

FRESNO COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT • STATE OF CALIFORNIA

**PLAINTIFF'S PACKET
SMALL CLAIMS DEPARTMENT**

Civil Division – Fresno

1130 "O" Street, Fresno, CA 93724

559-457-1900



SMALL CLAIMS COVID-19 RENTAL DEBT PACKET

PURSUANT TO THE CALIFORNIA COVID-19 TENANT RELIEF ACT OF 2020 AND CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE (CCP) 116.223, THIS PACKET SHOULD BE UTILIZED FOR SMALL CLAIMS ACTIONS INVOLVING RENTAL DEBT WHICH OCCURRED BETWEEN March 1, 2020 AND September 30, 2021.

Please note: The law allowing COVID-19 rent to be recovered in Small Claims is in effect until October 1, 2025.

If your Small Claims action **does not involve COVID-19 period rent**, as described above, you may utilize the alternate small claims packet posted on the Fresno Superior Court Website.

Filing the Plaintiffs Claim

If the damages claimed are \$1,500 or less the filing fee is \$30. If the damages claimed are more than \$1,500 but less than or equal to \$5,000 the filing fee is \$50. If the damages claimed are more than \$5,000 but less than or equal to \$10,000 the filing fee is \$75.

If you have filed more than 12 claims during the past 12 months, the filing fee is \$100.00.

If you are filing a claim to recover COVID-19 rent for over \$10,000.00, the filing fee is \$75.00.

You need to:

- Electronic Filing is available via <https://www.fresno.courts.ca.gov/forms-filing/local-forms/online-document-help> Click on Civil then Small Claims to start a claim online.
- File the original claim and one copy with the Clerk's Office. No extra copy is needed if using E-File. Check Local Rule 2.8.6 for the proper venue. Claim is a six-page document.
- Make two copies of your claim for each named defendant.
- Make one copy to keep for yourself.

Serving the Plaintiff's Claim

You must serve every defendant you sue by one of the following methods:

- Certified mail by the court.
- Personal service using Sheriff's Department representatives.
- Using private process servers.
- Having a disinterested party serve the claim. (A disinterested party is anyone over the age of 18 years who is not a party to the claim.)

If you want the court to serve the defendant(s) by certified mail, you will be charged \$15.00 for each defendant to be served. You must contact the court two weeks prior to the hearing date to find out if the service was successful.

If you are unable to serve the defendant(s), you must reschedule the hearing date and attempt to have the defendant(s) served in one of the other ways listed above.

If you choose to have the defendant(s) personally served, you must file a properly completed Proof of Service form with the court at least 5 days before the hearing date.

After Judgment

Suggested number of forms to copy:

- Writ of Execution: Original plus 4 copies
- Application and Order for Examination: Original plus 3 copies
- Abstract of Judgment: Original plus 1 copy

Note: Verify that all pages of forms are copied.

Settling the Case

If your claim is settled before trial, please complete a Request for Dismissal form and file it with the court.

Filing a Lawsuit?

No-Cost Services Are Available Before or After You File

BBB Mediation Services

Who Are We?

The *BBB Mediation Services* can help you resolve your dispute before it goes to court by arranging a meeting where you can work out your own settlement with the help of a skilled mediator. The mediator will not take sides or tell you what to do. Instead, the mediator will guide you through a proven process for reaching a settlement that meets the needs of everyone involved.

Why Try Mediation?

- **It's Free.** No cost to residents or businesses in Fresno County or for cases filed in Fresno County Courts.
- **It's Fast.** When the parties agree, mediation can often be scheduled within a few days.
- **It's Private.** Everything said or done in mediation is confidential unless the parties agree otherwise.
- **It's Fair.** The mediator does not take sides or tell you what to do. If you think a settlement offer is unfair, say "no."
- **It's Smart.** When mediation works, it saves time and money, and it is usually a lot less stressful. If mediation doesn't end in agreement, you can still take the case to small claims court for a judge to decide.



Contact the BBB Mediation Services

Phone: 559-256-6300 **Fax:** 559-228-6518

Website: <https://www.bbb.org/local-bbb/bbb-serving-central-california-and-inland-empire-counties>

Location: 2600 W. Shaw Lane, Fresno, CA 93711

The BBB Mediation Services is a project of the Better Business Bureau® of Central California Foundation, Inc.

Small Claims Advisor

What Do We Do?

The *Fresno County Small Claims Advisor (SCA)* provides advice on Small Claims court procedures and common Small Claims issues, such as:

- Landlord/Tenant Disputes
- Bad Checks
- Consumer/Merchant Conflicts

Whom Can We Help?

The SCA can assist any person with a dispute that has been or could be brought in Small Claims court in Fresno County.

We Cannot Assist...

- People who want to sue, or have been sued, in a court other than Small Claims court.
- People with a dispute involving more than \$10,000.00, unless the amount over \$10,000.00 is waived (\$5,000.00 for businesses).^{**}
- People who want a court order against another person (i.e. order to remove a tree, order to remove a fence, etc.).
- People dealing with criminal charges.

Contact the Small Claims Advisor

Phone: 559-457-2174

Location: B.F. Sisk Courthouse, 1130 'O' St., Fresno

Hours: Monday–Friday: 8:00 AM– 4:00 PM

Website: www.fresnosmallclaimsadvisor.org

Email: info@fresnosmallclaimsadvisor.org

Assistance is currently provided remotely via telephone and email.

^{**}There is an exception for COVID-19 Rental Recovery.^{**}

¿Va Archivar Una Demanda?

Servicios Sin Cobro Alguno Están Disponibles Antes o Después De Que Archive

BBB Servicios de Mediación

¿Quiénes Somos Nosotros?

El *BBB Servicios de Mediación* le puede ayudar a resolver conflictos con la asistencia de un mediador antes de llevar su caso a la corte. El mediador cita a las personas para que puedan hablar de sus conflictos y llegar a un acuerdo. El mediador no decide, no toma lados, y no les dice que hacer. En cambio, el mediador guía el proceso para que lleguen a un acuerdo que sea satisfactorio para ambos partidos.

¿Para Que Usar El Proceso De Mediación?

- **Es Gratis.** No hay cobro para los residentes o comerciantes del condado de Fresno o para casos que están archivados en la corte.
- **Es Rápido.** Cuando ambos partidos están de acuerdo a utilizar mediación, se puede hacer una cita entre unos días.
- **Es Privado.** Todo dicho o hecho el la mediación es confidencial al menos que los partidos convengan de otra manera.
- **Es Justo.** El mediador no toma lados, es neutral y no hace decisiones por usted. Si usted cree que el acuerdo es injusto, nomás diga “no.”
- **Es Conveniente.** Cuando la mediación funciona, le ahorra tiempo y dinero, y usualmente es menos estresante. Si durante la mediación no hay algún acuerdo, todavía pueden llevar la demanda a corte para que el juez decida.



Comuníquese con el BBB Servicios de Mediación

Teléfono: 559-256-6300 **Fax:** 559-228-6518 **Página**

Web: [https://www.bbb.org/local-bbb/bbb-serving-](https://www.bbb.org/local-bbb/bbb-serving-central-california-and-inland-empire-counties)

[central-california-and-inland-empire-counties](https://www.bbb.org/local-bbb/bbb-serving-central-california-and-inland-empire-counties)

Lugar: 2600 W. Shaw Lane, Fresno, CA 93711

bbb.org

El BBB Servicios de Mediación es un proyecto del Better Business Bureau® of Central California Foundation, Inc.

BBB Mediation Services/ Small Claims Advisor Information (English/ Español)

Asesor Legal de Reclamos Menores

¿Que Hacemos Nosotros?

El *Asesor Legal de Reclamos Menores* da consejos legales en casos de demandas pequeñas y consejos en casos como:

- Propietario/inquilinos
- Cheques cancelados por no tener fondos
- Consumidor/comerciante

¿A Quien Ayudamos?

El consejero del condado de Fresno puede asistir a cualquier persona con una demanda que ha sido archivada o se puede llevar a la corte de demandas menores.

No Podemos Asistir en Casos de...

