

Judicial Council of California • Administrative Office of the Courts

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INVITATION TO COMMENT W13-09

Title	Action Requested
Family Law: Revisions to Declaration of Disclosure Forms	Review and submit comments by January 25, 2013
Proposed Rules, Forms, Standards, or Statutes	Proposed Effective Date
Revise forms FL-140, FL-141, FL-107-INFO, and FL-160	July 1, 2013
Proposed by	Contact
Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee	Bonnie Hough, 415-865-7668 bonnie.hough@jud.ca.gov
Hon. Kimberly J. Nystrom-Geist, Cochair Hon. Dean T. Stout, Cochair	Gabrielle Selden, 415-865-8085 gabrielle.selden@jud.ca.gov
Elkins Family Law Implementation Task Force Hon. Laurie Zelon, Chair	

Executive Summary and Origin

In a proceeding for dissolution, nullity, or legal separation of a marriage or domestic partnership, Family Code section 2104 requires each party to serve on the other documents comprising a preliminary declaration of disclosure of assets and obligations. Effective January 1, 2013, Assembly Bill 1406 (Stats. 2011, ch. 107) amends section 2104 by establishing a timeline for service of the preliminary disclosure documents and requiring that a preliminary declaration of disclosure include all tax returns filed by the party within a specified period of time. These statutory changes affect two mandatory Judicial Council forms (*Declaration of Disclosure* (form FL-140) and *Declaration Regarding Service of Declaration of Disclosure and Income and Expense Declaration* (form FL-141)) and one information sheet, *Legal Steps for a Divorce (Dissolution)* (form FL-107-INFO). The committee further proposes revising *Property Declaration* (form FL-160) to permit its use to comply with other disclosure requirements and streamline the process in family law default proceedings.

Prior Circulation

The Judicial Council previously:

- Revised *Declaration of Disclosure* (form FL-140), effective January 1, 2003;

The proposals have not been approved by the Judicial Council and are not intended to represent the views of the council, its Rules and Projects Committee, or its Policy Coordination and Liaison Committee. These proposals are circulated for comment purposes only.

- Revised *Declaration Regarding Service of Declaration of Disclosure and Income and Expense Declaration* (form FL-141), effective July 1, 2011, to reflect amendments to Family Code section 2107 enacted by Assembly Bill 459 (Stats. 2009, ch. 110), which provided additional remedies to a party when the other party fails to comply with mandatory disclosure requirements in a dissolution action;
- Adopted *Legal Steps for a Divorce (Dissolution)* (form FL-107-INFO), effective July 1, 2012, to help courts comply with the requirements of rule 5.83 (Family centered case resolution); and
- Revised *Property Declaration* (form FL-160), effective January 1, 2007.

The Proposal

The Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee and the Elkins Family Law Implementation Task Force propose revising forms FL-140, FL-141, FL-107-INFO, and FL-160, effective July 1, 2013, as outlined below.

Form FL-140

Declaration of Disclosure (form FL-140) serves as a cover sheet for a party to identify the disclosure documents being served on the other party or his or her attorney. This form would be revised to:

- Insert a new paragraph two that includes the new, statutorily required timeline for service of the disclosure documents;
- Revise the third sentence of the first paragraph to acknowledge that form FL-141 may be used to declare to the court that disclosure documents were either served or waived.
- Revise item 1 to permit a party to file either form FL-142 or FL-160 to satisfy the disclosure requirements. Form FL-160 is a mandatory form completed and filed by a petitioner to request an order for the entry of a default against the other spouse or domestic partner. Offering the petitioner an option to use a *Property Declaration* to satisfy the disclosure requirements will help streamline the process in cases proceeding by default because it would eliminate the additional step of completing a separate *Schedule of Assets and Debts* (form FL-142) to provide the same information imparted by a *Property Declaration*; and
- Include a new item 3 to reflect the new requirement to serve income tax returns.

Form FL-141

Declaration Regarding Service of a Declaration of Disclosure and Income and Expense Declaration (form FL-141) allows a party to demonstrate to the court that he or she has complied

with each requirement by checking specific boxes and filing the document with the court clerk. This form would be revised as follows:

- Item 2 would be revised to include that the party has identified all assets and liabilities in which he or she has an interest as part of the preliminary disclosure documents served on the other party, as required by Family Code section 2104(c)(1).
- Item 2 would also be revised to include the requirement for service of income tax returns.
- Item 3 would be revised to add that the final declaration of disclosure includes material facts and information required by Family Code section 2105.
- Item 4a would be revised to add check boxes so that a party can indicate if he or she has already filed the waiver of the final declaration of disclosure or if the waiver is being filed concurrently with FL-141. This change would increase efficiency in filing documents with the clerk of the court by removing the requirement that the party first file the waiver and then write the filing date of the waiver on form FL-141.

