Judicial Council *of* California

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INVITATION TO COMMENT

SPR25-21

Title
Family Law: Joint Petition for Dissolution or Legal Separation

Proposed Rules, Forms, Standards, or Statutes
Amend Cal. Rules of Court, rules 5.16, 5.50, 5.68, and 5.92; adopt forms FL-700, FL-710, and FL-720; approve forms FL-700-INFO and FL-725

Proposed by
Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee
Hon. Tari L. Cody, Cochair
Hon. Stephanie E. Hulsey, Cochair

Action Requested
Review and submit comments by May 23, 2025

Proposed Effective Date
January 1, 2026

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Executive Summary and Origin

To implement Senate Bill 1427 (Stats. 2024, ch. 190), the Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee proposes that the Judicial Council amend four rules of court, adopt three mandatory forms, and approve two optional forms. Effective January 1, 2026, SB 1427 authorizes parties who do not qualify to use the current summary dissolution process to file a joint summons and a joint petition to ask the court for a dissolution of the marriage or domestic partnership or for a legal separation. The legislation requires the Judicial Council to adopt or amend any rules or forms necessary for implementation.

Background

Currently and until SB 1427 is implemented, most proceedings for dissolution or legal separation follow an adversarial process, with each party filing a separate initial pleading and serving the other or risking default. The only exception is if parties qualify for the summary dissolution process, which is a simplified joint process in which parties have fewer disclosure requirements

This proposal has not been approved by the Judicial Council and is not intended to represent the views of the council, its Rules Committee, or its Legislation Committee. It is circulated for comment purposes only.

and must waive their rights to support and to an appeal.[1] Parties qualify for this process only if they have been married for less than five years, have no children, and have very little property.[2]

SB 1427 (Link A) allows parties who do not meet the criteria for summary dissolution to initiate their case in a collaborative manner. Parties must still complete the required financial disclosures and may still serve discovery.[3] If a party no longer wants to continue with the collaborative process or if they want to request orders from the court (including orders regarding discovery), they may revoke the joint petition and convert the case into a traditional dissolution or legal separation proceeding in which each party is required to file their own initial pleading.[4]

Family Code section 2330 prescribes the manner in which a party may commence an action for dissolution or legal separation. SB 1427 amends section 2330 to add section 2330(c), which establishes the required content of a joint petition. In addition to facts as required in all dissolution and legal separation proceedings, new section 2330(c) requires that parties include in their joint petition a list of all issues that they intend to resolve by agreement. If there are any issues that the parties do not intend to resolve by agreement, the parties are precluded from using the joint petition process.

Family Code section 2331 specifies the manner of service of a petition for dissolution or legal separation. SB 1427 amends section 2331 to add section 2331(b), which states that, in joint petition cases, filing a joint petition and joint summons completes service requirements and effectuates a general appearance by both parties.

SB 1427 also adds section 2342.5 to the Family Code to provide the procedures relating to the joint summons and joint petition. Under the joint petition process, either party may seek discovery, and parties may jointly amend the petition. Section 2342.5 includes a process for parties to revoke a joint petition without leave of the court by filing an amended pleading. The joint petition is deemed revoked when a joint petitioner files an amended petition or an amended response. After service of this amended pleading, the other party is required to file their own response (if they were the second joint petitioner) or amended petition (if they were the first joint petitioner) or risk default. If either party to a joint petition files a request for order before entry of judgment, the party must also at that time revoke the joint petition by filing an amended petition or amended response, taking the matter out of the joint petition process.

The Proposal

The committee is proposing that the Judicial Council amend four rules of court, adopt three mandatory forms, and approve two optional forms to implement SB 1427, which, starting January 1, 2026, authorizes parties who do not qualify to use the current summary dissolution

[1] Fam. Code, §§ 2400, 2404(b).

[2] Fam. Code, § 2400.

[3] Fam. Code, § 2342.5(d)–(g).

[4] Fam. Code, § 2342.5(b).

process to file a joint summons and a joint petition to ask the court for a dissolution of the marriage or domestic partnership or for a legal separation. This proposal would implement the legislation by the effective date.

Proposed Rule Amendments

Rule 5.16 Designation of the parties

Rule 5.16(a)[5] establishes how each party in family law proceedings is designated. The committee proposes amending this rule to specify that the first joint petitioner in a joint petition case is designated "petitioner 1" and the second joint petitioner is designated "petitioner 2." If either party revokes the joint petition, the first petitioner becomes the petitioner in the now-adversarial process, and the second petitioner becomes the respondent.[6] For any Judicial Council forms that list the parties as "petitioner" and "respondent," petitioner 1 should identify themselves as "petitioner" and petitioner 2 should identify themselves as "respondent."[7]

Rule 5.50 Papers issued by the court

This rule lists the names and numbers of each type of summons that the court clerk must issue in proceedings under the Family Code. The committee proposes amending this rule to include a sentence in rule 5.50(a)(1)(A) that limits the use of *Summons (Family Law)* (form FL-110) to cases filed pursuant to Family Code section 2330 subdivisions (a) and (b). The committee also proposes adding subdivision 5.50(a)(1)(F), which states that the court clerk must issue *Summons—Joint Petition* (form FL-710) when parties file a joint petition for dissolution or legal separation pursuant to Family Code Section 2330(c). This proposal does not seek to amend any other subdivision of rule 5.50. [8]

Rule 5.68. Manner of service of summons and petition; response; jurisdiction

This rule sets forth the procedures for serving a summons in a family law case. The committee proposes amending this rule to establish the service requirements for an amended pleading when a joint petitioner revokes the joint petition and the case becomes contested. No amended summons would be issued, but the revoking party would be required to file and serve *Notice of Cancellation of Joint Petition* (form FL-720), to notify the receiving party of the potential for default judgment, along with a copy of the amended pleading revoking the joint petition.

If the party to be served is unrepresented, the pleading revoking the joint petition would be served in the same manner as prescribed by law for an initial summons and complaint as

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[5] Please note that this proposal would impact only rule 5.16(a). There are proposed amendments to rule 5.16(b) that are circulating concurrently in a separate proposal, SPR-15. Please address any comments regarding the proposed amendments to rule 5.16(b) in a separate response to that invitation to comment.

[6] Fam. Code, § 2342.5(b).

[7] Fam. Code, § 2342.5(a)(1).

[8] Proposed amendments to rule 5.50(a)(1)(E) are currently circulating for comment in a separate proposal, SPR-15. Please address any comments regarding rule 5.50(a)(1)(E) in a separate response to that invitation to comment.

specified in Code of Civil Procedure sections 415.10 et seq and rules 5.68 and 5.72.[9] If the party to be served is represented, the pleading would be served on counsel in the same manner as a notice or motion under Code of Civil Procedure section 1010 et seq and rule 5.92(f)(3). The rule would also be amended to allow the court authority authorized to make an exception to these service requirements on a showing of good cause, as long as the manner of service is otherwise permitted by law.