- Personas que quieren demandar o han sido demandas en otra corte que no sea la corte de demandas pequeñas.
- Personas que tienen demandas de más de \$10,000.00, al menos que la cantidad sobre \$10,000.00 sea renunciada (\$5,000.00 para negocios).**
- Personas que quieren una orden contra otra persona (por ejemplo una orden de remover una cerca, orden civil, una orden para remover un árbol).
- Personas con casos criminales.

Comuníquese con el Asesor Legal de Reclamos Menores

Teléfono: 559-457-2174

Lugar: B.F. Sisk Courthouse, 1130 'O' St., Fresno

Horas: Lunes a Viernes de 8:00 AM a 4:00 PM

Página Web: www.fresnosmallclaimsadvisor.org

Email: info@fresnosmallclaimsadvisor.org

Actualmente, la asistencia se proporciona de forma remota por teléfono y correo electrónico.

Hay una excepción para la recuperación de alquiler de COVID-19 de renateros.

TIPS FOR SMALL CLAIMS LITIGANTS

CONDUCT IN THE COURTROOM

- No food, drinks or gum are allowed in the courtroom.
- Be prepared and on time. You must be present when your case is called.
- Do not ask the court staff for legal advice. The staff is not allowed to give legal advice.

TRIAL PREPARATION

- The scheduled date with which you are provided is the date set for your trial. You must come to court prepared to present your case.
- Bring all the exhibits you might want the court to see and consider, such as written contracts, repair estimates, photos, receipts, etc. You will be required to allow the opposing party to see and read your exhibits before your case is heard. If you have exhibits that will take time to read, you should make copies and give them to the opposing party either before the trial date or on the trial date, as soon as both parties have arrived in court.
- If you have any witnesses whose testimony you need to prove your case, they should come to court on your trial date. You are solely responsible for arranging the appearance of any witnesses at your trial. Remember that this is your case, and you must present the evidence for the court to consider.
- As the plaintiff in the case, you are the one requesting judgment. Be ready to answer questions the judge may ask, such as: How did you arrive at the amount of the claim?
- The court may keep the exhibits you present. If you need copies of your records to retain, you should make those copies before you come to court.
- If you require an Interpreter for court, submit form INT-300 Request for Interpreter Civil. This is available on the Court's website under California State Forms.

DAY OF TRIAL

- If your name is on the calendar, when the courtroom is unlocked please take a seat in the courtroom and remain in the courtroom until roll is taken and the oath has been administered.
- When roll is taken, if you are representing someone else, please advise the clerk taking the roll of that fact, and give him or her your name and correct spelling. Be sure to notify the clerk of any change of address.
- If you are assigned to a courtroom where a temporary judge will be sitting, you will be asked to stipulate, on the record, that he or she may decide your case. A temporary judge is an attorney who sits by assignment of the Fresno Superior Court, has been as attorney for at least five years, and has attended a small claims judicial officer training course. Once you stipulate, any judgment issued by the temporary judge is the same as a judgment issued by an appointed judge.

- After roll is taken, if you have not already done so, give the opposing party copies of your exhibits or let the opposing party see the exhibits you plan to present to the court. The opposing party must have a chance to read the exhibits before the judge sees them. You will delay the time of your trial if you do not give these copies to the opposing party ahead of time. Keep your original exhibits until your case is called.
- Cases may not be called in the order listed on the posted calendar.
- Mediation is highly regarded as an excellent alternative to a trial. A Better Business Bureau representative (mediator) will be at court on the day and time of your hearing to help you resolve your case.
- The mediator is specially trained and impartial, he or she does not give legal advice or make decisions. The parties involved in the dispute make the decisions and the mediator and the parties work together to identify the issues that are most important for each side and then to find practical resolutions. If a settlement cannot be reached the case goes to trial that same day and a judge will decide the outcome.

AFTER TRIAL

- Once a judgment is rendered, the time to appeal the court's decision extends for thirty (30) days. The judgment will become final after the 30-day appeal period, if an appeal is not filed.
- Original exhibits may be picked up from the Small Claims Department of the Sisk Civil Courthouse at 1130 "O" Street after the judgment becomes final. A notice will be mailed by the clerk's office with a number to call and set an appointment to pick up exhibits.
- Once a judgment is issued in your case, a notice of that judgment will be mailed to you.
- If your matter was taken under advisement by the temporary judge or judge hearing your case, you will be notified of his or her decision by mail. The court can take up to ninety (90) days to issue a ruling when a case is taken under advisement. Please do not call the court.

PLEASE KEEP THE COURT ADVISED IF YOUR ADDRESS CHANGES.

OTHER RESOURCES

Guide & File Form Preparation Interviews Link – Choose Civil, then Small Claims
<https://www.fresno.courts.ca.gov/forms-filing/local-forms/online-document-help>

Small Claims Advisors
 1130 O Street, Fresno, CA 93724
 (559) 457-2174
 Open Mon-Fri 8:00-4:00
www.fresnosmallclaimsadvisor.org
 Fresno, CA 93711 1221 Van Ness Ave.

1. The following party or the attorney for:
- a. plaintiff (*name*):
- b. defendant (*name*):
- c. petitioner (*name*):
- d. respondent (*name*):
- e. other (*describe*):

2. The electronic service address of the person identified in item 1 is (*specify*):

Date:

(SIGNATURE OF PARTY OR ATTORNEY)

CASE NAME:	CASE NUMBER:
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(Note: *If you serve Consent to Electronic Service and Notice of Electronic Service Address by mail, you should use form POS-030, Proof of Service by First-Class Mail–Civil, instead of using this page.*)

PROOF OF ELECTRONIC SERVICE

CONSENT TO ELECTRONIC SERVICE AND NOTICE OF ELECTRONIC SERVICE ADDRESS

1. I am at least 18 years old.
 - a. My residence or business address is *(specify)*:

 - b. My electronic service address is *(specify)*:

2. I electronically served a copy of the *Consent to Electronic Service and Notice of Electronic Service Address* as follows:
 - a. Name of person served:

 - b. Electronic service address of person served:
 On behalf of *(name or names of parties represented, if person served is an attorney)*:

 - c. On *(date)*:

 - d. At *(time)*:

☐ Electronic service of the *Consent to Electronic Service and Notice of Electronic Service Address* on additional persons is described in an attachment.

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

Date:

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME OF DECLARANT)



(SIGNATURE OF DECLARANT)

Beginning **November 1, 2021**, a landlord has the option to bring an action in small claims court to recover COVID-19 rental debt that is more than the normal limits for small claims actions. The purpose of bringing these claims in small claims court is to resolve disputes about COVID-19 rental debt. The small claims court **cannot** determine possession of residential property or evict a tenant from property.

What is COVID-19 rental debt?

COVID-19 rental debt means any unpaid rent or any other money owed under a residential lease or residential rental agreement (for example, parking fees or utility payments) that came due between **March 1, 2020, and September 30, 2021**.

What is small claims court?

Small claims court is a special court where disputes are resolved quickly and inexpensively. The rules are simple and informal. You may ask a lawyer for advice before you go to court, but you cannot have a lawyer in court.

Who are the parties in a small claims case?

- The person who sues is the plaintiff, the **landlord** in these cases. If the landlord is a business, an employee such as a property manager may go to a small claims trial for the landlord (use form [SC-109, Authorization to Appear](#)).
- The person who is sued is the defendant, the **tenant** in these cases. There may be more than one tenant paying rent for a single residence. The landlord may want to name all tenants as defendants.

How does a COVID-19 rental debt case start in the small claims court?

The landlord must:

- Complete and file form [SC-500, Plaintiff's Claim and ORDER to Go to Small Claims Court \(COVID-19 Rental Debt\)](#);
- Attach documentation showing the landlord's good-faith efforts to seek rental assistance (examples of documentation include emails, texts, and notes from phone calls); and
- Serve the form on the tenants (see form [SC-100-INFO, Information for the Plaintiff](#)).

How does a tenant respond?

A tenant does not need to file any papers before the trial date. Tenants should go to court on the day of trial with evidence about the amount of COVID-19 rental debt owed, if any.

