

**SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN**  
**SMALL CLAIMS DIVISIONS**

**STOCKTON BRANCH**  
222 E. WEBER AVE., ROOM 303  
STOCKTON, CA 95202  
PHONE: (209) 992-5701

**LODI BRANCH**  
315 W. ELM STREET  
LODI, CA 95240  
PHONE: (209) 992-5522

**INSTRUCTIONS TO FILE A SMALL CLAIMS CASE WITH THE COURT:**

Please read both sides of the INFORMATION FOR THE SMALL CLAIMS PLAINTIFF, (form SC-100-INFO).

If you need help with how to name a party in your case go to the California Courts website at:  
[www.courts.ca.gov/9736.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/9736.htm)

Information regarding the Small Claims process can be located on the California Courts website at:  
[www.courts.ca.gov/selfhelp-smallclaims.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/selfhelp-smallclaims.htm)

**REQUIRED TO FILE YOUR CLAIM:**

- Completely fill out the PLAINTIFF'S CLAIM AND ORDER TO GO TO SMALL CLAIMS COURT (form SC-100).
- If you are requesting Certified Mail by the Clerk, completely fill out the REQUEST FOR CERTIFIED MAIL (Sup. Ct. form 378)
- Forms may be either typed or hand written in BLUE or BLACK ink (must be legible).
- All information on the form MUST be complete and the form MUST be signed.
  
- **COPIES:** You will need to provide the original form PLUS one copy for yourself AND at least one copy for EACH defendant listed on your claim (pages 1-5 of form SC-100). Failure to provide copies may result in additional fees.
- **FEES:** You must provide the correct filing fee for your claim to be processed.
  - Filing Claim for \$1500 or less.....\$30
  - Filing Claim for more than \$1500 but less than or equal to \$5000.....\$50
  - Filing Claim for more than \$5000 but less than or equal to \$10,000.....\$75  
(claim by natural persons only)
  - Filing claim by person/entity that has filed more than 12 small claims in CA.....\$100  
(Within the previous 12 months)
  - Certified Mail Service by Clerk.....\$15
  - If you cannot afford to pay the court fees and costs, you may ask the Court to waive all or part of your fees by completing a Fee Waiver Application (form FW-001). Ask the clerk for a Fee Waiver Packet.
  
- If you choose to have the San Joaquin County Sheriff serve your claim, contact them at (209) 468-4475 to inquire about the fees and requirements.
- If you choose to have an individual over the age of 18 and is not a party to the action serve your claim ask the clerk for the Proof of Service packet (forms SC-104B, SC-104C, SC-104, SC-104A).

**FAILURE TO FILE PROOF OF SERVICE WITH THIS COURT AT LEAST FIVE (5) DAYS PRIOR TO THE HEARING MAY RESULT IN YOUR CASE NOT BEING HEARD. CCP 116.340(c)**

To check the status of your case or to view documents filed go to the San Joaquin County Superior Court website at [www.sjcourts.org/divisions/small-claims/](http://www.sjcourts.org/divisions/small-claims/)

*The California Department of Consumer Affairs offers a free publication regarding the small claims process at [www.dca.ca.gov/publications/consumerpubs\\_smallclaims](http://www.dca.ca.gov/publications/consumerpubs_smallclaims)*



DISPUTE RESOLUTION SERVICES  
of the San Joaquin County Bar Foundation

# Need help with a small claims case?

**Dispute Resolution Services (DRS) of the San Joaquin County Bar Foundation offers a variety of Small Claims Advisor Services for FREE.**

Topics covered by Small Claims Advisors include:

- Preparing and filing a small claims case
- How to file a counterclaim
- Service of process on the other party
- Court procedures, including conduct at small claims hearings
- Collection of small claims judgments
- Appealing or vacating a small claims judgment

## Where do you go for help?

### Small Claims Clinic

DRS will hold a small claims clinic on the **2nd Tuesday of each month** at:

**Humphreys College,  
Laurence Drivon School of Law  
6650 Inglewood Avenue, Stockton CA 95207**

**TO PARTICIPATE, PLEASE MAKE A RESERVATION BY CALLING THE SMALL CLAIMS ADVISORY LINE AT (209) 473-6463.**

➤ ***How to Collect on Your Small Claims Judgment***

- Sign in at the courtroom between 5:00 - 5:15 pm

➤ ***How to Begin Your Small Claims Case***

- Sign in at the courtroom between 6:45 - 7:00 pm

### Small Claims Advisory Services

➤ For a detailed guide on small claims court procedures, with links to forms and step-by-step instructions, go to: <http://www.courts.ca.gov/selfhelp-smallclaims.htm>.

➤ For resources about small claims in San Joaquin County, see [www.sjcourts.org/self-help/smallclaims](http://www.sjcourts.org/self-help/smallclaims).

➤ To get help by phone from a Small Claims Advisor, call (209) 473-6463.

➤ You may also email the Small Claims Advisor at [smallclaims@sjcbar.org](mailto:smallclaims@sjcbar.org).

➤ For more information, visit the DRS website at <http://disputeresolution.sjcbar.org>.

### Have you considered settling your dispute out-of-court?

- Before you file your small claims case, consider **MEDIATION**... a voluntary, cooperative process that gives you more control over the outcome of your case.
- For more information, call Dispute Resolution Services of the San Joaquin County Bar Foundation at (209) 474-8794 or visit <http://disputeresolution.sjcbar.org>.

**(209) 473-6463 • [smallclaims@sjcbar.org](mailto:smallclaims@sjcbar.org)**

This information sheet is written for the person who sues in the small claims court. It explains some of the rules of, and some general information about, the small claims court. It may also be helpful for the person who is sued.

**WHAT IS SMALL CLAIMS COURT?**

Small claims court is a special court where disputes are resolved quickly and inexpensively. The rules are simple and informal. The person who sues is the **plaintiff**. The person who is sued is the **defendant**. In small claims court, you may ask a lawyer for advice before you go to court, but you cannot have a lawyer in court. Your claim cannot be for more than \$5,000 if you are a business or public entity or for more than \$10,000 if you are a natural person (including a sole proprietor). (See below for reference to exceptions.) If you have a claim for more than this amount, you may sue in the civil division of the trial court or you may sue in the small claims court and give up your right to the amount over the limit. You cannot, however, file more than two cases in small claims court for more than \$2,500 each during a calendar year.

**WHO CAN FILE A CLAIM?**

1. You must be at least *18 years old* to file a claim. If you are not yet 18, tell the clerk. You may ask the court to appoint a **guardian ad litem**. This is a person who will act for you in the case. The guardian ad litem is usually a parent, a relative, or an adult friend.
2. A person who sues in small claims court must first make a **demand**, if possible. This means that you have asked the defendant to pay, and the defendant has refused. If your claim is for possession of property, you must ask the defendant to give you the property.
3. Unless you fall within two technical exceptions, you must be the **original owner** of the claim. This means that if the claim is assigned, the buyer cannot sue in the small claims court.

**You must also appear at the small claims hearing yourself unless you filed the claim for a corporation or other entity that is not a natural person.**

4. If a corporation files a claim, an employee, an officer, or a director must act on its behalf. If the claim is filed on behalf of an association or another entity that is not a natural person, a regularly employed person of the entity must act on its behalf. A person who appears on behalf of a corporation or another entity must not be employed or associated solely for the purpose of representing the corporation or other entity in the small claims court. **You must file a declaration with the court to appear in any of these instances.** (See *Authorization to Appear*, form SC-109.)

