

**SC-100****Plaintiff's Claim and ORDER to Go to Small Claims Court****Notice to the person being sued:**

- You are the Defendant if your name is listed in ② on page 2 of this form. The person suing you is the Plaintiff, listed in ① on page 2.
- You and the Plaintiff must go to court on the trial date listed below. If you do not go to court, you may lose the case.
- If you lose, the court can order that your wages, money, or property be taken to pay this claim.
- Bring witnesses, receipts, and any evidence you need to prove your case.
- Read this form and all pages attached to understand the claim against you and to protect your rights.

**Aviso al Demandado:**

- Usted es el Demandado si su nombre figura en ② de la página 2 de este formulario. La persona que lo demanda es el Demandante, la que figura en ① de la página 2.
- Usted y el Demandante tienen que presentarse en la corte en la fecha del juicio indicada a continuación. Si no se presenta, puede perder el caso.
- Si pierde el caso la corte podría ordenar que le quiten de su sueldo, dinero u otros bienes para pagar este reclamo.
- Lleve testigos, recibos y cualquier otra prueba que necesite para probar su caso.
- Lea este formulario y todas las páginas adjuntas para entender la demanda en su contra y para proteger sus derechos.

Clerk stamps date here when form is filed.

**FILED**  
 SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA  
 COUNTY OF ORANGE  
 HARBOR JUSTICE CENTER  
 LAGUNA HILLS FACILITY

JAN 24 2013

ALAN CARLSON, Clerk of the Court

BY: \_\_\_\_\_ DEPUTY

Fill in court name and street address:

Superior Court of California, County of

 Orange, Harbor Justice Center,  
 Laguna Hills Facility  
 23141 Moulton Pkwy., Laguna  
 Hills, CA 92653

Clerk fills in case number and case name:

Case Number:

13- 625865

Case Name:

Price vs Logan

**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.	03/12/13	830AM	LH3	
2.				
3.				

Date: JAN 23 2013 ALAN CARLSON, Vu-Pham, 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 Form SC-100-INFO, *Information for the Plaintiff*, to know your rights. Get SC-100-INFO at any courthouse or county law library, or go to: [www.courts.ca.gov/smallclaims/forms](http://www.courts.ca.gov/smallclaims/forms).
- Fill out pages 2 and 3 of this form. Then make copies of all pages of this form. (Make 1 copy for each party named in this case and an extra copy for yourself.) Take or mail the original and these 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.
- 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 5 pages of this form and any pages this form tells you to attach. There are special rules for “serving,” or delivering, this form to public entities, associations, and some businesses. See Forms SC-104, SC-104B, and SC-104C.
- Go to court on your trial date listed above. Bring witnesses, receipts, and any evidence you need to prove your case.



Case Number:

Plaintiff (list names): Brady A. Price

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

Name: Brady A. Price Phone: (949) 444-9347

Street address: 26541 Cortina Drive Mission Viejo CA 92691  
Street City State Zip

Mailing address (if different): \_\_\_\_\_  
Street City State Zip

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

Check here if more than 2 Plaintiffs and attach Form SC-100A.

Check here if either Plaintiff listed above is doing business under a fictitious name. If so, attach Form SC-103.

2 The Defendant (the person, business, or public entity being sued) is:

Name: Sharon Logan Phone: (714) 371-3715

Street address: Unknown 2445 Vista Way Oceanside CA 92054  
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 2 Defendants and attach Form SC-100A.

Check here if any Defendant is on active military duty, and write his or her name here: \_\_\_\_\_

3 The Plaintiff claims the Defendant owes \$ 3,000.00. (Explain below):

a. Why does the Defendant owe the Plaintiff money? See Attached Form MC-031.

b. When did this happen? (Date): See Attached. 12-14-12

If no specific date, give the time period: Date started: \_\_\_\_\_ Through: \_\_\_\_\_

c. How did you calculate the money owed to you? (Do not include court costs or fees for service.) It is the total amount of the money loaned to Defendant Sharon Logan by Plaintiff Brady A. Price

Check here if you need more space. Attach one sheet of paper or Form MC-031 and write "SC-100, Item 3" at the top.



Case Number:

Plaintiff (list names): Brady A. Price

4 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: \_\_\_\_\_

5 Why are you filing your claim at this courthouse?

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

- a.  (1) Where the Defendant lives or does business. (4) Where a contract (written or spoken) was made, signed, performed, or broken by the Defendant or where the Defendant lived or did business when the Defendant made the contract.
- (2) Where the Plaintiff's property was damaged.
- (3) Where the Plaintiff was injured.
- b.  Where the buyer or lessee signed the contract, lives now, or lived when the contract was made, if this claim is about an offer or contract for personal, family, or household goods, services, or loans. (Code Civ. Proc., § 395(b).)
- c.  Where the buyer signed the contract, lives now, or lived when the contract was made, if this claim is about a retail installment contract (like a credit card). (Civil Code, § 1812.10.)
- d.  Where the buyer signed the contract, lives now, or lived when the contract was made, or where the vehicle is permanently garaged, if this claim is about a vehicle finance sale. (Civil Code, § 2984.4.)
- e.  Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

6 List the zip code of the place checked in 5 above (if you know): 92691

7 Is your claim about an attorney-client fee dispute?  Yes  No

If yes, and if you have had arbitration, fill out Form SC-101, attach it to this form, and check here:

8 Are you suing a public entity?  Yes  No

If yes, you must file a written claim with the entity first.  A claim was filed on (date): \_\_\_\_\_

If the public entity denies your claim or does not answer within the time allowed by law, you can file this form.