What should tenant take to small claims court for a COVID-19 rental debt case?

Both the landlord and the tenant in a small claims action for COVID-19 rental debt can present arguments and evidence about how much money they believe is owed, how much has already been paid, and other factors that can affect the amount of COVID-19 rental debt that must be paid.

The parties should bring the rental agreement, any rental receipts, and any other receipts or other documents that show the following:

- The **amounts** of COVID-19 rental debt owed and the **dates** on which each amount came due. Remember that COVID-19 rental debt means rent and other financial obligations that came due between **March 1, 2020, and September 30, 2021**.
- Any amounts that the tenant **paid** toward the rent or other financial obligations and the **dates of payment**.
- Any other amounts of rent or other obligations that were paid through rental assistance programs or other third parties on behalf of the tenant.
- Any evidence of conditions affecting the residence, such as items needing repair.
- Any evidence to support arguments made to determine the amount of money owed.

Page 2 of this information sheet provides a list of some of the arguments that landlords and tenants can make to help the court determine the amount of COVID-19 rental debt that is owed.

Can you bring a witness to small claims court?

Both the landlord and the tenant may bring witnesses to the trial who can tell the court what they know about the COVID-19 rental debt, the condition of the home, and agreements between the landlord and the tenant about the need for repairs and payment for repairs.

What arguments can you make?

The landlord and tenant may disagree about the amount of rent that is owed for various reasons. Read more about these reasons in the California Department of Real Estate's guide at landlordtenant.dre.ca.gov/resources/guidebook/index.html, in the "[Living in the Rental Unit](#)" and "[Dealing with Problems](#)" sections. Below are questions that can help you identify the issues that may exist in the case and may affect the amount of rent owed.

Please note: This list does not include every possible argument. Other laws, including local ordinances, may affect the rights of landlords and tenants in COVID-19 rental debt cases.

- Did landlord make a good-faith effort to:
 - Investigate whether governmental rental assistance is available to the tenant;
 - Seek governmental rental assistance for the tenant; or
 - Cooperate with the tenant's efforts to obtain rental assistance from any governmental entity or other third party under Civil Code section 1947.3(a)(3)?
- Is there any pending application for rental assistance or other financial compensation from any other source corresponding to the amount claimed?
- Did landlord receive rental assistance or other financial compensation from any other source corresponding to the amount claimed?
- Did landlord improperly apply payments to past-due rent without the tenant's written agreement?
- Does the amount claimed include service fees that were increased or not previously charged?
- Does the amount claimed include late fees on rent or other financial obligations?
- Did landlord improperly raise the rent?
- Did tenant or a third party offer a rental payment that landlord would not accept?
- If the lease or rental agreement was terminated, was the security deposit returned? Read more about the rules for security deposits at www.courts.ca.gov/selfhelp-eviction-security-deposits.htm.
- Did tenant make needed repairs and properly deduct the cost from the rent? If so, did landlord give proper credit?
- Did landlord fail to provide habitable premises? This means that if the housing did not meet certain standards, the amount owed may be reduced.

Note: It is illegal for a landlord to retaliate against a tenant for raising any of the above issues or any of the defenses listed on form [UD-105, Answer—Unlawful Detainer](#)

Can a tenant file a claim in the landlord's case?

A tenant who is a defendant in a COVID-19 rental debt case may bring a claim against the landlord in the same case using form [SC-120, Defendant's Claim and ORDER to Go to Small Claims Court](#).

What if you disagree with the court's decision?

If you are a tenant, you may appeal the decision on a claim filed against you. More information about appeals is available in the information at the end of [Plaintiff's Claim and ORDER to Go to Small Claims Court \(COVID-19 Rental Debt\)](#) (form SC-500) and at www.courts.ca.gov/smallclaims/appeals.

If you are the landlord, you cannot appeal a small claims decision on a claim you filed. (Note that a landlord has the option of filing a COVID-19 rental debt recovery case in general civil court [use form [Complaint—Recovery of COVID-19 Rental Debt](#) (form [PLD-C-500](#))]. In general civil court, all parties may appeal the court's decision and all parties may be represented by lawyers.)

How much does it cost to file a case in small claims court?

The amount the court charges a landlord to file a case in small claims court depends on the amount demanded and how many cases are brought by the landlord in a single year. The filing fees for small claims cases are listed on the Statewide Civil Fee Schedule, available at www.courts.ca.gov/7646.htm. There is no fee for the tenant to go to the hearing.

What if you cannot afford the filing fee?

If you want to sue someone in small claims court and cannot afford to pay court fees and costs, you may not have to pay. The court may waive all or part of those fees **if you:** Are getting public benefits; **or**

- Are a person with very low income; **or**
- Do not have enough income to pay for your
- household's basic needs and your court fees.

To ask the court to waive your fees in small claims court, complete form [FW-001, Request to Waive Court Fees](#). File your request with the court.

Where can you get help with a small claims case?

- **Small Claims Advisors.** Every county has a Small Claims Advisor who is available to help you with your small claims case. These services are free. To find the Small Claims Advisor in your county, go to www.courts.ca.gov/selfhelp-advisors.htm.
- **Forms and online help.** You can find small claims forms and more information about small claims court at the California Courts Online Self-Help Center www.courts.ca.gov/smallclaims. You can also get forms and help at your county law library or the courthouse nearest you.
- **Local court websites.** Your local court may have additional information and help for your small claims matter. Visit your court's website for current information on small claims hearing procedures. For help finding your court, visit www.courts.ca.gov/find-my-court.htm.
- **Legal services organizations.** Local organizations may be able to assist parties in preparing for court. Parties may be able to find a legal service organization that serves their area at <http://lawhelpca.org/>.
- **Lawyers.** Both parties may ask a lawyer about the case, but a lawyer may not represent either party in court at the small claims trial. Generally, after judgment and on appeal, both parties may be represented by lawyers.

What help is available when you go to court?

- **Accommodations for 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 tell the court about your needs.
 - For more information about making a disability accommodation request, see form [MC-410-INFO, How to Request a Disability Accommodation for Court](#).
 - Remember to submit your request to the ADA Coordinator or designated person in your court.
 - Visit your court's website to find the ADA Coordinator or designated person. For help finding your court, go to www.courts.ca.gov/find-my-court.htm.
- **Interpreters.** If you do not speak English well:
 - Ask the court clerk as soon as possible for a court-provided interpreter.
 - You may use form [INT-300, Request for Interpreter \(Civil\)](#), or a local court form to request an interpreter.
 - If no court interpreter is available at the time of your trial, it may be necessary to reschedule your trial.
- You cannot bring your own interpreter for the trial unless the interpreter has been approved by the court as a certified, registered, or provisionally qualified interpreter. See Cal. Rules of Court, rule 2.893, and form [INT-140, Temporary Use of a Noncertified or Nonregistered Spoken Language Interpreter](#).

Who can look at your case file?

If you are sued in small claims court for nonpayment of COVID-19 rental debt, only the following people may see the case file:

- The parties (landlords and tenants).
- A person who gives the court clerk the name of at least one landlord and one tenant.
- A person who lives in the residence for which COVID-19 rental debt is owed who shows proof of residency and gives the clerk the case number or the name of one of the parties.
- A person who gets an order from the court after showing that they have good cause to see the case file.

**THIS IS AN ACTION TO RECOVER COVID-19 RENTAL DEBT
AS DEFINED UNDER CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE,
§ 1179.02. ACCESS TO RECORDS IN THIS CASE IS LIMITED
UNDER CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, § 1161.2.5.**

Notice to the person being sued:

- You are the defendant if your name is listed in ② of this form or on form [SC-500A](#). The person suing you is the plaintiff, listed in ①.
- You and the plaintiff must go to court on the trial date listed below. If you do not go to court, you may lose the case. If you lose, the court can order that your wages, money, or property be taken to pay this claim. (**Note: This small claims case cannot result in your eviction.**) Bring witnesses, receipts, and any other evidence you need to prove your case.
- Read this form and all pages attached to understand the claim against you and to protect your rights, and read [SC-500-INFO, COVID-19 Rental Debt in Small Claims Court](#) for more information, at www.courts.ca.gov/forms.