Form FL-107-INFO

Legal Steps for a Divorce (Dissolution) (form FL-107-INFO) was adopted by the Judicial Council to help courts to comply with the requirements of rule 5.83(g) (Family Centered case resolution) that courts provide the filing party with written information summarizing the process of a case through disposition upon the filing of first papers in dissolution, legal separation, nullity, or parentage actions.

The form would be revised to include the new statutory requirements for service of a *Declaration of Disclosure* in a dissolution proceeding. In addition, the committee and task force propose expanding the form to include information about legal separation cases and information for litigants who are same-sex couples or registered domestic partners. Currently, this form only provides information about divorce proceedings. The proposed changes would increase court efficiency by allowing courts to use only one form to comply with rule 5.83's requirements relative to divorce and legal separation proceedings. Specific changes to the form would be to:

- Revise the title to "Legal Steps for a Divorce or Legal Separation" and include references to legal separations where applicable on the first page;
- Include on page 2 a new question and answer to cover divorce cases filed by domestic partners or same-sex couples. The proposed heading is: "*Do you have a same-sex marriage or a registered domestic partnership?*" The content would note similarities and differences in the proceedings. It would also include a link to the California Courts website for additional information;

- Include on page 2 another new heading to cover legal separation cases. The proposed heading is: “*What if I want a legal separation?*” The content would explain the differences in the process. It would also include a link to the California Courts web site for more information about legal separations; and
- Make technical and formatting changes.

Form FL-160

Property Declaration (form FL-160) allows a party to list community, quasi-community, and separate property assets and debts and propose a division of these items between the parties. The form is most frequently used as an attachment to a *Request to Enter Default* (form FL-165) if there are assets to be disposed of by the court. Because this document is intended to be filed with the court, a party is not required to attach documents that provide confidential information about the assets, such as copies of deeds, bank statements, and credit card statements.

Form FL-160 is similar to *Schedule of Assets and Debts* (Form FL-142), which parties complete to comply with disclosure requirements. In default proceedings for dissolution or legal separation, parties are required to complete form FL-142 to comply with disclosure requirements and then complete form FL-160 to request entry of respondent’s default. To help streamline the process of obtaining a judgment in these actions, the committee and task force propose revising *Property Declaration* (form FL-160) to allow a party to complete it instead of a *Schedule of Assets and Debts* (form FL-142) to also comply with the disclosure requirements. These specified changes would be made to form FL-160 to accomplish this objective:

- Adding a paragraph under the “Instructions” heading on page 1 to inform a party of what he or she must do when using form FL-160 to comply with disclosure requirements. The instructions would provide, in pertinent part: “When this form is attached to a Preliminary or Final Declaration of Disclosure, copies of deeds, orders, statements, and other information required by form FL-142 must be attached and served on the other party, *not filed with the court.*”
- Reformatting the list of asset categories so that they are the same as those found on form FL-142.
- Adding a third page to reflect items of debt on form FL-142, including student loans, credit cards, unsecured debt, and support arrearages. Providing the additional page and listing the items, instead of merely stating in the instructions that the additional information is necessary for disclosure requirements, would help avoid the possibility of a party providing an incomplete disclosure of assets and debts when serving a preliminary declaration of disclosure.

- Making additional substantive and formatting changes to better inform a party about how to complete the form. Specifically, instructions and new lettered headings (A through E) would be added to help clarify that the form requires users to calculate the net calculate the fair market value of their assets and debts. The form would also illustrate how to calculate the values.

Alternatives Considered

The committee and task force considered taking no action to change the forms or deferring the proposal for the spring 2013 public comment cycle. These options were not considered viable. The committee and task force are aware that these forms are integral to the processing of dissolution and legal separation cases and that litigants, attorneys and courts rely on the forms to reflect the current law relating to disclosure of assets and debts.

