
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF ORANGE

Self-Help Services
www.occourts.org/self-help

MISDEMEANOR APPEAL

SELF-HELP FORM PACKET



SHC-APP-03 (Rev. 08/06/2021)

www.occourts.org/self-help

1 What does this information sheet cover?

This information sheet tells you about appeals in misdemeanor cases. It is only meant to give you a general idea of the appeal process, so it does not cover everything you may need to know about appeals in misdemeanor cases. To learn more, you should read rules 8.800–8.816 and 8.850–8.890 of the California Rules of Court, which set out the procedures for misdemeanor appeals. You can get these rules at any courthouse or county law library or online at www.courts.ca.gov/rules.

2 What is a misdemeanor?

A misdemeanor is a crime that can be punished by jail time of up to one year, but not by time in state prison. (See Penal Code sections 17 and 19.2. You can get a copy of these laws at <http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes.xhtml>.) If you were also charged with or convicted of a felony, then your case is a felony case, not a misdemeanor case.

3 What is an appeal?

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

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

- **Prejudicial error:** The party that appeals (called the “appellant”) may ask the appellate division to determine if an error was made about either the law or court procedures in the case that caused substantial harm to the appellant (this is called “prejudicial error”). Prejudicial error can include things like errors made by the judge about the law, errors or misconduct by the lawyers, incorrect

For information about appeal procedures in other cases, see:

- *Information on Appeal Procedures for Infractions* (form CR-141-INFO)
- *Information on Appeal Procedures for Limited Civil Cases* (form APP-101-INFO)

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

instructions given to the jury, and misconduct by the jury that harmed the appellant. When it conducts its review, the appellate division presumes that the judgment, order, or other decision being appealed is correct. It is the responsibility of the appellant to show the appellate division that an error was made and that the error was harmful.

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

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

4 Do I need a lawyer to appeal?

You will probably need a lawyer. You are not allowed to represent yourself in an appeal in a misdemeanor case unless the appellate division permits you to do so. But appeals can be complicated, and you would have to follow the same rules that lawyers have to follow. If you have any questions about the appeal procedures, you should talk to a lawyer.

If the appellate division permits you to represent yourself, you must put your address, telephone number,



fax number, and email address (if available) on the cover of every document you file with the court and let the court know if this contact information changes so that the court can contact you if needed.

If the appellate division does not permit you to represent yourself, you must hire a lawyer at your own expense or ask the court to appoint a lawyer to represent you.

5 How do I get a lawyer to represent me?

The court is required to appoint a lawyer to represent you if you are indigent (you cannot afford to pay for a lawyer) and:

- You were convicted and your punishment includes going to jail or paying a fine of more than \$500 (including penalty and other assessments); or
- You are likely to suffer other negative consequences from the conviction (for example, immigration problems or inability to get or keep a license or permit); or
- You have not been convicted but you are likely to suffer significant harm if you lose the appeal.

See rule 8.851 of the California Rules of Court for more information about when the court is required to appoint a lawyer to represent you.

The court may, but is not required to, appoint a lawyer to represent you on appeal in other circumstances if you are indigent. You are automatically considered indigent if you were represented by the public defender or other court-appointed lawyer in the trial court. You will also be considered indigent if you can show that your income and assets are too low to pay for a lawyer.

If you think you are indigent, you can ask the court to appoint a lawyer to represent you for your appeal. You may use *Request for Court-Appointed Lawyer in Misdemeanor Appeal* (form CR-133) to ask the court to appoint a lawyer to represent you on appeal in a misdemeanor case. You can get form CR-133 at any courthouse or county law library or online at www.courts.ca.gov/forms.

If you want a lawyer and you are not indigent or if the court turns down your request to appoint a lawyer, you

must hire a lawyer at your own expense. You can get information about finding a lawyer on the California Courts Online Self-Help Center at www.courts.ca.gov/selfhelp.htm at the “Getting Started” tab.

6 Who can appeal?

Only a party in the trial court case can appeal a decision in that case. You may not appeal on behalf of a friend, a spouse, a child, or another relative.

The party that is appealing is called the APPELLANT; in a misdemeanor case, this is usually the party convicted of committing the misdemeanor. The other party is called the RESPONDENT; in a misdemeanor case, this is usually the government agency that filed the criminal charges (on court papers, this party is called the People of the State of California). In some cases, the government agency is the appellant and the party against whom the charges were filed is the respondent.

7 Can I appeal any decision that the trial court made?

No. Generally, you may appeal only the final judgment—the decision at the end that decides the whole case. The final judgment includes the punishment that the court imposed. With the exception listed below, rulings made by the trial court before final judgment generally cannot be separately appealed, but can be reviewed only later as part of an appeal of the final judgment. In a misdemeanor case, the party convicted of committing a misdemeanor usually appeals that conviction or the sentence (punishment) ordered by the trial court. In a misdemeanor case, a party can also appeal:

- Before the trial court issues a final judgment in the case, from an order granting or denying a motion to suppress evidence (Penal Code section 1538.5(j))
- From an order made by the trial court after judgment that affects a substantial right of the appellant (Penal Code section 1466(2)(B))

You can get a copy of these laws at <http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes.xhtml>.

8 How do I start my appeal?



First, you must file a notice of appeal. The notice of appeal tells the other party in the case and the trial court that you are appealing the trial court's decision. You may use *Notice of Appeal (Misdemeanor)* (form CR-132) to prepare and file a notice of appeal in a misdemeanor case. You can get form CR-132 at any courthouse or county law library or online at www.courts.ca.gov/forms.

Filing the notice of appeal does NOT automatically postpone your punishment, such as serving time in jail, paying fines, or probation conditions.

If you have been sentenced to jail in a misdemeanor case, you have a right to be released either with or without bail while your appeal is waiting to be decided, but you must ask the court to set bail or release you. If the trial court has not set bail or released you after your notice of appeal has been filed, you must ask the trial court to set bail or release you. If the trial court denies your release or sets the bail amount higher than you think it should be, you can apply to the appellate division for release or for lower bail.

Other parts of your punishment, such as fines or probation conditions, will be postponed ("stayed") only if you request a stay and the court grants your request. If you want a stay, you must first ask the trial court for a stay. You can also apply to the appellate division for a stay, but you must show in your application to the appellate division that you first asked the trial court for a stay and that the trial court unjustifiably denied your request. If you do not get a stay and you do not pay your fine or complete another part of your punishment by the date ordered by the court, a warrant may be issued for your arrest or a civil collections process may be started against you, which could result in a civil penalty being added to your fine.

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

You must tell the trial court (1) whether you have agreed with the respondent ("stipulated") that you do not need parts of the normal record on appeal, and (2) whether you want a record of what was said in the trial court (this is called a record of the "oral proceedings") sent to the appellate division and, if so, what form of that record you want to use. You may use *Notice Regarding Record on Appeal (Misdemeanor)* (form CR-134) for this notice. (You can get form CR-134 at any courthouse or county law library or online at www.courts.ca.gov/forms). You must file this notice either:

- Within 20 days after you file your notice of appeal; or, if it is later,

9 Is there a deadline for filing my notice of appeal?

Yes. Except in the very limited circumstances listed in rule 8.853(b), in a misdemeanor case, you must file your notice of appeal within **30 days** after the trial court makes ("renders") its final judgment in your case or issues the order you are appealing. (You can get a copy of rule 8.853 at any courthouse or county law library or online at www.courts.ca.gov/rules). The date the trial court makes its judgment is normally the date the trial court issues its order saying what your punishment is (sentences you). **This deadline for filing the notice of appeal cannot be extended. If your notice of appeal is late, the appellate division will not be able to consider your appeal.**

10 How do I file my notice of appeal?

To file the notice of appeal in a misdemeanor case, you must bring or mail the original notice of appeal to the clerk of the trial court that made the judgment or issued the order you are appealing. It is a good idea to bring or mail an extra copy to the clerk and ask the clerk to stamp it to show that the original has been filed.

There is no fee for filing the notice of appeal in a misdemeanor case. You can ask the clerk of that court if there are any other requirements for filing your notice of appeal.

After you file your notice of appeal, the clerk will send a copy of your notice of appeal to the office of the prosecuting attorney (for example, the district attorney, county counsel, city attorney, or state Attorney General).

11 If I file a notice of appeal, do I still have to go to jail or complete other parts of my punishment?



- Within 10 days after the court decides whether to appoint a lawyer to represent you (if you ask the court to appoint a lawyer within 20 days after you file your notice of appeal).

13 In what cases does the appellate division need a record of what was said in the trial court?

You do not *have* to send the appellate division a record of what was said in the trial court. But if you want to raise any issue in your appeal that would require the appellate division to consider what was said in the trial court, the appellate division will need a record of these oral proceedings. For example, if you are claiming that there was not substantial evidence supporting the judgment, order, or other decision you are appealing, the appellate division will need a record of the oral proceedings. Since the appellate division judges were not there for the proceedings in the trial court, an official record of these oral proceedings must be prepared and sent to the appellate division for its review.