The committee proposes different service requirements for represented and unrepresented parties because of the unique nature of family law proceedings. As both parties will have already made a general appearance pursuant to Family Code section 2331(b) and as no amended summons would issue, service of the notice of potential default and the pleading revoking the joint petition would ordinarily be permitted by mail.[10] However, when parties initiate a family law case collaboratively, they may be cohabitating and therefore sharing a mailing address. This is especially true of low-income parties, who may not have the financial means to immediately cease cohabitation. In such cases, allowing service of a pleading revoking a joint petition on an unrepresented party by mail could fail to result in actual notice, as by the time the proceeding becomes adversarial cohabitation may be untenable, leading to physical separation. In such an instance, a self-represented litigant might not update their mailing address with the court in time to receive actual notice of a potential default. Rather, the opposing party would mail the pleading revoking the joint petition and the notice of potential default to the address on file with the court, which could be their own address, producing an inequitable result. Similarly situated litigants in cases initiated through the adversarial process would be entitled to heightened service requirements to mitigate the risk of default.

Conversely, a represented party's attorney would not be subject to this cohabitation concern and would be likely to receive actual notice by means of service by mail or email. Therefore, the committee determined there was no justification for increasing litigation costs for parties by requiring heightened levels of service on represented parties.

Differing service requirements for represented and unrepresented parties are found elsewhere in law where there is a concern that service may otherwise not result in actual notice of unrepresented parties, such as in Code of Civil Procedure section 1010.6 regarding electronic service.

Further, because the committee is adding a service requirement for unrepresented litigants above what is statutorily required, the committee decided to include a mechanism in rule 5.68(d)(2)(C)

[9] However, the party would not be required to follow the procedures of the Hague Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters or the Inter-American Convention on Letters Rogatory, as both parties will have already made a general appearance pursuant to Family Code section 2331(b). See *In re Vanessa Q*. (2010) 187 Cal. App. 4th 128, 136; see also *In re Jennifer O.* (2010) 184 Cal. App. 4th 539, 548.

[10] Code of Civil Procedure § 1013.

for courts to impose a different service requirement if there is good cause to do so, such as if a party is evading service.

Rule 5.92. Request for court order; responsive declaration
This rule establishes the procedures for requesting an order from the court during the pendency of a family law proceeding. The committee proposes amending this rule to comply with Family Code section 2342.5(e) and require that, in joint petition cases in which judgment has not yet been entered, a party wishing to file a request for order must revoke the joint petition either simultaneously with the request for order or before filing the request for order.

Proposed new forms

Effective January 1, 2026, the proposal would provide the forms necessary for parties to file a joint summons and joint petition for dissolution of marriage or domestic partnership or legal separation, as mandated by Family Code section 2342.5. The proposal includes a notice form for a party revoking a joint petition to serve on the other party noticing them of a potential default, and a proof of service form specifying the proper method of service for a pleading revoking a joint petition.

To avoid the possibility of confusion, the committee decided to assign the FL-700 series to the proposed new joint petition forms. This would not preclude parties from using other forms in the FL-100 series in the joint petition case. To make this clear, the proposed information sheet would reference the names of the forms in the FL-100 series that are needed. For example, the information sheet references compliance with the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act, the disclosure requirements under Family Code section 2104, and submitting a proposed judgment to the court.

Joint Petition—Marriage or Domestic Partnership *(form FL-700)*
The committee proposes adopting this new mandatory form for filing a joint petition. The proposed form includes a section explaining what legal rights parties would be waiving if they file a joint petition. The proposed form is in plain-language format and was drafted with user-friendly principles in mind.

Like *Petition—Marriage/Domestic Partnership* (form FL-100), this form would be mandatory to ensure that parties include the facts required by statute in the joint petition.

Summons—Joint Petition *(form FL-710)*
The committee proposes adopting this new mandatory joint summons form to incorporate the requirements for a joint summons under section 2342.5, including the same temporary restraining orders as *Summons* (form FL-110) under Family Code section 2040 (Link B).

The committee proposes that instead of the form including language noticing the opposing party of a potential default, it will have a general statement in bold type directed at the joint petitioners

informing them that they are parties to a formal legal proceeding and are therefore immediately subject to certain obligations.

Notice of Revocation (Cancellation) of Joint Petition *(form FL-720)*
The committee proposes adopting this new mandatory form to provide notice in cases in which a party revokes the joint petition. It contains language similar to that required by Code of Civil Procedure section 412.20, which notifies the receiving party of the potential for default judgment and directs that party to resources for legal assistance (Link C). The notice would also contain language stating that the restraining orders issued on the joint summons remain in full force and effect. This form would be mandatory to ensure that parties receive notice of the potential for default.

This form would also alert the court that a party has revoked the joint petition and that a default judgment could be requested.

Information Sheet for Joint Petition for Dissolution or Legal Separation *(form FL-700-INFO)*
This proposed information sheet is based on *Legal Steps for a Divorce or Legal Separation* (form FL-107-INFO). The proposed new information sheet would describe the procedures relating to the joint petition process and include a list of resources that parties can use to help resolve the issues in their case, such as the Self-Help Guide to the California Courts on the courts' website, the state bar, and a website that directs to legal service organizations by legal and geographical area. The form would also have instructions specifying the procedures for revoking a joint petition.

Proof of Service of Pleading Revoking Joint Petition *(form FL-725)*
This proposed optional form would be used as a proof of service of the pleading revoking the joint petition. It would contain a list of the forms that the revoking party must serve on the other party and a list of legally acceptable methods of service. This will help the clerks, the court, and the parties determine whether service was proper.

A new proof of service form is necessary because the legal requirements for service of a pleading revoking the joint petition are distinct, and the absence of such a form could cause confusion. The committee recommends this form for optional rather than mandatory use to allow courts the flexibility to accept proof in an alternate format that contains the requisite information to proceed expeditiously to the merits of the case.

Alternatives Considered

Because the Judicial Council is required to adopt or amend any rules or forms to implement SB 1427 on or before January 1, 2026, the committee did not consider taking no action.

The committee considered how to number the proposed joint petition forms. For example, the committee considered using a similar numbering system as the current petition for and summons for dissolution of a marriage or domestic partnership or legal separation— forms FL-100 and FL-

110, respectively. For the joint petition and joint summons, the committee considered identifying them as forms FL-100(JP) and FL-110(JP). However, the committee believed that this could cause confusion among forms users about which set to use for their situation.

The committee considered designating the first joint petitioner as "petitioner" and the second joint petitioner as "respondent" from the beginning of the case. However, it decided against this because this designation may cause confusion. By statute, respondents in family law cases have different obligations than petitioners. For example, a petitioner must serve their preliminary declarations of disclosure within 60 days of filing the petition; a respondent must do so within 60 days of filing a response.[11] However, in a joint petition case, no response is filed unless a party revokes the joint petition.[12] Each party to a joint petition is a petitioner and must serve preliminary declarations of disclosure within 60 days of filing the joint petition.

The committee also initially considered proposing only a petition and summons forms, but it decided to also propose *Notice of Cancellation of Joint Petition* (form FL-720) and *Proof of Service of Pleading Revoking Joint Petition* (form FL-725) to clarify procedures and ensure that proper notice is provided in cases in which one party revokes the joint petition.