Aviso al Demandado:

- Usted es el Demandado si su nombre figura en ② de la página 2 de este formulario, o en el formulario SC-500A. La persona que lo demanda es el Demandante, la que figura en ① de la página 2.
- Usted y el Demandante tienen que presentarse en la corte en la fecha del juicio indicada a continuación. Si no se presenta, puede perder el caso. Si pierde el caso, la corte podría ordenar que le quiten de su sueldo, dinero u otros bienes para pagar este reclamo. (**Nota: Este caso de reclamos menores no puede resultar en un desalojo.**) Lleve testigos, recibos y cualquier otra prueba que necesite para probar su caso.
- Lea este formulario y todas las páginas adjuntas para entender la demanda en su contra y para proteger sus derechos, y lea SC-500-INFO, *La deuda de alquiler del COVID-19 en la corte de reclamos menores* para más información, en www.courts.ca.gov/forms.

Fill in court name and street address:

Superior Court of California, County of

Court fills in case number when form is filed.

Case Number:

Case Name:

Order to Go to Court

The people in ① and ② must go to court: (Clerk fills out section below.)

Trial Date	→ Date	Time	Department	Name and address of court, if different from above
1.	_____	_____	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____	_____	_____
Date: _____		Clerk, by _____, Deputy		

Instructions for the person suing:

- You are the plaintiff. The person you are suing is the defendant.
- Before** you fill out this form, read forms [SC-500-INFO](#) and [SC-100-INFO](#) to know your rights. Get the forms at any courthouse or county law library, or go to www.courts.ca.gov/forms.
- Fill out pages 2, 3, and 4 of this form. Make copies of all the pages of this form and any attachments—one for each party named in this case and an extra copy for yourself. Take or mail the original and the copies to the court clerk's office and pay the filing fee. The clerk will write the date of your trial in the box above. Your court may allow electronic filing. Check your local court website for information: www.courts.ca.gov/find-my-court.htm.
- You must have someone at least 18—not you or anyone else listed in this case—give each defendant a court-stamped copy of all pages of this form and any pages this form tells you to attach. See forms [SC-104](#) and [SC-104B](#).
- Go to court on your trial date listed above.** Bring witnesses, receipts, and any evidence you need to prove your case.



Plaintiff (list names):

Case Number:

1 The plaintiff (the person, business, or public entity that is suing) is:

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Street address: _____
Street City State Zip

Mailing address (if different): _____
Street City State Zip

Email address (if available): _____

If more than one plaintiff, list next plaintiff here:

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Street address: _____
Street City State Zip

Mailing address (if different): _____
Street City State Zip

Email address (if available): _____

☐ Check here if more than two plaintiffs and attach form [SC-500A](#).

☐ Check here if either plaintiff listed above is doing business under a fictitious name and attach form [SC-103](#).

2 The defendant (the person being sued) is:

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Street address: _____
Street City State Zip

Mailing address (if different): _____
Street City State Zip

If more than one defendant, list next defendant here:

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Street address: _____
Street City State Zip

Mailing address (if different): _____
Street City State Zip

☐ Check here if more than two defendants and attach form [SC-500A](#).

☐ Check here if any defendant is on active military duty and write defendant's name here:



Plaintiff (list names):

Case Number:

3 The plaintiff claims the defendant owes \$ _____ for COVID-19 rental debt (unpaid rent or other financial obligations of a tenant that came due in the period from March 1, 2020, to September 30, 2021). (Code Civ. Proc., § 1179.02.) (Explain amount below.)

- a. **Rent.** List all rent you claim defendant owes that came due in the period from March 1, 2020, to September 30, 2021. For each month you claim rent is due, include each amount due and the date it came due.

- b. **Other amounts of COVID-19 rental debt.** List all unpaid financial obligations under the lease or rental agreement (other than rent) that you claim defendant owes and that came due during the period in (a) above. For each month you claim other financial obligations are due, include each amount, the date it came due, and what it was for (for example, parking fees or utilities included as part of the rental agreement).

- ☐ Check here if you need more space. Attach one sheet of paper or form [MC-031](#), and write "SC-500, Item 3" at the top.

4 Amounts paid or offsets

List any amounts you received from defendant, rental assistance programs, and other third parties that you have already credited, and any other amounts you have offset or credited, for rent or other financial obligations due between March 1, 2020, and September 30, 2021, that you are not claiming in item 3 above. Include each amount, when it was paid or credited, and what it was for.

- ☐ Check here if you need more space. Attach one sheet of paper or form [MC-031](#), and write "SC-500, Item 4" at the top.

5 You must ask the defendant (in person, in writing, or by phone) to pay you before you sue. Have you done this?

☐ Yes ☐ No If no, explain why not:



Plaintiff (list names):

Case Number:

6 Why are you filing your claim at this courthouse?

This courthouse covers the area (check one that applies):

- a. ☐ Where the defendant lives or does business.
- b. ☐ Where the rental agreement, lease, or contract (written or spoken) was made, signed, performed, or broken by the defendant *or* where the defendant lived or did business when the defendant made the contract.
- c. ☐ Other (specify):

7 List the zip code of the place checked in 6 above (if you know it): _____

8 Have you filed more than 12 other small claims within the last 12 months in California?

☐ Yes ☐ No *If yes, the filing fee for this case will be higher.*

9 Plaintiff must make a good-faith effort to help defendant obtain rental assistance before filing this case. Check all that apply below. You must also attach documentation of those efforts or, if you do not have documentation, describe your effort below.

Plaintiff made a good-faith effort to help defendant obtain rental assistance before filing this case, as required under Code of Civil Procedure section 871.10(a), by:


- a. ☐ Investigating whether governmental rental assistance is available to the tenant;
- b. ☐ Seeking governmental rental assistance for the tenant; *or*
- c. ☐ Cooperating with the tenant's efforts to obtain rental assistance from any governmental entity or other third party.
- ☐ Check here if documentation is attached. If not attached, describe your efforts below.


10 ☐ I understand that the court cannot issue a judgment for me if I have received rental assistance for the amounts I am claiming from defendant. (Both statements must be true.)

- a. I have not received rental assistance or other financial compensation from any other source corresponding to any of the amount claimed in item 3 above; and
- b. I do not have any application pending for rental assistance or other financial compensation from any other source corresponding to any of the amount claimed in item 3 above.

11 I understand that by filing a claim in small claims court, I have no right to appeal this claim.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the information above and on any attachments to this form is true and correct.

Date: _____ *Plaintiff types or prints name here*  _____ *Plaintiff signs here*

Date: _____ *Second plaintiff types or prints name here*  _____ *Second plaintiff signs here*



Requests for Accommodations

Assistive listening systems, computer-assisted real-time captioning, or sign language interpreter services are available if you ask at least five days before the trial. For these and other accommodations, contact the clerk's office for [Disability Accommodation Request](#) (form MC-410). (Civ. Code, § 54.8.)



"Small claims court" is a special court where generally only claims for \$12,500 or less are decided. This limitation has been lifted for cases for recovery of COVID-19 rental debt.* The process is quick and cheap. The rules are simple and informal. You are the *defendant*—the person being sued. The person who is suing you is the *plaintiff*.

Do I need a lawyer? You may talk to a lawyer before or after the case. But you *may not* have a lawyer represent you in court (unless this is an appeal from a small claims case).

How do I get ready for court? Read form [SC-500-INFO, COVID-19 Rental Debt in Small Claims Court](#). You don't have to file any papers before your trial, unless you think this is the wrong court for your case. But bring to your trial any witnesses, receipts, and evidence that support your case. And read "Be Prepared for Your Trial" at www.courts.ca.gov/smallclaims/prepare.

Where can I get the court forms I need? Go to any courthouse or your county law library, or get forms at www.courts.ca.gov/forms.

What if I need an accommodation? If you have a disability or are hearing impaired, fill out form [MC-410, Disability Accommodation Request](#). Give the form to your court clerk or the ADA/Access Coordinator.