Depending on what form of the record you choose to use, you will be responsible for paying to have the official record of the oral proceedings prepared (unless you are indigent) or for preparing an initial draft of this record yourself. If you do not take care of these responsibilities, a record of the oral proceedings in the trial court will not be prepared and sent to the appellate division. If the appellate division does not receive this record, it will not be able to consider what was said in the trial court in deciding whether a legal error was made and it may dismiss your appeal.

14 What are the different forms of the record?

There are three ways a record of the oral proceedings in the trial court can be prepared and provided to the appellate division in a misdemeanor case:

- If a court reporter was there during the trial court proceedings, the reporter can prepare a record called a “*reporter’s transcript*.”
- If the proceedings were officially electronically recorded, the trial court can have a transcript

prepared from that recording; or if the court has a local rule permitting this and you and the respondent (the prosecuting agency) agree (“stipulate”) to this, you can use the *official electronic recording* itself as the record, instead of a transcript.

- You can use a *statement on appeal*.

Read below for more information about these options.

a. Reporter’s transcript

When available: In some misdemeanor cases, a court reporter is there in the trial court and makes a record of the oral proceedings. If a court reporter made a record of your case, you can ask to have the court reporter prepare a transcript of those oral proceedings, called a “reporter’s transcript.” You should check with the trial court to see if a court reporter made a record of your case before you choose this option. Some courts also have local rules that establish procedures for deciding whether a statement on appeal or a transcript of only some of the oral proceedings will be a good enough record to consider the issues you are raising on appeal. You should check whether the court has such a local rule.

Cost: Ordinarily, the appellant must pay for preparing a reporter’s transcript. The court reporter will provide the clerk of the trial court with an estimate of the cost of preparing the transcript and the clerk will notify you of this estimate. If you want the reporter to prepare a transcript, you must deposit this estimated amount or one of the substitutes allowed under rule 8.866 with the clerk within 10 days after the clerk sends you the estimate. However, under rule 8.866 you can decide to use a different form of the record or take other action instead of proceeding with a reporter’s transcript.

If, however, you are indigent (you cannot afford to pay the cost of a reporter’s transcript), you may be able to get a free transcript. If you were represented by the public defender or another court-appointed lawyer in the trial court, you are automatically considered indigent. If you were not represented by a court-appointed lawyer in the trial court, you can complete and file *Defendant’s*



Financial Statement on Eligibility for Appointment of Counsel and Reimbursement and Record on Appeal at Public Expense (form CR-105), to show that you are indigent. You can get form CR-105 at any courthouse or county law library or online at www.courts.ca.gov/forms. The court will review this form to decide whether you are indigent.

If the court finds that you are indigent, a court reporter made a record of your case, and you show that you need a transcript, the court must provide you with a free transcript. Whether you need a transcript depends on the issues you are raising on appeal. If the issues you are raising on appeal include that there was not substantial evidence supporting the judgment, order, or other decision you are appealing or that there was misconduct in your case that harmed you, that is generally enough to show that you need a transcript. If you ask for a reporter's transcript, the court may ask you what issues you are raising on appeal and may decide that a statement on appeal or a transcript of only some of the oral proceedings will be a good enough record to consider the issues you are raising.

If the court finds that you are not indigent, it will send you a notice and you will have a chance to pick another form of the record or take other actions listed in rule 8.866.

Completion and delivery: Once you deposit the estimated cost of the transcript or one of the substitutes allowed under rule 8.866 or show the court you are indigent and need a transcript, the clerk will notify the reporter to prepare the transcript. When the reporter completes the transcript, the clerk will send the reporter's transcript to the appellate division along with the clerk's transcript.

b. Official electronic recording or transcript from an official recording

When available: In some misdemeanor cases, the trial court proceedings are officially recorded on approved electronic recording equipment. If your case was officially recorded, you can ask to have a transcript prepared from that official electronic recording. You should check with the trial court to

see if your case was officially electronically recorded before you choose this option. As with reporter's transcripts, some courts also have local rules that establish procedures for deciding whether a statement on appeal or a transcript of only some of the oral proceedings will be a good enough record to consider the issues you are raising on appeal. You should check whether the court has such a local rule.

If the court has a local rule for the appellate division permitting this and all the parties agree ("stipulate"), a copy of the official electronic recording itself can be used as the record of the oral proceedings instead of preparing a transcript. You should check with the trial court to see if your case was officially electronically recorded and check to make sure there is a local rule permitting the use of the recording itself before choosing this option. If you choose this option, you must attach a copy of your agreement with the other parties (called a "stipulation") to your notice regarding the oral proceedings.

Cost: Ordinarily, the appellant must pay for preparing a transcript or making a copy of the official electronic recording. The court will send you an estimate of the cost for this transcript or the copy of the electronic recording. If you still want this transcript or recording, you must deposit this amount with the court. However, you can also choose to use a statement on appeal instead, or take one of the other actions listed in rule 8.868.

If, however, you are indigent (you cannot afford to pay the cost of the transcript or recording), you may be able to get a free transcript or recording. If you were represented by the public defender or another court-appointed attorney in the trial court, you are automatically considered indigent. If you were not represented by a court-appointed lawyer in the trial court, you can complete and file *Defendant's Financial Statement on Eligibility for Appointment of Counsel and Reimbursement and Record on Appeal at Public Expense* (form CR-105) to show that you are indigent. You can get form CR-105 at any courthouse or county law library or online at www.courts.ca.gov/forms. The court will review this form to decide whether you are indigent.



If you are indigent, an official electronic recording of your case was made, and you show that you need a transcript, the court must provide you with a free transcript. As with reporter's transcripts, whether you need a transcript depends on the issues you are raising on appeal. If the issues you are raising on appeal include that there was not substantial evidence supporting the judgment, order, or other decision you are appealing or that there was misconduct in your case that harmed you, that is generally enough to show that you need a transcript. If you ask for a transcript, the court may ask you what issues you are raising on appeal and may decide that a statement on appeal or a transcript of only some of the oral proceedings will be a good enough record to consider the issues you are raising.

If the court finds that you are not indigent, it will send you a notice and you will have a chance to use a statement on appeal instead or take one of the other actions listed in rule 8.868.

Completion and delivery: Once you deposit the estimated cost of the transcript or the official electronic recording with the clerk or show the court you are indigent and need a transcript, the clerk will have the transcript or copy of the recording prepared. When the transcript is completed or the copy of the official electronic recording is prepared, the clerk will send the transcript or recording to the appellate division along with the clerk's transcript.

c. Statement on appeal

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

When available: If the trial court proceedings were not recorded either by a court reporter or by official electronic recording equipment, or if you do not want to use either of these forms of the record, you can choose ("elect") to use a statement on appeal as the record of the oral proceedings in

the trial court (please note that it may take more of your time to prepare a statement on appeal than to use either a reporter's transcript or electronic recording, if they are available).

Contents: A statement on appeal must include:

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

(See rule 8.869 of the California Rules of Court for more information about what must be included in a statement on appeal and the procedures for preparing a statement. You can get this rule at any courthouse or county law library or online at www.courts.ca.gov/rules.htm.)

Preparing a proposed statement: If you choose to use a statement on appeal, you must prepare a proposed statement. If you are not represented by a lawyer, you must use *Proposed Statement on Appeal (Misdemeanor)* (form CR-135) to prepare your proposed statement. You can get form CR-135 at any courthouse or county law library or online at www.courts.ca.gov/forms.

Serving and filing a proposed statement: You must serve and file your proposed statement in the trial court within 20 days after you file your notice regarding the record of the oral proceedings. "Serve and file" means that you must:

- Have somebody over 18 years old who is not a party to the case—so not you—mail or deliver ("serve") a copy of the proposed statement to the prosecuting attorney and any other party in the way required by law.
- Make a record that the proposed statement has been served. This record is called a "proof of service." *Proof of Service (Appellate Division)* (form APP-109) can be used to make this record. The proof of service must show who



served the proposed statement, who was served with the proposed statement, how the proposed statement was served (by mail or in person), and the date the proposed statement was served.

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

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

Review and modifications: The prosecuting attorney and any other party have 10 days from the date you serve your proposed statement to serve and file proposed changes (called “amendments”) to this statement. The trial court judge then reviews both your proposed statement and any proposed amendments filed by the prosecuting attorney and any other party. The judge will then make or order you to make any corrections or modifications to the statement needed to make sure that the statement provides a complete and accurate summary of the relevant testimony and other evidence.

Completion and certification: If the judge makes or orders you to make any corrections or modifications to the proposed statement, the corrected or modified statement will be sent to you, the prosecuting attorney, and any other party for your review. If you disagree with anything in the judge’s statement, you will have 10 days from the date the statement is sent to you to serve and file objections to the statement. The judge then reviews any objections, makes any additional corrections to the statement, and certifies the statement as a complete and accurate summary of the relevant testimony and other evidence.