Although a proposed effective date of July 1, 2013, for the revised forms would require parties and attorneys to make hand-written changes to forms FL-140 and FL-141 for a seven-month period commencing January 1, 2013, to demonstrate compliance with amended Family Code section 2104, the committee and task force intend to provide other material and technical assistance related to the changes to the disclosure requirements. The task force and committee are working closely with the Center for Families, Children & the Courts to update the California Courts website so that the amended disclosure requirements appear on the site, effective January 1, 2013, and courts are informed about the changes to disclosure requirements that will take effect before the mandated changes to the forms can be considered by the Judicial Council.

Implementation Requirements, Costs, and Operational Impacts

The implementation requirements, costs, and operational impacts should be minimal. Courts will incur reproduction costs to distribute the revised forms only if the courts provide those forms. Litigants and counsel may also obtain the forms on the California Courts website and from public law libraries, thus reducing the need for courts to maintain a large number of copies on site.

Request for Specific Comments

In addition to comments on the proposal as a whole, the advisory committee is interested in comments on the following:

- Does the proposal appropriately address the stated purpose?

The advisory committee also seeks comments from *courts* on the following cost and implementation matters:

- Would the proposal provide cost savings? If so please quantify.
- What would the implementation requirements be for courts? For example, training staff (please identify position and expected hours of training), revising processes and procedures (please describe), changing docket codes in case management system, or modifying case management system.
- Would 2 months from Judicial Council approval of this proposal until its effective date provide sufficient time for implementation?
- How well would this proposal work in courts of different sizes?

Attachments and Links

1. Forms FL-140, FL-141, FL-107-INFO, and FL-160 at pages 7–13
2. Assembly Bill 1406 is found at http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/11-12/bill/asm/ab_1401-1450/ab_1406_bill_20120713_chaptered.pdf

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State Bar number, and address):	
TELEPHONE NO.:	FAX NO. (Optional):
E-MAIL ADDRESS (Optional):	
ATTORNEY FOR (Name):	
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF	
STREET ADDRESS:	
MAILING ADDRESS:	
CITY AND ZIP CODE:	
BRANCH NAME:	
PETITIONER:	
RESPONDENT:	
<p>DECLARATION OF DISCLOSURE</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Petitioner's <input type="checkbox"/> Preliminary</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Respondent's <input type="checkbox"/> Final</p>	CASE NUMBER:

DO NOT FILE WITH THE COURT

Both the preliminary and the final declaration of disclosure must be served on the other party with certain exceptions. Neither disclosure is filed with the court. Instead, a declaration stating that service of disclosure documents was completed or waived must be filed with the court. (See form FL-141).

Petitioner must serve a preliminary declaration of disclosure within 60 days of filing the Petition (form FL-100 or FL-103) and respondent must serve a preliminary declaration of disclosure within 60 days of filing the Response (form FL-120 or FL-123), unless the time periods are extended by written agreement of the parties or by court order.

A preliminary but not a final declaration of disclosure is required in the case of a summary dissolution (see Family Code section 2109) or in a default judgment (see Family Code section 2110) provided the judgment is not a stipulated judgment or a judgment based upon a marriage settlement agreement.

A declaration of disclosure is required in a nullity or legal separation action as well as in a dissolution action.

Attached are the following:

1. A completed *Schedule of Assets and Debts* (form FL-142) or *Property Declaration* (form FL-160).
2. A completed *Income and Expense Declaration* (form FL-150 (as applicable)).
3. All tax returns filed by the party within the two years prior to the date that the party served the disclosure documents.
4. A statement of all material facts and information regarding valuation of all assets that are community property or in which the community has an interest (*not a form*).
5. A statement of all material facts and information regarding obligations for which the community is liable (*not a form*).
6. An accurate and complete written disclosure of any investment opportunity, business opportunity, or other income-producing opportunity presented since the date of separation that results from any investment, significant business, or other income-producing opportunity from the date of marriage to the date of separation (*not a form*).