Fiscal and Operational Impacts

Courts would incur costs to train court employees, revise internal procedures, revise local rules and forms, and update case management systems, costs that are attributable to the legislation. However, the committee expects that the new joint petition process will enable a number of dissolution proceedings to move more collaboratively and quickly, easing the caseload burden on the family courts.

[11] Fam. Code, § 2104(f).

[12] Under Family Code section 2342.5(b)(3), "[t]he filing date of the joint petition shall be considered the filing date for the action and all relevant deadlines," and therefore the deadline to serve the preliminary declaration of disclosure would not be extended.

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?
- Should rule 5.68 provide for different service methods of the pleading revoking the joint petition for represented and unrepresented litigants?
- The forms in this proposal are a new series. Please provide any suggestions to improve their usability.
- Form FL-700's items 2 (type of case) and 3 (residency requirements and exceptions) present multiple issues required by statute. Are there alternatives to the proposed wording of the questions and instructions or the flow of questions and organizational structure that would make the form clearer and easier to complete? For example, would the form's flow be improved by addressing marriage and its components and domestic partnership and its components separately? Please describe any alternatives that would improve clarity and usability.

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 the position and expected hours of training), revising processes and procedures (please describe), changing docket codes in case management systems, or modifying case management systems?
- Would two 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. Cal. Rules of Court, rules 5.16, 5.50, 5.68, and 5.92, at pages 9-12
2. Forms FL-700, FL-700-INFO, FL-710, FL-720, and FL-725, at pages 13-27
3. Link A: Senate Bill 1427, *https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billCompareClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240SB1427&showamends=false*
4. Link B: Fam. Code, 2040, *https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=FAM&sectionNum=2040*
   Link C: Code Civ. Proc., 412.20, *https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=CCP&sectionNum=412.20*

Rules 5.16, 5.50, 5.68, and 5.92 of the California Rules of Court would be amended, effective January 1, 2026, to read:

Rule 5.16. Designation of parties

(a) Designation of parties

(1) In cases filed under the Family Code:~~, the party starting the case is referred to as the "petitioner," and the other party is the "respondent."~~

(A) Except as otherwise specified in this rule, the party starting the case is referred to as the "petitioner," and the other party is the "respondent."

(B) If the parties initiate the case by joint petition under Family Code sections 2330 and 2331 or section 2400:

(i) The first joint petitioner is referred to as "petitioner 1," and the second joint petitioner is referred to as "petitioner 2." For any Judicial Council forms that list the parties as "petitioner" and "respondent," petitioner 1 should identify themselves as "petitioner" and petitioner 2 should identify themselves as "respondent."

(ii) If either party revokes the joint petition under Family Code section 2342.5(b), petitioner 1 will thereafter be referred to as the "petitioner" and petitioner 2 will thereafter be referred to as the "respondent."

(2) * * *

(b) * * *

Rule 5.50. Papers issued by the court

(a) Issuing the summons; form

If a summons is required to commence a family law case, the clerk of the court must issue the summons using the same procedure for issuing a summons in civil actions, generally.

(1) The clerk of the court must:

(A) - (E) * * *

(F) Issue *Summons—Joint Petition* (form FL-710) when parties file a joint petition for dissolution of marriage or domestic partnership or legal separation as specified in Family Code sections 2330(c) and 2331.

(2) * * *

(b) Automatic temporary family law restraining order in summons; handling by clerk

Under Family Code section 233, in proceedings for dissolution, legal separation, or nullity of a marriage or domestic partnership and in all parentage proceedings, the clerk of the court must issue a summons that includes automatic temporary (standard) restraining orders.

(1)–(2) * * *

(c) * * *

Rule 5.68. Manner of service of summons and petition; response; jurisdiction

(a) Service of summons and petition

The petitioner must arrange to serve the other party with a summons, petition, and other papers as required by one of the following methods:

(1) Personal service (Code Civ. Proc., § 415.10);

(2) Substituted service (Code Civ. Proc., § 415.20);

(3) Service by mail with a notice and acknowledgement of receipt (Code Civ. Proc., § 415.30);

(4) Service on person outside of the state (Code Civ. Proc., § 415.40);

(5) Service on a person residing outside of the United States, which must be done in compliance with service rules of the following:

(A) Hague Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters; or

(B) Inter-American Convention on Letters Rogatory and the Additional Protocol to the Inter-American Convention on Letters Rogatory.

(6) Service by posting or publication (Code Civ. Proc., §§ 415.50 and 413.30).

(b) * * *

(c) Continuing jurisdiction

(1) The court has jurisdiction over the parties and control of all subsequent proceedings from the time of service of the summons and a copy of the petition. In joint petition cases, the court has jurisdiction over the parties and control of all subsequent proceedings from the time of filing of the joint petition.

(2) A general appearance of the respondent is equivalent to personal service within this state of the summons and a copy of the petition upon him or her.

(d) Service of pleading revoking joint petition

(1) If either party revokes a joint petition under Family Code section 2342.5(b), the revoking party must arrange to serve a copy of the following documents on the other party:

(A) The completed and filed pleading revoking the joint petition (amended *Petition—Marriage/Domestic Partnership* (form FL-100) or amended *Response—Marriage/Domestic Partnership* (form FL-120)); and

(B) A completed and filed *Notice of Cancellation of Joint Petition* (form FL-720).

(2) Service of the documents specified in this subdivision must be in the same manner as specified in subdivision (a) of this rule, except:

(A) When serving a person residing outside of the United States, service need not follow the procedures of the Hague Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters or the Inter-American Convention on Letters Rogatory);

(B) If the party to be served is represented by counsel, then service may be on counsel in the same manner as service of a notice or motion (Code Civ. Proc., §§ 1010 et seq.); and

(C) Upon a showing of good cause, the court may order an alternative method of service.

Rule 5.92. Request for court order; responsive declaration

(a) * * *

(b) Request for order; required forms and filing procedure

(1)–(6) * * *

(7) If the parties initiated the proceeding by joint petition under Family Code sections 2330 and 2331 and judgment has not yet entered in the case, a party must file a pleading revoking the joint petition under Family Code section 2342.5(b) and a *Notice of Cancellation of Joint Petition* (form FL-720) before or simultaneously with filing a request for order.

(c)–(g) * * *

FL-700 Joint Petition—Marriage or Domestic Partnership

☐ Amended Petition

Clerk stamps date here when form is filed.

DRAFT
Not approved by the Judicial Council

Fill in court name and street address:

Superior Court of California, County of

Court fills in case number when form is filed.

Case Number:

Use this form if you are two people who are:

- Married to each other;
- Registered as domestic partners with the Secretary of State.

And you both want to:

- End your marriage;
- End your domestic partnership; or
- Legally separate from one another.

Use this form if you and your partner have agreed, or plan to agree, on all of the issues in your case. If there are any issues on which you think you both will not agree, you must instead use forms FL-100 and FL-110.

If you are both married to and in a domestic partnership with each other, you can use this form to end both relationships by checking that you want to end each of them in item (2).

FOR MORE INFORMATION: Read *Information Sheet for Joint Petition for Divorce or Legal Separation* (form FL-700-INFO) and visit the court's website at selfhelp.courts.ca.gov/divorce-california.