**WHERE CAN YOU FILE YOUR CLAIM?**

You must sue in the right court and location. This rule is called **venue**. Check the court's local rules if there is more than one court location in the county handling small claims cases. If you file your claim in the wrong court, the court will dismiss the claim unless all defendants personally appear at the hearing and agree that the claim may be heard. The right location may be any of these:

1. Where the defendant lives or where the business involved is located;
2. Where the damage or accident happened;
3. Where the contract was signed or carried out;
4. If the defendant is a corporation, where the contract was broken; or
5. For a retail installment account or sales contract or a motor vehicle finance sale:
  - a. Where the buyer lives;
  - b. Where the buyer lived when the contract was entered into;
  - c. Where the buyer signed the contract; or
  - d. Where the goods or vehicle are permanently kept.

**SOME RULES ABOUT THE DEFENDANT (including government agencies)**

1. You must sue using the defendant's **exact legal name**. If the defendant is a business or a corporation and you do not know the exact legal name, check with the state or local licensing agency, the county clerk's office, or the Office of the Secretary of State, Corporate Status Unit, at [www.ss.ca.gov/business](http://www.ss.ca.gov/business). Ask the clerk for help if you do not know how to find this information. If you do not use the defendant's exact legal name, the court may be able to correct the name on your claim at the hearing or after the judgment.
2. If you want to sue a government agency, you must first file a claim with the agency before you can file a lawsuit in court. Strict time limits apply. If you are in a Department of Corrections or Youth Authority facility, you must prove that the agency denied your claim. Please attach a copy of the denial to your claim.
3. With very limited exceptions, the defendant must be served within the state of California.

**HOW DOES THE DEFENDANT FIND OUT ABOUT THE CLAIM?**

You must make sure the defendant finds out about your lawsuit. This has to be done according to the rules or your case may be dismissed or delayed. The correct way of telling the defendant about the lawsuit is called **service of process**. This means giving the defendant a copy of the claim. **YOU CANNOT DO THIS YOURSELF**. You should read form SC-104B, *What is "Proof of Service"?* Here are four ways to serve the defendant:

1. **Service by a law officer**—You may ask the marshal or sheriff to serve the defendant. A fee will be charged.
2. **Process server**—You may ask anyone who is *not a party* in your case and who is at least *18 years old* to serve the defendant. The person is called a **process server** and must personally give a copy of your claim to the defendant. The person must also sign a proof of service form showing when the defendant was served. Registered process servers will serve papers for a fee. You may also ask a friend or relative to do it.
3. **Certified mail**—You may ask the clerk of the court to serve the defendant by certified mail. The clerk will charge a fee. You should check back with the court before the hearing to see if the receipt for certified mail was returned to the court. **Service by certified mail must be done by the clerk's office except in motor vehicle accident cases involving out-of-state defendants.**
4. **Substituted service**—This method lets you serve another person instead of the defendant. You must follow the procedures carefully. You may also wish to use the marshal or sheriff or a registered process server.

\* Exceptions: Different limits apply in an action against a defendant who is a guarantor. (See Code Civ. Proc., § 116.220(c).)

4. **Substituted service** (*continued*) A copy of your claim must be left at the defendant's business with the person in charge, **OR** at the defendant's home with a competent person who is at least 18 years old. The person who receives the claim must be told about its contents. Another copy must be mailed, first class postage prepaid, to the defendant at the address where the paper was left. The service is not complete until *10 days* after the copy is mailed.

5. **Timing and proof of service**—No matter which method of service you choose, the defendant must be served by a certain date, or the trial will be postponed. If the defendant lives in the county, service must be completed at least *15 days* before the trial date. This period is at least *20 days* if the defendant lives outside the county.

The person who serves the defendant must sign a court paper showing when the defendant was served. This paper is called a *Proof of Service* (form SC-104). It must be signed and returned to the court clerk as soon as the defendant has been served.

### WHAT IF THE DEFENDANT ALSO HAS A CLAIM?

Sometimes the person who was sued (the **defendant**) will also have a claim against the person who filed the lawsuit (the **plaintiff**). This claim is called the *Defendant's Claim*. The defendant may file this claim in the same lawsuit. This helps to resolve all of the disagreements between the parties at the same time.

