form, you can also ask the court to award you your attorney fees, expenses, and other appropriate relief. If *Notice of Entry of Judgment* says the judgment includes an amount "concerning consumer debt," file form SC-136, *Application and Order to Produce Financial Statement or Appear for Examination—Consumer Debt*, instead of form SC-134.

(Continued on page 2)



If the court ordered you to pay money...

(continued)

If you disagree with the judgment ordering you to pay money, and you did not go to the trial, you can ask the court to vacate (cancel) the judgment. To do so, file form SC-135, *Notice of Motion to Vacate Judgment and Declaration*, within **30 days*** after *Notice of Entry of Judgment* was handed or mailed to you. If the court denies your request, you have until 10 days from the date the notice of denial is mailed to file an appeal.

***Exception:** If the claim against you was not properly served, you have **180 days** from the date that you found out (or should have found out) about the judgment against you to file a request to cancel the judgment.

Unless you pay the judgment or file an appeal or a motion as discussed above, you must complete form SC-133, *Judgment Debtor's Statement of Assets*, and deliver it to the judgment creditor within 30 days after the clerk delivered or mailed *Notice of Entry of Judgment*.

Warning! If you do not deliver the completed form SC-133, the court can order you to pay attorney fees and impose other penalties.

If the court ordered the other side to pay you... (continued)

- **If the debtor does send you form SC-133, you can still have the debtor come to court to answer questions** about income and property. To do so, file form EJ-125, *Application and Order for Appearance and Examination*. If *Notice of Entry of Judgment* says the judgment includes an amount "concerning consumer debt," file form EJ-141, *Application and Order to Appear for Examination—Consumer Debt*, instead of form EJ-125.
- To obtain the judgment debtor's financial records from another person or a company at a hearing, fill out form SC-107, *Small Claims Subpoena and Declaration*, take it to the small claims court clerk to be issued, and then have it served.

Once you know about the judgment debtor's income and property, you can ask the sheriff to take that property to pay you. (Property that may be taken includes wages, bank accounts, automobiles, business property, and rental income.) To do so, fill out and ask the court clerk to issue form EJ-130, *Writ of Execution*. Then, take the form to the sheriff's office with a description of the debtor's property.

You can also put a lien on the judgment debtor's house or other real estate. To do so, fill out and ask the court clerk to issue form EJ-001, *Abstract of Judgment—Civil and Small Claims*. Then, take or mail the *Abstract* to the county recorder's office in the county where you think the debtor owns real property. If the judgment debtor sells, refinances, or buys real property in that county, your judgment should be paid from the debtor's funds.

After the judgment has been paid in full, you must fill out an *Acknowledgment of Satisfaction of Judgment* and file it with the court clerk. If *Abstract of Judgment—Civil and Small Claims* (form EJ-001) has not been recorded, you may use form SC-130 or form SC-290. If an abstract has been recorded, use form EJ-100.

Warning! If you do not file an *Acknowledgment of Satisfaction of Judgment*, you may have to pay the judgment debtor damages and a penalty.

You may need to pay fees to the court, the county recorder's office, or the sheriff for filing, issuing, and recording papers and doing the other things discussed above. Sometimes, you can ask the court to order the other side to repay you for these expenses.



Need help? For free help, contact your county's small claims advisor:
[local info here]

Or visit selfhelp.courts.ca.gov/small-claims-advisor.

PLAINTIFF:	CASE NUMBER:
DEFENDANT:	

JUDGMENT—UNLAWFUL DETAINER HABITABLE PREMISES ATTACHMENT

1. Conditional judgment. Plaintiff breached the covenant to provide habitable premises to defendant.

a. Defendant must pay plaintiff a reduced rent because of the breach in the amount and for the period shown below.
(Specify each defect on a separate line, the month or months (or other period) that the defect existed, and the percentage or amount of the reduced rent as a result of the defect to arrive at the reasonable value of the premises for the period that the defect or defects existed.)

Month and year defect existed	Defect	Reasonable rental value is reduced by (specify percentage) or (specify amount)		Reduced monthly rent due
(1)		%	\$	\$
(2)		%	\$	\$
(3)		%	\$	\$
(4)		%	\$	\$
(5)		%	\$	\$
<input type="checkbox"/> Continued on Attachment 1a (form MC-025).				
Total rent due in the 3-day notice is now (specify):				\$

b. Defendant is entitled to attorney fees (specify): \$ and costs (specify): \$

c. Defendant is the prevailing party if defendant pays plaintiff (specify total rent in item 1a, less any attorney fees and costs in item 1b): \$ by p.m. on (date): at (address):

d. Judgment will be entered for defendant when defendant has complied with item 1c shown
 by defendant's filing of a declaration under penalty of perjury (see form MC-030), with proof of service on the plaintiff, OR
 at a hearing that has been set in this court as follows:

Date:	Time:	Dept.:	Room:
-------	-------	--------	-------

(1) Defendant must continue to pay rent after expiration of the 3-day notice if the defendant continues in possession of the premises in the amount of: \$ per month. The total rent at item 1a is the corrected amount under the 3-day notice.