(1) Who You Are

(Either of you can be Petitioner 1 or Petitioner 2, but once you choose to be Petitioner 1 or 2, the same person must be Petitioner 1 or 2 on all documents in this case. There is no legal advantage to being either Petitioner 1 or 2.)

a. Petitioner 1:

(1) Your Name:

_____

(2) Your Lawyer *(if you have one for this case):*

Name: _____ State Bar Number: _____

Firm Name:

_____

(3) Your Address *(If you have a lawyer, give your lawyer's information. If you do not have a lawyer and want to keep your home address private, you may give a different mailing address instead.):*

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Telephone Number: _____ Fax Number: _____

Email Address: _____

1 b. Petitioner 2:

(1) Your Name:

(2) Your Lawyer *(if you have one for this case):*

Name: _____ State Bar Number: _____

Firm Name:

(3) Your Address *(If you have a lawyer, give your lawyer's information. If you do not have a lawyer and want to keep your home address private, you may give a different mailing address instead.):*

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Telephone Number: _____ Fax Number: _____

Email Address: _____

2 Type of Case You Are Filing

a. Are you married to each other? ☐ Yes ☐ No *(skip to item 2b)*

(1) On what date did you marry? _____

(2) Are you asking for a divorce? ☐ Yes *(skip to item 2b)* ☐ No

(3) Are you asking to legally separate but not dissolve (end) your marriage? ☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Are you in a domestic partnership with each other? ☐ Yes ☐ No *(if you are not married to each other or in a domestic partnership with each other, do not use this form)*

(1) What date did you enter into your domestic partnership? _____

(2) Are you asking to dissolve (end) your domestic partnership? ☐ Yes *(skip to item 3)* ☐ No

(3) Are you asking to legally separate but not dissolve (end) your domestic partnership? ☐ Yes ☐ No

3 Where you Live or Where you Established your Legal Relationship (Residency)

(Complete this item if you answered "yes" to either item 2a(2) or item 2b(2). If you are only asking for a legal separation and not to end your legal relationship, skip to item 4. To end your marriage or domestic partnership, you have to be a resident of this state for at least the last six months and of this county for at least three months, unless you qualify for one of the exceptions listed below.).

a. Has Petitioner 1 lived in California for the last six months and in this county for the last three months?

☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Has Petitioner 2 lived in California for the last six months and in this county for the last three months?

☐ Yes *(skip to item 4)* ☐ No

3 c. Are you in a domestic partnership with each other that you established in California?

☐ Yes *(skip to the instructions at the end of this item)* ☐ No

d. Are Petitioner 1 and Petitioner 2 the same sex?

☐ Yes ☐ No *(skip to the instructions at the end of this item)*

(1) Were you married in the county where you are filing this joint petition?

☐ Yes ☐ No *(skip to the instructions at the end of this item)*

(2) Do both of you currently live somewhere that will not let you get divorced (for example, somewhere that does not recognize your marriage)?

☐ Yes ☐ No *(skip to the instructions at the end of this item)*

(a) Petitioner 1 lives in: _____

(b) Petitioner 2 lives in: _____

If you did not answer yes to item 3a, item 3b, item 3c, or both of the questions in item 3d, you may not be allowed to file your request in this county. Even if you are allowed to file in this county to ask the court to end your legal relationship, if you do not live in California the court may not be able to make orders about property, support, or children. You can find more information on the rules for where you can file your case in the California Court Self-Help Guide: selfhelp.courts.ca.gov/divorce-california.

4 Legal Grounds

You each declare that you have substantial differences in your relationship that you each believe you cannot work out in the future and justify now ending your relationship (irreconcilable differences).

5 Your Children Who Are Younger Than 18

a. Are you both the parents of any children who are younger than 18? ☐ Yes ☐ No *(skip to item 6)*

b. List the information of your children who are younger than 18 below:

Child's Name	Date of Birth	Age

☐ A child or children not yet born

☐ Check here if you have more children together who are younger than 18. Attach a sheet of paper and write "Attachment 5b" at the top of it. List the names, dates of birth, and ages of any additional minor children there. You may use form MC-020.

c. You must fill out form FL-105 and attach it to this form. Both of you must sign form FL-105 (you may sign together on one signature line).

d. If any of the children you listed in this section were born before the date of your marriage or domestic partnership, the court has the power to determine those children to be the children of your marriage or domestic partnership.

6 You both agree that the items below are a complete list of all the issues in this case, and that you have agreed or plan to agree on all the issues. For each item, check "yes" if it applies to your case or "does not apply" if it does not apply to your case.

a. Date of separation ☐ Yes ☐ Does Not Apply

b. Child custody and visitation (parenting time) ☐ Yes ☐ Does Not Apply

c. Child support ☐ Yes ☐ Does Not Apply

d. Spousal or domestic partner support ☐ Yes ☐ Does Not Apply

e. Division of separate property ☐ Yes ☐ Does Not Apply

f. Division of community property and quasi-community property ☐ Yes ☐ Does Not Apply

g. Changing name back to what it was before you were married for:

(1) Petitioner 1 ☐ Yes ☐ Does Not Apply

If yes, Petitioner 1 will change their name back to *(specify):* _____

(2) Petitioner 2 ☐ Yes ☐ Does Not Apply

If yes, Petitioner 2 will change their name back to *(specify):* _____

h. Payment of attorney's fees and costs ☐ Yes ☐ Does Not Apply

i. Other issue ☐ Yes ☐ Does Not Apply

If yes, explain below.

_____

_____

_____

☐ Check here if you need more space. Attach a piece of paper and write "Attachment 6i" at the top, then continue writing on that piece of paper. You may use form MC-025 for this.

7 Your Agreements and the Legal Rights You Are Giving Up

IMPORTANT! DO NOT SKIP THIS SECTION. It has information about your legal rights and what you are giving up by filing this joint petition.

Both of you understand and agree that:

a. Each of you gives up the right to be legally served with a petition and a summons in this case.

b. All the standard temporary restraining orders listed in *Summons—Joint Petition* (form FL-710) will apply to each of you as soon as anyone files this form. You each have read the restraining orders on the back of that form.

c. By filing this form, each of you makes a general appearance. This means that you accept the power of this court to make decisions in your case and agree to participate in the case. The day you make a general appearance also starts the clock for some deadlines to act in your case.

7 d. If you appeared in court and were sworn to testify, each of you would testify that the facts in this joint petition are true.

e. Even if one or both of you later decides to revoke (cancel) the joint petition, the date that the joint petition is filed will be the filing date of the case. This means that important dates in your case (such as the deadline for you to serve your financial disclosures and the earliest date the court can dissolve your marriage) will be counted from the date you first filed the joint petition.

f. Before the court enters *Judgment* (form FL-180) in this case, neither of you may file a request for a court order in this case unless you first revoke (cancel) this joint petition. Instructions on how to revoke (cancel) this joint petition are listed on *Information Sheet for Joint Petition for Dissolution or Legal Separation* (form FL-700-INFO).

8 ☐ Other *(explain):*

_____

_____

_____

☐ Check here if you need more space. Attach a piece of paper and write "Attachment 8" at the top, then continue writing on that piece of paper. You may use form MC-025 for this.