What if I don't speak English well? Ask the court clerk as soon as possible for a court-provided interpreter. You may use form [INT-300, Request for Interpreter \(Civil\)](#), or a local court form to request an interpreter. If a court interpreter is unavailable for your trial, it may be necessary to reschedule your trial. You cannot bring your own interpreter for the trial unless the interpreter has been approved by the court as a certified, registered, or provisionally qualified interpreter. (See Cal. Rules of Court, rule 2.893, and form [INT-140](#).)

What happens at the trial? The judge will listen to both sides. The judge may make a decision at your trial or mail the decision to you later.

What if I lose the case? If you lose, you may appeal. You'll have to pay a fee. (Plaintiffs cannot appeal their own claims.)

- If you were at the trial, file form [SC-140, Notice of Appeal](#). You must file within 30 days after the clerk hands or mails you the judge's decision (judgment) on form [SC-200](#) or form [SC-130, Notice of Entry of Judgment](#).
- If you were *not* at the trial, fill out and file form [SC-135, Notice of Motion to Vacate Judgment and Declaration](#), to ask the judge to cancel the judgment (decision). If the judge does not give you a new trial, you have 10 days to appeal the decision. File form [SC-140](#).

For more information on appeals, see www.courts.ca.gov/smallclaims/appeals.

Do I have options? Yes. If you are being sued, you can:

- **Settle your case before the trial.** If you and the plaintiff agree on how to settle the case before the trial, the plaintiff must file form [CIV-110, Request for Dismissal](#) or a written and signed settlement agreement with the clerk. Ask the Small Claims Advisor for help.

- **Prove this is the wrong court.** Send a letter to the court before your trial explaining why you think this is the wrong court. Ask the court to dismiss the claim. You must serve (give) a copy of your letter (by mail or in person) to all parties. (Your letter to the court must say you have done so.)
- **Go to the trial and try to win your case.** Bring witnesses, receipts, and any evidence you need to prove your case. To have the court order a witness to go to the trial, fill out form [SC-107, Small Claims Subpoena and Declaration](#) and have it served on the witness.
- **Sue the person who is suing you.** If you have a claim against the plaintiff, and the claim is for \$12,500 or less, you may file *Defendant's Claim and ORDER to Go to Small Claims Court* (form [SC-120](#)) and bring the claim in this action. If your claim is for *more* than allowed in small claims court, you may still file it in small claims court if you give up the amount over the small claims value amount, or you may file a claim for the full value of the claim in the appropriate court. If your claim is for more than allowed in small claims court *and* relates to the same contract, transaction, matter, or event that is the subject of the plaintiff's claim, you may file your claim in the appropriate court and file a motion to transfer the plaintiff's claim to that court to resolve both matters together. You can see a description of the amounts allowed in the paragraph above, titled "Small Claims Court."
- **Agree with the plaintiff's claim and pay the money.** Or, if you can't pay the money now, go to your trial and say you want to make payments.
- **Let the case "default."** If you don't settle and do not go to the trial (default), the judge may give the plaintiff what he or she is asking for plus court costs. If this happens, the plaintiff can legally take your money, wages, and property to pay the judgment. (But not your rental unit; this is not an eviction case.)

What if I need more time?

You can change the trial date if:

- You cannot go to court on the scheduled date (you will have to pay a fee to postpone the trial), or
- You did not get served (receive this order to go to court) at least 15 days before the trial (or 20 days if you live outside the county).

Ask the Small Claims Clerk about the rules and fees for postponing a trial. Or fill out form [SC-150](#) (or write a letter) and mail it to the court *and* to all other people listed on your court papers before the deadline. Enclose a check for your court fees, unless a fee waiver was granted.



Need help?

Your county's Small Claims Advisor can help for free.



Or go to www.courts.ca.gov/smallclaims/advisor.

*Limits do not apply in an action to recover COVID-19 rental debt, which is unpaid rent or other financial obligations of a tenant that are due between March 1, 2020, and Sept. 30, 2021. (See Code Civ. Proc., §§ 116.223 & 1179.02.) Read [SC-500-INFO, COVID-19 Rental Debt in Small Claims Court](#).

La “Corte de reclamos menores” es una corte especial donde generalmente se deciden casos por \$12,500 o menos. Se suspendió este límite para acciones para reclamar una deuda de alquiler del COVID-19.* El proceso es rápido y económico. Las reglas son sencillas e informales. Usted es el Demandado—la persona que se está demandando. La persona que lo está demandando es el Demandante.

¿Necesito un abogado? Puede hablar con un abogado antes o después del caso. Pero no puede tener a un abogado que lo represente ante la corte (a menos que se trate de una apelación de un caso de reclamos menores).

¿Cómo me preparo para ir a la corte? Lea el formulario SC-500-INFO, *La deuda de alquiler del COVID-19 en la corte de reclamos menores*. No tiene que presentar ningún documento antes del juicio, a menos que piense que ésta es la corte equivocada para su caso. Pero lleve al juicio los testigos, recibos y pruebas que apoyan su caso. Y lea “Esté preparado para su juicio” en www.courts.ca.gov/reclamosmenores/preparesse.

¿Dónde puedo obtener los formularios de la corte que necesito? Vaya a cualquier edificio de la corte, la biblioteca legal de su condado, o imprima los formularios en www.courts.ca.gov/smallclaims/forms (página está en inglés).

¿Qué hago si necesito una modificación? Si tiene una discapacidad o tiene impedimentos de audición, puede llenar el formulario MC-410, *Solicitud de modificaciones para discapacidad*. Entregue el formulario al secretario de la corte o al Coordinador de Acceso/ADA de su corte.

¿Qué pasa si no hablo bien inglés? Solicite un intérprete al secretario de la corte lo más pronto posible. Puede usar el formulario INT-300 o un formulario de su corte local. Si no está disponible un intérprete de la corte para su juicio, es posible que se tenga que cambiar la fecha de su juicio. No puede llevar su propio intérprete para el juicio a menos que el intérprete haya sido aprobado por la corte como un intérprete certificado, registrado, o provisionalmente calificado. (Vea la regla 2.893 de las Reglas de la Corte de California, y el formulario INT-140.)

¿Qué pasa en el juicio? El juez escuchará a ambas partes. El juez puede tomar su decisión durante la audiencia o enviársela por correo después.

¿Qué pasa si pierdo el caso? Si pierde, puede apelar. Tendrá que pagar una cuota. (El Demandante no puede apelar su propio reclamo.)

- Si estuvo presente en el juicio, llene el formulario SC-140, *Aviso de apelación* (Notice of Appeal). Tiene que presentarlo dentro de 30 días después de que el secretario le entregue o envíe la decisión (fallo) del juez en el formulario SC-200 o SC-130, *Aviso de publicación del fallo* (Notice of Entry of Judgment).
- Si no estuvo en el juicio, llene y presente el formulario SC-135, *Aviso de petición para anular el fallo y Declaración* para pedirle al juez que anule el fallo (decisión). Si la corte no le otorga un nuevo juicio, tiene 10 días para apelar la decisión. Presente el formulario SC-140.

Para obtener más información sobre las apelaciones, vea www.courts.ca.gov/reclamosmenores/apelaciones.

¿Tengo otras opciones? Sí. Si lo están demandando, puede:

- **Resolver su caso antes del juicio.** Si usted y el Demandante se ponen de acuerdo en cómo resolver el caso antes del juicio, el Demandante tiene que presentar el formulario CIV-110 *Solicitud de desestimación* (Request for Dismissal) o un acuerdo de resolución escrito y firmado al secretario de la corte. Pídale al Asesor de Reclamos Menores que lo ayude.