Sending the statement to appellate division: Once the trial court judge certifies the statement on appeal, the trial court clerk will send the statement to the appellate division along with the clerk’s transcript.

15 Is there any other part of the record that needs to be sent to the appellate division?

Yes. There are two other parts of the official record that need to be sent to the appellate division:

- **Documents filed in the trial court:** The trial court clerk is responsible for preparing a record of the written documents filed in your case, called a “clerk’s transcript,” and sending this to the appellate division. (The documents the clerk must include in this transcript are listed in rule 8.861 of the California Rules of Court. You can get a copy of this rule at any courthouse or county law library or online at www.courts.ca.gov/rules.htm.)
- **Exhibits submitted during trial:** Exhibits, such as photographs, that were admitted in evidence, refused, or lodged (temporarily placed with the court) in the trial court are considered part of the record on appeal. If you want the appellate division to consider such an exhibit, however, you must ask the trial court clerk to send the original exhibit to the appellate division within 10 days after the last respondent’s brief is filed in the appellate division. (See rule 8.870 of the California Rules of Court for more information about this procedure. You can get a copy of this rule at any courthouse or county law library or online at www.courts.ca.gov/rules.) Sometimes, the trial court returns an exhibit to a party at the end of the trial. If the trial court returned an exhibit to you or another party and you or the other party ask for the exhibit to be sent to the appellate division, the party who has the exhibit must deliver that exhibit to the appellate division as soon as possible.



16 What happens after the record is prepared?

As soon as the record of the oral proceeding is ready, the clerk of the trial court will send it to the appellate division along with the clerk's transcript. When the appellate division receives this record, it will send you a notice telling you when you must file your brief in the appellate division.

17 What is a brief?

A brief is a party's written description of the facts in the case, the law that applies, and the party's argument about the issues being appealed. If you are represented by a lawyer in your appeal, your lawyer will prepare your brief. If the appellate division has permitted you to represent yourself, you will have to prepare your brief yourself. You should read rules 8.880–8.891 of the California Rules of Court, which set out the requirements for preparing, serving, and filing briefs in misdemeanor appeals, including requirements for the format and length of those briefs. You can get copies of these rules at any courthouse or county law library or online at www.courts.ca.gov/rules.htm.

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

Serving and filing: You must serve and file your brief in the appellate division by the deadline the court set in the notice it sent you, which is usually 30 days after the record is filed in the appellate division. “Serve and file” means that you must:

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

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

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

18 What happens after I file my brief?

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

If the respondent serves and files a brief, within 20 days after the respondent's brief was served, you may, but are not required to, serve and file another brief replying to the respondent's brief. This is called a “reply brief.”

19 What happens after all the briefs have been filed?

Once all the briefs have been served and filed or the time to serve and file them has passed, the court will notify you of the date for oral argument in your case unless your case presents no arguable issues for the court to



consider. If your case presents no arguable issues, the court will not hold oral argument.

20 What is oral argument?

“Oral argument” is the parties’ chance to explain their arguments to the appellate division judges in person. You do not have to participate in oral argument if you do not want to; you can notify the appellate division that you want to “waive” (give up) oral argument by serving and filing a notice within 7 days after the notice of oral argument was sent by the court. You can use *Notice of Waiver of Oral Argument (Misdemeanor)* (form CR-138) to waive oral argument.

If all parties waive oral argument, and the appellate division approves the waiver and takes the oral argument off calendar, the judges will decide your appeal based on the briefs and the record that were submitted. But if one party waives oral argument and another party or parties do not, the appellate division will hold oral argument with any party or parties who choose to participate, including any party who asked to waive oral argument.

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

21 What happens after oral argument?

After the oral argument is held (or all parties waive oral argument and the court approves the waiver), the judges of the appellate division will make a decision about your appeal. The appellate division has 90 days after oral argument (or the date its waiver was approved) to decide the appeal. The clerk of the court will mail you a notice of that decision.

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

If you decide you do not want to continue with your appeal, you must file a written document with the appellate division notifying it that you are giving up (this is called “abandoning”) your appeal. You can use *Abandonment of Appeal (Misdemeanor)* (form CR-137) to file this notice in a misdemeanor case. You can get form CR-137 at any courthouse or county law library or online at www.courts.ca.gov/forms.htm.

If you decide not to continue your appeal and it is dismissed, you will (with only very rare exceptions) permanently give up the chance to raise any objections to your conviction, sentence, or other matter that you could have raised on the appeal. If you were released from custody with or without bail or your sentence or any probation conditions were stayed during the appeal, you may be required to start serving your sentence or complying with your probation conditions immediately after your appeal is dismissed.

Clerk stamps date here when form is filed.

Instructions

- This form is only for appealing in a **misdemeanor case**. You can get other forms for appealing in a civil or infraction case at any courthouse or county law library or online at *www.courts.ca.gov/forms*.
- Before you fill out this form, read *Information on Appeal Procedures for Misdemeanors* (form CR-131-INFO) to know your rights and responsibilities. You can get form CR-131-INFO at any courthouse or county law library or online at *www.courts.ca.gov/forms*.
- **You must file this form no later than 30 days after the trial court issued the judgment or order you are appealing** (see rule 8.853(b) of the California Rules of Court for very limited exceptions). **If your notice of appeal is late, the court will not take your appeal.**
- Fill out this form and make a copy of the completed form for your records.
- Take or mail the completed form to the clerk’s office for the same trial court that issued the judgment or order you are appealing. It is a good idea to take or mail an extra copy to the clerk and ask the clerk to stamp it to show that the original has been filed.

You fill in the name and street address of the court that issued the judgment or order you are appealing:

Superior Court of California, County of

You fill in the number and name of the trial court case in which you are appealing the judgment or order:

Trial Court Case Number:

Trial Court Case Name:

You fill in the appellate division case number (if you know it):

Appellate Division Case Number:

1 Your Information

a. Name of appellant (the party who is filing this appeal):

Name: _____

b. Appellant’s contact information (required):

Street address: _____
Street *City* *State* *Zip*

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

Phone: _____ E-mail: _____

c. Appellant’s lawyer in the trial court proceedings:

The lawyer filling out this form is is not representing the appellant in this appeal.

If a court-appointed lawyer on appeal is being requested, see item **4**.

Name: _____ State Bar number: _____

Street address: _____
Street *City* *State* *Zip*

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

Phone: _____ E-mail: _____

Fax: _____



Trial Court Case Name: _____

2 Judgment or Order You Are AppealingI am/My client is appealing (*check one*):

- a. The final judgment of conviction in this case (Pen. Code, § 1466(b)(1)).
 I am/My client is contesting only the conditions of the probation.
- b. The following order made after the judgment in this case that affects an important right of mine/my client (for example, an order after a probation violation) (Pen. Code, § 1466(b)(1)).
 An order modifying the conditions of probation.
 Other (*describe the action you are appealing and give the date the trial court took the action*):

- c. The trial court has not yet issued a final judgment in this case. I am appealing before final judgment an order that denied a motion to suppress evidence in this case (Pen. Code, § 1538.5(j)).
- d. Other action (*describe the action you are appealing and give the date the trial court took the action*):

3 Record on Appeal*(See form CR-131-INFO for information about the record on appeal.)*

- a. I have attached a completed *Notice Regarding Record on Appeal (Misdemeanor)* (form CR-134).
- b. I have **not** attached a *Notice Regarding Record on Appeal (Misdemeanor)* (form CR-134). I understand that I must file this notice in the trial court within either (1) 20 days after I file this notice of appeal or, if it is later, (2) 10 days after the court appoints a lawyer for me (if I file a request for a court-appointed lawyer within 20 days after I file my notice of appeal). I also understand that if I do not file the notice on time, the court will not be able to consider what was said in the trial court in deciding whether an error was made in the trial court proceedings. In addition, I understand that if I am represented by a court-appointed lawyer and I do not file the notice regarding the record on time, the court may appoint a new lawyer. If I represent myself or hire a lawyer to represent me, and I do not file the notice regarding the record on time, the court may dismiss my appeal.

4 Court-Appointed Lawyer

- a. Do you/Does your client want to be represented by a court-appointed lawyer in this appeal? (*Answer yes or no.*)
 Yes. Complete and attach *Request for Court-Appointed Lawyer in Misdemeanor Appeal* (form CR-133).
 No.
- b. Were you/Was your client represented by the public defender or other court-appointed lawyer in the trial court? (*Answer yes or no.*)
 Yes.
 No. If you answered yes to 4a, complete and attach *Defendant's Financial Statement on Eligibility for Appointment of Counsel and Reimbursement and Record on Appeal at Public Expense* (form CR-105).

REMINDER—Except in the very limited circumstances listed in rule 8.853, you must file this form no later than 30 days after the trial court issued the judgment or order you are appealing in your case. If your notice of appeal is late, the court will not take your appeal.

Date: _____

Type or print your name_____
Signature of appellant or attorney

Clerk stamps date here when form is filed.