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

Date:

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)



(SIGNATURE)

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State Bar number, and address): TELEPHONE NO.: _____ FAX NO. (Optional): _____ E-MAIL ADDRESS (Optional): _____ ATTORNEY FOR (Name): _____	FOR COURT USE ONLY DRAFT NOT APPROVED BY THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF STREET ADDRESS: MAILING ADDRESS: CITY AND ZIP CODE: BRANCH NAME:	
PETITIONER: RESPONDENT:	
DECLARATION REGARDING SERVICE OF DECLARATION OF DISCLOSURE AND INCOME AND EXPENSE DECLARATION <input type="checkbox"/> Petitioner's <input type="checkbox"/> Preliminary <input type="checkbox"/> Respondent's <input type="checkbox"/> Final	CASE NUMBER:

1. I am the attorney for petitioner respondent in this matter.
2. Petitioner's respondent's *Preliminary Declaration of Disclosure* (form FL-140), current* *Income and Expense Declaration* (form FL-150), identification of all assets and liabilities in which he or she may have an interest, and all income tax returns filed by the party within the two years prior to serving the disclosure documents were served on the other party the other party's attorney by: personal service mail other (specify): _____ on (date): _____
3. Petitioner's respondent's *Final Declaration of Disclosure* (form FL-140), current* *Income and Expense Declaration* (form FL-150), and the material facts and information required by Family Code section 2105 were served on the other party the other party's attorney by: personal service mail other (specify): _____ on (date): _____
4. Service of petitioner's respondent's preliminary final declaration of disclosure current income and expense declaration has been waived as follows:
 - a. The parties agreed to waive final declaration of disclosure requirements under Family Code section 2105(d). The waiver (1) was filed on (date): _____ (2) is being filed concurrently with this form.
 - b. The party has failed to comply with disclosure requirements and the court granted the request for voluntary waiver of receipt under Family Code section 2107 on (date): _____
 - c. This is a default proceeding. Petitioner waives the final declaration disclosure requirements under Family Code section 2110.

* "Current" is defined as completed within the past three months providing no facts have changed. (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 5.128.)

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

Date: _____



(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

(SIGNATURE)

NOTE: File this document with the court.
Do not file a copy of the *Preliminary or Final Declaration of Disclosure* or any attachments to either declaration of disclosure with this document.

FL-107 INFO Legal Steps for a Divorce or Legal Separation

STEP 1. File Forms

- The **petitioner** (the person who files the first divorce or legal separation forms with the court) fills out and files at least a *Petition—Marriage* (Form FL-100) and a *Summons* (form FL-110) and, if there are children in the marriage, form FL-105.
- The **clerk** will stamp and return copies to the petitioner.
- The forms needed to start a divorce or legal separation, as well as information about filing fees and fee waivers, are available at “Filing Your Case,” at <http://courts.ca.gov/selfhelp-divorcesteps.htm>.

STEP 2. Serve the Forms

- **Someone 18 or older**—not the petitioner—serves the spouse (called *the respondent*) with all the forms from Step 1 plus a blank *Response—Marriage* (form FL-120) and files with the court a proof-of-service form, such as *Proof of Service of Summons* (Form FL-115), telling when and how the respondent was served. (To *serve* means “to give in the proper legal way.”) See “Serving Your First Set of Court Forms” at <http://courts.ca.gov/selfhelp-divorcesteps.htm> for more information.
- The **petitioner** must wait 30 days after Step 2 is complete before **proceeding to the next step**.
- The **respondent** has these 30 days to file and serve a *Response*.

STEP 3. Disclose Financial Information

- Within 60 days of filing the *Petition*, **petitioner** must fill out and have the disclosure documents listed below served on his or her spouse. If the **respondent** files a *Response*, he or she must also complete and serve the same disclosure documents on the petitioner within 60 days of filing the *Response*. The timeframe may be changed by the parties’ written agreement or court order.
- The disclosure documents are: *Declaration of Disclosure* (form FL-140), *Income and Expense Declaration* (form FL-150), a *Schedule of Assets and Debts* (form FL-142) or *Property Declaration* (form FL-160), and all tax returns filed by the party within the two years prior to serving the disclosure documents.
- The **petitioner** and the **respondent** each then file with the court a *Declaration Regarding Service* (form FL-141). If the respondent does not give petitioner these papers, the petitioner can still finish the case. Read the information on “Fill Out Your Financial Declaration of Disclosure Forms” at <http://courts.ca.gov/selfhelp-divorcesteps.htm>.

STEP 4. Finish the Divorce or Legal Separation Case in One of Four Ways

Respondent does not file a *Response* (called “default”)

No *Response* and NO written agreement:

Petitioner waits 30 days after Step 2 is complete and prepares a proposed *Judgment* (form FL-180), together with all other needed forms. See “True Default Case” at <http://courts.ca.gov/selfhelp-divorcesteps.htm> for more information.