- **Probar que es la corte equivocada.** Envíe una carta a la corte antes del juicio explicando por qué cree que es la corte equivocada. Pídale a la corte que despidan el reclamo. Tiene que entregar (dar) una copia de su carta (por correo o en persona) a todas las partes. (Su carta a la corte tiene que decir que hizo la entrega.)
- **Ir al juicio y tratar de ganar el caso.** Lleve testigos, recibos y cualquier prueba que necesite para probar su caso. Si desea que la corte emita una orden de comparecencia para que los testigos vayan al juicio, llene el formulario SC-107, *Citatorio de reclamos menores* (Small Claims Subpoena) y entrégueselo legalmente al testigo.
- **Demandar a la persona que lo demandó.** Si tiene un reclamo contra el Demandante, y el reclamo se puede presentar en la corte de reclamos menores, tal como se describe en este formulario, puede presentar el formulario SC-120, *Reclamo del demandado* (Defendant's Claim) y presentarlo en este mismo caso. Si su reclamo excede el límite permitido en la corte de reclamos menores, puede igualmente presentarlo en la corte de reclamos menores si está dispuesto a limitar su reclamo al máximo permitido, o puede presentar un reclamo por el monto total en la corte apropiada. Si su reclamo excede el límite permitido en la corte de reclamos menores y está relacionado con el mismo contrato, transacción, asunto o acontecimiento que el reclamo del Demandante, puede presentar su reclamo en la corte apropiada y presentar una moción para transferir el reclamo del Demandante a dicha corte, para poder resolver los dos reclamos juntos. Puede ver una descripción de los montos permitidos en el párrafo anterior titulado “Corte de reclamos menores”.
- **Aceptar el reclamo del Demandante y pagar el dinero.** O, si no puede pagar en ese momento, vaya al juicio y diga que quiere hacer los pagos a plazos.
- **No ir al juicio y aceptar el fallo por falta de comparecencia.** Si no llega a un acuerdo con el Demandante y no va al juicio (fallo por falta de comparecencia), el juez le puede otorgar al Demandante lo que está reclamando más los costos de la corte. En ese caso, el Demandante legalmente puede tomar su dinero, su sueldo o sus bienes para cobrar el fallo. (Pero no su hogar alquilado; esto no es un caso de desalojo.)

¿Qué hago si necesito más tiempo? Puede cambiar la fecha del juicio si:

- No puede ir a la corte en la fecha programada (tendrá que pagar una cuota para aplazar el juicio), o
- No le entregaron los documentos legalmente (no recibió la orden para ir a la corte) por lo menos 15 días antes del juicio (o 20 días si vive fuera del condado).

Pregúntele al secretario de reclamos menores sobre las reglas y las cuotas para aplazar un juicio. O llene el formulario SC-150 (o escriba una carta) y envíelo antes del plazo a la corte y a todas las otras personas que figuran en sus papeles de la corte. Adjunte un cheque para pagar los costos de la corte, a menos que le hayan dado una exención.



¿Necesita ayuda? El Asesor de Reclamos Menores de su condado le puede ayudar sin cargo.

O visite www.courts.ca.gov/reclamosmenores/asesores.

*Los límites no se aplican a las acciones para reclamar una deuda de alquiler del COVID-19, que se define como alquiler u otras obligaciones financieras impagas de un inquilino que vencieron entre el 1 de marzo de 2020 y el 30 de septiembre de 2021. (Vea el Código de Procedimiento Civil, secciones 116.223 y 1179.02.) Lea el formulario SC-500-INFO, *La deuda de alquiler del COVID-19 en la corte de reclamos menores*.

☐ This form is attached to form [SC-500](#), item 1 or 2.

1 If more than two plaintiffs (person, business, or entity suing), list their information below:

Other plaintiff's name: _____ Phone: _____

Street address: _____

Street

City

State

Zip

Mailing address (if different): _____

Street

City

State

Zip

Email address (if available): _____

Is this plaintiff doing business under a fictitious name? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, attach form [SC-103](#).

Other plaintiff's name: _____ Phone: _____

Street address: _____

Street

City

State

Zip

Mailing address (if different): _____

Street

City

State

Zip

Email address (if available): _____

Is this plaintiff doing business under a fictitious name? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, attach form [SC-103](#).☐ Check here if more than four plaintiffs and fill out and attach another form [SC-500A](#).**2 If more than two defendants (person being sued), list their information below:**

Other defendant's name: _____ Phone: _____

Street address: _____

Street

City

State

Zip

Mailing address (if different): _____

Street

City

State

Zip

Other defendant's name: _____ Phone: _____

Street address: _____

Street

City

State

Zip

Mailing address (if different): _____

Street

City

State

Zip

☐ Check here if your case is against more than four defendants and fill out and attach another form [SC-500A](#).**3 I understand that by filing a claim in small claims court, I have no right to appeal this claim.**

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the information above and on any attachments to this form is true and correct.

Date: _____

Type or print your name

Date: _____

Type or print your name



Sign your name



Sign your name

This form is attached to: ☐ Form SC-100 ☐ Form SC-120 ☐ Form SC-500

- 1 If you want to file a small claim and you are doing business under a fictitious name (“doing business as,” or “dba”) give the following information. (Nonprofits and exempt real estate investment trusts do not have to file this form.)**

Business name of the person suing: _____

Business address (not a U.S. Postal Service P.O. Box): _____

Mailing address (if different): _____

- 2 The business listed in 1 does business as (check ONLY one):**

☐ an individual

☐ a corporation

☐ an association

☐ a limited liability company

☐ a partnership

☐ other (specify): _____

You must follow the laws for fictitious business names. If you have not followed these laws, including filing a fictitious business name statement in your county and publishing this information in a local newspaper, the court can dismiss your case.

- 3 Name of county where you filed your Fictitious Business Name Statement (dba):** _____


- 4 Your Fictitious Business Name Statement number:** _____

- 5 Date your Fictitious Business Name Statement expires:** _____

- 6 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the information above is true and correct. Only the owner, president, chief executive officer (CEO), or other qualified officer can sign this form.**

Date: _____

Type or print your name and title

 _____
Sign your name



Need help?

Your county's Small Claims Advisor can help for free.

Or go to “County-Specific Court Information” at

www.courts.ca.gov/selfhelp-smallclaims

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY NAME: FIRM NAME: STREET ADDRESS: CITY: STATE: ZIP CODE: TELEPHONE NO.: FAX NO.: EMAIL ADDRESS: ATTORNEY FOR (name):	FOR COURT USE ONLY
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF STREET ADDRESS: MAILING ADDRESS: CITY AND ZIP CODE: BRANCH NAME:	
PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER: DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT:	
REQUEST FOR DISMISSAL	CASE NUMBER:
A conformed copy will not be returned by the clerk unless a method of return is provided with the document.	
This form may not be used for dismissal of a derivative action or a class action or of any party or cause of action in a class action. (Cal. Rules of Court, rules 3.760 and 3.770.)	

1. TO THE CLERK: Please **dismiss** this action as follows:

- a. (1) ☐ With prejudice (2) ☐ Without prejudice (3) ☐ Without prejudice and with the court retaining jurisdiction (Code Civ. Proc., § 664.6)
- b. (1) ☐ Complaint (2) ☐ Petition
- (3) ☐ Cross-complaint filed on (date): by (name):
- (4) ☐ Cross-complaint filed on (date): by (name):
- (5) ☐ Entire action of all parties and all causes of action
- (6) ☐ Other (specify)*:

2. (Complete in all cases except family law cases.)

The court ☐ did ☐ did not waive court fees and costs for a party in this case. (This information may be obtained from the clerk. If court fees and costs were waived, the declaration on the back of this form must be completed.)

Date:

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME OF ☐ ATTORNEY ☐ PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY)

* If dismissal requested is of specified parties only, of specified causes of action only, or of specified cross-complaints only, so state and identify the parties, causes of action, or cross-complaints to be dismissed

(SIGNATURE)

Attorney or party without attorney for

- ☐ Plaintiff/Petitioner ☐ Defendant/Respondent
- ☐ Cross-Complainant

3. TO THE CLERK: Consent to the above dismissal is hereby given.†

Date:

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME OF ☐ ATTORNEY ☐ PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY)

† If item 1a(3) is checked, all parties must sign.

If a cross-complaint—or Response—Marriage/Domestic Partnership (form FL-120) seeking affirmative relief—is on file, the attorney for cross-complainant (respondent) must sign this consent if required by Code of Civil Procedure section 581(i) or (j).

(SIGNATURE)

Attorney or party without attorney for

- ☐ Plaintiff/Petitioner ☐ Defendant/Respondent
- ☐ Cross-Complainant

☐ Check here and use form MC-025 or a separate page for additional signatures. Include date, printed name, and party information.