Instructions

- This form is only for requesting that the court appoint a lawyer to represent a defendant in a **misdemeanor** appeal.
- Before you fill out this form, read *Information on Appeal Procedures for Misdemeanors* (form CR-131-INFO) to know your rights and responsibilities. You can get form CR-131-INFO at any courthouse or county law library or online at www.courts.ca.gov/forms.
- The court is required to appoint a lawyer to represent you if you are indigent (you cannot afford to pay for a lawyer) and:
 - (1) You were convicted and your punishment includes going to jail or paying a fine of more than \$500 (including penalty and other assessments); or
 - (2) You are likely to suffer other negative consequences from the conviction (for example, immigration problems or inability to get or keep a license or permit); or
 - (3) You have not been convicted but you are likely to suffer significant harm if you lose the appeal.
- Fill out this form and make a copy of the completed form for your records.
- Take or mail the completed form to the clerk's office for the same trial court where the notice of appeal was filed. It is a good idea to take or mail an extra copy to the clerk and ask the clerk to stamp it to show that the original has been filed.

You fill in the name and street address of the court that issued the judgment or order you are appealing:

Superior Court of California, County of

You fill in the number and name of the trial court case in which you are appealing the judgment or order:

Trial Court Case Number:**Trial Court Case Name:**

You fill in the appellate division case number (if you know it):

Appellate Division Case Number:**1 Your Information**

- a. Name of Defendant (the party who is filing this request):

Name: _____

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

Phone: _____ Email: _____

- b. Defendant's lawyer (skip this if the defendant is filling out this form):

Name: _____ State Bar number: _____

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

Phone: _____ Email: _____

Fax: _____



Information About Your Case

2 Were you/was your client represented by the public defender or another court-appointed lawyer in the trial court proceedings in this case? (Check a or b.)

- a. Yes
- b. No (Complete and attach Defendant's Financial Statement on Eligibility for Appointment of Counsel and Reimbursement and Record on Appeal at Public Expense (form MC-210) showing that you/your client cannot afford to hire a lawyer. You can get form MC-210 at any courthouse or county law library or online at www.courts.ca.gov/forms.)

3 If you have been convicted, describe the punishment the trial court gave you/your client in this case (check all that apply and fill in any required information):

- a. Jail time
- b. A fine (including penalty and other assessments) (fill in the amount of the fine): \$ _____
- c. Restitution (fill in the amount of the restitution): \$ _____
- d. Probation (fill in the amount of time on probation): _____
- e. Other punishment (describe any other punishment that the trial court gave you/your client in this case):

f. Describe any other negative consequences that you are/your client is likely to suffer because of this conviction:

4 If you have not been convicted, describe the order being challenged on appeal:

Notice to Defendant: If you were represented by appointed counsel in the trial court and the trial court finds that you are able to pay all or part of the cost of that counsel, at the conclusion of the proceedings, the court may also determine after a hearing whether you are able to pay all or a portion of the cost of any attorney appointed to represent you in this appeal. If the court determines that you are at that time able to pay, the court will order you to pay all or part of such cost. Such orders will have the same force and effect as a judgment in a civil action and will be subject to enforcement.

Date: _____

 Type or print name

 Signature of defendant or attorney

Clerk stamps date here when form is filed.

Instructions

- This form is only for giving the court notice about the record on appeal in a **misdemeanor case**.
- Before you fill out this form, read *Information on Appeal Procedures for Misdemeanors* (form CR-131-INFO) to know your rights and responsibilities. You can get form CR-131-INFO at any courthouse or county law library or online at www.courts.ca.gov/forms.
- This form can be filed with your notice of appeal. If it is not filed with your notice of appeal, this form must be filed within either:
 - (1) 20 days after you file your notice of appeal, or, if it is later
 - (2) 10 days after the court appoints a lawyer to represent you on appeal (if you file a request for a court-appointed lawyer within 20 days after you file your notice of appeal).
- Fill out this form and make a copy of the completed form for your records.
- Take or mail the completed form to the clerk's office for the same trial court where you filed your notice of appeal. It is a good idea to take or mail an extra copy to the clerk and ask the clerk to stamp it to show that the original has been filed.

You fill in the name and street address of the court that issued the judgment or order you are appealing:

Superior Court of California, County of

You fill in the number and name of the trial court case in which you are appealing the judgment or order:

Trial Court Case Number:**Trial Court Case Name:**

You fill in the appellate division case number (if you know it):

Appellate Division Case Number:**1 Your Information**

- a. Name of appellant (the party who is filing this appeal):

Name: _____

- b. Appellant's contact information (required):

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

Phone: _____ E-mail: _____

- c. Appellant's lawyer in the trial court proceedings:

The lawyer filling out this form is is not representing the appellant in this appeal.

Name: _____ State Bar number: _____

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

Phone: _____ E-mail: _____

Fax: _____



Trial Court Case Name: _____

Information About Your Appeal

- ② On (fill in the date): _____ I/my client filed a notice of appeal in the trial court case identified in the box on page 1 of this form.

Your Choices About the Record on Appeal

Stipulation for Limited Record

- ③ The respondent and I/my client have agreed (“stipulated”) under rule 8.860 that parts of the normal record on appeal are not required for proper determination of this appeal. A copy of our stipulation identifying those parts of the record that are not required is attached.

Record of Oral Proceedings

You do not have to provide the appellate division with a record of what was said in the trial court (this is called a record of the “oral proceedings”). But, if you do not, the appellate division will not be able to consider what was said during the trial court proceedings in deciding whether a legal error was made in those proceedings.

- ④ I elect (choose)/My client elects to proceed (check a or b):
- a. WITHOUT a record of the oral proceedings in the trial court (skip item ⑤; sign and date this form). I understand that if I proceed without a record of the oral proceedings, the appellate division will not be able to consider what was said in the trial court during those proceedings in deciding whether a legal error was made.
- (Write initials here): _____
- b. WITH a record of the oral proceedings in the trial court (complete item ⑤ below). I understand that if I elect (choose) to proceed WITH a record of the oral proceeding in the trial court, I have to choose the record I want to use and take the actions described below to make sure this record is provided to the appellate division. I understand that if I do not take the actions described below and the appellate division does not receive this record, I am not likely to succeed in my appeal.

(Write initials here): _____



Trial Court Case Name: _____

5 I want to use the following record of what was said in the trial court proceedings in my case (*check and complete only one— a, b, c, or d*):

- a. **Reporter's Transcript.** *This option is available only if there was a court reporter in the trial court who made a record of what was said in court. Check with the trial court to see if there was a court reporter in your case before choosing this option. Some courts also have local rules that establish procedures for determining whether only a portion of a reporter's transcript or a different form of the record will be sufficient for an effective appeal. Check with the trial court to see if it has such a local rule. (Check and complete (1), (2) or (3).)*
- (1) Within 10 days of when I receive the court reporter's estimate of the cost of this transcript, I will file a certified transcript of all the proceedings required by rule 8.865 that complies with rule 8.144.
- (2) I will pay the trial court clerk's office for the reporter's transcript myself within 10 days of when I receive the court reporter's estimate of the costs of this transcript. Alternatively, I will pay the reporter directly and file with the trial court a written waiver of deposit signed by the reporter. I understand that if I do not pay for this transcript, it will not be prepared and provided to the appellate division.
- (3) I am asking that the reporter's transcript be prepared at no cost to me because I cannot afford to pay this cost.
- (a) I was represented by the public defender or another court-appointed lawyer in the trial court proceedings in this case.
- (b) I was not represented by the public defender or another court-appointed lawyer in the trial court proceedings in this case, but I have completed and attached *Defendant's Financial Statement on Eligibility for Appointment of Counsel and Reimbursement and Record on Appeal at Public Expense* (form CR-105). (*You can get form CR-105 at any courthouse or county law library or online at www.courts.ca.gov/forms. The court will review this form to decide if you are eligible for a reporter's transcript at no cost to you.*)

OR

- b. **Transcript From Official Electronic Recording.** *This option is available only if an official electronic recording was made of what was said in the trial court. Check with the trial court to see if an official electronic recording was made in your case before choosing this option. Some courts also have local rules that establish procedures for determining whether only a portion of a transcript or a different form of the record will be sufficient for an effective appeal. Check with the trial court to see if it has such a local rule. (Check and complete (1) or (2).)*
- (1) I will pay the trial court clerk's office for this transcript myself. I understand that if I do not pay for this transcript, it will not be prepared and provided to the appellate division.
- (2) I am asking that this transcript be provided at no cost to me because I cannot afford to pay this cost.
- (a) I was represented by the public defender or another court-appointed lawyer in the trial court proceedings in this case.
- (b) I was not represented by the public defender or another court-appointed lawyer in the trial court proceedings in this case, but I have completed and attached *Defendant's Financial Statement on Eligibility for Appointment of Counsel and Reimbursement and Record on Appeal at Public Expense* (form CR-105). (*You can get form CR-105 at any courthouse or county law library or online at www.courts.ca.gov/forms. The court will review this form to decide if you are eligible for a transcript at no cost to you.*)