(2) Plaintiff must repair the defects described in item 1a. The court retains jurisdiction over the case until those repairs are made. Rent remains reduced in the amount of (specify monthly rent): \$ until the repairs are made.

(3) Rent will increase to (specify monthly rent): \$ the day after
 plaintiff files a declaration under penalty of perjury (see form MC-030), with proof of service on the defendant, stating that all the repairs have been made OR
 it is established that all the repairs have been made at a hearing set in this court as follows:

Date:	Time:	Dept.:	Room:
-------	-------	--------	-------

PLAINTIFF: DEFENDANT:	CASE NUMBER:
--------------------------	--------------

1. e. Plaintiff is the prevailing party if defendant fails to comply with items 1c and 1d.

f. Judgment will be entered for plaintiff

when plaintiff files a declaration under penalty of perjury (see form MC-030), with proof of service on the defendant, that the amount in item 1c has not been paid, OR

at a hearing that has been set in the court as follows:

Date: _____ Time: _____ Dept.: _____ Room: _____

(1) <input type="checkbox"/> Past-due rent (<i>item 1a</i>)	\$
(2) <input type="checkbox"/> Holdover damages*	\$
(3) <input type="checkbox"/> Attorney fees (<i>item 1b</i>)	\$
(4) <input type="checkbox"/> Costs (<i>item 1b</i>)	\$
(5) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>specify</i>):	\$
(6) TOTAL JUDGMENT	\$

*Use one of the following formulas: From expiration of the 3-day notice to

today's date date the premises were vacated (specify number of days) times
 (specify reduced monthly rent: \$ times 0.03228 (12 months divided by 365 days).)
 (specify reduced rent per month divided by 30): \$
= Total holdover damages

g. Plaintiff is awarded possession of the premises located at (street address, apartment, city, and county):

h. The rental agreement is canceled. The lease is forfeited.

PLAINTIFF:	CASE NUMBER:
DEFENDANT:	

JUDGMENT—UNLAWFUL DETAINER PARTIAL EVICTION ATTACHMENT

1. Partial eviction. A partial eviction is issued.

a. The court finds the following:

- (1) The proceeding involves a residential premises.
- (2) The complaint includes a cause of action based on an act of abuse or violence against a tenant, a tenant's immediate family member, or a tenant's household member.
- (3) Defendant (*name each*):

has invoked Code of Civil Procedure section 1161.3(d)(2) as an affirmative defense.

(4) There is documentation evidencing abuse or violence against defendant (*name each*):

or a member of their immediate family or household perpetrated by defendant (*name each*):

Based on the above findings, the court orders as follows:

b. (1) Defendant (*name each*):

is not guilty of an unlawful detainer and is not liable to landlord for any amount related to the unlawful detainer.

(2) To remain in the tenancy, the defendants must not permit or invite the perpetrator of abuse or violence to live in the dwelling unit.

c. Defendant (*name each*):

is guilty of an unlawful detainer and is

(1) ordered to be immediately removed and barred from the dwelling unit.

(2) liable for damages, including holdover damages, court costs, lease termination fees, or attorney's fees, as provided in item 6.

(3) permanently barred from entering any portion of the residential premises.

d. The plaintiff is ordered to change the locks and to provide the remaining occupants with the new key.

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY NAME: FIRM NAME: STREET ADDRESS: CITY: TELEPHONE NO.: EMAIL ADDRESS: ATTORNEY FOR (name):	STATE BAR NUMBER: STATE: ZIP CODE: FAX NO.:	FOR COURT USE ONLY DRAFT 08/26/2025 NOT APPROVED BY COUNCIL
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF STREET ADDRESS: MAILING ADDRESS: CITY AND ZIP CODE: BRANCH NAME:		
PLAINTIFF: DEFENDANT:		
STIPULATION FOR ENTRY OF JUDGMENT (Unlawful Detainer)		CASE NUMBER:

1. IT IS STIPULATED by plaintiff (name each): and defendant (name each):
2. Plaintiff Defendant (specify name): is awarded
 - a. possession of the premises located at (street address, apartment number, city, and county):
 - b. cancellation of the rental agreement. forfeiture of the lease.
 - c. past due rent \$
 - d. total holdover damages \$
 - e. attorney fees \$
 - f. costs \$
 - g. deposit of \$ See item 3.
 - h. other (specify):
- i. Total \$ to be paid by (date): installment payments (see item 5)
3. Deposit. If not awarded under item 2g, then plaintiff must
 - a. return deposit of \$ to defendant by (date):
 - b. give an itemized deposit statement to defendant within three weeks after defendant vacates the premises (Civ. Code, § 1950.5).
 - c. mail the deposit itemized statement to the defendant at (mailing address):
4. A writ of possession will issue immediately, but there will be no lockout before (date):
5. AGREEMENT FOR INSTALLMENT PAYMENTS
 - a. Defendant agrees to pay \$ on the (specify day) day of each month beginning on (specify date) until paid in full.
 - b. If any payment is more than (specify) payable plus interest at the legal rate. days late, the entire amount in item 2i will become immediately due and
6. a. Judgment will be entered now.
- b. Judgment will be entered only upon default of payment of the amount in item 2i or the payment arrangement in item 5a. The case is calendared for dismissal on (date and time) in department (specify) unless plaintiff or defendant otherwise notifies the court.
- c. Judgment will be entered as stated in *Judgment—Unlawful Detainer Habitable Premises Attachment* (form UD-110H), which is attached.
- d. Judgment will be entered as stated in item 7.