NOTICE—BEWARE OF POSSIBLE AUTOMATIC REVOCATION (CANCELLATION) OF RIGHTS. Dissolution or of your marriage or domestic partnership or legal separation may automatically revoke (cancel) your spouse's or domestic partner's rights under your will, trust, retirement benefit plan, power of attorney, pay on death bank account, transfer on death vehicle registration, survivorship rights to any property owned in joint tenancy, and any other similar thing. It does not automatically revoke (cancel) your spouse's or domestic partner's rights as beneficiary of your life insurance policy. If these are not the results that you want, you must change your will, trust, account agreement, or other similar document to reflect your actual wishes.

Dissolution of your marriage or domestic partnership or legal separation may also automatically revoke (cancel) your rights under your spouse's or domestic partner's will, trust, retirement benefit plan, power of attorney, pay on death bank account, transfer on death vehicle registration, and survivorship rights to any property owned in joint tenancy, and any other similar thing. It does not automatically revoke (cancel) your rights as beneficiary of your spouse's life insurance policy.

You should review these matters, as well as any credit cards, other credit accounts, insurance policies, retirement benefit plans, and credit reports to determine whether they should be changed or whether you should take any other actions in view of the dissolution of your marriage, or your legal separation. However, some changes may require the agreement of your spouse or domestic partner or a court order.

Attorneys sign here. If you do not have an attorney, leave this section blank.

Date: _____

_____ ▶ _____

Type or print your name *Signature of Attorney for Petitioner 1*

Date: _____

_____ ▶ _____

Type or print your name *Signature of Attorney for Petitioner 2*

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 your name *Signature of Petitioner 1*

Date: _____

_____ ▶ _____

Type or print your name *Signature of Petitioner 2*

SUMMONS—JOINT PETITION
CITACIÓN—PETICIÓN CONJUNTA

FL-710

FOR COURT USE ONLY
(SOLO PARA USO DE LA CORTE)

DRAFT
Not approved by
the Judicial Council

CASE NUMBER *(NUMERO DE CASO)*:

NOTICE TO JOINT PETITIONERS
AVISO A LOS DEMANDANTES CONJUNTOS

The joint petitioners named below are parties to a formal legal proceeding and are immediately subject to certain obligations as a result. Read the information below and on the next page.

Los demandantes conjuntos nombrados a continución son partes de un procedimento formal y legal y , como resultado, están sujetos inmediatamente a ciertas obligaciones. Lea la información a continuación y en la página siguiente.

Name of petitioner 1:
Nombre del demandante 1:

Name of petitioner 2:
Nombre del demandante 2:

NOTICE—RESTRAINING ORDERS ARE ON PAGE 2: These restraining orders are effective against both spouses or domestic partners until the joint petition is dismissed, a judgment is entered, or the court makes further orders. They are enforceable anywhere in California by any law enforcement officer who has received or seen a copy of them.	***AVISO—LAS ÓRDENES DE RESTRICCIÓN SE ENCUENTRAN EN LA PÁGINA 2:*** *Las órdenes de restricción están en vigencia en cuanto a ambos cónyuges o miembros de la pareja de hecho hasta que se despida la petición conjuncta, se emita un fallo o la corte dé otras órdenes. Cualquier agencia del orden público que haya recibido o visto una copia de estas órdenes puede hacerlas acatar en cualquier lugar de California.*
FEE WAIVER: If you cannot pay the filing fee, ask the clerk for a fee waiver form**.** The court may order you to pay back all or part of the fees and costs that the court waived for you or the other party.	***EXENCIÓN DE CUOTAS:*** *Si no puede pagar la cuota de presentación, pida al secretario un formulario de exención de cuotas. La corte puede ordenar que usted pague, ya sea en parte o por completo, las cuotas y costos de la corte previamente exentos a petición de usted o de la otra parte.*

1. The name and address of the court are *(El nombre y dirección de la corte son):*

2. The name, address, and telephone number of the attorney for petitioner 1, or petitioner 1 without an attorney, are: *(El nombre, dirección y número de teléfono del abogado del demandante 1, o del demandante 1 si no tiene abogado, son):*

[SEAL]

3. The name, address, and telephone number of the attorney for petitioner 2, or petitioner 2 without an attorney, are: *(El nombre, dirección y número de teléfono del abogado del demandante 2, o del demandante 2 si no tiene abogado, son):*

Date *(Fecha):* Clerk, by *(Secretario, por)* _____, Deputy *(Asistente)*

Form Adopted for Mandatory Use
Judicial Council of California
FL-710 [New January 1, 2026]

SUMMONS—JOINT PETITION (Family Law)

Family Code, §§ 232, 233, 2024.7, 2040, 2342.5, 7700;
Code of Civil Procedure, §§ 416.60–416.90
courts.ca.gov

STANDARD FAMILY LAW RESTRAINING ORDERS

Starting immediately, you and your spouse or domestic partner are restrained from:

1. Removing the minor children of the parties from the state or applying for a new or replacement passport for those minor children without the prior written consent of the other party or an order of the court;
2. Cashing, borrowing against, canceling, transferring, disposing of, or changing the beneficiaries of any insurance or other coverage, including life, health, automobile, and disability, held for the benefit of the parties and their minor children;
3. Transferring, encumbering, hypothecating, concealing, or in any way disposing of any property, real or personal, whether community, quasi-community, or separate, without the written consent of the other party or an order of the court, except in the usual course of business or for the necessities of life; and
4. Creating a nonprobate transfer or modifying a nonprobate transfer in a manner that affects the disposition of property subject to the transfer, without the written consent of the other party or an order of the court. Before revocation of a nonprobate transfer can take effect or a right of survivorship to property can be eliminated, notice of the change must be filed and served on the other party.

You must notify each other of any proposed extraordinary expenditures at least five business days prior to incurring these extraordinary expenditures and account to the court for all extraordinary expenditures made after these restraining orders are effective. However, you may use community property, quasi-community property, or your own separate property to pay an attorney to help you or to pay court costs.

ÓRDENES DE RESTRICCIÓN ESTÁNDAR DE DERECHO FAMILIAR

En forma inmediata, usted y su cónyuge o pareja de hecho tienen prohibido:

1. *Llevarse del estado de California a los hijos menores de las partes, o solicitar un pasaporte nuevo o de repuesto para los hijos menores, sin el consentimiento previo por escrito de la otra parte o sin una orden de la corte;*
2. *Cobrar, pedir prestado, cancelar, transferir, deshacerse o cambiar el nombre de los beneficiarios de cualquier seguro u otro tipo de cobertura, como de vida, salud, vehículo y discapacidad, que tenga como beneficiario(s) a las partes y su(s) hijo(s) menor(es);*
3. *Transferir, gravar, hipotecar, ocultar o deshacerse de cualquier manera de cualquier propiedad, inmueble o personal, ya sea comunitaria, cuasicomunitaria o separada, sin el consentimiento escrito de la otra parte o una orden de la corte, excepto en el curso habitual de actividades personales y comerciales o para satisfacer las necesidades de la vida; y*
4. *Crear o modificar una transferencia no testamentaria de manera que afecte la asignación de una propiedad sujeta a transferencia, sin el consentimiento por escrito de la otra parte o una orden de la corte. Antes de que se pueda eliminar la revocación de una transferencia no testamentaria, se debe presentar ante la corte un aviso del cambio y hacer una entrega legal de dicho aviso a la otra parte.*

Cada parte tiene que notificar a la otra sobre cualquier gasto extraordinario propuesto por lo menos cinco días hábiles antes de realizarlo, y rendir cuenta a la corte de todos los gastos extraordinarios realizados después de que estas órdenes de restricción hayan entrado en vigencia. No obstante, puede usar propiedad comunitaria, cuasicomunitaria o suya separada para pagar a un abogado que lo ayude o para pagar los costos de la corte.