Trial Court Case Name: _____

⑤ (continued)

OR

- c. **Copy of Official Electronic Recording.** *This option is available only if an official electronic recording was made of what was said in the trial court, the court has a local rule for the appellate division permitting the use of the official electronic recording itself as the record of the court proceedings, and you and the respondent (the prosecuting agency) have agreed (stipulated) that you want to use the recording itself as the record of what was said in your case. Check with the trial court to see if an official electronic recording was made in your case before choosing this option. You must attach a copy of your agreement (stipulation) with the respondent to this notice. (Check and complete (1) or (2).)*
- (1) I will pay the trial court clerk's office for this official electronic recording myself. I understand that if I do not pay for this recording, it will not be prepared and provided to the appellate division.
- (2) I am asking that this official electronic recording be provided at no cost to me because I cannot afford to pay this cost.
- (a) I was represented by the public defender or another court-appointed lawyer in the trial court proceedings in this case.
- (b) I was not represented by the public defender or another court-appointed lawyer in the trial court proceedings in this case, but I have completed and attached *Defendant's Financial Statement on Eligibility for Appointment of Counsel and Reimbursement and Record on Appeal at Public Expense* (form CR-105). *(You can get form CR-105 at any courthouse or county law library or online at www.courts.ca.gov/forms. The court will review this form to decide if you are eligible for a copy of the official electronic recording at no cost to you.)*

OR

- d. **Statement on Appeal.** A statement on appeal is a summary of the trial court proceedings approved by the trial court. See form CR-131-INFO for information about preparing a proposed statement. *(Check and complete (1) or (2).)*
- (1) I have attached my proposed statement on appeal to this notice. *(If you are not represented by a lawyer in this appeal, you must use Proposed Statement on Appeal (Misdemeanor) (form CR-135) to prepare and file this proposed statement. You can get form CR-135 at any courthouse or county law library or online at www.courts.ca.gov/forms.)*
- (2) I have NOT attached my proposed statement on appeal to this notice. I understand that I must serve and file this proposed statement in the trial court within 20 days of the date I file this notice. I understand that if I do not serve and file the proposed statement on time, and if I am represented by a court-appointed lawyer, the court may appoint a new lawyer. If I represent myself or hire a lawyer to represent me, and I do not serve and file the proposed statement on time, the court may dismiss my appeal.

Date: _____

Type or print your name_____
Signature of appellant or attorney

Clerk stamps date here when form is filed.

Instructions

- This form is only for preparing a proposed statement on appeal in an **Misdemeanor** case.
- Before you fill out this form, read Information on Appeal Procedures for Misdemeanors (form CR-131-INFO) to know your rights and responsibilities. You can get form CR-131-INFO at any courthouse or county law library or online www.courts.ca.gov/forms.
- This form can be attached to your Notice Regarding Record on Appeal (Misdemeanor) (form CR-134). If it is not attached to that notice, this form must be filed **no later than 20 days after you file that notice. If you have chosen to prepare a statement on appeal and do not file this form on time, the court may dismiss your appeal.**
- Fill out this form and make a copy of the completed form for your records and for each of the other parties.
- Serve a copy of the completed form on each of the other parties and keep proof of this service. You can get information about how to serve court papers and proof of service from *What Is Proof of Service?* (form APP-109-INFO) and on the California Courts Online Self-Help Center at www.courts.ca.gov/selfhelp-serving.htm.
- Take or mail the original completed form and proof of service on the other parties to the clerk’s office for the same court that issued the judgment or order you are appealing. It is a good idea to take or mail an extra copy to the clerk and ask the clerk to stamp it to show that the original has been filed.

You fill in the name and street address of the court that issued the judgment or order you are appealing:

Superior Court of California, County of

You fill in the number and name of the trial court case in which you are appealing the judgment or order:

Trial Court Case Number:

Trial Court Case Name:
The People of the State of California
v.

You fill in the appellate division case number (if you know it):

Appellate Division Case Number:

1 Your Information

a. Appellant (*the party who is filing this appeal*):

Name: _____

Street address: _____
Street City State Zip

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

Phone: _____ Email: _____

b. Appellant’s lawyer (*skip this if the appellant is filling out this form*):

The lawyer filling out this form (*check (1) or (2)*):

(1) was the appellant’s lawyer in the trial court. is the appellant’s lawyer for this appeal.

Name: _____ State Bar number: _____

Street address: _____
Street City State Zip

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

Phone: _____ Email: _____

Fax: _____



Trial Court Case Name: _____

Trial Court Case Number: _____

Information About Your Appeal

- 2 On (fill in the date): _____, I/my client filed a notice of appeal in the trial court case identified in the box on page 1 of this form.
- 3 On (fill in the date): _____, I/my client filed a *Notice Regarding Record on Appeal*, choosing to use a statement on appeal as the record of what was said in this case.

Proposed Statement

4 Reasons for Your Appeal

Remember, in an appeal, the appellate division can only review a case for whether certain kinds of legal errors were made in the trial court proceedings (read form CR-131-INFO to learn about these legal errors):

- *There was not "substantial evidence" supporting the judgment, order, or other decision you are appealing.*
- *A "prejudicial error" was made during the trial court proceedings.*

The appellate division:

- *Cannot retry your case or take new evidence.*
- *Cannot consider whether witnesses were telling the truth or lying.*
- *Cannot consider whether there was more or stronger evidence supporting your position than there was supporting the trial court's decision.*

(Check all that apply and describe the legal error or errors you believe were made that are the reason for this appeal.)

- a. There was not substantial evidence that supported the judgment, order, or other decision that I/my client indicated in the notice of appeal is being appealed in this case. *(Explain why you think the judgment, order, or other decision was not supported by substantial evidence):* _____

- b. The following error or errors about either the law or court procedure was/were made that caused substantial harm to me/my client. *(Describe each error and how you were/your client was harmed by that error.)*

(1) *Describe the error:* _____

Describe how this error harmed you/your client: _____



Trial Court Case Name: _____

Trial Court Case Number: _____

4 b. (2) Describe the error: _____

Describe how this error harmed you/your client: _____

(3) Describe the error: _____

Describe how this error harmed you/your client: _____

Check here if you need more space to describe these or other errors and attach a separate page or pages describing the errors. At the top of each page, write "CR-135, item 4."

5 **The Charges Against Me/My Client**

a. The charges against me/my client were (list all of the charges indicated on the citation or complaint filed with the court by the prosecutor): _____

b. I/My client (check (1), (2), or (3))

(1) pleaded not guilty to all of the charges.

(2) pleaded guilty to only the following charges: _____

(3) pleaded guilty to all of these charges.



6 Summary of Any Motions and the Court's Order on the Motion

a. Were any motions (requests for the trial court to issue an order) made in this case that are relevant to the reasons you gave in 4 for this appeal?

Yes (fill out b) No (skip to 7)

b. In the spaces below, describe any motions (requests for orders) that were made in the trial court that are relevant to the reasons you gave in 4 for this appeal. Write a complete and accurate summary of what was said at any hearings on these motions and indicate how the trial court ruled on these motions:

(1) Describe the first motion: _____

The motion was filed by the plaintiff defendant.

There was was not a hearing on this motion.

If there was a hearing on this motion, write a complete and accurate summary of what was said at this hearing: _____

The trial court granted this motion did not grant this motion.

Other (describe any other action the trial court took concerning this motion): _____

Check here if you need more space to describe this motion and attach a separate page or pages describing this motion. At the top of each page, write "CR-135, Item 6b(1)."

(2) Describe the second motion: _____

The motion was filed by the plaintiff defendant.

There was was not a hearing on this motion.

If there was a hearing on this motion, write a complete and accurate summary of what was said at this hearing: _____

The trial court granted this motion. did not grant this motion.

Other (describe any other action the trial court took concerning this motion): _____

Check here if you need more space to describe this motion and attach a separate page or pages describing this motion. At the top of each page, write "CR-135, item 6b(2)."



- ⑥ (3) Check here if any other motions were filed that are relevant to the reasons you gave in ④ for this appeal, and attach a separate page or pages describing each motion, identifying who made the motion and whether there was a hearing on the motion, summarizing what was said at the hearing on the motion, and indicating whether the trial court granted or denied the motion. At the top of each page, write CR-135, item 6b(3).”

⑦ Summary of Testimony and Other Evidence

a. Was there a trial in your case?

- No *(skip items b, c, d, and e and go to item ⑧)*
- Yes *(complete items b, c, d, and e)*
 - (1) Jury trial
 - (2) Trial by judge only

b. Did you/your client testify at the trial?