4. ☐ Dismissal entered as requested on (date):
5. ☐ Dismissal entered on (date): as to only (name):
6. ☐ Dismissal **not entered** as requested for the following reasons (specify):

7. a. ☐ Attorney or party without attorney notified on (date):
- b. ☐ Attorney or party without attorney not notified. Filing party failed to provide
- ☐ a copy to be conformed ☐ means to return conformed copy

Date: Clerk, by _____, Deputy

Page 1 of 2

PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER:
DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT:

CASE NUMBER:

COURT'S RECOVERY OF WAIVED COURT FEES AND COSTS

If a party whose court fees and costs were initially waived has recovered or will recover \$10,000 or more in value by way of settlement, compromise, arbitration award, mediation settlement, or other means, the court has a statutory lien on that recovery. The court may refuse to dismiss the case until the lien is satisfied. (Gov. Code, § 68637.)

Declaration Concerning Waived Court Fees

1. The court waived court fees and costs in this action for *(name)*:
2. The person named in item 1 is *(check one below)*
 - a. ☐ not recovering anything of value by this action.
 - b. ☐ recovering less than \$10,000 in value by this action.
 - c. ☐ recovering \$10,000 or more in value by this action. *(If item 2c is checked, item 3 must be completed.)*
3. All court fees and court costs that were waived in this action have been paid to the court *(check one)*: ☐ Yes ☐ No

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

Date:

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME OF ☐ ATTORNEY ☐ PARTY MAKING DECLARATION)



(SIGNATURE)

What is “service”?

“Service” or “serving” is when someone—*not you or anyone else listed in this case*—gives a copy of your court papers to the person, business, or public entity you are suing. Service lets the other party know:

- What you are asking for;
- When and where the trial will be; *and*
- What the party can choose to do.

There are strict rules for serving court papers. This form explains how to serve these forms:

- Form SC-100, *Plaintiff’s Claim*
- Form SC-120, *Defendant’s Claim*
- Form SC-500, *Plaintiff’s Claim (COVID-19 Rental Debt)*

How is service done?

This form tells you how to serve by *personal* service or *substituted* service.

Personal service means someone gives the papers directly to the person being sued or to the agent authorized to accept service (business or public entity).

Substituted service means someone gives the papers to an adult where the person lives, works, or receives mail (including a private post office box, but not a U.S. Postal Service P.O. Box).

What if the court papers do not get served?

The judge cannot hear your case unless the court papers were served correctly.

Can the court serve the papers for me?

Yes. You can pay the court to mail your claim to the person you are suing. But if the person you are suing or the person’s agent for service doesn’t sign the U.S. Postal Service mail receipt with his or her complete name, or if someone else signs the receipt, you will have to serve again using personal or substituted service.

Who can serve?

You can ask a friend, a process server, or the sheriff. The server must be at least 18 and not listed in the case.

A “process server” is someone you pay to deliver court forms. Look in the *Yellow Pages* under “Process Serving.” The sheriff (or marshal if your county has one) can also deliver court forms. Ask the court clerk how to contact the sheriff. Or look in the county section of your phone book under “Sheriff.” You must pay the server, unless you qualify for a fee waiver.

How is *personal* service done?

Ask someone who is at least 18 and not listed in this case to personally “serve” (give) a copy of your court papers to the person or the agent authorized to accept court papers for the person, business, or public entity listed on form SC-104.

Give the server a separate *Proof of Service* form for each person, business, or public entity you are suing. And tell the server to:

- Walk up to the person to be served.
- Say, “These are court papers.”
- Give the person copies of all papers checked on form SC-104, *Proof of Service*. If the person won’t take the papers, just leave them near the person. It doesn’t matter if the person tears them up.
- Fill out and sign page 2 of form SC-104, *Proof of Service*.

How is *substituted* service done?

If you don’t want to use personal service or can’t find the person to be served, ask someone who is at least 18 and not listed in this case to serve the court papers.

Give the server a separate *Proof of Service* form for each person, business, or public entity you are suing. Tell the server to give the papers to:

- A competent adult (at least 18) at the home of and living with the person to be served *or*
- An adult who seems to be in charge where the person to be served usually works *or*
- An adult who seems to be in charge where the person receives mail (including a private mailbox, but **not** a U.S. Postal Service P.O. Box). *Note:* This is only for cases where the physical address of the person to be served is not known.

Then do the following:

- Write down that person’s name and say, “Please give these court papers to [name of person to be served].” If the person does not want to give his or her name, describe the person you served.
- Give that person copies of all papers checked on form SC-104, *Proof of Service*. If the person won’t take the papers, just leave them near the person.
- Mail another copy of the papers (by first-class mail) to the person being sued at the same address where you left the papers.
- Fill out and sign page 2 of form SC-104, *Proof of Service*.

What does the server do with the original *Proof of Service* form?

If a process server or sheriff served the papers, he or she can file form SC-104, *Proof of Service*, with the clerk. If the server used a different *Proof of Service* form, ask him or her to list each paper served on the form. Also make sure that the registered server will file the original directly with the court and will mail you a copy of the filed form. Take it with you when you go to court.

If a friend served the papers, tell him or her to give the completed form back to you. Keep a copy for your records and take the copy with you when you go to court.

You need to file the original completed *Proof of Service* form **5 days before** your trial.

When do the court forms have to be served?

- If you are serving form SC-100, *Plaintiff's Claim*, or form SC-500, *Plaintiff's Claim (COVID-19 Rental Debt)*, look at the trial date on page 1. Then, look at a calendar.

For *personal* service, subtract 15 days from the trial date (or 20 days if the person, business, or public entity is located outside the county). That's the deadline for serving your small claims forms. But you can serve the forms before the deadline.

The people in ① and ② must go to court

Trial Date	→ Date	Time
1.	_____	_____

For *substituted* service, subtract 25 days from the date the server mailed a copy of the court papers served (or 30 days if the person, business, or public entity is located outside the county). That's the deadline for serving your small claims forms. But you can serve the forms before the deadline.

If the person, business, or public entity to be served is outside California or if you are serving a different form, ask the Small Claims Advisor for more information.

- If you are serving form SC-120, *Defendant's Claim*, look at the trial date on page 1. Then look at a calendar.

For *personal* or *substituted* service, subtract 5 days from the trial date. That's the deadline for serving your small claims forms if you were served at least 11 days before the trial. If you were served 10 days or less before the trial date, you must serve at least 1 day before the trial. But you can serve the forms before the deadline.

What if I can't get the court papers served before the trial?

If you were not able to serve your claim (form SC-100, SC-120, or SC-500) before the deadline for service, talk to your Small Claims Clerk. Each county has its own rules.

If you already served your claim on some parties but not everyone you are suing, you may need to fill out and file form SC-150, *Request to Postpone Trial*, at least 10 days before the trial date (or explain why you couldn't meet the 10-day deadline). Then give or mail a copy of this form to all other plaintiffs and defendants listed on your court papers.

The court may postpone your trial for 15 days or more.

Who do I have to serve?

If you are suing a person (or people)—not a business or public entity—serve each person you are suing. For example, if you were in a car accident and you are suing the owner and the driver of the car, you must list the names of the owner *and* the driver on your claim and serve both people.

Examples:

If the owner and driver are the same person:
Lee Smith, owner and driver

If the owner and driver are not the same person:
Lee Smith, owner and driver
Bob Smith, owner

If you are suing a business, an association, or a public entity, read form SC-104C, *How to Serve a Business*.



Need help?

Your county's Small Claims Advisor can help for free.

Or go to “County-Specific Court Information” at www.courts.ca.gov/selfhelp-smallclaims.htm

SC-104C How to Serve a Business or Public Entity (Small Claims)

You must serve the *right* person and write the *exact* name of the business and the person to be served. Use this form to make sure you serve correctly, and follow the instructions on *Proof of Service*, form [SC-104](#).