NOTICE—ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE HEALTH INSURANCE: Do you or someone in your household need affordable health insurance? If so, you should apply for Covered California. Covered California can help reduce the cost you pay towards high-quality affordable health care. For more information, visit coveredca.com. Or call Covered California at 1-800-300-1506.

AVISO—ACCESO A SEGURO DE SALUD MÁS ECONÓMICO: *¿Necesita seguro de salud a un costo asequible, ya sea para usted o alguien en su hogar? Si es así, puede presentar una solicitud con Covered California. Covered California lo puede ayudar a reducir el costo que paga por seguro de salud asequible y de alta calidad. Para obtener más información, visite* coveredca.com. *O llame a* Covered California *al 1-800-300-0213.*

WARNING—IMPORTANT INFORMATION

California law provides that, for purposes of division of property upon dissolution of a marriage or domestic partnership or upon legal separation, property acquired by the parties during marriage or domestic partnership in joint form is presumed to be community property. If either party to this action should die before the jointly held community property is divided, the language in the deed that characterizes how title is held (i.e., joint tenancy, tenants in common, or community property) will be controlling, and not the community property presumption. You should consult your attorney if you want the community property presumption to be written into the recorded title to the property.

ADVERTENCIA—IMFORMACIÓN IMPORTANTE

De acuerdo a la ley de California, las propiedades adquiridas por las partes durante su matrimonio o pareja de hecho en forma conjunta se consideran propiedad comunitaria para fines de la división de bienes que ocurre cuando se produce una disolución o separación legal del matrimonio o pareja de hecho. Si cualquiera de las partes de este caso llega a fallecer antes de que se divida la propiedad comunitaria de tenencia conjunta, el destino de la misma quedará determinado por las cláusulas de la escritura correspondiente que describen su tenencia (por ej., tenencia conjunta, tenencia en común o propiedad comunitaria) y no por la presunción de propiedad comunitaria. Si quiere que la presunción comunitaria quede registrada en la escritura de la propiedad, debería consultar con un abogado.

For your protection and privacy, please press the Clear This Form button after you have printed the form.

FL-720 Notice of Revocation (Cancellation) of Joint Petition

Clerk stamps date here when form is filed.

DRAFT
Not approved by the Judicial Council

Use this form if you want to revoke (cancel) a *Joint Petition—Marriage or Domestic Partnership* (form FL-700) that you filed to start your case and the court has not yet entered a *Judgment* (form FL-180).

Fill in court name and street address:

Superior Court of California, County of

Court fills in case number when form is filed.

Case Number:

1 Your Information

a. Your Name:

_____

b. Your Lawyer *(if you have one for this case):*
Name: _____ State Bar No.: _____
Firm Name:

_____

c. Your Address *(If you have a lawyer, give your lawyer's information. If you do not have a lawyer and want to keep your home address private, you may give a different mailing address instead.):*
Address: _____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____
Phone: _____ Fax: _____
Email Address: _____

d. Your role in this case *(check one):*

☐ **PETITIONER** *(Check here if you were Petitioner 1 on the* Joint Petition–Marriage or Domestic Partnership *(form FL-700). You must file an amended* Petition *(form FL-100) at the same time as this form.)*

☐ **RESPONDENT** *(Check here if you were Petitioner 2 on the* Joint Petition–Marriage or Domestic Partnership *(form FL-700). You must file an amended* Response *(form FL-120) at the same time as this form.)*

2 Notice to (*other party's name):* _____

The person in 1 has revoked (canceled) the *Joint Petition–Marriage or Domestic Partnership* (form FL-700) that you filed together. Either of you may now ask for orders of the court without the agreement of the other. The restraining orders listed on the *Summons–Joint Petition* (form FL-710) are still active. Both you and the other party must read and follow the orders on that form.

You have 30 calendar days after the amended *Petition–Marriage/Domestic Partnership* (form FL-100) or amended *Response–Marriage/Domestic Partnership* (form FL-120) is served on you to file a *Response–Marriage/Domestic Partnership* (form FL-120) (if you were Petitioner 2) or an amended *Petition–Marriage/Domestic Partnership* (form FL-100) (if you were Petitioner 1). If you do not, the court may make orders affecting your marriage or domestic partnership, your property, and custody of your children. You may be ordered to pay support and attorneys fees and costs. For legal advice, contact a lawyer immediately. Get help finding a lawyer through the Self-Help Guide to the California Courts (selfhelp.courts.ca.gov), at the LawHelpCA (lawhelpca.org), or by contacting your local county bar association.

Date: _____

_____ ▶ _____
Name of Party or Attorney *Signature of Party or Attorney*

FL-700-INFO Information Sheet for Joint Petition for Dissolution or Legal Separation

Use this form to learn more about the process of getting a judgment of divorce, dissolution of domestic partnership, or legal separation by filing a joint petition together with your spouse or domestic partner. This form also has instructions for revoking (cancelling) a joint petition for dissolution or legal separation that you already filed. If you would like information on how to get a judgment of divorce, dissolution of domestic partnership, or legal separation without filing jointly, use form FL-107-INFO.

1 Start Your Case

You and your spouse or domestic partner fill out and file with the court clerk at least:

- *Joint Petition—Marriage or Domestic Partnership* (form FL-700);
- *Summons—Joint Petition* (form FL-710);

And if there are children of the relationship:

- *Declaration Under Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act (UCCJEA)* (form FL-105).

Each of you must also pay your court fees. For information about fee waivers, see selfhelp.courts.ca.gov/fee-waiver.

On form FL-700, one of you will be listed as Petitioner 1 and the other will be listed as Petitioner 2. For any forms that you must file in your case that say "Petitioner" and "Respondent," Petitioner 1 should identify themselves as "Petitioner" and Petitioner 2 should identify themselves as "Respondent."

2 Disclose Financial Information

Within 60 days of filing the Joint Petition, both of you must fill out and have these documents served on each other:

- *Declaration of Disclosure* (form FL-140);
- *Income and Expense Declaration* (form FL-150) (you should also file this form with the court);
- *Schedule of Assets and Debts* (form FL-142) or *Property Declaration* (form FL-160); and
- All tax returns filed by the party in the two years before serving the disclosure documents. These disclosure documents are not filed with the court.

You can serve these documents by having someone 18 or older (not you) mail a copy of your disclosure documents to your spouse. Do not file or mail these documents with the court. They only go to your spouse or domestic partner. Then, you each must each file a *Declaration Regarding Service of Declaration of Disclosure and Income and Expense Declaration* (form FL-141) with the court saying disclosures were served.