- No
- Yes *(Write a complete and accurate summary of the testimony you/your client gave that is relevant to the reasons you gave in ④ for this appeal. Include only what you actually said; do not comment or give your opinion about what was said. Please indicate whether any objections were made concerning your/your client’s testimony or any exhibits you/your client asked to present and whether these objections were sustained.):* _____

Check here if you need more space to summarize your/your client’s testimony and attach a separate page or pages summarizing this testimony. At the top of each page, write “CR-135, Item 7b.”

c. Did an officer from the police department, sheriff’s office, or other government agency that charged you/your client testify at the trial? (Check one):

- No
- Yes *(complete items (1), and (2)):*
 - (1) The name of the officer who testified is *(fill in the officer’s name):* _____
 - (2) This officer testified that *(Write a complete and accurate summary of the officer’s testimony that is relevant to the reasons you gave in ④ for this appeal. Include only what the officer actually said; do not comment on or give your opinion about what the officer said. Please indicate whether any objections were made concerning the officer’s testimony or any exhibits the officer asked to present and whether these objections were sustained.):* _____

Check here if you need more space to summarize this witness’s testimony and attach a separate page or pages summarizing this testimony. At the top of each page, write “CR-135, Item 7c.”



Trial Court Case Name: _____

7 d. Were there any other witnesses at the trial whose testimony is relevant to the reasons you gave in 4 for this appeal?

No

Yes (fill out (1)–(4)):

(1) The witness’s name is (fill in the witness’s name): _____

(2) The witness was was not an officer from the police department, sheriff’s office, or other government agency that charged me/my client.

(3) The witness testified on behalf of me/my client the prosecution.

(4) This witness testified that (Write a complete and accurate summary of the witness’s testimony that is relevant to the reasons you gave in 4 for this appeal. Include only what the witness actually said; do not comment on or give your opinion about what the witness said. Please indicate whether any objections were made concerning this witness’s testimony or any exhibits this witness asked to present and whether these objections were sustained.): _____

Check here if you need more space to summarize this witness’s testimony and attach a separate page or pages summarizing this testimony. At the top of each page, write “CR-135, Item 7d.”

e. Check here if any other witnesses gave testimony at the trial that is relevant to the reasons you gave in 4 for this appeal. Attach a separate page or pages identifying each witness, whether the witness testified on your/your client’s behalf or the prosecution’s behalf, summarizing the witness’s testimony that is relevant to the reasons you gave in 4 for this appeal, and indicating whether any objections were made concerning the witness’s testimony or any exhibits the witness asked to present and whether these objections were sustained. At the top of each page, write “CR-135, item 7e.”

f. Summarize the evidence, other than testimony, that was given during the trial that is relevant to the reasons you gave in 3 for this appeal. (Write a complete and accurate summary of the evidence given by both you and the respondent. Include only the evidence given; do not comment on or give your opinion about this evidence.):

Check here if you need more space to summarize the evidence and attach a separate page or pages summarizing the evidence. At the top of each page, write “CR-135, Item 7f.”



Trial Court Case Name: _____

Trial Court Case Number: _____

8 The Trial Court's Findings

- a. I/My client was found guilty of the following offenses *(list all of the offenses for which you were/your client was found guilty)*: _____

- b. I/My client was found not guilty of the following offenses *(list all of the offenses for which you were/your client was found not guilty)*: _____

9 The Sentence

The trial court issued the following final judgment in this case *(check all that apply and fill in any required information)*:

- a. Jail time *(fill in the amount of time you are/your client is required to spend in jail)*: _____
- b. A fine (including penalty and other assessments) *(fill in the amount of the fine)*: \$ _____
- c. Restitution *(fill in the amount of the restitution)*: \$ _____
- d. Probation *(fill in the amount of time you are/your client is required to be on probation)*: _____
- e. Other punishment *(describe any other punishment that the trial court imposed in this case)*: _____

REMINDER: You must serve and file this form no later than 20 days after you file your notice regarding the oral proceedings. If you do not file this form on time, the court may dismiss your appeal.

Date: _____

Type or print your name

 _____
Signature of appellant or attorney

**Order Concerning Appellant's
Proposed Statement on Appeal
(Misdemeanor)**

Clerk stamps date here when form is filed.

1 The court has received and reviewed the *Proposed Statement on Appeal* (form CR-135) filed by the appellant on (fill in date): _____

2 The court makes the following order:

a. The court certifies that parts 5 through 9 of the statement as proposed by the appellant are an accurate summary of the testimony and other evidence that is relevant to the issues the appellant indicated in item 4 are the reason for this appeal. This statement is ready to be sent to the appellate division.

b. Corrections are needed in order for parts 5 through 9 of the statement proposed by the appellant to be an accurate summary of the testimony and other evidence that is relevant to the issues the appellant indicated in item 4 are the reason for this appeal.

(1) A modified statement is attached to this order. This modified statement must be sent to the parties.

(2) The appellant is ordered to prepare a statement incorporating these modifications listed below and to serve and file this modified statement.

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

(3) More corrections than could be listed above were needed in order for parts 5 through 9 of the statement proposed by the appellant to be an accurate summary of the testimony and other evidence that is relevant to the issues the appellant indicated in item 4 are the reasons for this appeal. A list of the required modifications is attached. The appellant is ordered to prepare a statement incorporating those modifications and to serve and file this modified statement.

Clerk fills in the name and street address of the court:

Superior Court of California, County of Orange

Clerk fills in the number and name of the case

Trial Court Case Number:

Trial Court Case Name:
The People of the State of California
v. _____

Clerk fills in the number below:

Appellate Division Case Number:



Trial Court Case Name: _____

- c. The proposed statement does not contain the following material required by rule 8.869:

The appellant is ordered to prepare a new proposed statement that includes this material.

- d. The trial court proceedings in this case were reported by a court reporter or officially recorded electronically under Government Code section 69957. Instead of correcting this statement, the court orders under rule 8.869(d)(6)(B) that a transcript be prepared as the record of these proceedings. (Check the court's local rules to make sure the court has adopted a rule providing that this option is available.)
- e. This superior court has a local rule for the appellate division authorizing the use of an official electronic recording as the record of the oral proceedings. The trial court proceedings in this case were officially electronically recorded. Instead of correcting this statement, the court orders that a copy of that electronic recording be prepared as the record of these proceedings at the court's expense.

Date: _____



Signature of trial court judicial officer

GENERAL INFORMATION

What does this information sheet cover?

This information sheet tells you how to fill out *Proof of Service (Appellate Division)* (form APP-109) or *Proof of Electronic Service (Appellate Division)* (form APP-109E). This information sheet is not part of the proof of service and does not need to be copied, served, or filed.

① What is “serving” a document?

“Serving” a document on a person means having the document delivered to that person. The general requirements for serving documents are set out in California Code of Civil Procedure sections 1010.6–1013a (you can get a copy of these laws at any county law library or online at www.leginfo.ca.gov/calaw.html). There are three main ways to serve documents: (1) by mail, (2) by personal delivery, or (3) by electronic service.

When a document is served by mail, it must be put in a sealed envelope or package that is addressed to the person who is being served and that has the postage fully prepaid. The envelope then has to be deposited with the U.S. Postal Service by leaving it at a U.S. Postal Service office or mail drop or at an office or business mail drop where the person serving the document knows the mail is picked up every day and deposited with the U.S. Postal Service.

When a document is personally delivered to a party who is represented by an attorney, the document must either be given directly to the attorney representing that party or the document can be placed in an envelope or package addressed to the attorney and left with the receptionist at the attorney’s office or with a person who is in charge of the attorney’s office. When a document is personally served on a party who is not represented by an attorney, the document must either be given directly to the party or the document can be given to someone who is at least 18 years old at the party’s residence between the hours of eight in the morning and six in the evening.

You may be able to serve a document electronically if the person being served has agreed to accept electronic service or if the court has ordered the person to accept electronic service. The requirements for electronic service are set out in California Code of Civil Procedure section 1010.6.

When a document is electronically served, it must be served either by electronic transmission or by electronic notification. “Electronic transmission” means sending the document to the person’s electronic service address, an email address the person has given the court and the other parties to the case for this purpose. “Electronic notification” means sending a notice to the person with the exact name of the document and a hyperlink—a link to a web address—at which the document may be viewed and downloaded.

② What documents have to be served?

Rule 8.817 of the California Rules of Court requires that before you file any document with the court in a case in the appellate division of the superior court, you must serve one copy of the document on each of the other parties in the case and on anyone else when required by law (statute or rule of court). Other rules require that certain documents in cases in the appellate division be served, including the notice of appeal and the notice designating the record on appeal in appeals in limited civil cases and briefs in all appeals. (For more information about appeals in general and about these documents, read *Information on Appeal Procedures for Limited Civil Cases* (form APP-101-INFO), *Information on Appeal Procedures for Misdemeanors* (form CR-131-INFO), and *Information on Appeal Procedures for Infractions* (form CR-141-INFO).)

③ Who can serve a document?

State law (the Code of Civil Procedure) says that a document in a court case can only be served by a person who is over 18 years old. Service by mail or by personal delivery must be by someone who is not a party in the case; electronic service may be performed directly by a party.

If you are a party in a case and wish to serve documents by mail or by personal delivery, **you must have someone else who is over 18 and who is not a party in your case serve any documents in your case for you.** You will need to give the person who is serving the document for you (the server) the names and addresses of all the people who need to be served with that document. You will also need to give the server one copy of each document that needs to be served for each person who is being served.