No *Response* BUT written agreement:

Petitioner attaches the signed and notarized agreement to the proposed *Judgment* (form FL-180), together with all other needed forms. For more information, see “Default Case with Written Agreement” at <http://courts.ca.gov/selfhelp-divorcesteps.htm>.

Respondent files a *Response*

Response AND written agreement:

Either party files *Appearance, Stipulations, and Waivers* (FL-130) and the proposed *Judgment* (FL-180) with written agreement attached and other needed forms. See “Uncontested Case” at <http://courts.ca.gov/selfhelp-divorcesteps.htm>.

Response and NO agreement:

For divorce cases, parties must go to trial to have the judge resolve the issues. See “Contested Case” at <http://courts.ca.gov/selfhelp-divorcesteps.htm>. For legal separations, see “What if I want a legal separation” on page 2.

IMPORTANT NOTICES

- The earliest you can be divorced is six months and one day from the date the respondent (1) was served **the summons and petition**, (2) filed a *Response* (form FL-120 or FL-123), or (3) filed an *Appearance, Stipulations, and Waivers*. **Legal separation has no waiting period**. However, you must complete Step 4 in either type of case. You are NOT divorced or legally separated until you receive a *Judgment* signed by the court.
- If you need court orders for child support, custody, parenting time (visitation), spousal or partner support, restraining orders, or other issues before the case is final, you can file a *Request for Order* (form FL-300) asking for temporary orders. See “Request for Order Information” at <http://courts.ca.gov/selfhelp-divorcerequests.htm> for more information.
- **After you file your first paper with the court**, you must keep the court and the other party informed of your mailing address. File *Notice of Change of Address* (form MC-040) to tell the court if you have moved.

Do you have a same-sex marriage or a registered domestic partnership? The process on page 1 is the same, except the **petitioner** must file form FL-103 to start the case, instead of FL-100. **Petitioner** must also serve **respondent** with a blank form FL-123, instead of a blank FL-120. There may also be differences in taxes and other issues. For more information, see <http://courts.ca.gov/selfhelp-divorcesteps.htm>

What if I want a legal separation? The process on page 1 is about the same, except you will **NOT** get a *Judgment* for legal separation unless both parties agree to a legal separation OR if respondent has not filed a *Response*. You are **NOT** legally separated until you receive a *Judgment* signed by the court. **AFTER** the court enters a judgment for legal separation, if you decide you want a divorce, you will have to start a new case to request a divorce and pay another filing fee. For more information, see <http://www.courts.ca.gov/selfhelp-legalseparationsteps.htm>

Ways to resolve divorce or legal separation cases out of court

You may prefer to resolve some or all of the issues in your divorce or **legal separation** case without having the court decide for you. You and your spouse **or domestic partner** can put your agreement in writing and file it in your case. But your agreement must follow all legal requirements. There are several ways you can get help.

Court Services (free):

- **Family Court Services.** Provide mandatory mediation or child custody recommending counseling to parents who are unable to agree on child custody and parenting issues. They cannot help with financial issues.
- **Family Law Facilitators and Self-Help Centers.** Can provide samples of agreements and other information and, in some cases, help with mediation.
- **Settlement Conferences.** An informal process in which a judge or an experienced lawyer meets with the parties and their lawyers to discuss the case and their positions and suggests a resolution. The parties can either agree to **the suggestions** or use them to help in further **settlement discussions**.

Private services (which you can hire to help you resolve your case):

- **Lawyers.** A professional who can help work out agreements between the parties and represent you at court hearings and trials.
- **Collaborative Lawyers.** Lawyers who represent each party but do not go to court. They try to reach an agreement. If court is necessary, the parties must hire new lawyers.
- **Mediators.** A lawyer or counselor who helps the parties communicate to explore options and reach a mutually acceptable resolution.

For more information about court and private services, see www.courts.ca.gov/selfhelp-adr.htm.

Where can I get help?

This information sheet gives you only basic information on the divorce or legal separation and is not legal advice. If you want legal advice, ask a lawyer for help. You may also:

- Contact the family law facilitator or self-help center in your court for information, court forms, and referrals to local legal resources.
- Find a lawyer through your local bar association, the State Bar of California at <http://calbar.ca.gov>, or the State Bar's Lawyer Referral Services at 866-442-2529 (toll-free).
- **Hire a private mediator.** Contact your local bar association or court Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) program for more information.
- Find information on the California Courts Online Self-Help Center website: www.courts.ca.gov/selfhelp.
- Find free and low-cost legal help (if you qualify) at www.lawhelpcalifornia.org
- Find information at your local law library or public library.