3 Come to an Agreement

You and your spouse or domestic partner will come to an agreement about all of the issues in your case (you may skip to Step 4 if you already came to an agreement before you began this process). If you need help coming to an agreement, the following private services are available:

Lawyers. Also called attorneys, lawyers can help work out agreements between the parties and represent you at court hearings and trials if necessary.

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.

4 Finalize Your Case

To finalize your case, you will put your agreement in the proper form for the court to accept it and submit your judgment. You must fill out, sign, and file at least the following paperwork:

- *Appearance, Stipulations, and Waivers* (form FL-130) signed by both of you.

- *Declaration for Default or Uncontested Dissolution or Legal Separation* (form FL-170) signed by either of you.
- *Stipulation and Waiver of Final Declaration of Disclosure* (form FL-144) signed by both of you. If you do not want to waive your final declaration of disclosure, each of you must repeat the steps in item (2) with updated financial information and then file a *Declaration Regarding Service of Declaration of Disclosure and Income and Expense Declaration* (form FL-141).

If you have children together or agreements about support, you may need to file additional documents. For a complete list of needed forms, see selfhelp.courts.ca.gov/divorce/finalize-divorce.

You must also fill out and submit at least the following paperwork to the court:

- A proposed *Judgment* (form FL-180) with written agreements attached.
- A proposed *Notice of Entry of Judgment* (form FL-190) with your updated contact information.

(5) Steps to Later Revoke (Cancel) The Joint Petition

IMPORTANT! If you cannot reach an agreement or you simply do not want to continue with the joint process, either or both of you can change your mind and revoke (cancel) the joint petition **before the court enters a judgment in your case**. You may do this without the approval of the court or the other party.

a. **Step 1**: Fill out and sign both:
   - *Petition—Marriage/Domestic Partnership* (form FL-100) (if you are Petitioner 1) or *Response—Marriage/Domestic Partnership* (form FL-120) (if you are Petitioner 2). Check the box for "Amended" in the caption.
   - *Notice of Revocation (Cancellation) of Joint Petition* (form FL-720).

b. **Step 2**: File the forms in Step 1 with the court. File them in the same case (use the same case number) as the joint petition. If the amended *Petition—Marriage/Domestic Partnership* (form FL-100) or amended *Response—Marriage/Domestic Partnership* (form FL-120) is filed in a different case (with a different case number), it will not revoke (cancel) *Joint Petition—Marriage or Domestic Partnership* (form FL-700).

c. **Step 3**: Have someone 18 or older who is not a party to the case serve the other party with the forms you filed in Step 2.
   If the other party does not have a lawyer, serve in the same way as a summons. This is usually done by personal service or by mail if the other party is willing to sign *Notice and Acknowledgment of Receipt* (form FL-117). There are other ways to serve in certain situations, such as if you cannot find the other party or if they are evading service. If the other party has a lawyer, serve in the same way as a motion, which is usually done by mail or electronically (if you serve electronically you can serve yourself even though you are a party to the case). More information on how to serve legal documents is available through the Self-Help Guide to the California Courts at selfhelp.courts.ca.gov/court-basics/service. Complete and file form *Proof of Service of Pleading Revoking Joint Petition* (form FL-725).

d. **Step 4**: Once you file the amended *Petition—Marriage/Domestic Partnership* (form FL-100) or amended *Response—Marriage/Domestic Partnership* (form FL-120) in your case, the joint petition will be revoked (canceled). Petitioner 1 will become the petitioner in this case, and Petitioner 2 will become the respondent in your case. The case will move forward like a standard case in which parties do not agree on one or more issues (see Family Code section 2330). The court will not issue a new summons. All the standard temporary restraining orders listed on *Summons—Joint Petition* (form FL-710) will stay in full force and effect until the court enters a final judgment or dismisses your case.

If the other party files to revoke (cancel) the joint petition

Once the other party has you legally served with the amended *Petition—Marriage/Domestic Partnership* (form FL-100) or amended *Response—Marriage/Domestic Partnership* (form FL-120), you must file the proper court form within 30 days or risk having a default judgment entered against you. This means the other party could get the orders they are asking for even if you do not agree. To avoid this, you must file an amended *Petition—Marriage/Domestic Partnership* (form FL-100) (if you are Petitioner 1) or a *Response—Marriage/Domestic Partnership* (form FL-120) (if you are Petitioner 2).

Important Notices

Date Your Legal Relationship Ends

The earliest you can be divorced is six months and one day from the date you filed the *Joint Petition—Marriage or Domestic Partnership* (form FL-700). Legal separation has no waiting period. You are NOT divorced or legally separated until the court enters a judgment in your case.

Requests for Court Orders

If you do not yet have a judgment in your case and you need court orders for child support, custody, parenting time (visitation), spousal or partner support, discovery, or other issues, you must first revoke (cancel) the joint petition. To do this, follow the steps listed at the end of the joint petition form. Then, file a *Request for Order* (form FL-300) asking for orders. See the court's website at selfhelp.courts.ca.gov/request-for-order for more information.

Mailing Address

You must keep the court and the other party informed of any change in your mailing address or other contact information. File and serve a *Notice of Change of Address or Other Contact Information* (form MC-040) on the other party or their attorney to let them know about the change in your contact information.

Public Assistance and Child Support

If either of you is receiving public assistance (CalWORKS), all child support should be made payable to the local child support agency. A representative of the local child support agency must also sign your proposed *Judgment* (form FL-180) before you submit it to the court. For more information, contact your local child support agency using the contact information on the California Department of Child Support Services website at childsupport.ca.gov/find-my-local-agency/.

What if there is domestic violence?

Domestic violence can be physical abuse, but it does not have to be. Abuse can also be verbal, mental, or emotional. If there is domestic violence in your relationship or a protective or restraining order, this collaborative process may not be right for you. Instead, you can use the standard divorce process. More information about that process can be found on *Legal Steps for a Divorce or Legal Separation* (form FL-107-INFO). It is important that you 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).

Where can I get help?

This information sheet gives you only basic information the joint petition process 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. For more information, see selfhelp.courts.ca.gov/court-based-self-help-services.
- Find information on the Self-Help Guide to the California Courts: selfhelp.courts.ca.gov.
- Find a lawyer through a certified lawyer referral service on the State Bar of California's website (calbar.ca.gov/LRS) or by calling 866-442-2529 (toll-free).
- Find free and low-cost legal help (if you qualify) at lawhelpca.org.
- Find information at your local law library or public library.