If the defendant decides to file the claim in the small claims court, the claim may not be for more than \$5,000, or \$10,000 if the defendant is a natural person (*see exceptions on page 1\**). If the value of the claim is more than this amount, the defendant may either give up the amount over \$5,000 or \$10,000 and sue in the small claims court or sue in the appropriate court for the full value of the claim. If the defendant's claim relates to the same contract, transaction, matter, or event that is the subject of your claim and exceeds the value amount for small claims court, the defendant may file the claim in the appropriate court and file a motion to transfer your claim to that court to resolve both claims together.

The defendant's claim must be served on the plaintiff at least *five days* before the trial. If the defendant received the plaintiff's claim *10 days* or less before the trial, then the claim must be served at least *one day* before the trial. Both claims will be heard by the court at the same time.

### WHAT HAPPENS AT THE TRIAL?

Be sure you are on time for the trial. The small claims trial is informal. You must bring with you all witnesses, books, receipts, and other papers or things to prove your case. You may ask the witnesses to come to court voluntarily, or you may ask the clerk to issue a **subpoena**. A subpoena is a court order that *requires* the witness to go to trial. The witness has a right to charge a fee for going to the trial. If you do not have the records or papers to prove your case, you may also get a court order before the trial date requiring the papers to be brought to the trial. This order is called a *Small Claims Subpoena and Declaration* (form SC-107).

If you settle the case before the trial, you must file a **dismissal** form with the clerk.

The court's decision is usually mailed to you after the trial. It may also be hand delivered to you when the trial is over and after the judge has made a decision. The decision appears on a form called the *Notice of Entry of Judgment* (form SC-130 or SC-200).

### WHAT HAPPENS AFTER JUDGMENT?

The court may have ordered one party to pay money to the other party. The party who wins the case and is owed the money is called the **judgment creditor**. The party who loses the case and owes the money is called the **judgment debtor**. Enforcement of the judgment is **postponed** until the time for appeal ends or until the appeal is decided. This means that the judgment creditor cannot collect any money or take any action until this period is over. Generally both parties may be represented by lawyers after judgment. More information about your rights after judgment is available on the back of the *Notice of Entry of Judgment*. The clerk may also have this information on a separate sheet.

### HOW TO GET HELP WITH YOUR CASE

1. **Lawyers**—Both parties may ask a lawyer about the case, but a lawyer may not represent either party in court at the small claims trial. Generally, after judgment and on appeal, both parties may be represented by lawyers.
2. **Interpreters**—If you do not speak English well, ask the court clerk as soon as possible if your court has a court-provided interpreter available and how to request one. A court-provided interpreter may not be available. Alternatively, you may bring an adult who is not a witness or an attorney to interpret for you or ask the court for a list of interpreters for hire.
3. **Waiver of fees**—The court charges fees for some of its procedures. Fees are also charged for serving the defendant with the claim. The court may excuse you from paying these fees if you cannot afford them. Ask the clerk for the *Information Sheet on Waiver of Superior Court Fees and Costs* (form FW-001-INFO) to find out if you meet the requirements so that you do not have to pay the fees.
4. **Night and Saturday court**—If you cannot go to court during working hours, ask the clerk if the court has trials at **night** or on **Saturdays**.
5. **Parties who are in jail**—If you are in jail, the court may excuse you from going to the trial. Instead, you may ask another person who is not an attorney to go to the trial for you. You may mail written declarations to the court to support your case.
6. **Accommodations**—If you have a disability and need assistance, immediately ask the court to help accommodate your needs. If you are hearing impaired and need assistance, notify the court immediately.
7. **Forms**—You can get small claims forms and more information at the California Courts Self-Help Center website ([www.courts.ca.gov/smallclaims](http://www.courts.ca.gov/smallclaims)), your county law library, or the courthouse nearest you.
8. **Small claims advisors**—The law requires each county to provide assistance in small claims cases free of charge. (*Small claims advisor information*):
 

San Joaquin County Bar Association  
Small Claims Advisor Services  
(209) 473-6463

Clerk stamps date here when form is filed.