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

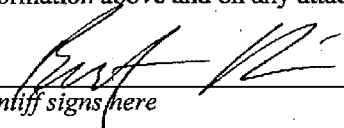
Yes  No If yes, the filing fee for this case will be higher.

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

11 I have not filed, and understand that I cannot file, more than two small claims cases for more than \$2,500 in California during this calendar year.

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

Date: 1-23-13 Brady A. Price  
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 5 days before the trial. Contact the clerk's office for Form MC-410, Request for Accommodations by Persons With Disabilities and Response. (Civil Code, § 54.8.)



**“Small claims court”** is a special court where claims for \$5,000 or less are decided. A “natural person” (not a business or public entity) may generally claim up to \$10,000, including a sole proprietor. (\*See below for exceptions.) The process is quick and cheap. The rules are simple and informal.

You are the Defendant—the person being sued. The person who is suing you is the Plaintiff.

#### Do I need a lawyer?

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

#### How do I get ready for court?

You don’t have to file any papers before your trial, unless you think this is the wrong court for your case. But bring to your trial any witnesses, receipts, and evidence that supports your case. And read “Be Prepared for Your Trial” at [www.courts.ca.gov/smallclaims/prepare](http://www.courts.ca.gov/smallclaims/prepare).

#### What if I need an accommodation?

If you have a disability or are hearing impaired, fill out Form MC-410, *Request for Accommodations*. Give the form to your court clerk or the ADA/Access Coordinator.

#### What if I don’t speak English well?

Bring an adult who is not a witness to interpret for you, or ask the court clerk for an interpreter at least five days before your court date. A court-provided interpreter may not be available or there may be a fee for using a court interpreter unless you qualify for a fee waiver. You may ask the court for a list of interpreters and also the *Application for Waiver of Court Fees and Costs* (form FW-001).

#### Where can I get the court forms I need?

Go to any courthouse or your county law library, or print forms at: [www.courts.ca.gov/smallclaims/forms](http://www.courts.ca.gov/smallclaims/forms).

#### What happens at the trial?

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

#### What if I lose the case?

If you lose, you can 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 judge’s decision.
- 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](http://www.courts.ca.gov/smallclaims/appeals).

\*Exceptions: Different limits apply in an action against a defendant who is a guarantor. (See Code Civ. Proc. § 116.220(c).) In an action brought by a natural person for damages for bodily injuries resulting from an automobile accident, a \$7,500 limit applies if a defendant is covered by an automobile insurance policy that includes a duty to defend. (See Code Civ. Proc. § 116.221.)

#### 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, both of you must notify the court. 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 this.)
- **Go to the trial and try to win your case.** Bring witnesses, receipts, and any evidence you need to prove your case. To make sure the witnesses go to the trial, fill out Form SC-107, and the clerk will subpoena (order) them to go.
- **Sue the person who is suing you.** File Form SC-120, *Defendant’s Claim*. There are strict filing deadlines you must follow.
- **Agree with the Plaintiff’s claim and pay the money.** Or, if you can’t pay the money now, go to your trial and say you want to make payments.
- **Let the case “default.”** If you don’t settle and do not go to the trial (default), the judge may give the Plaintiff what he or she is asking for plus court costs. If this happens, the Plaintiff can legally take your money, wages, and property to pay the judgment.

#### What if I need more time?

You can change the trial date if:

- You cannot go to court on the scheduled date (you will have to pay a fee to postpone the trial) *or*
- You did not get served (receive this order to go to court) at least 15 days before the trial (or 20 days if you live outside the county) *or*
- You need more time to get an interpreter. One postponement is allowed, and you will not have to pay a fee to delay the trial.

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](http://www.courts.ca.gov/smallclaims/advisor).

La "Corte de reclamos menores" es una corte especial donde se deciden casos por \$5,000 ó menos. Una "persona natural" (que no sea un negocio ni una entidad pública) puede reclamar hasta \$10,000. Una "persona natural" (que no sea un negocio ni una entidad pública), que incluye un dueño único, generalmente puede reclamar hasta \$10,000. (\* Vea abajo para las excepciones.) El proceso es rápido y barato. Las reglas son sencillas e informales. Usted es el Demandado — la persona que se está demandando. La persona que lo está demandando es el Demandante.

#### ¿Necesito un abogado?

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

#### ¿Cómo me preparo para ir a la corte?

No tiene que presentar ningunos papeles antes del juicio, a menos que piense que ésta es la corte equivocada para su caso. Pero lleve al juicio cualquier testigos, recibos, y cualquier pruebas que apoyan su caso. Y lea "Esté preparado para su juicio" en:

[www.courts.ca.gov/reclamosmenores/preparesse](http://www.courts.ca.gov/reclamosmenores/preparesse).