Business Type:	Sole Proprietorship (Only 1 owner)	Partnership	Landlord	Corporation, Association	Limited Liability Company (LLC), Limited Liability Partnership (LLP), Limited Partnership (LP)	Unknown Business Type
Serve:	The owner	If you are suing a partnership , serve one of the partners. If you are suing a partnership and the partners, serve each partner.	The property owner or manager (<i>Read Civil Code sections 1962–1962.7.</i>)	Agent for service listed with Secretary of State or any corporate officer (president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer), chief executive officer (CEO), controller, chief financial officer, or general manager	Agent for service listed with Secretary of State To serve a limited partnership, you can also serve the general partner.	Someone who seems to be in charge of the business during normal business hours
Write on your Proof of Service form:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business name Owner's name and job title 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnership name Name of partner, general manager, or agent for service and job title 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business name (if there is one) Owner's name and job title 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corporation name Name of corporate officer or agent for service and job title 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Company or partnership name Name of agent or partner for service and job title 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business name, form unknown Owner's name and job title (<i>if you know it</i>)
Check that you have the exact names of the owner and business with:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County Clerk–Recorder's or County Tax Assessor's Office (Ask to see the fictitious business name statement.) Your county's Web site may have this information. Check: www.counties.org. City Clerk's Office (Ask to see the business license.) Your city's website may have this information. 		County Tax Collector	Search under Corporation, LP and LLC at the California Secretary of State website: bizfileonline.sos.ca.gov/search/business Or call: 1-916-657-5448 OR County Clerk–Recorder's Office: (Ask to see the fictitious business name statement.) Your county's website may have this information. OR City Clerk's Office: (Ask to see the business license.) Your city's website may have this information.		Try the other resources listed on this page to see if they know more about the business's organization type, like corporation or sole proprietorship.



Need help?

For free help, contact your county's Small Claims Advisor:
[space for local info here]

Or go to selfhelp.courts.ca.gov/small-claims-advisor.

SC-104C**How to Serve a Business or Public Entity (Small Claims)**

You must serve the *right* person and write the *exact* name of the public agency and the person to be served. Use this form to make sure you serve correctly, and follow the instructions on *Proof of Service*, form [SC-104](#).

	City, County, or Public Entity	State of California, State Agency	Federal Agency
Serve:	City or county clerk, chief officer or director of public agency, or agent authorized to accept service	Use this general address for service: Office of the Attorney General 1300 I Street Sacramento, CA 95814 <i>Exception:</i> if your claim involves California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), serve it at: California Department of Transportation 1120 N Street Sacramento, CA 95814	You cannot sue a federal agency in small claims court.
	Important! Before you sue, you must first file a claim with the public entity. Contact it and ask for the claim procedures.	Note: Before you sue, you must first file a claim with the state or the state agency. To file a claim, see: www.dgs.ca.gov/ORIM/File-A-Claim or call: 1-800-955-0045	
Write on your Proof of Service form:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name of city, county, or public entity Name of city clerk, county clerk, chief officer, or agent for service and job title 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name of the agency you are suing Name of agent for service 	
Check that you have the exact names of the owner and business with:	Call the city or county clerk. See the government pages of your phone book. Or search under the California Roster at the California Secretary of State website: www.sos.ca.gov/administration/california-roster/	Call the agency to confirm the name and address for service. Use the State Directory: 1-800-807-6755 Or search www.ca.gov/departments/list/	

**Need help?**

For free help, contact your county's Small Claims Advisor:
[space for local info here]

Or go to selfhelp.courts.ca.gov/small-claims-advisor.

Clerk stamps date here when form is filed.

Use this form to serve a **person**, a **business**, or a **public entity**. To learn more about proof of service, read *What Is "Proof of Service"?*, Form SC-104B. To learn more about how to serve a business or entity, read *How to Serve a Business or Public Entity*, Form SC-104C.

To serve a **business**, you must serve **one** of the following people:

- Owner (for a sole proprietorship)
- Partner (for a partnership) or general partner (for a limited partnership)
- Any officer or general manager (corporation or association)
- Any person authorized for service by the business (corporation, association, general partnership, limited partnership)
- Any person authorized for service with the Secretary of State (corporation, association, limited liability company [LLC], limited liability partnership [LLP], limited partnership)

To serve a **public entity**, you must first file a claim with that entity, then serve **one** of the following people:

- Clerk (of a city or county)
- Chief officer or director (of a public agency)
- Any person authorized for service by the entity

① a. If you are serving a **person**, write the person's name below:

b. If you are serving a **business** or **entity**, write the name of the business or entity, the person authorized for service, and that person's job title:

Business or Agency Name

Person Authorized for Service

Job Title

② Instructions to Server:

You must be at least 18 years old and **not be named in this case**. Follow these steps:

- Give a copy of all the documents checked in ③ to the person in ①, **or**
 - Give a copy of all the documents checked in ③ to one of the following people:
 - a. A competent adult (at least 18) living with, and at the home of the person in ①, **or**
 - b. An adult (at least 18) who seems to be in charge at the usual workplace of the person in ①, **or**
 - c. An adult (at least 18) who seems to be in charge where the person in ① usually receives mail (but not a U.S. Post Office box), if there is no known physical address for the person in ①.
- and mail a copy of the documents left with one of the adults in a, b, or c above to the person in ①.

THEN

- Complete and sign this form, and
- Give or mail your completed form to the person who asked you to serve these court papers, **in time for the form to be filed with the court at least 5 days before the hearing.**

③ I served the person in ① a copy of the documents checked below:

- ☐ SC-100, *Plaintiff's Claim and ORDER to Go to Small Claims Court*
- ☐ SC-120, *Defendant's Claim and ORDER to Go to Small Claims Court*
- ☐ Order for examination (This form must be personally served. Check the form that was served):

Note: The court can issue a civil arrest warrant if the served party does not come to court only if the order for examination was personally served by a registered process server, sheriff, marshal, or someone appointed by the court.

(1) ☐ SC-134, *Application and Order to Produce Statement of Assets and to Appear for Examination*

(2) ☐ AT-138/EJ-125, *Application and Order for Appearance and Examination*

d. ☐ Other (specify):

Fill in court name and street address:

Superior Court of California, County of

Fill in case number, case name, hearing date, day, time, and department below:

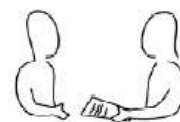
Case Number:

Case Name:

Hearing Date:

Time:

Dept.:



Case name: _____

Case Number: _____

4 Fill out "a" or "b" below:

- a. ☐ **Personal Service:** I personally gave copies of the documents checked in ③ to the person in ①

On (date): _____ At (time): _____ ☐ a.m. ☐ p.m.

At this address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

- b. ☐ **Substituted Service:** I personally gave copies of the documents checked in ③ (a, b, or d) to (check one):

☐ A competent adult (at least 18) at the **home** of, and living with the person in ①, or

☐ An adult who seems to be in charge where the person in ① usually **works**, or

☐ An adult who seems to be in charge where the person in ① usually **receives mail**, or has a private post office box (not a U.S. Post Office box), if there is no known physical address for the person in ①.

I told that adult, "Please give these court papers to (name of person in ①)."

I did this on (date): _____ At (time): _____ ☐ a.m. ☐ p.m.

At this address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Name or description of the person I gave the papers to:

After serving the court papers, I put copies of the documents listed in ③ in an envelope, sealed the envelope, and put first-class prepaid postage on it. I addressed the envelope to the person in ① at the address where I left the copies.

I mailed the envelope on (date): _____ from (city, state): _____
by leaving it (check one):

a. ☐ At a U.S. Postal Service mail drop, or

b. ☐ At an office or business mail drop where I know the mail is picked up every day and deposited with the U.S. Postal Service, or

c. ☐ With someone else I asked to mail the documents to the person in ①, and I have attached that person's completed Form SC-104A.

5 Server's Information

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Fee for service: \$ _____


If you are a registered process server:

County of registration: _____ Registration number: _____

- 6** I declare under penalty of perjury under California state law that I am at least 18 years old and not named in this case and that the information above is true and correct.

Date: _____

Type or print server's name

 _____
Server signs here after serving

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*, **within 30 days*** after *Notice of Entry of Judgment and Declaration* 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.