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY	STATE BAR NUMBER:	*FOR COURT USE ONLY*
NAME:		
FIRM NAME:		
STREET ADDRESS:		
CITY:	STATE: ZIP CODE:	
TELEPHONE NO.:	FAX NO.:	
EMAIL ADDRESS:		
ATTORNEY FOR *(name):*		
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF		
STREET ADDRESS:		
MAILING ADDRESS:		
CITY AND ZIP CODE:		
BRANCH NAME:		
PETITIONER:		
RESPONDENT:		
PROOF OF SERVICE OF PLEADING REVOKING JOINT PETITION—MARRIAGE OR DOMESTIC PARTNERSHIP		CASE NUMBER:

DRAFT
Not approved by the Judicial Council
FL-725 2025-04-09 AD-SJ-v10

Instructions: Use this form to prove that you had someone over 18 years old who is not a party to this case serve the document revoking (canceling) your previously-filed *Joint Petition—Marriage or Domestic Partnership* (form FL-700). The person who served the paperwork should fill out and sign this form. If you served the documents electronically, do not use this form. Instead, use *Proof of Electronic Service* (form POS-050). You may serve documents electronically only if you are serving the other party's lawyer or if you have obtained a court order that allows you to serve the other party electronically.

1. I am at least 18 years old and I am not a party to this action.
2. a. Party served *(name):*
   b. ☐ by service on the attorney for the person in item 2a *(name of attorney):*
3. I served the person in item 2 copies of the following documents:
   a. ☐ *Notice of Revocation (Cancellation) of Joint Petition* (form FL-720), amended *Petition—Marriage/Domestic Partnership* (form FL-100), and blank *Response—Marriage/Domestic Partnership* (form FL-120)

   –or–

   b. ☐ *Notice of Revocation (Cancellation) of Joint Petition* (form FL-720), amended *Response—Marriage/Domestic Partnership* (form FL-120), and blank *Petition—Marriage/Domestic Partnership* (form FL-100)

   and

   c. ☐
   (1) ☐ Completed and blank *Declaration Under Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act (UCCJEA)* (form FL-105)
   (2) ☐ Completed and blank *Declaration of Disclosure* (form FL-140)
   (3) ☐ Completed and blank *Schedule of Assets and Debts* (form FL-142)
   (4) ☐ Completed and blank *Income and Expense Declaration* (form FL-150)
   (5) ☐ Completed and blank *Financial Statement (Simplified)* (form FL-155)
   (6) ☐ Completed and blank *Property Declaration* (form FL-160)
   (7) ☐ Completed *Request for Order* form (FL-300), and blank *Responsive Declaration to Request for Order* (form FL-320)
   (8) ☐ Other *(specify):*
4. I served the person in item 2 at the following address:
5. I served the person in item 2 by the following means *(check all that apply):*
   a. ☐ **Personal service.** I personally delivered the copies to the person in item 2 (Code Civ. Proc., § 415.10)
   On *(date):* At *(time):*

Form Approved for Optional Use
Judicial Council of California
FL-725 [New January 1, 2026]

PROOF OF SERVICE OF PLEADING REVOKING JOINT PETITION—MARRIAGE OR DOMESTIC PARTNERSHIP
(Family Law)

Family Code, § 2342.5;
Cal. Rules of Court, rule 5.68
courts.ca.gov

PETITIONER: RESPONDENT:	CASE NUMBER:

5. b. ☐ **Substituted service.** I left the copies with or in the presence of *(name):*
who is *(specify title or relationship to the person in item 2):*

(1) ☐ **(Business)** a person at least 18 years of age who was apparently in charge at the office or usual place of business of the person in item 2. I informed the person of the general nature of the papers.

(2) ☐ **(Home)** a competent member of the household (at least 18 years of age) at the home of the person in item 2. I informed the person of the general nature of the papers.

On *(date):* At *(time):*

I thereafter mailed additional copies (by first class, postage prepaid) to the person in item 2 at the place where the copies were left (Code Civ. Proc., § 415.20b) on *(date):*

A **declaration of diligence** is attached, stating the actions taken to first attempt personal service.

c. ☐ **Mail and acknowledgment service.** I mailed the copies to the person in item 2, addressed as shown in item 4, by first-class mail, postage prepaid, on *(date):* from *(city):*

(1) ☐ with two copies of the *Notice and Acknowledgment of Receipt* (form FL-117) and a postage-paid return envelope addressed to me. **(Attach completed *Notice and Acknowledgment of Receipt* (form FL-117).)** (Code Civ. Proc., § 415.30.)

(2) ☐ to an address outside California (by registered or certified mail with return receipt requested). **(Attach signed return receipt or other evidence of actual delivery to the respondent.)** (Code Civ. Proc., §§ 415.40, 417.20.)

d. ☐ **Other** *(specify code section):*

☐ Continued on Attachment 5d

6. **Service on a represented party or by alternative means with permission of the court** *(you may only serve by the methods listed below if item 6a or item 6b is true; otherwise, service must be by one or more of the methods in item 5):*

a. ☐ Service was on the attorney in item 2b; or

b. ☐ The court granted permission to serve the documents in item 3 on the person in item 2 by alternative means on *(date of order):* . Attach a copy of the order to this form.

If you checked item 6a, service may be by the methods below in addition to the methods in item 5. If you checked item 6b, service may be by the method specified in the court order.

c. ☐ **Personal delivery.** I left the documents at the attorney's office, in an envelope or package clearly labeled to identify the attorney being served, with a receptionist or an individual in charge of the office, or if there was no person in the office with whom the notice or papers could be left, I left them in a conspicuous place in the office between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

On *(date):* At *(time):*

d. ☐ **United States Mail.** I enclosed the document in a sealed envelope or package addressed to the person in item 2 at the address in item 4 on *(specify date):* and *(check one):*

(1) ☐ I deposited the sealed envelope with the United States Postal Service, with postage fully prepaid; or

(2) ☐ I placed the envelope for collection and mailing, following our ordinary business practices. I am readily familiar with this business's practice for collecting and processing correspondence for mailing. On the same day that correspondence is placed for collection and mailing, it is deposited in the ordinary course of business with the United States Postal Service, in a sealed envelope with postage fully prepaid.

I am a resident of or employed in the county where the mailing occurred. The envelope or package was placed in the mail at *(city and state):*

e. ☐ **Overnight delivery.** I enclosed the documents in an envelope or package provided by an overnight delivery carrier and addressed to the person in item 2 at the address in item 4, then placed the envelope or package for collection and overnight delivery at an office or regularly utilized drop box of the overnight delivery carrier.

Date of overnight delivery *(specify):*

PETITIONER: RESPONDENT:	CASE NUMBER:

6. f. ☐ **Fax transmission.** Based on an agreement to accept service by fax, I faxed the documents in item 3 to the person in item 2 at the following fax number: on *(specify date):* . No error was reported by the fax machine that was used. A copy of the record of the fax transmission is attached.

   g. ☐ **Other** *(specify code section or authority):*

   ☐ Continued on Attachment 6h

7. **Person who served papers**

   Name:

   Address:

   Telephone number:

   This person is

   a. ☐ exempt from registration under Business and Professions Code section 22350(b).

   b. ☐ not a registered California process server.

   c. ☐ a registered California process server: ☐ an employee or ☐ an independent contractor

      (1) Registration no.:

      (2) County:

      (3) **The fee** for service was *(specify):* $

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

–or–

9. ☐ **I am a California sheriff, marshal, or constable**, and I certify that the foregoing is true and correct.

Date:

(NAME OF PERSON WHO SERVED PAPERS)

(SIGNATURE OF PERSON WHO SERVED PAPERS)