PLAINTIFF:	CASE NUMBER:
DEFENDANT:	

7. Plaintiff and defendant further stipulate as follows (*specify*):

8. a. **The parties named in item 1 understand that they have the right to (1) have an attorney present and (2) receive notice of and have a court hearing about any default in the terms of this stipulation.**

b. Date:

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

►_____
(SIGNATURE OF PLAINTIFF OR ATTORNEY)

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

►_____
(SIGNATURE OF PLAINTIFF OR ATTORNEY)

Continued on *Attachment 8b* (form MC-025).

c. Date:

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

►_____
(SIGNATURE OF DEFENDANT OR ATTORNEY)

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

►_____
(SIGNATURE OF DEFENDANT OR ATTORNEY)

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

►_____
(SIGNATURE OF DEFENDANT OR ATTORNEY)

Continued on *Attachment 8c* (form MC-025).

9. IT IS SO ORDERED.

Date:

JUDICIAL OFFICER

WV-610

Notice of Hearing on Request to
 Modify **Terminate**
Workplace Violence Restraining Order

Clerk stamps date here when form is filed.

Party seeking order completes items ① and ②.

1 Party Seeking Modification/Termination

a. Your Full Name: _____

b. Your Lawyer (*if you have one for this case*)

Name: _____ State Bar No.: _____

Firm Name: _____

c. Your Address (*If you have a lawyer, give your lawyer's information.*)

If you do not have a lawyer and want to keep your home address private, you may give a different mailing address instead. You do not have to give telephone, fax, or email.)

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Telephone: _____ Fax: _____

Email Address: _____

Fill in court name and street address:

Superior Court of California, County of

Fill in case number:

Case Number:

2 Other Party

a. Full Name: _____

b. Address (*if known*): _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

3 Court Hearing

The judge has set a court hearing date. *Court will fill in box below.*

The current restraining order stays in effect unless terminated by the court.

Name and address of court if different from above:

Hearing Date

→ Date: _____ Time: _____
Dept.: _____ Room: _____

4 Service on Other Party

a. Someone age 18 or older—**not you**—must serve a copy of the following forms on the other party or parties:

- WV-600, *Request to Modify/Terminate Workplace Violence Restraining Order*;
- WV-610, *Notice of Hearing on Request to Modify/Terminate Workplace Violence Restraining Order* (this form);
- WV-620, *Response to Request to Modify/Terminate Workplace Violence Restraining Order* (blank copy).

The forms must be served on the other party _____ days before the hearing.

- b. **If you are the Respondent: You must have the Protected Person personally served with these forms. This requirement of personal service on the Protected Person is not a justification for you to violate the terms of the restraining order.** You must also serve the Petitioner employer. Service on the employer may be by mail.
- c. **If you are the Petitioner employer and you are requesting modification or termination other than at the request of the Protected Person: You must have the Protected Person personally served with these forms.** You must also serve the Respondent. Service on the Respondent may be by mail.
- d. **If you are the Protected Person:** The Respondent and Petitioner employer may be served with these forms by mail.
- e. The person who serves the forms must fill out either form WV-200, *Proof of Personal Service*, or form WV-250, *Proof of Service of Response by Mail* (or both). Have the person who served sign the original. Take the signed original proof-of-service form back to the court clerk for filing or bring it with you to the hearing. For help with personal service, see form WV-200-INFO, *What Is "Proof of Personal Service"?*.

Date: _____

Clerk, by _____, Deputy

To the Other Party:

If you wish to make a written response to this request to modify or terminate the current workplace violence restraining order, you may fill out form WV-620, *Response to Request to Modify/Terminate Workplace Violence Restraining Order*. File the original with the court before the hearing and have someone age 18 or older—**not you**—mail a copy of it to the other party at the address in ① at least _____ days before the hearing. Also file form WV-250, *Proof of Service of Response by Mail*, with the court before the hearing.

Request 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 hearing. Contact the clerk's office for **Disability Accommodation Request** (form [MC-410](#)). (Civ. Code, § 54.8.)

(Clerk will fill out this part.)

Clerk's Certificate

[seal]

—Clerk's Certificate—

I certify that this *Notice of Hearing on Request to Modify/Terminate Workplace Violence Restraining Order* is a true and correct copy of the original on file in the court.

Date: _____

Clerk, by _____, Deputy