If you are serving documents electronically, you can do so yourself or have another person over 18 do it for you. The person doing the serving (the server) will need the names and electronic service addresses of everyone who must be served, as well as the document to be served in a form that allows it to be electronically transmitted or made available by hyperlink.

4 What is proof of service?

A “proof of service” shows the court that a document was served as required by the law. Rule 8.817 also requires a party who is filing a document with the court in a case in the appellate division to attach a proof of service to the document the party wants to file. You can use *Proof of Service (Appellate Division)* (form APP-109) or *Proof of Electronic Service (Appellate Division)* (form APP-109E) to give the court this proof of service in any case in the appellate division of the superior court. The server should follow the instructions below for completing the *Proof of Service (Appellate Division)* (form APP-109) or *Proof of Electronic Service (Appellate Division)* (form APP-109E). If another person is serving the documents for you—as is required if the document will be served by mail or personal delivery—tell the server to give you the original form when it is filled out and signed. You will need to attach the original proof of service to the document you want to file.

If you are electronically filing the document, the proof of service may also be filed electronically. However, the original signed proof of service must be kept by the party filing the document and produced upon request.

INFORMATION FOR THE SERVER

5 Who fills out the *Proof of Service* or *Proof of Electronic Service*?

If you are the server (the person who serves a document for a party in a court case), you must prepare and sign the proof of service. If you served the document by mail or personal delivery, you can use *Proof of Service (Appellate Division)* (form APP-109) to prepare this proof of service in any case in the appellate division. If you served the document electronically, you can use *Proof of Electronic Service (Appellate Division)* (form APP-109E) to prepare the proof of service.

6 How do I fill out the *Proof of Service*?

These instructions are for *Proof of Service (Appellate Division)* (form APP-109), if you are serving the document by mail or personal delivery. If you are serving the document electronically, please see 7 below, for instructions on how to fill out *Proof of Electronic Service (Appellate Division)* (form APP-109E).

You can fill out most of the information on *Proof of Service (Appellate Division)* (form APP-109) by copying the information from the document you are serving before you serve that document. However, you should not sign and date the form until after you have finished serving the document. **By signing form APP-109, you are swearing, under penalty of perjury, that the information that you put in the form is true and correct.**

When you fill out the *Proof of Service (Appellate Division)* (form APP-109), you should print neatly or use a typewriter. If you have Internet access, you can fill out the form online at www.courts.ca.gov/forms (use the “fillable” version of the form).

Filling in the top section of form APP-109:

First box, right side of form: Leave this box blank for the court’s use.

Second box, right side of form: Fill in the name of the county in which the case is filed and the street address of the court. You can copy this information from the first page of the document that you are serving. If the document you are serving is another Judicial Council form, this information will be in the second box on the right-hand side of the form.

Third box, right side of form: Fill in the trial court case name and number. You can copy this information from the first page of the document that you are serving. If the document you are serving is another Judicial Council form, this information will be in the third box on the right-hand side of the form.

Fourth box, right side of form: Fill in the appellate division case number, if you know it. If this number is available, it will be on the first page of the document that you are serving. If the document you are serving is

another Judicial Council form, this number will be in the fourth box on the right-hand side of the form.

Filling in items 1–5:

Items ① and ②: You are stating, under penalty of perjury, that you are over the age of 18 and that you are not a party in this court case.

Item ③: Check one of the boxes and provide your home or business address. This information is important because, if you serve the document by mail, you must live or work in the county from which the document was mailed.

Item ④: Check or fill in the name of the document that you are serving. If the document you are serving is another Judicial Council form, the name of the document is located on both the top and the bottom of the first page of the form. If the document you are serving is not a Judicial Council form, the name of the document should be on the top of the first page of the document.

a. Check box 4a if you are serving the document by mail. **BEFORE YOU SEAL AND MAIL THE ENVELOPE WITH THE DOCUMENT YOU ARE SERVING**, fill in the following parts of the form.

- (1) You are stating, under penalty of perjury, that you are putting one copy of the document you identified in item 4 in an envelope addressed to each person listed in 4a(2), sealing the envelope, and putting first-class postage on the envelope.
- (2) Fill in the name and address of each person to whom you are mailing the document. You can copy this information from the list of people to be served or the envelopes provided by the party for whom you are serving the document. If you need more space to list names and addresses, check the box under item 4a(2) and attach a page listing them. At the top of the page, write “APP-109, Item 4a.”
- (3) Fill in the date you are mailing the document and the city and state from which you are mailing it. **REMEMBER:** You must live or work in the county from which the document is mailed.

(a) Check box 4a(3)(a) if you are personally depositing the document with the U.S. Postal Service, such as at a U.S. Post Office or U.S. Postal Service mailbox.

(b) Check box 4a(3)(b) if you are putting the document in the mail at your place of business.

Once you have finished filling out these parts of the form, make one copy of *Proof of Service (Appellate Division)* (form APP-109) with this information filled in for each person you are serving by mail. Put this copy of *Proof of Service (Appellate Division)* (form APP-109) in the envelope with the document you are serving. Seal the envelope and mail it as you have indicated on the *Proof of Service*.

- b. Check box 4b. If you personally delivered the documents. Remember, when a document is personally delivered to a party who is represented by an attorney, the document must either be given directly to the party’s attorney or the document can be placed in an envelope or package addressed to the attorney and left with the receptionist at the attorney’s office or with a person who is in charge of the attorney’s office. When a document is personally served on a party who is not represented by an attorney, the document must either be given directly to the party or the document can be given to someone who is at least 18 years old at the party’s residence between the hours of eight in the morning and six in the evening.

For each person to whom you personally delivered the document, fill in:

- (a) The person’s name.
- (b) The address at which you delivered the document to this person.
- (c) The date on which you delivered the document to this person.
- (d) The time at which you delivered the document.

If you need space to list more names, addresses, and delivery dates and times, check the box

under 4b. and attach a page listing this information. At the top of the page, write “APP-109, Item 4b.”

Item ⑤: At the bottom of the form, type or print your name, sign the form, and fill in the date that you signed the form. **By signing this form, you are stating under penalty of perjury that all the information you filled in on *Proof of Service (Appellate Division)* (form APP-109) is true and correct.**

After you have finished serving the document and filled in, signed, and dated *Proof of Service (Appellate Division)* (form APP-109), give the original completed form to the party for whom you served the document.

⑦ How do I fill out the *Proof of Electronic Service*?

You can fill out most of the information on *Proof of Electronic Service (Appellate Division)* (form APP-109E) by copying the information from the document you are serving before you serve that document. However, you should not sign and date the form until after you have finished serving the document. **By signing form APP-109E you are swearing under penalty of perjury that the information you have put in the form is true and correct.**

You can fill out the *Proof of Electronic Service (Appellate Division)* (form APP-109E) online at www.courts.ca.gov/forms (use the “fillable” version of the form), or you can print it out and fill it in, printing neatly or using a typewriter.

Filling in the top section of form APP-109E:

First box, right side of form: Leave this box blank for the court’s use.

Second box, right side of form: Fill in the name of the county in which the case is filed and the street address of the court. You can copy this information from the first page of the document that you are serving. If the document you are serving is another Judicial Council form, this information will be in the second box on the right-hand side of that form.

Third box, right side of form: Fill in the trial court case number and name. You can copy this information from the first page of the document that you are serving. If the document you are serving is another Judicial Council form, this information will be in the third box on the right-hand side of that form.

Fourth box, right side of form: Fill in the appellate division case number, if you know it. If this number is available, it will be on the first page of the document that you are serving. If the document you are serving is another Judicial Council form, this information will be in the fourth box on the right-hand side of that form.

Filling in items 1–5:

Item ①: You are stating, under penalty of perjury, that you are over the age of 18.

Item ②:

a. Check one of the boxes and provide your home or business address.

b. Fill in your electronic service address. This is the address at which you have agreed to accept electronic service, usually an email address.

Item ③: Check or fill in the name of the document that you are serving. If the document you are serving is another Judicial Council form, the name of the document is located on both the top and the bottom of the first page of the form. If the document you are serving is not a Judicial Council form, the name of the document should be on the top of the first page of the document.

Item ④: Fill in the name of each person served, and the name or names of the parties represented, if the person served is an attorney. For each person served, fill in that person’s electronic service address and the date you served the person. If you need more space to list additional persons served, check the box under item ④ b. and attach a page listing them, with their electronic service addresses and the date each person was served. At the top of the page, write “APP-109E, Item 4.”

When you have filled in the information in items 1–4, create an electronic copy of the *Proof of Electronic Service (Appellate Division)* (form APP-109E) with this

information filled in. Transmit the filled-in form with the document you are serving to each person served.

Item ⑤: At the bottom of the form, type or print your name, sign the form, and fill in the date that you signed the form. **By signing this form, you are stating under penalty of perjury that all the information you filled in on the *Proof of Electronic Service (Appellate Division)* (form APP-109E) is true and correct.** If you are not the party for whom the documents are served, give the original completed *Proof of Electronic Service (Appellate Division)* (form APP-109E) to the party for whom you served the document.