**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.

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.)

<b>Trial Date</b>	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 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 one 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 five pages of this form and any pages this form tells you to attach. There are special rules for “serving,” or delivering, this form to public entities, associations, and some businesses. See forms SC-104, SC-104B, and SC-104C.
- **Go to court on your trial date listed above.** Bring witnesses, receipts, and any evidence you need to prove your case.



Plaintiff (list names):

Case Number: \_\_\_\_\_

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

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

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

Street City State Zip

Mailing address (if different): \_\_\_\_\_

Street City State Zip

**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 two 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.
- Check here if any plaintiff is a "licensee" or "deferred deposit originator" (payday lender) under Financial Code sections 23000 et seq.

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

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

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

Street City State Zip

Mailing address (if different): \_\_\_\_\_

Street City State Zip

**If the defendant is a corporation, limited liability company, or public entity, list the person or agent authorized for service of process here:**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Job title, if known: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Street City State Zip

- Check here if your case is against more than one defendant, and attach form SC-100A.
- Check here if any defendant is on active military duty, and write his or her name here: \_\_\_\_\_

**3 The plaintiff claims the defendant owes \$ \_\_\_\_\_ . (Explain below):**

a. Why does the defendant owe the plaintiff money?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

When did this happen? (Date): \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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



Plaintiff (list names):

Case Number:

4 You must ask the defendant (in person, in writing, or by phone) to pay you before you sue. If your claim is for possession of property, you must ask the defendant to give you the property. Have you done this?

Yes No If no, explain why not:

5 Why are you filing your claim at this courthouse?

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

- a. (1) Where the defendant lives or does business. (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.
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).
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.
e. Other (specify):

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

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

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

8 Are you suing a public entity? Yes No

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

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

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

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

10 Is your claim for more than \$2,500? Yes No

If yes, 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.

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 California State law, 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. Contact the clerk's office for form MC-410, Request for Accommodations by Persons With Disabilities and Response. (Civ. Code, § 54.8.)



**"Small claims court"** is a special court where claims for \$10,000 or less are decided. Individuals, including "natural persons" and sole proprietors, may claim up to \$10,000. Corporations, partnerships, public entities, and other businesses are limited to claims of \$5,000. (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?** Ask the court clerk as soon as possible if your court has a court-provided interpreter available and how to request one. A court-provided interpreter may not be available. Alternatively, you may bring an adult who is not a witness or an attorney to interpret for you or ask the court for a list of interpreters for hire.

**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 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, *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).

### 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, the plaintiff must file form CIV-110, *Request for Dismissal*, 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 have it served on the witness.
- **Sue the person who is suing you.** If you have a claim against the plaintiff, and the claim is appropriate for small claims court as described on this form, you may file *Defendant's Claim* (form SC-120) and bring the claim in this action. If your claim is for *more* than allowed in small claims court, you may still file it in small claims court if you give up the amount over the small claims value amount, or you may file a claim for the full value of the claim in the appropriate court. If your claim is for more than allowed in small claims court *and* relates to the same contract, transaction, matter, or event that is the subject of the plaintiff's claim, you may file your claim in the appropriate court and file a motion to transfer the plaintiff's claim to that court to resolve both matters together. You can see a description of the amounts allowed in the paragraph above titled "**Small Claims Court.**"
- **Agree with the plaintiff's claim and pay the money.** Or, if you can't pay the money now, go to your trial and say you want to make payments.
- **Let the case "default."** If you don't settle and do not go to the trial (default), the judge may give the plaintiff what he or she is asking for plus court costs. If this happens, the plaintiff can legally take your money, wages, and property to pay the judgment.