#### ¿Qué hago si necesito una adaptación?

Si tiene una discapacidad o tiene impedimentos de audición, llene el formulario MC-410, *Request for Accommodations*. Entregue el formulario al secretario de la corte o al Coordinador de Acceso/ADA de su corte.

#### ¿Qué pasa si no hablo inglés bien?

Traiga a un adulto que no sea testigo para que le sirva de intérprete. O pida al secretario de la corte que le asigne uno. Si quiere que la corte le asigne un intérprete, lo tiene que pedir como mínimo menos cinco días antes de la fecha en que tenga que ir a la corte. Es posible que no haya disponible un intérprete proporcionado por la corte o que tenga que pagar una cuota por emplear un intérprete de la corte, a menos que tenga una exención de cuotas. Puede pedir a la corte una lista de intérpretes y la Solicitud de exención de cuotas y costos de la corte (formulario FW-001).

#### ¿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](http://www.courts.ca.gov/smallclaims/forms) (página está en inglés).

#### ¿Qué pasa en el juicio?

El juez escuchará a ambas partes. El juez puede tomar su decisión durante la audiencia o enviársela por correo después.

#### ¿Qué pasa si pierdo el caso?

Si pierde, puede apelar. Tendrá que pagar una cuota. (El Demandante no puede apelar su propio reclamo.)

- Si estuvo presente en el juicio, llene el formulario SC-140, *Aviso de apelación*. Tiene que presentarlo dentro de 30 días después de la decisión del juez.
- 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](http://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 resolver el caso, ambos tienen que notificar a la corte. Pídale al Asesor de Reclamos Menores que lo ayude.
- **Probar que es la corte equivocada.** Envíe una carta a la corte *antes* del juicio explicando por qué cree que es la corte equivocada. Pídale a la corte que despida el reclamo. Tiene que entregar (dar) una copia de su carta (por correo o en persona) a todas las partes. (Su carta a la corte tiene que decir que hizo la entrega.)
- **Ir al juicio y tratar de ganar el caso.** Lleve testigos, recibos y cualquier prueba que necesite para probar su caso. Para asegurarse que los testigos vayan al juicio, llene el formulario SC-107, y el secretario emitirá una orden de comparecencia ordenándoles que se presenten.
- **Demandar a la persona que lo demandó.** Presente el formulario SC-120, *Reclamo del demandado*. Hay fechas límite estrictas que debe seguir.
- **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.
- **No ir al juicio y aceptar el fallo por falta de comparecencia.** Si no llega a un acuerdo con el Demandante y no va al juicio (fallo por falta de comparecencia), el juez le puede otorgar al Demandante lo que está reclamando más los costos de la corte. En ese caso, el Demandante legalmente puede tomar su dinero, su sueldo o sus bienes para cobrar el fallo.

#### ¿Qué hago si necesito más tiempo?

Puede cambiar la fecha del juicio si:

- No puede ir a la corte en la fecha programada (tendrá que pagar una cuota para aplazar el juicio) o
- No le entregaron los documentos legalmente (no recibió la orden para ir a la corte) por lo menos 15 días antes del juicio (ó 20 días si vive fuera del condado) o
- Necesita más tiempo para conseguir intérprete. (Se permite un solo aplazamiento sin tener que pagar cuota para aplazar el juicio).

Regúntele 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 vea "Información por condado" en:

[www.courts.ca.gov/reclamosmenores/asesores](http://www.courts.ca.gov/reclamosmenores/asesores).

\*Excepciones: Existen diferentes límites en un reclamo contra un garante. (Vea el Código de Procedimiento Civil, sección 116.220 (c).) En un caso presentado por una persona natural por daños debido a lesiones físicas en un accidente automovilístico, existe un límite de \$7,500 si el demandado tiene cobertura bajo una póliza de seguro de vehículo que incluye la obligación de defender. (Vea el Código de Procedimiento Civil, sección 116.221.)

PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER: Brady A. Price DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT: Sharon Logan	CASE NUMBER:
----------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------

**DECLARATION**

*(This form must be attached to another form or court paper before it can be filed in court.)*

SC-100, Item 3

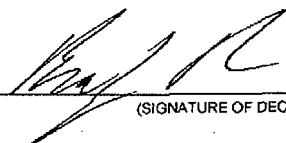
On 12-14-12 I loaned the Defendant Sharon Logan (hereinafter referred to as "Defendant") \$2,000.00 which was to be repaid on or before December 28, 2012. On 12-24-12 I loaned the Defendant \$500.00 which was to be repaid on or before January 1, 2013. On 12-31-12 I loaned the Defendant \$500.00 which was to be repaid on or before January 8, 2013. To date, the Defendant has not repaid any of the \$3,000.00 I loaned her.