What if there is domestic violence or a restraining order?

If there is domestic violence or a protective or restraining order, talk to a lawyer, counselor, or mediator before making agreements.

For domestic violence help, call the National Domestic Violence Hotline: 800-799-7233; TDD: 800-787-3224; or 211 (if available in your area).

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State Bar number, and address): TELEPHONE NO.: _____ FAX NO. (Optional): _____ E-MAIL ADDRESS (Optional): _____ ATTORNEY FOR (Name): _____	FOR COURT USE ONLY DRAFT NOT APPROVED BY THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF STREET ADDRESS: MAILING ADDRESS: CITY AND ZIP CODE: BRANCH NAME:	
PETITIONER: RESPONDENT:	
<input type="checkbox"/> PETITIONER'S <input type="checkbox"/> RESPONDENT'S <input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY AND QUASI-COMMUNITY PROPERTY DECLARATION <input type="checkbox"/> SEPARATE PROPERTY DECLARATION	CASE NUMBER:

INSTRUCTIONS

- **To complete this form,** (1) List each item in column A. In column B, list the item's gross fair market value (an estimate of the amount of money you could get if you sold the item to another person through an advertisement). In column C, list the amount owed on the item. Subtract what is owed on the item from the gross fair market value ("B minus C"). Place the result in D. In column E, put your proposal on how to divide the item. (2) Do not list together on the same form community property, including quasi-community property, and separate property. (3) You must identify quasi-community property (property that you own outside of California which would be community property if it were located in California). (4) For additional space, use *Continuation of Property Declaration* (form FL-161).
- **When attached to a Request to Enter Default (form FL-165),** you must include values and your proposal for division.
- **When this form is attached to a Preliminary or Final Declaration of Disclosure (form FL-140),** copies of deeds, orders, statements, and other information required by *Schedule of Assets and Debts* (form FL-142) must be attached and served on the other party, *not filed with the court.*

A	B	-	C	=	D	E	
Item No. BRIEF DESCRIPTION	GROSS FAIR MARKET VALUE		AMOUNT OF DEBT		NET FAIR MARKET VALUE	PROPOSAL FOR DIVISION Award to: PETITIONER RESPONDENT	
1. REAL ESTATE	\$		\$		\$	\$	\$
2. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FURNISHINGS, APPLIANCES							
3. JEWELRY, ANTIQUES, ART, COIN COLLECTIONS, etc.							
4. VEHICLES, BOATS, TRAILERS							

A		B	-	C	=	D	E	
ITEM NO.	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	GROSS FAIR MARKET VALUE		AMOUNT OF DEBT		NET FAIR MARKET VALUE	PROPOSAL FOR DIVISION	
							PETITIONER	Award to: RESPONDENT
5.	SAVINGS ACCOUNTS	\$		\$		\$	\$	
6.	CHECKING ACCOUNTS							
7.	CREDIT UNION, OTHER DEPOSITORY ACCOUNTS							
8.	CASH							
9.	TAX REFUND							
10.	LIFE INSURANCE (CASH VALUE)							
11.	STOCKS, BONDS, SECURED NOTES, MUTUAL FUNDS							
12.	RETIREMENT AND PENSIONS							
13.	PROFIT-SHARING, IRAS, DEFERRED COMPENSATION, ANNUITIES							
14.	ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, UNSECURED NOTES							
15.	PARTNERSHIP, OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS							
16.	TOTAL ASSETS FROM CONTINUATION SHEET							
17.	TOTAL ASSETS							

ITEM NO.	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	DATE INCURRED	AMOUNT OF DEBT	PROPOSAL FOR DIVISION	
				Award to: PETITIONER	RESPONDENT
18.	STUDENT LOANS		\$	\$	\$
19.	TAXES				
20.	SUPPORT ARREARAGES				
21.	LOANS—UNSECURED				
22.	CREDIT CARDS				
23.	OTHER DEBTS				
24.	TOTAL DEBT FROM CONTINUATION SHEET				
25.	TOTAL DEBT				

A Continuation of Property Declaration (form FL-161) is attached and incorporated by reference.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that, to the best of my knowledge, the foregoing is a true and correct listing of assets and obligations and the amounts shown are correct.

Date:

_____ (TYPE OR PRINT NAME)



_____ (SIGNATURE)