If you are electronically filing the document that is served, the proof of service may also be filed electronically. However, the original signed proof of service must be kept by the party filing it and produced upon request.

Clerk stamps date here when form is filed.

Instructions

- This form is only for providing proof that a document has been served (delivered) in a proceeding in the superior court appellate division. If you are serving a document electronically, please use *Proof of Electronic Service (Appellate Division)* (form APP-109E).
- The person who serves (delivers) a document in this case and who fills out this form:
 - Must be at least 18 years old
 - Must NOT be a party in this case
- Before you fill out this form, read *What Is Proof of Service?* (form APP-109-INFO) to understand your responsibilities.

You fill in the name and street address of the court that issued the decision that is being challenged in this case:

Superior Court of California, County of Orange

You fill in the number and name of the trial court case in which the decision being challenged was issued:

Trial Court Case Number:**Trial Court Case Name:**

You fill in the appellate division case number (if you know it):

Appellate Division Case Number:**1** At the time I served the documents listed in **4**, I was at least 18 years old.**2** I am not a party in the case identified in the box on the right side of this page.**3** My home business address is:

Street

City

State Zip

4 I mailed or personally delivered the following document, as indicated below (*check or fill in the name of the document you are serving and check and complete either a or b*).

- Notice of Appeal/Cross Appeal (Limited Civil Case)*
- Notice Designating Record on Appeal (Limited Civil Case)*
- Proposed Statement on Appeal* (*Limited Civil Case* *Misdemeanor* *Infraction*)
- Appellant's Opening Brief
- Respondent's Brief
- Appellant's Reply Brief
- Abandonment of Appeal (Limited Civil Case)*
- Petition for Writ (Misdemeanor, Infraction, or Limited Civil Case)*
- Other (*write in the name of the document*):

a. Service by Mail

- (1) I put one copy of the document identified
- 4**
- in an envelope addressed to each person listed in (2), sealed the envelope, and put first-class postage on the envelope.



(2) The envelope or envelopes were addressed as follows:

(a) Name of person served:

Address on envelope: _____

Street

City

State Zip

(b) (Name of person served):

Address on envelope: _____

Street

City

State Zip

Check here if you mailed copies of the document identified in ④ to more people. Attach a separate page listing the names and addresses on each additional envelope you mailed. Write "APP-109, Item 4a" on the top of the page.

(3) I mailed the envelope or envelopes on *(date)*: _____ from *(city)*: _____

(state): _____ by depositing the envelope or envelopes *(check one)*:

(a) With the U.S. Postal Service or

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

b. Service by Personal Delivery

I personally gave one copy of the document identified in ④ to each of the following people:

(1) (a) Name of person served:

(b) (Address where you gave the documents to this person:

Street

City

State Zip

(c) Date when you gave the documents to this person:

(d) Time when you gave the documents to this person:

(2) (a) Name of person served:

(b) (Address where you gave the documents to this person:

Street

City

State Zip

(c) Date when you gave the documents to this person:

(d) Time when you gave the documents to this person:

Check here if you gave copies of the document identified in ④ to more people. Attach a separate page listing the names of each of these people, the address where you gave each of them the document, and the date and time you gave them the document. Write "APP-109, Item 4b" on the top of the page.

⑤ I declare under penalty of perjury under California state law that the information above is true and correct.

Date: _____

Type or print server's name



Server signs here after serving

Clerk stamps date here when form is filed.

Instructions

- This form is only for providing proof that a document has been electronically served (delivered) in a proceeding in the superior court appellate division.
- The person who serves (delivers) a document in this case and who fills out this form must be at least 18 years old.
- Before you fill out this form, read *What Is Proof of Service?* (form APP-109-INFO) to understand your responsibilities.

You fill in the name and street address of the court that issued the decision that is being challenged in this case:

Superior Court of California, County of Orange

You fill in the number and name of the trial court case in which the decision being challenged was issued:

Trial Court Case Number:

Trial Court Case Name:

You fill in the appellate division case number (if you know it):

Appellate Division Case Number:

1 At the time I served the documents listed in **3**, I was at least 18 years old.

2 a. My home business address is:

Street City State Zip

b. My electronic service address is:

3 I electronically served the following document, as indicated below (check or fill in the name of the document you are serving).

- Notice of Appeal/Cross Appeal (Limited Civil Case)
- Notice Designating Record on Appeal (Limited Civil Case)
- Proposed Statement on Appeal (Limited Civil Case Misdemeanor Infraction)
- Appellant’s Opening Brief
- Respondent’s Brief
- Appellant’s Reply Brief
- Abandonment of Appeal (Limited Civil Case)
- Petition for Writ (Misdemeanor, Infraction, or Limited Civil Case)
- Other (write in the name of the document):



Case Name: _____

4 I electronically served the document checked in 3 as follows

a. (1) Name of person served: _____

On behalf of (name or names of parties represented, if person served is an attorney):

(2) Electronic service address of person served: _____

(3) On (date): _____

b. (1) Name of person served:

On behalf of (name or names of parties represented, if person served is an attorney):

(2) Electronic service address of person served: _____

(3) On (date): _____

Check here if you gave copies of the document listed in 3 to more people. Attach a separate page listing the names of these people, the names of parties represented if the person served is an attorney, the electronic service address used for each person served, and the date you electronically served the document. Write "APP-109E, Item 4" on top of the page.

5 I declare under penalty of perjury under California state law that the information above is true and correct.

Date: _____

Type or print server's name



Server signs here after serving

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF ORANGE STREET ADDRESS: MAILING ADDRESS: CITY AND ZIP CODE: BRANCH NAME:	FOR COURT USE ONLY
PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA v. DEFENDANT:	
DEFENDANT'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT AND NOTICE TO DEFENDANT <i>(check all that apply)</i> <input type="checkbox"/> ELIGIBILITY FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL <input type="checkbox"/> REIMBURSEMENT FOR COST OF COURT-APPOINTED COUNSEL <input type="checkbox"/> ELIGIBILITY FOR RECORD ON APPEAL AT PUBLIC EXPENSE	CASE NUMBER:

1. a. Defendant's name: _____ d. Date of birth: _____
 b. Other names used: _____ e. Telephone number: _____
 f. Driver's license number: _____
 c. Address: _____

2. Defendant's present employment:
 a. Occupation:
 b. Name of employer:
 c. Address:
 d. Gross pay per month: \$ _____ week: \$ _____ day: \$ _____
 e. Take-home pay per month: \$ _____ week: \$ _____ day: \$ _____
 f. Name of union: _____
 g. Name of credit union: _____

3. *If defendant is not now working, state the name and address of defendant's last employer and the last date defendant was employed.*
 a. Name: _____
 b. Address: _____
 c. Last date of employment: _____

4. Defendant is is not married.

5. a. Spouse's name: _____ d. Date of birth: _____
 b. Other names used: _____ e. Telephone number: _____
 f. Driver's license number: _____
 c. Address: _____

6. Spouse's present employment
 a. Occupation:
 b. Name of employer:
 c. Address:
 d. Gross pay per month: \$ _____ week: \$ _____ day: \$ _____
 e. Take-home pay per month: \$ _____ week: \$ _____ day: \$ _____
 f. Name of union: _____
 g. Name of credit union: _____

7. *If spouse is not now working, state the name and address of spouse's last employer and the last date spouse was employed.*
 a. Name: _____
 b. Address: _____
 c. Last date of employment: _____

8. Dependents

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Relationship</u>	<u>Age</u>
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PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA v. DEFENDANT:

CASE NUMBER:

Table with 2 columns: Defendant and Spouse. Rows include Unemployment and disability, Social Security, Welfare, TANF, Veteran's benefits, Worker's compensation, Child support payments, Spousal support payments, and All other income not elsewhere listed. Includes Total: \$ for each column.

Table for EXPENSES. Rows include Rent or house payments, Car payments, Transportation payments, Medical and dental payments, Loan payments, Clothing and laundry, Food, Support payments, Insurance payments, and Other payments (union, taxes, utilities). Includes Total (a-j): \$.

Table for installment payments. Header: Name of Creditor, Monthly Payment, Balance Owed. Rows a-e for creditor information. Includes Total: \$.

Table for ASSETS. Rows include Cash, House equity, Cars, other vehicles and boat equity, Checking, savings, and credit union accounts, Other real estate equity, Income tax refunds due, Life insurance policies, and Other personal property. Includes Total: \$ and Length of ownership.

13. ELIGIBILITY FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL AND NOTICE TO DEFENDANT: If an attorney is appointed to represent you, the court will, at the conclusion of the criminal proceedings, after a hearing, make a determination of your ability to pay all or a portion of the cost of the attorney.

Declaration of Defendant

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct, and that I understand the notice contained in item 13, under the laws of the state of California.

Date:

(Signature of Defendant)