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

Date: January 23, 2013

Brady A. Price

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)



(SIGNATURE OF DECLARANT)

- Attorney for
- Plaintiff
- Petitioner
- Defendant
- Respondent
- Other (Specify):

**Plaintiff's Claim and ORDER to Go to Small Claims Court**

*Clerk stamps date here when form is filed.*

**FILED**

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA  
COUNTY OF ORANGE

**01/24/2013**

ALAN CARLSON, Clerk of the Court  
By: Tina Vu-Pham, Deputy

**Notice to the person being sued:**

- You are the Defendant if your name is listed in ② on page 2 of this form. The person suing you is the Plaintiff, listed in ① on page 2.
- You and the Plaintiff must go to court on the trial date listed below. If you do not go to court, you may lose the case.
- If you lose, the court can order that your wages, money, or property be taken to pay this claim.
- Bring witnesses, receipts, and any evidence you need to prove your case.
- Read this form and all pages attached to understand the claim against you and to protect your rights.

*Fill in court name and street address:*

**Superior Court of California, County of**

Orange  
23141 Moulton Parkway  
Laguna Hills, CA 92653

**Aviso al Demandado:**

- Usted es el Demandado si su nombre figura en ② de la página 2 de este formulario. La persona que lo demanda es el Demandante, la que figura en ① de la página 2.
- Usted y el Demandante tienen que presentarse en la corte en la fecha del juicio indicada a continuación. Si no se presenta, puede perder el caso.
- Si pierde el caso la corte podría ordenar que le quiten de su sueldo, dinero u otros bienes para pagar este reclamo.
- Lleve testigos, recibos y cualquier otra prueba que necesite para probar su caso.
- Lea este formulario y todas las páginas adjuntas para entender la demanda en su contra y para proteger sus derechos.

*Clerk fills in case number and case name:*

**Case Number:**

30-2013-00625865-SC-SC-HLH

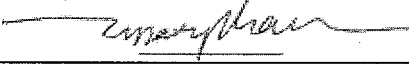
**Case Name:**

Price vs. Logan

**Order to Go to Court**

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

<b>Trial Date</b>	Date	Time	Department	Name and address of court if different from above
1.	03/12/2013	08:30:00 AM	LH03	
2.				
3.				

Date: 01/24/2013 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 Form SC-100-INFO, *Information for the Plaintiff*, to know your rights. Get SC-100-INFO at any courthouse or county law library, or go to: [www.courts.ca.gov/smallclaims/forms](http://www.courts.ca.gov/smallclaims/forms).
- Fill out pages 2 and 3 of this form. Then make copies of **all** pages of this form. (Make 1 copy for each party named in this case and an extra copy for yourself.) Take or mail the original and these 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.
- 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 5 pages of this form and any pages this form tells you to attach. There are special rules for "serving," or delivering, this form to public entities, associations, and some businesses. See Forms SC-104, SC-104B, and SC-104C.
- **Go to court on your trial date listed above.** Bring witnesses, receipts, and any evidence you need to prove your case.



Brady A Price

Case Number:  
30-2013-00625865-SC-SC-HLH

Plaintiff (list names): \_\_\_\_\_

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

Name: Brady A Price

Phone: 949-444-9347

Street address: \_\_\_\_\_

*Street*

*City*

*State*

*Zip*

Mailing address (if different): 26541 Cortina Drive, Mission Viejo, CA 92691

*Street*

*City*

*State*

*Zip*

**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*

Check here if more than 2 Plaintiffs and attach Form SC-100A.

Check here if either Plaintiff listed above is doing business under a fictitious name. If so, attach Form SC-103.

**2 The Defendant (the person, business, or public entity being sued) is:**

Name: Sharon Logan

Phone: 714-371-3715

Street address: \_\_\_\_\_

*Street*

*City*

*State*

*Zip*

Mailing address (if different): 2445 Vista Way, Oceanside, CA 92054

*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 2 Defendants and attach Form SC-100A.

Check here if any Defendant is on active military duty, and write his or her name here: \_\_\_\_\_

**3 The Plaintiff claims the Defendant owes \$ 3,000.00 . (Explain below):**

a. Why does the Defendant owe the Plaintiff money? See attached form MC-031

b. When did this happen? (Date): 12/14/2012

If no specific date, give the time period: Date started: \_\_\_\_\_ Through: \_\_\_\_\_

c. How did you calculate the money owed to you? (Do not include court costs or fees for service.)

It is the total amount of the money loaned to defendant Sharon Logan by plaintiff Brady A Price

Check here if you need more space. Attach one sheet of paper or Form MC-031 and write "SC-100, Item 3" at the top.



Plaintiff (list names): Brady A Price

Case Number:  
30-2013-00625865-SC-SC-HLH

**4 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: \_\_\_\_\_

**5 Why are you filing your claim at this courthouse?**

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

- a.  (1) Where the Defendant lives or does business. (2) Where the Plaintiff's property was damaged. (3) Where the Plaintiff was injured. (4) Where a contract (written or spoken) was made, signed, performed, or broken by the Defendant or where the Defendant lived or did business when the Defendant made the contract.
- b.  Where the buyer or lessee signed the contract, lives now, or lived when the contract was made, if this claim is about an offer or contract for personal, family, or household goods, services, or loans. (Code Civ. Proc., § 395(b).)
- c.  Where the buyer signed the contract, lives now, or lived when the contract was made, if this claim is about a retail installment contract (like a credit card). (Civil Code, § 1812.10.)
- d.  Where the buyer signed the contract, lives now, or lived when the contract was made, or where the vehicle is permanently garaged, if this claim is about a vehicle finance sale. (Civil Code, § 2984.4.)
- e.  Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

**6 List the zip code of the place checked in 5 above (if you know):** 92691

**7 Is your claim about an attorney-client fee dispute?**  Yes  No

If yes, and if you have had arbitration, fill out Form SC-101, attach it to this form, and check here:

**8 Are you suing a public entity?**  Yes  No

If yes, you must file a written claim with the entity first.  A claim was filed on (date): \_\_\_\_\_

If the public entity denies your claim or does not answer within the time allowed by law, you can file this form.

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

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

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

**11 I have not filed, and understand that I cannot file, more than two small claims cases for more than \$2,500 in California during this calendar year.**

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

Date: 01/24/2013 Brady A Price  
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 5 days before the trial. Contact the clerk's office for Form MC-410, *Request for Accommodations by Persons With Disabilities and Response*. (Civil Code, §54.8.)

**"Small claims court"** is a special court where claims for \$5,000 or less are decided. A "natural person" (not a business or public entity) may claim up to \$10,000, including a sole proprietor. (\*See below for exceptions.) The process is quick and cheap. The rules are simple and informal. You are the Defendant -- the person being sued. The person who is suing you is the Plaintiff.

### Do I need a lawyer?

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

### How do I get ready for court?

You don't have to file any papers before your trial, unless you think this is the wrong court for your case. But bring to your trial any witnesses, receipts, and evidence that supports your case. And read "Be Prepared for Your Trial" at: [www.courts.ca.gov/smallclaims/prepare](http://www.courts.ca.gov/smallclaims/prepare)

### What if I need an accommodation?

If you have a disability or are hearing impaired, fill out Form MC-410, *Request for Accommodations*. Give the form to your court clerk or the ADA/Access Coordinator.

### What if I don't speak English well?

Bring an adult who is not a witness to interpret for you, or ask the court clerk for an interpreter at least five days before your court date. A court-provided interpreter may not be available or there may be a fee for using a court interpreter unless you qualify for a fee waiver. You may ask the court for a list of interpreters and also the *Application for Waiver of Court Fees and Costs* (form FW-001).

### Where can I get the court forms I need?

Go to any courthouse or your county law library, or print forms at: [www.courts.ca.gov/smallclaims/forms](http://www.courts.ca.gov/smallclaims/forms).

### What happens at the trial?

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

### What if I lose the case?

If you lose, you can 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 judge's decision.
- 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/appeal](http://www.courts.ca.gov/smallclaims/appeal).

\*Exceptions: Different limits apply in an action against a defendant who is a guarantor. (See Code Civ. Proc. §116.220(c).) In an action brought by a natural person for damages for bodily injuries resulting from an automobile accident, a \$7,500 limit applies if a defendant is covered by an automobile insurance policy that includes a duty to defend. (See Code Civ. Proc. §116.221)

### 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, both of you must notify the court. 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 this.)
- **Go to the trial and try to win your case.** Bring witnesses, receipts, and any evidence you need to prove your case. To make sure the witnesses go to the trial, fill out Form SC-107, and the clerk will subpoena (order) them to go.
- **Sue the person who is suing you.** File Form SC-120, *Defendant's Claim*. There are strict filing deadlines you must follow.
- **Agree with the Plaintiff's claim and pay the money.** Or, if you can't pay the money now, go to your trial and say you want to make payments.
- **Let the case "default."** If you don't settle and do not go to the trial (default), the judge may give the Plaintiff what he or she is asking for plus court costs. If this happens, the Plaintiff can legally take your money, wages, and property to pay the judgment.

### What if I need more time?

You can change the trial date if:

- You cannot go to court on the scheduled date (you will have to pay a fee to postpone the trial) *or*
- You did not get served (receive this order to go to court) at least 15 days before the trial (or 20 days if you live outside the county) *or*
- You need more time to get an interpreter. One postponement is allowed, and you will not have to pay a fee to delay the trial.

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.

(714) 571-5277 or (800) 963-7717

Or go to [www.courts.ca.gov/smallclaims/advisor](http://www.courts.ca.gov/smallclaims/advisor).

La "Corte de reclamos menores" es una corte especial donde se deciden casos por \$5,000 ó menos. Una "persona natural" (que no sea un negocio ni una entidad pública) puede reclamar hasta \$10,000. Una "persona natural" (que no sea un negocio ni una entidad pública), que incluye un dueño generalmente puede reclamar hasta \$10,000.\* (Vea abajo para las excepciones.) El proceso es rápido y barato. Las reglas son sencillas e informales.

Usted es el Demandado — la persona que se está demandando. La persona que lo está demandando es el Demandante.

#### ¿Necesito un abogado?

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

#### ¿Cómo me preparo para ir a la corte?

No tiene que presentar ningunos papeles antes del juicio, a menos que piense que ésta es la corte equivocada para su caso. Pero lleve al juicio cualquier testigos, recibos, y cualquier pruebas que apoyan su caso. Y lea "Prepárese para la corte" en: [www.courts.ca.gov/reclamosmenores/prepararse](http://www.courts.ca.gov/reclamosmenores/prepararse).

#### ¿Qué hago si necesito una adaptación?

Si tiene una discapacidad o tiene impedimentos de audición, llene el formulario MC-410, *Request for Accomodations*. Entregue el formulario al secretario de la corte o al Coordinador de Acceso/ADA de su corte.

#### ¿Qué pasa si no hablo inglés bien?

Traiga a un adulto que no sea testigo para que le sirva de intérprete. O pida al secretario de la corte que le asigne uno. Si quiere que la corte le asigne un intérprete, lo tiene que pedir como mínimo menos cinco días antes de la fecha en que tenga que ir a la corte. Es posible que no haya disponible un intérprete proporcionado por la corte o que tenga que pagar una cuota por emplear un intérprete de la corte, a menos que tenga una exención de cuotas. Puede pedir a la corte una lista de intérpretes y la Solicitud de exención de cuotas y costos de la corte (formulario FW-001).

#### ¿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](http://www.courts.ca.gov/smallclaims/forms).

#### ¿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*. Tiene que presentarlo dentro de 30 días después de la decisión del juez.
- 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](http://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 resolver el caso, ambos tienen que notificar a la corte. Pídale al Asesor de Reclamos Menores que lo ayude.
  - **Probar que es la corte equivocada.** Envíe una carta a la corte *antes* del juicio explicando por qué cree que es la corte equivocada. Pídale a la corte que despida el reclamo. Tiene que entregar (dar) una copia de su carta (por correo o en persona) a todas las partes. (Su carta a la corte tiene que decir que hizo la entrega.)
  - **Ir al juicio y tratar de ganar el caso.** Lleve testigos, recibos y cualquier prueba que necesite para probar su caso. Para asegurarse que los testigos vayan al juicio, llene el formulario SC-107, y el secretario emitirá una orden de comparecencia ordenándoles que se presenten.
  - **Demandar a la persona que lo demandó.** Presente el formulario SC-120, *Reclamo del demandado*. Hay fechas límite estrictas que debe seguir.
  - **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.
  - **No ir al juicio y aceptar el fallo por falta de comparecencia.** Si no llega a un acuerdo con el Demandante y no va al juicio (fallo por falta de comparecencia), el juez le puede otorgar al Demandante lo que está reclamando más los costos de la corte. En ese caso, el Demandante legalmente puede tomar su dinero, su sueldo o sus bienes para cobrar el fallo.
- ¿Qué hago si necesito más tiempo?**  
Puede cambiar la fecha del juicio si:
- No puede ir a la corte en la fecha programada (tendrá que pagar una cuota para aplazar el juicio) o
  - No le entregaron los documentos legalmente (no recibió la orden para ir a la corte) por lo menos 15 días antes del juicio (ó 20 días si vive fuera del condado) o
  - Necesita más tiempo para conseguir intérprete. (Se permite un solo aplazamiento sin tener que pagar cuota para aplazar el juicio).

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

(714) 571-5277 or (800) 963-7717

O vea "Información por condado" en:

[www.courts.ca.gov/reclamosmenores/asesores](http://www.courts.ca.gov/reclamosmenores/asesores).

\*Excepciones: Existen diferentes límites en un reclamo contra un garante. (Vea el Código de Procedimiento Civil, sección 116.220 (c).) En un caso presentado por una persona natural por daños debido a lesiones físicas en un accidente automovilístico, existe un límite de \$7,500 si el demandado tiene cobertura bajo una póliza de seguro de vehículo que incluye la obligación de defender. (Vea el Código de Procedimiento Civil, sección 116.221.)



# SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA

COUNTY OF ORANGE

Superior Court of California, County of Orange

23141 Moulton Parkway  
Laguna Hills, CA 92653

## PAYMENT RECEIPT

Receipt #: 11126407

Clerk ID: tvupham

Transaction No: 11302515

Transaction Date: 01/24/2013

Transaction Time: 09:27:06 AM

Case Number	Fee Type	Qty	Fee Amounts	Balance Due	Amount Paid	Remaining Balance		
30-2013-00625865-SC-SC-HLH	04 - Small Claims >\$1,500<=\$5,000	1	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$0.00		
					Sales Tax:	\$0.00		
					<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$50.00</b>	<b>Total Rem. Bal:</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
Check Number(s): 3440					Check:	\$50.00		
					Total Amount Tendered:	<u>\$50.00</u>		
					Change Due:	<u>\$0.00</u>		
					Balance:	\$0.00		

\$25 will be charged for each returned check. [www.occourts.org](http://www.occourts.org)

**ORIGINAL**

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name and Address) Brady A. Price 26541 Cortina Drive MISSION VIEJO CA 92691		TELEPHONE NO. (949) 444-9347	<small>FOR COURT USE ONLY</small> <b>FILED</b> SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA COUNTY OF ORANGE HARBOR JUSTICE CENTER LAGUNA HILLS FACILITY  <b>FEB 08 2013</b>  ALAN CARLSON, Clerk of the Court  BY: _____, DEPUTY
ATTORNEY FOR (Name) <i>Insert of Court Name of Judicial District and Branch Court if any</i> ORANGE COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT, LAGUNA HILLS			
SHORT TITLE OF CASE PRICE v LOGAN			
2449948	(HEARING) Date 03/12/2013	Time 8:30AM	Dept LH03
			Case Number: 302013000625865SCSCHLH
			REFERENCE NO. PRICE v LOGAN

**PROOF OF SERVICE**

1. AT THE TIME OF SERVICE I WAS AT LEAST 18 YEARS OF AGE AND NOT A PARTY TO THIS ACTION
2. I SERVED COPIES OF THE:  
  
PLAINTIFF'S CLAIM AND ORDER TO GO TO SMALL CLAIMS COURT

3.A. PARTY SERVED: Sharon Logan

CAUCASIAN FEMALE 40YRS 5'2" 130LBS. BLACK HAIR

C. I SERVED THE PARTY IN ITEM 3A

4. ADDRESS: 2445 VISTA WAY  
OCEANSIDE CA 92054

5. BY PERSONALLY DELIVERING THE COPIES  
ON 2/3/2013 AT 12:15:00 PM

7a. Person Serving: Andrew Garcia

b. DDS Legal Support  
2900 Bristol St  
Costa Mesa, Ca 92626

c. (714) 662-5555

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

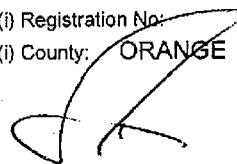
2/6/2013

d. The fee for service was \$85.00

e. I am:

- (1) not a registered California process server:
- (3) X registered California process server:
  - (i) Independent Contractor
  - (i) Registration No: 1520
  - (i) County: ORANGE

X



SIGNATURE



**NOTICE TO ALL PLAINTIFFS AND DEFENDANTS:**

Your small claims case has been decided. If you lost the case, and the court ordered you to pay money, your wages, money, and property may be taken without further warning from the court. Read the back of this sheet for important information about your rights.

**AVISO A TODOS LOS DEMANDANTES Y DEMANDADOS:**

Su caso ha sido resuelto por la corte para reclamos judiciales menores. Si la corte ha decidido en su contra y ha ordenado que usted pague dinero, le pueden quitar su salario, su dinero, y otras cosas de su propiedad, sin aviso adicional por parte de esta corte. Lea el reverso de este formulario para obtener informacion de importancia acerca de sus derechos.

PLAINTIFF/DEMANDANTE (Name, street address, and telephone number of each):

Brady A Price  
26541 Cortina Drive  
Mission Viejo, CA 92691  
Telephone No: (949) 444-9347

DEFENDANT/DEMANDADO\* (Name, street address, and telephone number of each):

Sharon Logan  
2445 Vista Way  
Oceanside, CA 92054  
Telephone No: (714) 371-3715

See attached sheet for additional plaintiffs and defendants:

**NOTICE OF ENTRY OF JUDGMENT**

Judgment was entered as checked below on (date): 03/12/2013

1.  Defendant (name, if more than one) : Sharon Logan  
shall pay plaintiff (name, if more than one) : Brady A Price  
\$3000.00 principal and: \$135.00 costs on plaintiff's claim.
2.  Defendant does not owe plaintiff any money on plaintiff's claim.
3.  Plaintiff (name, if more than one) :  
shall pay defendant (name, if more than one) :  
principal and : costs on defendant's claim.
4.  Plaintiff does not owe defendant any money on defendant's claim.
5.  Possession of the following property is awarded to plaintiff (describe property) :
6.  Payments are to be made at the rate of : per ( specify period ) : , beginning on (date) :  
and on the ( specify day ) : day of each month thereafter until paid in full. If any payment is missed , the entire balance may become due immediately .
7.  Dismissed in court  with prejudice  without prejudice.
8.  Attorney-Client Fee Dispute (Attachment to Notice of Entry of Judgment) (form SC-132) is attached.
9.  Other ( specify ) :
10.  This judgment results from a motor vehicle accident on a California highway and was caused by the judgment debtor's operation of a motor vehicle. If the judgment is not paid , the judgment creditor may apply to have the judgment debtor's driver's license suspended.
11. Enforcement of the judgment is automatically postponed for 30 days or, if an appeal is filed, until the appeal is decided.
12.  This notice was personally delivered to ( insert name and date ) :
13. CLERK'S CERTIFICATE OF MAILING - I certify that I am not a party to this action. This Notice of Entry of Judgment was mailed first class, postage prepaid, in a sealed envelope to the parties at the addresses shown above. The mailing and this certification occurred at the place and on the date shown below .

Place of mailing : Laguna Hills , California

Date of mailing : 03/18/2013

Clerk, by Cindy Song , Deputy

— The county provides Small Claims Advisor services free of charge. Read the information sheet on the reverse.—

**INFORMATION AFTER JUDGMENT****INFORMACION DESPUES DEL FALLO DE LA CORTE**

Your small claims case has been decided. The **judgment** or decision of the court appears on the front of this sheet. The court may have ordered one party to pay money to the other party. The person (or business) who won the case and who can collect the money is called the **judgment creditor**. The person (or business) who lost the case and who owes the money is called the **judgment debtor**.

Enforcement of the judgment is postponed until the time for appeal ends or until the appeal is decided. This means that the judgment creditor cannot collect any money or take any action until this period is over. Generally, both parties may be represented by lawyers after judgment.

**IF YOU LOST THE CASE . . .**

1. If you lost the case on your own claim and the court did not award you any money, the court's decision on your claim is **FINAL**. You may not appeal your own claim.
2. If you lost the case and the court ordered you to pay money, your money and property may be taken to pay the claim unless you do one of the following things:

**a. PAY THE JUDGMENT**

The law requires you to pay the amount of the judgment. You may pay the judgment creditor directly, or pay the judgment to the court for an additional fee. You may also ask the court to order monthly payments you can afford. Ask the clerk for information about these procedures.

**b. APPEAL**

If you disagree with the court's decision, you may appeal the decision on *the other party's claim*. You may not appeal the decision on your own claim. However, if any party appeals, there will be a new trial on *all* the claims. If you appeared at the trial, you *must* begin your appeal by filing a form called a *Notice of Appeal* (form SC-140) and pay the required fees within 30 days after the date this *Notice of Entry of Judgment* was mailed or handed to you. Your appeal will be in the Superior Court. You will have a **new trial** and you must present your evidence again. You may be represented by a lawyer.

**c. VACATE OR CANCEL THE JUDGMENT**

If you did not go to the trial, you may ask the court to vacate or cancel the judgment. To make this request, you must file a *Motion to Vacate the Judgment* (form SC-135) and pay the required fee *within 30 days* after the date this *Notice of Entry of Judgment* was mailed. If your request is denied, you then have *10 days* from the date the notice of denial was mailed to file an appeal. The period to file the *Motion to Vacate the Judgment* is 180 days if you were *not properly served* with the claim. The 180-day period begins on the date you found out or should have found out about the judgment against you.

**IF YOU WON THE CASE . . .**

1. If you were sued by the other party and you won the case, then the other party may not appeal the court's decision.
2. If you won the case and the court awarded you money, here are some steps you may take to collect your money or get possession of your property:

**a. COLLECTING FEES AND INTEREST**

Sometimes fees are charged for filing court papers or for serving the judgment debtor. These extra costs can become part of your original judgment. To claim these fees and interest, ask the clerk for a *Memorandum of Costs*.

**b. VOLUNTARY PAYMENT**

Ask the judgment debtor to pay the money. If your claim was for possession of property, ask the judgment debtor to return the property to you. **THE COURT WILL NOT COLLECT THE MONEY OR ENFORCE THE JUDGMENT FOR YOU.**

**c. STATEMENT OF ASSETS**

If the judgment debtor does not pay the money, the law requires the debtor to fill out a form called the *Judgment Debtor's Statement of Assets* (form SC-133). This form will tell you what property the judgment debtor has that may be available to pay your claim. If the judgment debtor willfully fails to send you the completed form, you may file an *Application and Order to Produce Statement of Assets and to Appear for Examination* (form SC-134) and ask the court to give you your attorney's fees and expenses and other appropriate relief, after proper notice, under Code of Civil Procedure section 708.170.

**d. ORDER OF EXAMINATION**

You may also make the debtor come to court to answer questions about income and property. To do this, ask the clerk for an *Application and Order for Appearance and Examination (Enforcement of Judgment)* (form EJ-125) and pay the required fee. There is a fee if a law officer serves the order on the judgment debtor. You may also obtain the judgment debtors financial records. Ask the clerk for the *Small Claims Subpoena and Declaration* (form SC-107) or *Civil Subpoena Duces Tecum* (form SUBP-002).

**e. WRIT OF EXECUTION**

After you find out about the judgment debtor's property, you may ask the court for a *Writ of Execution* (form EJ-130) and pay the required fee. A writ of execution is a court paper that tells a law officer to take property of the judgment debtor to pay your claim. Here are some examples of the kinds of property the officer may be able to take: **wages, bank account, automobile, business property, or rental income**. For some kinds of property, you may need to file other forms. See the law officer for information.

**f. ABSTRACT OF JUDGMENT**

The judgment debtor may own land or a house or other buildings. You may want to put a lien on the property so that you will be paid if the property is sold. You can get a lien by filing an *Abstract of Judgment* (form EJ-001) with the county recorder in the county where the property is located. The recorder will charge a fee for the *Abstract of Judgment*.

**NOTICE TO THE PARTY WHO WON :** As soon as you have been paid in full, you must *fill* out the form below and mail it to the court *immediately* or you may be fined. If an *Abstract of Judgment* has been recorded, you must use another form; see the clerk for the proper form.

SMALL CLAIMS CASE NO: 30-2013-00625865-SC-SC-HLH

**ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF SATISFACTION OF JUDGMENT**  
(Do not use this form if an Abstract of Judgment has been recorded.)

**To the Clerk of the Court:**

I am the  judgment creditor  assignee of record.

I agree that the judgment in this action has been paid in full or otherwise satisfied.

Date:

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME )

( SIGNATURE )