### What if I need more time?

You can change the trial date if:

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

San Joaquin County Bar Association  
Small Claims Advisor Services  
(209) 473-6463

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

\* Exceptions: Different limits apply in an action against a defendant who is a guarantor. (See Code Civ. Proc., § 116.220(c).)





La "Corte de reclamos menores" es una corte especial donde se deciden casos por \$10,000 o menos. Los individuos, o sea las "personas físicas" y los propietarios por cuenta propia, pueden reclamar hasta \$10,000. Las corporaciones, asociaciones, entidades públicas y otras empresas solo pueden reclamar hasta \$5,000. (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 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 Accomodations. Entregue el formulario al secretario de la corte o al Coordinador de Acceso/ADA de su corte.

**¿Qué pasa si no hablo bien inglés?** Pregúntele al secretario de la corte lo más pronto posible si en el juzgado habrá un intérprete disponible y cómo solicitarlo. No siempre están disponibles los intérpretes de la corte. Otra opción es llevar a un adulto que pueda interpretar para usted siempre que esa persona no sea un testigo ni un abogado. O puede pedir a la corte una lista de intérpretes particulares disponibles para contratar.

**¿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* (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](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 cómo resolver el caso, el Demandante tiene que presentar el formulario CIV-110, *Solicitud de desestimación* (Request for Dismissal) ante el secretario de la corte. Pídale al Asesor de Reclamos Menores que lo ayude.

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

San Joaquin County Bar Association  
Small Claims Advisor Services  
(209) 473-6463

O visite [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).)

This form is attached to form SC-100, item 1 or 2.

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

Other plaintiff's name: \_\_\_\_\_

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

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing address (if different): \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Is this plaintiff doing business under a fictitious name?  Yes  No If yes, attach form SC-103.

Other plaintiff's name: \_\_\_\_\_

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

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing address (if different): \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Is this plaintiff doing business under a fictitious name?  Yes  No If yes, attach form SC-103.

Check here if more than 4 plaintiffs and fill out and attach another form SC-100A.

**2 If more than one defendant (person, business, or entity being sued), list their information below:**

Other defendant's name: \_\_\_\_\_

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

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing address (if different): \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

If this defendant is a corporation, limited liability company, or public entity, list the person or agent authorized for service of process:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Job title, if known: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Check here if your case is against more than two defendants, and fill out and attach another form SC-100A.

**3 Is your claim for more than \$2,500?  Yes  No**

If yes, 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.

**4 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 California state law that the information above and on any attachments to this form is true and correct.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Type or print your name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Sign your name

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Type or print your name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Sign your name

NAME, ADDRESS, AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PARTY:	RESERVED FOR CLERK'S FILE STAMP
<b>SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN</b>	
BRANCH NAME: MAILING ADDRESS: STREET ADDRESS: CITY AND ZIP CODE:	
PLAINTIFF:  DEFENDANT:	CASE NUMBER:
<b>REQUEST FOR CERTIFIED MAIL (SMALL CLAIMS)</b>	

I am the  Plaintiff  Defendant in the above entitled action and hereby request that my claim be served via certified mail addressed as follows:

Party Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Agent for Service (if applicable): \_\_\_\_\_

Party or Agent for Service Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City, State and Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

**NOTE:**

The clerk will attempt to serve your claim by certified mail, return receipt requested, restricted delivery (to be signed by addressee only) for a separate fee for each party served.

**THIS SERVICE IS NOT GUARANTEED TO BE RELIABLE.**

**THERE IS NO REFUND IF THE PARTY IS NOT SERVED.**

**THE COURT WILL NOT NOTIFY YOU AS TO WHETHER OR NOT THE CLAIM HAS BEEN SERVED.**

You may call the Small Claims Division or visit the court's website at [www.sjcourts.org](http://www.sjcourts.org) to verify if the party has been served.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Name: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature