



Judicial Council of California

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INVITATION TO COMMENT

W26-02

Title

Civil Practice and Procedure: Revisions to Enforcement of Judgment and Wage Garnishment Forms to Implement Assembly Bill 774

Action Requested

Review and submit comments by January 7, 2026

Proposed Effective Date

July 1, 2026

Proposed Rules, Forms, Standards, or Statutes

Adopt forms EJ-200, EJ-202, and EJ-205; revise forms EJ-130, EJ-150, WG-002, WG-003, WG-004, WG-005, WG-015/EJ-135, WG-017/EJ-137, WG-022, and WG-030

Contact

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Proposed by

Civil and Small Claims Advisory Committee
Hon. Samantha P. Jessner, Chair

Executive Summary and Origin

Assembly Bill 774 (Stats. 2025, ch. 708), makes several changes to the laws regarding enforcement of judgment, including creation of a new procedure by which the judgment creditor may seek reinstatement of a judgment lien on real or personal property. The Civil and Small Claims Advisory Committee proposes adopting 3 forms and revising 10 forms to implement AB 774.

The Proposal

The Civil and Small Claims Advisory Committee proposes adopting 3 forms and revising 10 forms to implement [AB 774](#). These form revisions fall into two categories: revisions that are being recommended to the Judicial Council for approval effective January 1, 2026 (these revisions are highlighted in green in the draft forms attached to this invitation to comment), and revisions that will be recommended with an effective date of July 1, 2026 (these proposed revisions are highlighted in yellow in the draft forms). This dual structure is needed because

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 It is circulated for comment purposes only.

several Judicial Council forms will be incorrect on January 1, 2026, when most of the provisions of AB 774 become effective, unless the council approves revisions before that date.

January 1 revisions

The form revisions recommended to take effect January 1, 2026, will implement changes to the address verification requirement set forth in Code of Civil Procedure section 684.130 and a change to the start of the earnings withholding period set forth in Code of Civil Procedure section 706.022(a). Although these revisions are being recommended for approval before the comment period concludes for this invitation to comment, the committee seeks comments related to these revisions and will, as appropriate, recommend further revisions effective July 1, 2026, in response to those comments.

Address verification in personal debt cases

Code of Civil Procedure section 684.130 provides that if the levying officer is required to serve “any writ, order, notice, or other paper” related to enforcement of a judgment for personal debt,¹ the judgment creditor must provide a declaration stating that the judgment debtor’s address has been verified using reasonable diligence within the past 12 months and describing the methods used to complete the verification.² The judgment creditor must then file the signed declaration with the court.

Section 684.130 currently requires the judgment creditor to file the declaration within 5 business days of delivering it to the levying officer, but AB 774 changes that deadline to 10 business days.³ The January 1 recommendations revise the following items to change “5 business days” to “10 business days”:

- The notice on the last page of *Writ of Execution* (form EJ-130);
- The notice on page 1 of *Employee Instructions* (form WG-003);
- The instructions on page 1 of *Declaration of Address Verification* (form WG-015/EJ-135); and
- Item 4a(2) on *Application to Stay Levy or Garnishment* (form WG-017/EJ-137).

AB 774 also amends the portion of section 684.130 that sets forth methods for verifying the judgment debtor’s address. The statute currently states that acceptable address verification methods include sending a letter by certified mail or using a commercial address verification process that includes sending a letter by first-class mail. AB 774 clarifies that a person

¹ Documents the levying officer is statutorily required to serve include notices of levy, writs of execution, and writs of possession. (Code Civ. Proc., §§ 700.010(a) (writs of execution and notices of levy), 715.020(a) (writs of possession).)

² Code Civ. Proc., § 684.130(b)(2).

³ Assem. Bill 774 (Stats. 2025, ch. 708) § 1 (amending Code Civ. Proc., § 684.130(b)(6)).

employing either of these methods may send either a letter or a legal pleading.⁴ The January 1 recommendations revise items 4b and 4c on form WG-015/EJ-135 to change “letter” to “letter or legal pleading.”

As discussed in more detail below, the committee is recommending form revisions to implement AB 774’s other amendments to section 684.130, but due to their scope, those revisions are not included in the recommendations that are proposed to take effect January 1.

Earnings withholding period

Code of Civil Procedure section 706.022(a) currently states that the employer should begin withholding earnings on the 30th day after service of the earnings withholding order on the judgment debtor (the employee). Under AB 774, the start of the withholding period will be calculated based on service of the order on the employer, not the judgment debtor.⁵

The January 1 recommendations revise *Earnings Withholding Order* (form WG-002), *Earnings Withholding Order for Support* (form WG-004), *Earnings Withholding Order for Taxes* (form WG-022), and *Earnings Withholding Order for Elder and Dependent Adult Financial Abuse* (form WG-030) as follows:

- Revising item 2 on page 1 of forms WG-002, WG-004, and WG-030 to state that the withholding period should be calculated from “the date when you were served with this order.”
- Revising the instructions on page 2 of forms WG-002, WG-004, and WG-030 to change “the employee was served” to “you were served” where appropriate.
- Revising item 5d on form WG-022 to state that withholding begins “on or after the 30th day after this order is served on the employer.”

July 1 revisions

The remaining form revisions in this proposal have a proposed effective date of July 1, 2026, and will be recommended to the Judicial Council after the public comment process concludes.

Address verification

AB 774 amends Code of Civil Procedure section 684.130 to state that the declaration verifying the judgment debtor’s address in personal debt cases “may be signed by any individual with adequate knowledge of the verification, including, but not limited to, a custodian of records. If the judgment creditor is represented by an attorney, the declaration may be signed by any

⁴ *Id.*, § 1 (amending Code Civ. Proc., § 684.130(b)(2)(B), (C)).

⁵ *Id.*, § 7 (amending Code Civ. Proc., § 706.022(a)).

employee of the attorney or the attorney’s law firm with adequate knowledge of the verification, including, but not limited to, a custodian of records.”⁶

The committee proposes several revisions to *Declaration of Address Verification* (form WG-015/EJ-135) to implement this change in law:

- In the instructions at the top of the form, adding a bullet point stating that “anyone with adequate knowledge of the verification may complete this form.”
- In item 1, adding a checkbox for the form user to indicate that they are “a person who knows how the verification described in item 4 was completed,” and asking for an explanation of their role in the verification.
- In item 2, revising the parenthetical regarding the definition of personal debt to refer readers to Code of Civil Procedure section 683.110, rather than stating the entire statutory definition. The committee proposes this revision to make space on the form for the new items.
- In the instructions and in items 2, 3, and 4, changing “I” to “the judgment creditor” to reflect that someone other than the judgment creditor might be completing the form.

Time to file claim of exemption

Code of Civil Procedure section 703.520(a) requires the judgment debtor to file a claim of exemption from enforcement of judgment no later than 20 days after the judgment debtor is served with the notice of levy. Under AB 774, if the notice of levy is enforcing a judgment for personal debt, the judgment debtor may file a claim of exemption more than 20 days after being served with the notice of levy.⁷ However, the levying officer may release the funds to the judgment creditor at any time after the 20-day period ends.

The committee proposes adding a bullet point with this information to the instructions on page 2 of *Notice of Levy* (form EJ-150). In addition to the revisions to implement AB 774, the committee proposes revising item 1 on page 1 and numerous items in the instructions on page 2 to use plain language.

Employer’s return

An employer who is served with an earnings withholding order must complete *Employer’s Return* (form WG-005) and mail it to the levying officer within 15 days of service of the earnings withholding order.⁸ Code of Civil Procedure section 706.126 requires the employer’s return to include certain information. AB 774 amends section 706.126 to require the return to include “the date on which the employer provided the employee a copy of the earnings

⁶ *Id.*, § 1 (amending Code Civ. Proc., § 684.130(b)(7)).

⁷ *Id.*, § 4 (amending Code Civ. Proc., § 703.520(c)).

⁸ Code Civ. Proc., § 706.104.

withholding order and the notice of earnings withholding order, the name and title of the person who provided the order and notice, and a short description of the manner in which the order and notice were provided.”⁹

To implement this change in law, the committee proposes revising form WG-005 to add item 4, which asks for the information required by AB 774. This revision will require renumbering the subsequent items on the form and revising several references to item numbers (e.g., in the instructions at the bottom of page 1).

The committee also proposes several revisions that are not mandated by AB 774:

- In the instructions at the top of page 1, changing “You must complete both copies of this form and mail them” to “You must complete this form and mail it.”
- In items 2a, 5, 6c, and 7, making minor revisions to use plain language and correct grammatical errors.
- In item 3, re-lettering items 3b–3f so that the lettering proceeds top to bottom and then left to right, rather than left to right and then top to bottom.

Reinstatement of judgment liens

Effective July 1, 2026, AB 774 creates a new procedure by which a judgment creditor may apply to the court for an order reinstating a judgment lien on real or personal property.¹⁰ If reinstated, the lien will have the same priority it held immediately before it was released. This procedure is available if the court ordered the judgment creditor under Code of Civil Procedure section 703.580(d)(2) or (3) to return certain levied property to the judgment debtor, and either (1) the money judgment would have been fully satisfied if not for that order, or (2) the property returned to the judgment debtor was identified in a recorded acknowledgment of full or partial satisfaction of judgment.

The committee proposes adopting three new forms to implement these procedures: *Application for Reinstatement of Judgment Lien* (form EJ-200), *Response to Application for Reinstatement of Judgment Lien* (form EJ-202), and *Certificate of Reinstatement of Judgment Lien* (EJ-205).

AB 774 requires the judgment creditor to provide specific information in the application, and the committee proposes form EJ-200 for this purpose:

- The title of the court, the case name and number, and the date and amount of the original judgment and any renewals thereof.

⁹ Assem. Bill 774 § 9 (amending Code Civ. Proc., § 706.126(b)(7)).

¹⁰ *Id.*, §§ 2, 3 (creating Code Civ. Proc., §§ 697.420, 697.680).

- A statement that the judgment creditor released a lien or liens in the reasonable belief that the money judgment was satisfied. This statement must include:
 - Information sufficient to identify the liens that were released, including the county or counties in which an abstract of judgment was recorded and the recording dates and numbers of those recordings, and if the lien is for personal property, the filing date and number of any notice of judgment lien on personal property that was filed with the Secretary of State.
 - The details of any acknowledgment of full or partial satisfaction of judgment that was filed or entered as a result of the prior application of funds, including the date, county, and recording number of any acknowledgment of full or partial satisfaction of judgment recorded by the judgment creditor.
- A statement that after the lien was released, the judgment creditor was ordered pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 703.580(d)(2) or (3) to return to the judgment debtor property levied or wages garnished in satisfaction of the money judgment. A copy of the order must be attached to the declaration.
- A statement that the judgment creditor returned, and the judgment debtor received, all property and wages ordered returned.
- A statement that, but for the court's order pursuant to section 703.580(d)(2) or (3), the money judgment would have been fully satisfied or that the property returned to the judgment creditor was identified in a recorded acknowledgment of full or partial satisfaction of judgment.
- A statement that the judgment creditor is not appealing the order to return funds pursuant to section 703.580(d).

The application must be filed in the action in which the judgment creditor was ordered to return levied property or garnished wages to the judgment debtor under section 703.580(d).¹¹

The committee proposes form EJ-202 to implement the portion of AB 774 that allows the judgment debtor to object to the application by filing a declaration stating that the levied property or garnished wages that the judgment creditor claims were returned under section 703.580(d) have not been returned.¹² This declaration must be filed within 15 days of service of the judgment creditor's application.

¹¹ *Id.*, §§ 2, 3 (creating Code Civ. Proc., §§ 697.420(d), 697.680(d)).

¹² *Id.*, §§ 2, 3 (creating Code Civ. Proc., §§ 697.420(c)(2), 697.680(c)(2)).

If a declaration is filed, the court must deny the application.¹³ If the judgment creditor wishes to continue seeking reinstatement of the lien, they must file a noticed motion.

If the judgment debtor does not file an objection, the court must issue to the judgment creditor a certificate and notice of reinstatement of judgment lien. The committee proposes form EJ-205 to serve this purpose. Form EJ-205 includes the following statutorily required information: identification of the judgment, parties, and unsatisfied judgment amount; the relevant recording or filing information from the original abstract of judgment, for liens on real property;¹⁴ and the filing number and date of the original notice of judgment lien filed with the Secretary of State, for liens on personal property.¹⁵

Revisions to form EJ-130

In addition to the proposed revisions to implement AB 774, the committee proposes several revisions to *Writ of Execution* (form EJ-130) to address suggestions from members of the public and make the form easier to understand. The committee proposes:

- Expanding the form to four pages and moving items 8 through 20 onto page 2.
- Combining item 4 with item 21 so that all judgment debtor names and addresses are provided in the same item.
- Revising the instructions for item 5.
- Revising item 6 to include checkboxes indicating whether the renewal extended the period of enforceability of the judgment for 5 years or 10 years. Under Code of Civil Procedure section 683.120, certain judgments can be extended for only 5 years.
- Reversing the order of items 7 and 8 and revising the text of new item 7 (regarding joint debtors) to make it clearer why the item should be checked.
- Combining new item 8 and current item 23 so that all information about the notice of sale is provided in the same item.
- Revising the text of item 9 to make it easier to understand.
- Revising the notice above item 11 to make it clearer how forms MC-012 and MC-013-INFO relate to items 11 through 17.
- Revising the explanatory parentheticals for items 11 through 20 to more clearly provide instructions and citations relevant to completing those items.

¹³ *Id.*, §§ 2, 3 (creating Code Civ. Proc., §§ 697.420(c)(3), 697.680(c)(3)).

¹⁴ *Id.*, §§ 2, 3 (creating Code Civ. Proc., § 697.420(a)(2)).

¹⁵ *Id.*, §§ 2, 3 (creating Code Civ. Proc., § 697.680(a)(2)).

- Renumbering current item 22 to 21, current item 24 to 22, and current item 25 to 23 to reflect the deletion of current items 21 and 23.
- Correcting grammar or citation formats in several other items.

The committee asks for specific comments on whether expanding the form to four pages and moving items 8 through 20 onto page 2 will create any problems for courts, form users, or levying officers.

Alternatives Considered

The committee did not consider the alternative of taking no action because AB 774 requires the Judicial Council to create forms to implement the new procedure for seeking reinstatement of a judgment lien, and the remaining forms in this proposal will not reflect current law unless they are revised. To the extent the form revisions in this proposal are not required by law, the committee considered taking no action but ultimately determined that the proposed revisions are warranted in light of the benefits they will provide to the courts and the public.

Fiscal and Operational Impacts

The statutory amendments made by AB 774 and the resulting form revisions will require education and training of court staff and judicial officers and possibly some changes to computerized case management systems. To the extent these operational impacts are the result of changes in law, they cannot be avoided.

Request for Specific Comments

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

- Does the proposal appropriately address the stated purpose?
- If *Writ of Execution* (form EJ-130) is expanded to four pages and items 8 through 20 are moved from page 1 to page 2 of the form, will that create any problems for courts, form users, or levying officers?

The 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 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. Forms EJ-130, EJ-150, EJ-200, EJ-202, EJ-205, WG-002, WG-003, WG-004, WG-005, WG-015/EJ-135, WG-017/EJ-137, WG-022, and WG-030, at pages 10–33
2. Link A: Assem. Bill 774 (Stats. 2025, ch. 708),
https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB774

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY: _____ STATE BAR NO.: _____ NAME: _____ FIRM NAME: _____ STREET ADDRESS: _____ CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP CODE: _____ TELEPHONE NO.: _____ FAX NO.: _____ EMAIL ADDRESS: _____ ATTORNEY FOR (name): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> ATTORNEY FOR <input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL JUDGMENT CREDITOR <input type="checkbox"/> ASSIGNEE OF RECORD	FOR COURT USE ONLY DRAFT 11/04/2025 NOT APPROVED BY COUNCIL
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF _____ STREET ADDRESS: _____ MAILING ADDRESS: _____ CITY AND ZIP CODE: _____ BRANCH NAME: _____	
PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER: _____ DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT: _____	CASE NUMBER: _____
WRIT OF <input type="checkbox"/> EXECUTION (Money Judgment) <input type="checkbox"/> POSSESSION OF <input type="checkbox"/> Personal Property <input type="checkbox"/> SALE <input type="checkbox"/> Real Property	<input type="checkbox"/> Limited Civil Case (including Small Claims) <input type="checkbox"/> Unlimited Civil Case (including Family and Probate)

1. To the Sheriff or Marshal of the County of:

You are directed to enforce the judgment described below with daily interest and your costs as provided by law.

2. To any registered process server: You are authorized to serve this writ only in accordance with Code of Civil Procedure section 699.080 or 715.040.

3. (Name):

is the ☐ original judgment creditor ☐ assignee of record whose address is shown on this form above the court's name.

4. Judgment debtor (name, type of legal entity if not a natural person, and last known address):

☐ Additional judgment debtor(s) (name, type of legal entity if not a natural person, and last known address):

5. Judgment was entered on (date):

(The type of judgment is stated in item 21.)

6. ☐ The judgment has been renewed. (Complete items 6a and 6b.)

a. The judgment was renewed on (dates):

b. The most recent renewal extended the period of enforceability of the judgment for (check one)

(1) ☐ 5 years.

(2) ☐ 10 years.

7. ☐ A joint debtor was declared bound by the judgment. (If item 7 is checked, give information about the joint debtor in item 22.)

NOTICE TO PERSON SERVED: SEE PAGE 4 FOR IMPORTANT INFORMATION.



Plaintiff/Petitioner: Defendant/Respondent:	CASE NUMBER:
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8. Notice of sale under this writ:

- a. ☐ has not been requested.
- b. ☐ has been requested by (name and address):

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9. ☐ This writ is a Writ of Possession or a Writ of Sale. (If item 9 is checked, give information about the writ of possession or writ of sale in item 23.)

10. ☐ This writ is issued on a sister-state judgment.

Note for items 11–17: To have costs and interests added to the enforceable amount owed, the judgment creditor must file and serve *Memorandum of Costs After Judgment, Acknowledgment of Credit, and Declaration of Accrued Interest* (form MC-012). Read *Information Sheet for Calculating Interest and Amount Owed on a Judgment* (form MC-013-INFO) for more information.

11. Total amount of the judgment \$
(If the judgment has been renewed, state the amount of the most recent renewal. Otherwise, state the amount at the time the judgment was entered.)
12. Costs after judgment \$
13. Subtotal (add items 11 and 12) \$ _____
14. Credits to principal (applied after payments to interest, per Code of Civil Procedure section 695.220) \$
15. Principal remaining due (subtract item 14 from item 13) \$ _____
16. Accrued interest remaining due \$
(Read form MC-013-INFO for information on calculating accrued interest. Interest cannot be charged on fees included in the judgment under Government Code section 6103.5.)
17. Fee for issuance of writ (Gov. Code, § 70626(a)(l)) \$
18. Total amount due (add items 15, 16, and 17) \$ _____
19. **Levying officer:**
- a. Add daily interest from the date of the writ in the following amount
(Read form MC-013-INFO for information on the legal daily rates of interest. Interest cannot be charged on fees included in the judgment under Government Code section 6103.5.) \$
- b. Pay the following amount directly to court costs included in items 11 and 17
(Gov. Code, §§ 6103.5, 68637; Code Civ. Proc., § 699.520(j).) \$
20. ☐ The amounts called for in items 11–19 are different for each debtor. (If item 20 is checked, attach a page labeled "Attachment 20" and write the amounts for each debtor. Label each amount with the applicable item number.)

[SEAL]

Date: _____ Clerk, by _____, Deputy



Plaintiff/Petitioner:	CASE NUMBER:
Defendant/Respondent:	

21. The judgment is for (check one):

- a. ☐ wages owed.
- b. ☐ child support or spousal support.
- c. ☐ personal debt, as defined in Code of Civil Procedure section 683.110(d). (If this box is checked, the judgment creditor must complete Declaration of Address Verification (form WG-015/EJ-135) before asking the sheriff to enforce this writ.)
- d. ☐ other (describe):

22. ☐ Joint debtor was declared bound by the judgment (Code Civ. Proc., §§ 989–994)

- | | |
|--|--|
| a. on (date): | c. on (date): |
| b. name, type of legal entity if not a natural person, and last known address of joint debtor: | d. name, type of legal entity if not a natural person, and last known address of joint debtor: |
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> | <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> |
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> | <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> |
- e. ☐ Additional costs against certain joint debtors are itemized: ☐ below ☐ on Attachment 22c.

23. ☐ This writ is a Writ of Possession or Writ of Sale. Judgment was entered for the following:

- a. ☐ Possession of real property: The complaint was filed on (date):
(Check (1) or (2). Check (3) if applicable. Complete (4) if (2) or (3) has been checked.)
- (1) ☐ The *Prejudgment Claim of Right to Possession* (form CP10.5) was served in compliance with Code of Civil Procedure section 415.46. The judgment includes all tenants, subtenants, named claimants, and other occupants of the premises.
- (2) ☐ The *Prejudgment Claim of Right to Possession* was NOT served in compliance with Code of Civil Procedure section 415.46.
- (3) ☐ The unlawful detainer resulted from a foreclosure sale of a rental housing unit. (An occupant not named in the judgment may file a *Claim of Right to Possession* at any time up to and including the time the levying officer returns to effect eviction, regardless of whether a *Prejudgment Claim of Right to Possession* was served.) (See Code Civ. Proc., §§ 415.46 & 1174.3(a)(2).)
- (4) If the unlawful detainer resulted from a foreclosure (item 23a(3)), or if the *Prejudgment Claim of Right to Possession* was not served in compliance with Code of Civil Procedure section 415.46 (item 23a(2)), answer the following:
- (a) The daily rental value on the date the complaint was filed was \$
- (b) The court will hear objections to enforcement of the judgment under Code of Civil Procedure section 1174.3 on the following dates (specify):
- b. ☐ Possession of personal property.
☐ If delivery cannot be had, then for the value (itemize in item 23e) specified in the judgment or supplemental order.
- c. ☐ Sale of personal property.
- d. ☐ Sale of real property.
- e. The property is described ☐ below ☐ on Attachment 23e.



Plaintiff/Petitioner:	CASE NUMBER:
Defendant/Respondent:	

NOTICE TO PERSON SERVED

WRIT OF EXECUTION OR SALE. Your rights and duties are indicated on the accompanying *Notice of Levy* (form EJ-150).

WRIT OF POSSESSION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY. If the levying officer is not able to take custody of the property, the levying officer will demand that you turn over the property. If custody is not obtained following demand, the judgment may be enforced as a money judgment for the value of the property specified in the judgment or in a supplemental order.

WRIT OF POSSESSION OF REAL PROPERTY. If the premises are not vacated within five days after the date of service on the occupant or, if service is by posting, within five days after service on you, the levying officer will remove the occupants from the real property and place the judgment creditor in possession of the property. Except for a mobile home, personal property remaining on the premises will be sold or otherwise disposed of in accordance with Code of Civil Procedure section 1174 unless you or the owner of the property pays the judgment creditor the reasonable cost of storage and takes possession of the personal property not later than 15 days after the time the judgment creditor takes possession of the premises.

EXCEPTION IF RENTAL HOUSING UNIT WAS FORECLOSED. If the residential property that you are renting was sold in a foreclosure, you have additional time before you must vacate the premises. If you have a lease for a fixed term, such as for a year, you may remain in the property until the term is up. If you have a periodic lease or tenancy, such as from month to month, you may remain in the property for 90 days after receiving a notice to quit. A blank *Claim of Right to Possession and Notice of Hearing* (form CP10) accompanies this writ. You may claim your right to remain on the property by filling it out and giving it to the sheriff or levying officer.

EXCEPTION IF YOU WERE NOT SERVED WITH A FORM CALLED *PREJUDGMENT CLAIM OF RIGHT TO POSSESSION*. If you were not named in the judgment for possession and you occupied the premises on the date on which the unlawful detainer case was filed, you may object to the enforcement of the judgment against you. You must complete *Claim of Right to Possession and Notice of Hearing* (form CP10) and give it to the sheriff or levying officer. A blank form accompanies this writ. You have this right whether or not the property you are renting was sold in a foreclosure.

JUDGMENTS FOR PERSONAL DEBT. If you are the judgment debtor identified in item 4 on this form, and if item 21 on this form says the judgment is for personal debt, the judgment creditor is required to verify your address before asking the levying officer to **enforce** this *Writ of Execution*. The judgment creditor must give the levying officer a completed copy of *Declaration of Address Verification* (form WG-015/EJ-135) and must file completed form WG-015/EJ-135 with the court within 10 business days of giving a copy of the form to the levying officer. If the judgment creditor doesn't take these steps, you can ask the court to stay any wage garnishment order, bank account levy, or other levy related to this *Writ of Execution*. You can use *Application for Stay of Levy or Garnishment* (form WG-017/EJ-137) to ask the court to stay the levy or garnishment until the address verification has been completed.

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY: _____ STATE BAR NO.: _____ NAME: _____ FIRM NAME: _____ STREET ADDRESS: _____ CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP CODE: _____ TELEPHONE NO.: _____ FAX NO.: _____ EMAIL ADDRESS: _____ ATTORNEY FOR (name): <input type="checkbox"/> ATTORNEY FOR <input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL JUDGMENT CREDITOR <input type="checkbox"/> ASSIGNEE OF RECORD	DRAFT 11/12/2025 NOT APPROVED BY COUNCIL
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF STREET ADDRESS: _____ MAILING ADDRESS: _____ CITY AND ZIP CODE: _____ BRANCH NAME: _____	FOR RECORDER'S USE ONLY
PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER: _____ DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT: _____	LEVYING OFFICER (name and address): _____
NOTICE OF LEVY under Writ of <input type="checkbox"/> Execution (Money Judgment) <input type="checkbox"/> Sale	LEVYING OFFICER FILE NO.: _____
	COURT CASE NO.: _____

TO THE PERSON NOTIFIED (name):

1. The judgment creditor seeks to take (levy upon) property that belongs to, or is partially owned by, the judgment debtor and use it to pay off (satisfy) a judgment as follows:

- a. Judgment debtor (name): _____
- b. The property to be levied upon is described:
☐ in the attached writ of possession or writ of sale.
☐ as follows: _____

2. The judgment is for (check one):

☐ wages owed. ☐ child/spousal support. ☐ other.

3. The amount necessary to satisfy the judgment creditor's judgment writ is

- a. Total amount due (less partial satisfactions) from line 18 of writ (form EJ-130) \$
- b. Levy fee \$
- c. Sheriff's disbursement fee \$
- d. Recoverable costs \$
- e. Total (a through d) \$ _____
- f. Daily interest from line 19a of writ (form EJ-130) \$

4. You are notified as:

- a. ☐ a judgment debtor.
- b. ☐ a person other than the judgment debtor (state capacity in which person is notified): _____

(Read "If You Are the Judgment Debtor" or "If You Are Not the Judgment Debtor" on page 2.)

Notice of Levy was

☐ mailed on (date): _____

☐ delivered on (date): _____

☐ posted on (date): _____

☐ filed on (date): _____

☐ recorded on (date): _____

Date:

 (TYPE OR PRINT NAME)



 (SIGNATURE)
☐ Levying officer ☐ Registered process server



SHORT TITLE:	LEVYING OFFICER FILE NO.:	COURT CASE NO.:
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IF YOU ARE THE JUDGMENT DEBTOR:

- The levying officer is required to take the property described in item 1 if you have it or control it.
- You may be able to claim that your property is exempt (cannot be given to the judgment creditor). A list of exemptions can be found on form EJ-155. **If you wish to claim an exemption for personal property, you must do so within 15 days of service if you were personally served with this notice, or within 20 days of service if you were served by mail.**
 - If this notice of levy is enforcing a judgment for personal debt, as defined in Code of Civil Procedure section 683.110(d), you can file a claim of exemption more than 20 days after this notice was mailed to you. However, the levying officer can give the property described in item 1 to the judgment creditor at any time after the 20-day period ends.
 - To claim an exemption, file *Claim of Exemption* (form EJ-160) with the levying officer. (Code Civ. Proc., § 703.520.)
 - If you mail form EJ-160 to the levying officer and the U.S Postal Service (or other delivery service) assigns a tracking number, then the filing is considered complete on the date of the postmark. If you mail form EJ-160 without a tracking number, the filing is complete on the day the levying officer receives form EJ-160.
 - If you do not file a claim of exemption on time, you may not be allowed to make the claim at a later time, and your property may be given to the judgment creditor. If you wish to seek the advice of an attorney, you should do so immediately so that a claim of exemption can be filed on time.**
- If the property described in item 1 is a deposit account, the financial institution (such as a bank or credit union) must automatically protect a certain amount of money in the account before giving the money to the levying officer. Read "Information About Deposit Accounts" below.
- You cannot claim an exemption for property that is being taken under a judgment for sale of property. This property is described in the writ of sale. However, if the judgment for sale of property also awarded damages or costs, you can claim available exemptions for property being taken to satisfy that part of the judgment.
- You may get your property released if you pay the amount of the money judgment, including interest and unpaid costs.
- If your property is being taken under a writ of execution or to satisfy damages and costs under a writ of possession or sale, the property may be sold at an execution sale. The property can be sold for less than it is worth. You will receive a notice of sale. Notice of sale of real property (other than a leasehold estate with an unexpired term of less than two years) may not be given until at least 120 days after you are served with this notice. You can use this 120-day period to settle with the judgment creditor, find a buyer for the property, or encourage other potential buyers to attend the execution sale. All sales at an execution sale are final; there is no right of redemption.

IF YOU ARE NOT THE JUDGMENT DEBTOR:

- If you have or control the property listed in item 1, and you do not claim that you have a security interest in the property or the right to keep the property, you must give the property to the levying officer. If you do not dispute the levy or do not claim that you have priority over the judgment creditor's lien, you must pay to the levying officer the amount that is currently due and any amount that becomes due within two years after the writ of execution was issued. You must sign and provide any documents needed to transfer the property.
- If you are a financial institution, you are required to apply exemptions to deposit accounts (described in the next section).
- You must complete *Memorandum of Garnishee* (form EJ-152) within 10 days.
- If you claim ownership or the right to possession of the property listed in item 1, or if the property listed in item 1 is personal property and you claim a security interest in or lien on that property, you may make a third-party claim to release the property under Code of Civil Procedure sections 720.010–720.800.
- Make checks payable to the levying officer shown on page 1.**

INFORMATION ABOUT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

- If the levy is **not** for a judgment for wages owed, child or spousal support, or liability to the state government, then financial institutions must automatically protect money in a deposit account up to a certain dollar amount (this protection is called an "automatic exemption"). You do not have to file a claim of exemption to get this protection. (Code Civ. Proc., § 704.220.) The protected dollar amount is listed on *Current Dollar Amounts of Exemptions From Enforcement of Judgments* (form EJ-156).
- Other automatic exemptions may apply to deposit accounts, such as exemptions for directly deposited social security or public benefits. (Code Civ. Proc., § 704.080.) Read form EJ-156 for the exemption amounts. If more than one exemption applies, the bank should apply the larger exemption. (Code Civ. Proc., § 704.220(b).)
- If a judgment debtor has multiple accounts in one or more financial institutions, either the judgment creditor or judgment debtor may ask the court for an order deciding how to apply the exemption to those accounts under Code of Civil Procedure section 704.220(e). To ask for this order, file *Ex Parte Application for Order on Deposit Account Exemption* (form EJ-157) as soon as possible. (Read form EJ-157-INFO for instructions.) Without a court order, the bank will choose how to apply the exemption to the accounts.

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY NAME: FIRM NAME: STREET ADDRESS: CITY: TELEPHONE NO.: EMAIL ADDRESS: ATTORNEY FOR (name):	STATE BAR NUMBER: STATE: ZIP CODE: FAX NO.:	FOR COURT USE ONLY DRAFT 11/12/2025 NOT APPROVED BY COUNCIL
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF STREET ADDRESS: MAILING ADDRESS: CITY AND ZIP CODE: BRANCH NAME:		
PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER: DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT:		
APPLICATION FOR REINSTATEMENT OF JUDGMENT LIEN		CASE NUMBER:

1. I am (*specify*): ☐ attorney for ☐ original judgment creditor ☐ assignee of record
2. I ask the court for an order reinstating a released judgment lien with the same priority it held at the time it was released. I released the lien because I had a reasonable belief the judgment was satisfied. This application contains sufficient information to identify the released lien. The lien was on (*check one*)
 - a. ☐ real property.
 - b. ☐ personal property.
 - ☐ Check here if you are asking the court to reinstate multiple liens and list the additional liens on an attached sheet of paper labeled "Attachment 2."
3. The judgment was entered as follows:
 - a. Court name (*specify*):
 - b. Case name (*specify*):
 - c. Case number (*specify*):
 - d. Date of entry of judgment (*specify*):
 - e. Dollar amount of judgment (*specify*): \$
 - f. ☐ Dates and amounts of any renewals of the judgment (*specify dates and dollar amounts*):

☐ Check here if there are additional renewals and list them on an attached sheet of paper labeled "Attachment 3."
4. An abstract of judgment was recorded as follows:
 - a. County (*specify*):
 - b. Instrument number (*specify*):
 - c. Date of recording (*specify*):
 - ☐ Check here if the judgment was recorded in additional counties and list them on an attached sheet of paper labeled "Attachment 4."
5. The name and last known address of the judgment debtor are (*specify*):
6. The unsatisfied judgment amount is (*specify*): \$



PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER: DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT:	CASE NUMBER:
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7. ☐ I filed a notice of lien on personal property with the Secretary of State as follows:
- Filing number (*specify*):
 - Filing date (*specify*):
- ☐ Check here if you filed additional notices of lien and list them on an attached sheet of paper labeled "Attachment 7."
8. (*If there is any other information that will help identify the released lien, provide it here*):
9. ☐ I filed an acknowledgment of ☐ full ☐ partial satisfaction of the judgment as follows:
- Court name (*specify*):
 - Case name (*specify*):
 - Case number (*specify*):
 - Filing date (*specify*):
- ☐ Check here if you filed additional satisfactions of judgment and list them on an attached sheet of paper labeled "Attachment 9."
10. After the lien was released, I was ordered under Code of Civil Procedure section 703.580(d)(2) or (d)(3) to return levied property or garnished wages to the judgment debtor.
- A copy of the order is attached to this application.
 - I am not appealing the order.
 - I returned, and the judgment debtor received, all property and wages that the court ordered me to return.
 - (*Check one*)
 - ☐ If not for the court order, the money judgment would have been fully satisfied.
 - ☐ The property returned to the judgment debtor was identified in a recorded acknowledgment of full or partial satisfaction of judgment.

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 OF ATTORNEY OR NON-REPRESENTED PARTY

NOTICE TO THE JUDGMENT CREDITOR

You must file this form in the action in which you were ordered under Code of Civil Procedure section 703.580(d)(2) or (d)(3) to return levied property or garnished wages to the judgment debtor.

You must serve the judgment debtor with a completed copy of this form by first-class mail. You must use the address verified under Code of Civil Procedure section 684.130(b)(2) (on *Declaration of Address Verification* (form WG-015/EJ-135)).

If the judgment debtor files *Response to Application for Reinstatement of Judgment Lien* (form EJ-202), the court must deny this application, and you must file a noticed motion if you want to ask the court for an order reinstating the judgment lien.

If the judgment debtor does not file form EJ-202, the court will automatically reinstate the judgment lien and its priority.

NOTICE TO THE JUDGMENT DEBTOR

The judgment debtor must serve you with a completed copy of this form. Within 15 days of service, you may file *Response to Application for Reinstatement of Judgment Lien* (form EJ-202) stating that the funds or property identified in item 7 of this form were not returned to you.

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY NAME: FIRM NAME: STREET ADDRESS: CITY: TELEPHONE NO.: EMAIL ADDRESS: ATTORNEY FOR (name):		STATE BAR NUMBER: STATE: ZIP CODE: FAX NO.:	FOR COURT USE ONLY DRAFT 11/12/2025 NOT APPROVED BY COUNCIL
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF STREET ADDRESS: MAILING ADDRESS: CITY AND ZIP CODE: BRANCH NAME:			
PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER: DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT:			
RESPONSE TO APPLICATION FOR REINSTATEMENT OF JUDGMENT LIEN		CASE NUMBER:	

1. My name is:
2. The judgment creditor (name): _____ filed *Application for Reinstatement of Judgment Lien*
(form EJ-200) on (date): _____.
3. I am the judgment debtor identified in *Application for Reinstatement of Judgment Lien*. In the application, the judgment creditor stated that the court ordered them to return levied property or garnished wages to me under Code of Civil Procedure section 703.580(d)(2) or (d)(3). The judgment creditor stated that they returned, and that I received, all property and wages that the court ordered them to return to me.
4. The judgment creditor has not returned to me all of the property and wages that the court ordered them to return. The court should deny the judgment creditor's *Application for Reinstatement of Judgment Lien* under Code of Civil Procedure section 697.420(c)(3) or section 697.680(c)(3).

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
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NOTICE TO THE JUDGMENT DEBTOR

You must file this form with the court within 15 days of being served with the judgment creditor's *Application for Reinstatement of Judgment Lien* (form EJ-200).

NOTICE TO THE JUDGMENT CREDITOR

If the judgment debtor files *Response to Application for Reinstatement of Judgment Lien* (form EJ-202), the court must deny *Application for Reinstatement of Judgment Lien* (form EJ-200), and you must file a noticed motion if you want to ask the court for an order reinstating the judgment lien.

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY NAME: FIRM NAME: STREET ADDRESS: CITY: TELEPHONE NO.: EMAIL ADDRESS: ATTORNEY FOR (name):		STATE BAR NUMBER: STATE: ZIP CODE: FAX NO.:	FOR COURT USE ONLY DRAFT 11/12/2025 NOT APPROVED BY COUNCIL
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF STREET ADDRESS: MAILING ADDRESS: CITY AND ZIP CODE: BRANCH NAME:			
PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER: DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT:			
CERTIFICATE OF REINSTATEMENT OF JUDGMENT LIEN		CASE NUMBER:	

1. Judgment creditor (name):
 asked the court for an order reinstating a released judgment lien. The lien was on (check one)
 - a. ☐ real property.
 - b. ☐ personal property.
 - ☐ This order reinstates multiple liens. The additional liens are listed on Attachment 1.
2. The judgment was entered as follows:
 - a. Court name (specify):
 - b. Case name (specify):
 - c. Case number (specify):
 - d. Date of entry of judgment (specify):
3. The original abstract of judgment was filed or recorded as follows:
 - a. County (specify):
 - b. Instrument number (specify):
 - c. Date of recording (specify):
4. The unsatisfied judgment amount is (specify): \$
5. The name and last known address of the judgment debtor are (specify):
6. The liens identified in item 1 are reinstated with the same priority they held at the time they were released.

[SEAL]

Date: _____ Clerk, by _____, Deputy

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY: _____ STATE BAR NO.: _____ NAME: _____ FIRM NAME: _____ STREET ADDRESS: _____ CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP CODE: _____ TELEPHONE NO.: _____ FAX NO.: _____ EMAIL ADDRESS: _____ ATTORNEY FOR (name): _____	LEVYING OFFICER (name and address): DRAFT 10/17/2025 NOT APPROVED BY COUNCIL
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF STREET ADDRESS: _____ MAILING ADDRESS: _____ CITY: _____ ZIP CODE: _____ BRANCH NAME: _____	
PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER: _____ DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT: _____	
EARNINGS WITHHOLDING ORDER (Wage Garnishment)	LEVYING OFFICER FILE NO.: _____ COURT CASE NO.: _____
EMPLOYEE: KEEP YOUR COPY OF THIS LEGAL PAPER. EMPLEADO: GUARDE ESTE PAPEL OFICIAL.	

EMPLOYER: Enter the following date to assist your recordkeeping.

Date this order was received by employer (specify the date of personal delivery by levying officer or registered process server or the date mail receipt was signed):

TO THE EMPLOYER REGARDING YOUR EMPLOYEE:

Name and address of employer

Name and address of employee

Social Security No. ☐ on form WG-035 ☐ unknown

1. A judgment creditor has obtained this order to collect a court judgment against your employee. You are directed to withhold part of the earnings of the employee (*see instructions on page 2 of this form*). Pay the withheld sums to the **levying officer** (name and address above).

If the employee works for you now, you must **give the employee a copy of this order and *Employee Instructions* (form WG-003)** within 10 days after receiving this order.

Complete *Employer's Return* (form WG-005) and mail it to the levying officer within 15 days after receiving this order. You must do so even if the employee no longer works for you.

2. The total amount due is: \$

Count 30 calendar days from the date when **you were served** with this order. **Do not** withhold earnings payable for any pay period that ends before the 30th day. **Do** withhold from earnings that are payable for any pay period ending on or after that 30th day. If you receive notice that the employee has filed a claim of exemption, read the Instructions to Employer on page 2 of this form for more information about calculating the start of the withholding period.

Continue withholding for all pay periods until you withhold the amount due. The levying officer will notify you of an assessment you should withhold in addition to the amount due. Do not withhold more than the total of these amounts. Never withhold any earnings payable before the beginning of the earnings withholding period.

3. The judgment was entered in the court on (date):

The judgment creditor (*if different from the plaintiff*) is (name):

4. The Instructions to Employer on page 2 of this form tell you how much of the employee's earnings to withhold each payday and answer other questions you may have.

Date:

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

(SIGNATURE)

☐ LEVYING OFFICER☐ REGISTERED PROCESS SERVER

INSTRUCTIONS TO EMPLOYER ON EARNINGS WITHHOLDING ORDERS

WG-002

The instructions in paragraph 1 on page 1 of this form describe your initial duties to provide information to your employee and the levying officer.

Your other duties are TO WITHHOLD THE CORRECT AMOUNT OF EARNINGS (if any) and PAY IT TO THE LEVYING OFFICER during the *withholding period*.

The withholding period is the period covered by *Earnings Withholding Order* (this order). The withholding period begins 30 calendar days after *you were served* with the order and continues until you have withheld the total amount due, plus additional amounts for costs and interest (which will be listed in a levying officer's notice). However, if the employee files a claim of exemption and notifies you of the filing no later than 29 days after *you were served* with *Earnings Withholding Order*, then the withholding period begins 45 days after *you were served* with *Earnings Withholding Order*.

The withholding period may end sooner if (1) you receive a written notice signed by the levying officer specifying an earlier termination date, or (2) you receive an order of higher priority (explained on page 2 of *Employer's Return* (form WG-005)).

You are entitled to rely on and must obey all written notices signed by the levying officer.

Employer's Return (form WG-005) describes several situations that could affect the withholding period for this order. If you receive more than one *Earnings Withholding Order* during a withholding period, review form WG-005 for instructions.

If the employee stops working for you, the *Earnings Withholding Order* ends after no amounts are withheld for a continuous 180-day period. If withholding ends because the earnings are subject to an order of higher priority, the *Earnings Withholding Order* ends after a continuous two-year period during which no amounts are withheld under the order. **Return the *Earnings Withholding Order* to the levying officer with a statement explaining why it is being returned.**

WHAT TO DO WITH THE MONEY

The amounts withheld during the withholding period must be paid to the levying officer by the 15th day of the next month after each payday. If you wish to pay more frequently than monthly, each payment must be made within 10 days after the close of the pay period.

Include the case number, levying officer's file number (if different from the case number), and the employee's name on each payment to ensure the money is applied to the correct account.

WHAT IF YOU STILL HAVE QUESTIONS?

The garnishment law is contained in the Code of Civil Procedure beginning with section 706.010. Sections 706.022, 706.025, 706.050, and 706.104 explain the employer's duties.

The Federal Wage Garnishment Law and federal rules provide the basic protections on which the California law is based. Inquiries about the federal law will be answered by mail, telephone, or personal interview at any office of the Wage and Hour Division of the U.S. Department of Labor. The Wage and Hour Division's contact information is available at dol.gov/agencies/whd/contact.

COMPUTATION INSTRUCTIONS

Code of Civil Procedure section 706.050 explains how to determine the amount to withhold (if anything) depending on the employee's disposable earnings, which are calculated based on the employee's pay period and the applicable hourly minimum wage. This calculation is summarized in the next section of this form and on the California Courts self-help website (selfhelp.courts.ca.gov/guide-earnings-withholding-orders-employers).

THESE COMPUTATION INSTRUCTIONS APPLY UNDER NORMAL CIRCUMSTANCES. THEY DO NOT APPLY TO ORDERS FOR THE SUPPORT OF A SPOUSE, FORMER SPOUSE, OR CHILD.

State law limits how much of an employee's earnings can be withheld. These limits are based on the employee's disposable earnings, not their gross pay or take-home pay.

(A) To determine the CORRECT AMOUNT OF EARNINGS TO BE WITHHELD (if any), first compute the employee's *disposable earnings*.

Earnings include any money (whether called wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or anything else) that is paid by an employer to an employee for personal services. Vacation or sick pay is subject to withholding as it is received by the employee. Tips are generally not included as earnings because they are not paid by the employer.

Disposable earnings are the earnings left after subtracting the part of the earnings a state or federal law requires an employer to withhold. Generally these required deductions are (1) federal income tax, (2) federal social security, (3) state income tax, (4) state disability insurance, and (5) payments to public employee retirement systems. Disposable earnings will change when the required deductions change.

(B) After the employee's disposable earnings are known, calculate the withholding amount as shown in Code of Civil Procedure section 706.050. You can follow the directions below in (C) or on the California Courts Self-Help website (selfhelp.courts.ca.gov/guide-earnings-withholding-orders-employers). You will need to know the amount of the minimum wage in the location where the employee works.

(C) Calculate the maximum amount that may be withheld from the employee's disposable earnings, which is the *lesser* of the following two amounts:

- 20 percent of disposable earnings for that week; or
- 40 percent of the amount by which the employee's disposable earnings that week exceed the applicable minimum wage. If there is a local minimum wage in effect in the location where the employee works that exceeds the state minimum wage at the time the earnings are payable, the local minimum wage is the applicable minimum wage.

To calculate the correct amount, follow the steps below:

Step 1: Determine the applicable minimum wage per pay period.

- For a daily or weekly pay period, multiply the applicable hourly minimum wage by 48.
- For a biweekly pay period, multiply the applicable hourly minimum wage by 96.
- For a semimonthly pay period, multiply the applicable hourly minimum wage by 104.
- For a monthly pay period, multiply the applicable hourly minimum wage by 208.

Step 2: Subtract the amount from Step 1 from the employee's disposable earnings during that pay period.

Step 3: If the amount from Step 2 is less than zero, do not withhold any money from the employee's earnings.

Step 4: If the amount from Step 2 is greater than zero, multiply that amount by 0.40.

Step 5: If the amount from Step 4 is lower than 20 percent of the employee's disposable earnings, withhold this amount. If it is greater than 20 percent of the employee's disposable earnings, withhold 20 percent of the disposable earnings.

Occasionally, the employee's earnings will also be subject to a *Wage and Earnings Assignment Order*, an order available from family law courts for child, spousal, or family support. The amount required to be withheld for that order should be deducted from the amount to be withheld for this order.

IMPORTANT WARNINGS

1. IT IS AGAINST THE LAW TO FIRE THE EMPLOYEE BECAUSE OF *EARNINGS WITHHOLDING ORDERS* FOR THE PAYMENT OF ONLY ONE INDEBTEDNESS. No matter how many orders you receive, so long as they all relate to a single judgment (no matter how many debts are represented in that judgment), the employee may not be fired.
2. IT IS ILLEGAL TO AVOID AN *EARNINGS WITHHOLDING ORDER* BY POSTPONING OR ADVANCING THE PAYMENT OF EARNINGS. The employee's pay period must not be changed to prevent the order from taking effect.
3. IT IS ILLEGAL NOT TO PAY AMOUNTS WITHHELD FOR THE *EARNINGS WITHHOLDING ORDER* TO THE LEVYING OFFICER. Your duty is to pay the money to the levying officer who will pay the money in accordance with the law that applies to this case.
IF YOU VIOLATE ANY OF THESE LAWS YOU MAY BE HELD LIABLE TO PAY CIVIL DAMAGES AND YOU MAY BE SUBJECT TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION!

EMPLOYEE INSTRUCTIONS

-NOTICE-

IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE TO EMPLOYEE ABOUT EARNINGS WITHHOLDING ORDERS (Wage Garnishment)

The **Earnings Withholding Order** requires your employer to pay part of your earnings to the sheriff or other levying officer. The levying officer will pay the money to a creditor who has a court judgment against you. The information below may help you protect the money you earn.

-NOTICIA-

NOTICIA LEGAL IMPORTANTE RESPECTO A LAS ÓRDENES DE RETENCIÓN DE SUELDO

La **Orden de Retención de Sueldo** requiere que su empleador pague una parte de su sueldo a un oficial de embargo. El oficial le pagará el dinero retenido a su acreedor que ha conseguido una decisión judicial en contra de usted. Pida usted que un amigo o su abogado le lea este papel oficial. Esta información le puede ayudar a proteger su sueldo.

CAN YOU BE FIRED BECAUSE OF THIS?

NO. You cannot be fired unless your earnings have been withheld before for a different court judgment. If this is the first judgment for which your wages will be withheld and your employer fires you because of this, the California Labor Commissioner (dir.ca.gov/dlse/DistrictOffices.htm) can help you get your job back.

HOW MUCH OF YOUR PAY WILL BE WITHHELD?

The Earnings Withholding Order (abbreviated in this notice as **EWO**) that applies to you contains Employer Instructions. These explain how much of your earnings can be withheld. Generally, the amount is about 20 percent of your take-home pay until the amount due has been withheld. The levying officer will notify the employee of an additional assessment charged for paying out money collected under this order, and that amount will also be withheld.

If you have trouble figuring this out, ask your employer for help.

IS THERE ANYTHING YOU CAN DO?

YES. There are several possibilities.

1. See an attorney. An attorney may be able to help you make an agreement with your creditor or help you stop your earnings from being withheld. You may wish to consider bankruptcy or asking the bankruptcy court to help you pay your creditors. These possibilities may stop your wages from being withheld. An attorney can help you decide what is best for you. Take your **EWO** to the attorney to help you get the best advice and the fastest help. Read California Courts self-help website for information about finding an attorney (selfhelp.courts.ca.gov/hire-lawyer).
2. Try to work out an agreement yourself with your creditor. Call the creditor or the creditor's attorney, listed on the **EWO**. If you make an agreement, the withholding of your wages will stop or be changed to a smaller amount you agree on. (See item 4 on page 2 of this form for another way to make an offer to your creditor.)
3. You can ask for an EXEMPTION. An exemption will protect more, or maybe even all, of your earnings. You can get an exemption if you need your earnings to support yourself or your family, **but you cannot get an exemption if:**
 - a. You use some of your earnings for luxuries and they aren't really necessary for support; **OR**
 - b. You owe money to an attorney because of a court order in a family case; **OR**
 - c. You owe the debt for past due child support of spousal support (alimony); **OR**
 - d. You owe the debt to a former employee for wages.

HOW DO YOU ASK FOR AN EXEMPTION?

See the other side of this form for instructions about claiming an exemption.

IS THE EWO RELATED TO PERSONAL DEBT?

If the EWO is being used to enforce a judgment for personal debt, the judgment creditor is required to verify your address before asking the levying officer to serve the EWO. The judgment creditor must give the levying officer a completed copy of *Declaration of Address Verification* (form WG-015/EJ-135) and must file a completed form WG-015/EJ-135 with the court within **10** business days of giving a copy of the form to the levying officer. If the judgment creditor doesn't take these steps, you can ask the court to stay (pause) the wage garnishment order until the address verification is complete. You can use *Application for Stay of Levy or Garnishment* (form WG-017/EJ-137) to ask the court for a stay.



HOW DO YOU ASK FOR AN EXEMPTION?

WG-003

1. Call or write the levying officer for three copies each of *Claim of Exemption* (form WG-006) and *Financial Statement* (form WG-007). Or go to courts.ca.gov/rules-forms/find-your-court-forms to download copies of the forms. These forms are free.
 2. Fill out both forms. If an item on the form has a box ☐ in front of it, only check the box if the item applies to your case.
 3. It is **your** job to prove with the *Financial Statement* form that your earnings are needed for support. Write down the details about your needs. For example, if your child has special medical expenses, tell which child, what illnesses, who the doctor is, how often the doctor must be visited, the cost per visit, and the costs of medicines. These details should be listed in item 6 on *Financial Statement*. If you need more space, write "See Attachment 6" in item 6 and attach a separate piece of paper labeled "Attachment 6" where you can explain your expenses in detail.
 4. You can use *Claim of Exemption* (form WG-006) to make an offer to the judgment creditor to have a specified amount withheld each pay period. Complete item 3 on the form to indicate the amount you agree to have withheld **each payday during the withholding period**. (Be sure it's less than the amount to be withheld otherwise.) If your creditor accepts your offer, he will not oppose your claim of exemption. (See item (1) in the "ONE OF TWO THINGS WILL HAPPEN" section below.)
 5. Sign *Claim of Exemption* and *Financial Statement*. Be sure *Claim of Exemption* shows the address where you receive mail.
 6. Mail or deliver two copies of each of the two forms to the levying officer. Keep one copy for yourself in case there is a court hearing. Do not use *Claim of Exemption* (form WG-006) or *Financial Statement* (form WG-007) to seek a modification of child support or alimony payments. These payments can be modified only by the family law court that ordered them.
- FILE YOUR CLAIM OF EXEMPTION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE FOR THE MOST PROTECTION.

ONE OF TWO THINGS WILL HAPPEN AFTER YOU ASK FOR AN EXEMPTION

- (1) The judgment creditor will not oppose (object to) your claim of exemption. If this happens, after 10 days the levying officer will tell your employer to stop withholding or withhold less from your earnings. The part (or all) of your earnings needed for support will be paid to you or paid as you direct. And you will get back earnings the levying officer or your employer were holding when you asked for the exemption.
- OR—
- (2) The creditor will oppose (object to) your claim of exemption. If this happens, you will receive *Notice of Opposition to Claim of Exemption* (form WG-009) and *Notice of Hearing on Claim of Exemption* (form WG-010), where the creditor explains why your exemption should not be allowed. A box in the middle of form WG-010 tells you the time and place of the court hearing, which will be about 10 days after the creditor files form WG-010 with the court. Be sure to go to the hearing if you can.

If the judgment creditor has checked the box in item 3 on *Notice of Hearing on Claim of Exemption*, the creditor will not be in court. You do not have to go to the hearing if you are willing to have the court make its decision based on your *Financial Statement* and the creditor's *Notice of Opposition to Claim of Exemption*.

If you go to the hearing, take any bills, paycheck stubs, canceled checks, or other evidence (including witnesses) that will help you prove your *Claim of Exemption* and *Financial Statement* are correct and your earnings are needed to support you or your family. And bring any evidence that *Notice of Opposition to Claim of Exemption* is wrong. For example, if the notice says the judgment was for wages for a past employee, you might be able to give evidence that the person was not an employee or the debt was not for wages. If the judge at the hearing agrees with you, your employer will be ordered to stop withholding your earnings or withhold less money. The judge can even order that the **EWO** end before the hearing (so you would get some earnings back).

If the judge does not agree with you, the withholding will continue unless you **appeal** to a higher court. The rules for appeals are complex, so you should see an attorney if you want to appeal.

If you have one court hearing, you should not file another *Claim of Exemption* about the same **EWO** unless your finances have gotten worse in an important way.

If your **EWO** is changed or ended, the levying officer must serve your employer with the changed **EWO** or a notice that the **EWO** has ended.

WHAT HAPPENS TO YOUR EARNINGS IF YOU FILE A CLAIM OF EXEMPTION?

Your employer must continue to hold back part of your earnings for the **EWO** until they receive a notice signed by the levying officer to change the order or end it early. The levying officer will keep your withheld earnings until your *Claim of Exemption* is denied or takes effect. At that time your earnings will be paid according to the law that applies to your case.

REGARDING CHILD SUPPORT

If you are obligated to make child support payments, the local child support agency may help you to have an Order Assigning Salary or Wages entered. This order has the top priority claim on your earnings. When it is in effect, little or no money may be available to be withheld for an **EWO**. And, if the local child support agency is involved in collecting this support from you, it may agree to accept less money if this special order is entered.

WHAT IF YOU STILL HAVE QUESTIONS?

If you cannot see an attorney, or don't want to see an attorney, you might be able to answer some of your questions by reading sections 706.050 and 706.105 of the California Code of Civil Procedure (available at leginfo.ca.gov or your local law library). Other sections of the code, beginning with section 706.010 may also answer some of your questions.

Also, the office of the Wage and Hour Division of the U.S. Department of Labor may be able to answer some of your questions. The Wage and Hour Division's contact information is available at dol.gov/agencies/whd/contact.

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY: NAME: FIRM NAME: STREET ADDRESS: CITY: TELEPHONE NO.: EMAIL ADDRESS: ATTORNEY FOR (name):	STATE BAR NO.: STATE: ZIP CODE: FAX NO.:	LEVYING OFFICER (name and address): <div style="text-align: center;"> DRAFT 10/17/2025 NOT APPROVED BY COUNCIL </div>
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF STREET ADDRESS: MAILING ADDRESS: CITY AND ZIP CODE: BRANCH NAME:		
PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER: DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT:		COURT CASE NUMBER:
EARNINGS WITHHOLDING ORDER FOR SUPPORT (Wage Garnishment)		LEVYING OFFICER FILE NUMBER:

EMPLOYEE: KEEP YOUR COPY OF THIS LEGAL PAPER.

EMPLEADO: GUARDE ESTE PAPEL OFICIAL.

EMPLOYER: Enter the following date to assist your recordkeeping.

Date this order was received by employer (specify the date of personal delivery by levying officer or registered process server or the date mail receipt was signed):

TO THE EMPLOYER REGARDING YOUR EMPLOYEE:

Name and address of employer <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div>	Name and address of employee <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div>
<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div>

Social Security No. ☐ on form WG-035 ☐ unknown

1. A judgment creditor has obtained this order to collect a court judgment against your employee. You are directed to withhold part of the earnings of the employee (*see instructions on page 2 of this form*). Pay the withheld sums to the **levying officer** (name and address above).

If the employee works for you now, you must **give the employee a copy of this order and Employee Instructions (form WG-003)** within 10 days after receiving this order.

Complete Employer's Return (form WG-005) and mail it to the levying officer within 15 days after receiving this order. You must do so even if the employee no longer works for you.

2. The total amount due is: \$
 Count 30 calendar days from the date **you were served** with this order. **Do not** withhold earnings payable for any pay period that ends before the 30th day. **Do** withhold from earnings that are payable for any pay period ending on or after that 30th day. If you receive notice that the employee has filed a claim of exemption, read the Employer's Instructions on page 2 of this form for more information about calculating the start of the withholding period.
 Continue withholding for all pay periods until you withhold the amount due. The levying officer will notify you of an assessment you should withhold in addition to the amount due. Do not withhold more than the total of these amounts. Never withhold any earnings payable before the beginning of the earnings withholding period.
3. The judgment was entered in the court shown above. The judgment creditor is (name):
4. The Employer's Instructions on page 2 of this form tell you how much of the employee's earnings to withhold each payday and contain special rules that apply to *Earnings Withholding Order for Support* (form WG-004). Follow those instructions unless you receive a court order or order from the levying officer giving you other instructions.

Date:

_____ (TYPE OR PRINT NAME)	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> </div> _____ (SIGNATURE)
<input type="checkbox"/> LEVYING OFFICER	<input type="checkbox"/> REGISTERED PROCESS SERVER



EMPLOYER'S INSTRUCTIONS (EARNINGS WITHHOLDING ORDERS FOR SUPPORT)

The instructions apply only to *Earnings Withholding Orders for Support* (this order). Applicable instructions appear on other types of Earnings Withholding Orders.

The instructions in paragraph 1 on page 2 of this form describe your initial duties to provide information to your employee and the levying officer.

Your other duties are TO WITHHOLD THE CORRECT AMOUNT OF EARNINGS (if any) and PAY IT TO THE LEVYING OFFICER during the *withholding period*.

The usual *withholding period* begins 30 calendar days after **you were served** with *Earnings Withholding Order for Support*.

However, if the employee files a claim of exemption and notifies you of the filing no later than 29 days after **you were served** with *Earnings Withholding Order for Support*, then the withholding period begins 45 days after the date **you were served** with *Earnings Withholding Order for Support*.

The withholding period for this order continues until one of two things happens:

- (1) You have withheld the total amount specified in the order, plus any amounts listed in a notice from the levying officer; or
- (2) You receive a court order or notice signed by the levying officer specifying a termination date.

You are entitled to rely on and must obey all written notices signed by the levying officer.

Employer's Return (form WG-005) describes several situations that could affect the withholding period for this order. If you receive more than one Earnings Withholding Order during a withholding period, review *Employer's Return* for instructions.

Your duty to withhold does not end merely because the employee no longer works for you. Withholding for *Earnings Withholding Order for Support* does not automatically terminate until one year after the employment of the employee by the employer ends.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE MONEY

The amounts withheld during the withholding period must be paid to the levying officer by the 15th day of the next month after each payday. If you wish to pay more frequently than monthly, each payment must be made within 10 days after the close of the pay period.

Include the case number, levying officer's file number (if different from the case number), and the employee's name on each payment to ensure the money is applied to the correct account.

WHAT IF YOU STILL HAVE QUESTIONS?

The garnishment law is contained in the Code of Civil Procedure beginning with section 706.010. Sections 706.022, 706.025, and 706.104 explain the employer's duties.

The Federal Wage Garnishment Law and federal rules provide the basic protections on which the California law is based.

Inquiries about the federal law will be answered by mail, telephone or personal interview at any office of the Wage and Hour Division of the U.S. Department of Labor. The Wage and Hour Division's contact information is available at dol.gov/agencies/whd/contact.

COMPUTATION INSTRUCTIONS

State and federal law limit how much of an employee's earnings can be withheld. These limits are based on the employee's disposable earnings, not their gross pay or take-home pay. To determine the CORRECT AMOUNT OF EARNINGS TO BE WITHHELD (if any), first compute the employee's *disposable* earnings.

(A) Earnings include any money, (whether called wages, salary, commissions, bonuses or anything else) that is paid by an employer to an employee for personal services. Vacation or sick pay is subject to withholding as it is received by the employee. Tips are generally not included as earning since they are not paid by the employer.

(B) *Disposable earnings* are the earnings left after subtracting the part of the earnings a state or federal law requires an employer to withhold. Generally these required deductions are (1) federal income tax, (2) federal social security, (3) state income tax, (4) state disability insurance, and (5) payments to public employees' retirement systems. Disposable earnings will change when the required deductions change.

WITHHOLD 50 PERCENT of the *disposable earnings* for the *Withholding Order for Support*. For example, if the employee has monthly disposable earnings of \$1,432, the sum of \$716 would be withheld to pay to the levying officer on account of this order.

Occasionally, the employee's earnings will also be subject to a Wage and Earnings Assignment Order, an order available for child support or spousal support. The amount required to be withheld for that order should be deducted from the amount to be withheld for this order. For example, if the employee is subject to a Wage and Earnings Assignment Order and the employer is required to withhold \$300 per month to pay on that order, when the employer receives this *Earnings Withholding Order for Support*, the employer should deduct the \$300 for the Wage and Earnings Assignment Order from the \$716 and pay the balance to the levying officer each month for this order.

IMPORTANT WARNINGS

1. IT IS AGAINST THE LAW TO FIRE THE EMPLOYEE BECAUSE OF EARNINGS WITHHOLDING ORDERS FOR THE PAYMENT OF ONLY ONE INDEBTEDNESS. No matter how many orders you receive, so long as they all relate to a single judgment (no matter how many debts are represented in that judgment) the employee may not be fired.
2. IT IS ILLEGAL TO AVOID AN EARNINGS WITHHOLDING ORDER BY POSTPONING OR ADVANCING THE PAYMENT OF EARNINGS. The employee's pay period must not be changed to prevent the order from taking effect.
3. IT IS ILLEGAL NOT TO PAY AMOUNTS WITHHELD FOR THE EARNINGS WITHHOLDING ORDER TO THE LEVYING OFFICER. Your duty is to pay the money to the levying officer, who will pay the money in accordance with the laws that apply to this case.

IF YOU VIOLATE ANY OF THESE LAWS, YOU MAY BE HELD LIABLE TO PAY CIVIL DAMAGES AND YOU MAY BE SUBJECT TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION!

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY NAME: FIRM NAME: STREET ADDRESS: CITY: STATE: ZIP CODE: TELEPHONE NO.: FAX NO.: EMAIL ADDRESS: ATTORNEY FOR (name):		LEVYING OFFICER (name and address): <div style="text-align: center;"> DRAFT 11/04/2025 NOT APPROVED BY COUNCIL </div>
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF STREET ADDRESS: MAILING ADDRESS: CITY AND ZIP CODE: BRANCH NAME:		
PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER: DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT:		COURT CASE NUMBER:
EMPLOYER'S RETURN (Wage Garnishment)		LEVYING OFFICER FILE NUMBER:

EMPLOYER: You must complete **this form** and mail **it** to the levying officer within 15 days. **Failure to complete and return this form may subject you to payment of attorney's fees and other civil penalties.**

Please correct any errors in the mailing information below and provide any missing information, including the name of the person to whom notices should be directed.

Name and address of employer <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 60px; width: 100%;"></div>	Name and address of employee <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 60px; width: 100%;"></div>
Attn: (Insert name above)	Social Security No. on form WG-035 unknown

1. I received the Earnings Withholding Order on (date):
2. The employee is
 - a. ☐ not employed by this employer. (If not employed, **skip** items 2b through 6 and proceed to the declaration at the end of this form.)
 - b. ☐ now employed by this employer and in the last pay period had gross earnings of: \$
3. The employee's pay period is
 - a. ☐ daily
 - c. ☐ weekly
 - e. ☐ every two weeks
 - b. ☐ twice a month
 - d. ☐ monthly
 - f. ☐ other (specify):
4. The employee was given a copy of the Earnings Withholding Order and *Employee Instructions* (form WG-003)
 - a. on (date):
 - b. by (name and title of person):
 - c. as follows (describe how the documents were provided to the employee):

(IF YOU HAVE RECEIVED NO OTHER ORDERS THAT PRESENTLY AFFECT THIS EMPLOYEE'S EARNINGS, SKIP ITEMS 5, 6, & 7 AND PROCEED TO THE DECLARATION AT THE END OF THIS FORM.)

The Federal Wage Garnishment Law and federal rules provide the basic protections on which the California law is based.



SHORT TITLE:	LEVYING OFFICER FILE NUMBER:	COURT CASE NUMBER:
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If you have received other orders that presently affect this employee's earnings, another order may have priority over this one. Orders are prioritized as follows:

PRIORITY OF EARNINGS WITHHOLDING ORDERS

- First:** Wage and Earnings Assignment Order (for Support)
Second: Earnings Withholding Order for Support
Third: Earnings Withholding Order for Taxes
Fourth: Earnings Withholding Order for Elder or Dependent Adult Financial Abuse
Fifth: Earnings Withholding Order

If two or more orders have the same priority, comply with the one received first. If both were received on the same date, comply with the one with the earlier date of judgment. If the dates of judgment are the same, you may select which order you choose to comply with.

5. ☐ This order appears to have higher priority than any other order. Earnings will be withheld for this order in accord with the EMPLOYER'S INSTRUCTIONS (on page 2 of Earnings Withholding Order).
6. ☐ The employer has received another order affecting the employee's earnings and earnings are being withheld for the other order because:
- ☐ The other order was received first. The other order was received on (date):
 - ☐ This order does not have higher priority.
 - ☐ A copy of the other order is attached. (Keep the original for your records. If a copy is not attached, complete item d.)
 - ☐ A copy of the other order is NOT attached. Describe the other order by providing the following information:
 - Court name, address, and case number:
 - Levying officer name, address, and file number:
 - Total amount to be withheld: \$
7. ☐ This order is not effective for the reason shown in item 6. It is being returned to the levying officer with this return.

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 OF DECLARANT)
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If an Earnings Withholding Order is not effective when served, for any reason, do not hold it. Return it to the levying officer with this return.

FAILURE TO COMPLETE AND RETURN THIS FORM MAY SUBJECT AN EMPLOYER TO CIVIL PENALTIES AND ATTORNEY'S FEES.

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY: _____ STATE BAR NO.: _____ NAME: _____ FIRM NAME: _____ STREET ADDRESS: _____ CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP CODE: _____ TELEPHONE NO.: _____ FAX NO.: _____ EMAIL ADDRESS: _____ ATTORNEY FOR (name): _____	FOR COURT USE ONLY DRAFT 10/13/2025 NOT APPROVED BY COUNCIL
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF STREET ADDRESS: _____ MAILING ADDRESS: _____ CITY AND ZIP CODE: _____ BRANCH NAME: _____	
PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER: _____ DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT: _____	
DECLARATION OF ADDRESS VERIFICATION (Wage Garnishment—Enforcement of Judgment)	CASE NUMBER: _____

Instructions for completing this form:

- If the judgment creditor is enforcing a judgment for personal debt, they are required to verify the judgment debtor's address no later than 12 months before they give the levying officer any papers to serve on the judgment debtor. (Code Civ. Proc., § 684.130.)
- The judgment creditor must notify the levying officer and the court that they have completed the address verification by completing this form, giving a copy to the levying officer, and filing the completed form with the court within 10 business days of giving a copy to the levying officer.
- Anyone with adequate knowledge of the verification may complete this form.

1. I am (check one): ☐ original judgment creditor ☐ assignee of record ☐ attorney for judgment creditor or assignee
☐ a person who knows how the verification described in item 4 was completed (explain your role in the verification process): _____

2. The judgment creditor is asking the levying officer to serve *Writ of Execution* (form EJ-130), *Notice of Levy* (form EJ-150), or other documents related to enforcement of a judgment for personal debt. (Personal debt is defined in Code of Civil Procedure section 683.110(d).)
3. The judgment creditor is asking the levying officer to serve the judgment debtor at the following address:
4. Within the last 12 months, the judgment creditor verified the address in item 3, or someone verified it on their behalf, by (check one):
 - a. ☐ Receiving correspondence from the judgment debtor on (date): _____ that included a return address or other comparable verification of the judgment debtor's address.
 - b. ☐ Sending a letter or legal pleading to the judgment debtor's address on (date): _____ using certified mail, or through some other method of transmission through the United States Postal Service that provides a return receipt, and received a return receipt signed by the judgment debtor.
 - c. ☐ Using a commercial address verification service, including skip-tracing, or using a public records database. I then sent a letter or legal pleading to the verified address via first-class mail on (date): _____ and the letter or legal pleading was not returned to sender.
 - d. ☐ Using the following method (describe the method and the date it was completed): _____

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: FIRM NAME: STREET ADDRESS: CITY: TELEPHONE NO.: EMAIL ADDRESS: ATTORNEY FOR (name):	STATE BAR NO.: STATE: ZIP CODE: FAX NO.:	FOR COURT USE ONLY DRAFT 10/17/2025 NOT APPROVED BY COUNCIL
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF STREET ADDRESS: MAILING ADDRESS: CITY AND ZIP CODE: BRANCH NAME:	LEVYING OFFICER (name and address):	
PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER: DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT:	LEVYING OFFICER FILE NO.:	
APPLICATION TO STAY LEVY OR GARNISHMENT (Wage Garnishment—Enforcement of Judgment)		COURT CASE NO.:

1. Judgment debtor (name):
asks the court to stay (pause) a wage garnishment, bank account levy, or other levy.
2. The judgment debtor received (check all that apply; to list more documents, check here ☐ and attach a page labeled Attachment 2):
 - a. ☐ Notice of Levy (form EJ-150) issued on (date):
 - b. ☐ Earnings Withholding Order (form WG-002) issued on (date):
3. The levy or garnishment is for a judgment for personal debt.
(Personal debt means money due or owing because of a transaction for money, property, insurance, or services used primarily for the debtor's personal, family, or household purposes. Personal debt does not include rental debt or debts incurred due to, or obtained by, tortious or fraudulent conduct or judgments for unpaid wages, damages, or penalties owed to an employee. (Code Civ. Proc., § 683.110.))
4. The judgment debtor asks the court to (check one):
 - a. ☐ Stay the levy or garnishment until the judgment creditor files *Declaration of Address Verification*. The judgment creditor asked the levying officer to serve the judgment debtor with the papers listed in item 1 and did not (check all that apply):
 - (1) ☐ Give the levying officer a completed *Declaration of Address Verification* (form WG-015/EJ-135).
 - (2) ☐ File the completed *Declaration of Address Verification* (form WG-015/EJ-135) with the court within 10 business days of giving a copy of the declaration to the levying officer.
 - b. ☐ Stay the levy or garnishment until after the hearing scheduled by *Notice of Hearing on Claim of Exemption* (form WG-010/EJ-175). The hearing is scheduled to take place more than 30 days after form WG-010/EJ-175 was filed:
 - (1) *Notice of Hearing on Claim of Exemption* was filed on (date):
 - (2) The hearing on the claim of exemption is scheduled for (date):

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: STATE BAR NO.: NAME: FIRM NAME: STREET ADDRESS: CITY: STATE: ZIP CODE: TELEPHONE NO.: FAX NO.: EMAIL ADDRESS: ATTORNEY FOR STATE TAX AGENCY:		FOR COURT USE ONLY DRAFT 10/17/2025 NOT APPROVED BY COUNCIL
NAME OF COURT: STREET ADDRESS: MAILING ADDRESS: CITY AND ZIP CODE: BRANCH NAME:		
APPLICATION OF (Name): <div style="text-align: right;">TAXPAYER / RESPONDENT</div>		
EARNINGS WITHHOLDING ORDER FOR TAXES		
NAME OF STATE TAX AGENCY:		CASE NUMBER:
		TAX AGENCY NUMBER:

1. The State's *Application for Earnings Withholding Order for Taxes* came on for hearing on

(date): in ☐ Dept.: ☐ Div.: ☐ Room:
 before (name of judicial officer):

2. a. ☐ Attorney for state tax agency present in court (attorney name):
 b. ☐ Taxpayer present in court.
 c. ☐ Attorney for taxpayer present in court (attorney name):

3. The court has considered ☐ the taxpayer's *Claim of Exemption and Financial Declaration* (form WG-026)
☐ the evidence presented ☐ the parties' stipulation.

4. **THE COURT FINDS**

- a. The taxpayer (employee) is entitled to a monthly exemption of: \$
 b. The taxpayer is employed by (name and address of employer):

c. ☐ \$ has been withheld from the employee's earnings under a *Temporary Earnings Withholding Order for Taxes*.

5. **THE COURT ORDERS the employer to**

- a. Withhold and pay to the state tax agency: \$ from the employee's disposable earnings each month.
 b. Pay to the employee any disposable earnings above that amount, not to exceed: \$ per month.
 c. WITHHOLD AND PAY TO THE STATE TAX AGENCY ANY DISPOSABLE EARNINGS ABOVE THOSE SET FORTH IN ITEMS 4a AND 4b.
 d. Begin withholding with the first pay period that ends on or after the 30th day after this order is served on the employer.
 e. Continue withholding until the tax liability has been satisfied unless an order with higher priority is received.
 f. Send all sums withheld to the state tax agency within 10 days after the last paycheck of each month.
 g. ☐ other (specify):

Date:

(Instructions to employer on page 2 of this form)

 JUDICIAL OFFICER



APPLICATION OF (Name):

CASE NUMBER:

TAXPAYER / RESPONDENT

INSTRUCTIONS TO EMPLOYER

A. When remitting withheld sums to the state tax agency, include the employee's name and Social Security number and the tax agency number.

B. PRIORITY OF EARNINGS WITHHOLDING ORDERS

First: Order Assigning Salary or Wages

Second: Earnings Withholding Order for Support

Third: Earnings Withholding Order for Taxes

Fourth: Earnings Withholding Order

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY: _____ STATE BAR NO: _____ NAME: _____ FIRM NAME: _____ STREET ADDRESS: _____ CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP CODE: _____ TELEPHONE NO.: _____ FAX NO.: _____ EMAIL ADDRESS: _____ ATTORNEY FOR (name): _____	LEVYING OFFICER (name and address): DRAFT 10/17/2025 NOT APPROVED BY COUNCIL
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF STREET ADDRESS: _____ MAILING ADDRESS: _____ CITY AND ZIP CODE: _____ BRANCH NAME: _____	
PLAINTIFF: _____ DEFENDANT: _____	CASE NUMBER: _____
EARNINGS WITHHOLDING ORDER FOR ELDER OR DEPENDENT ADULT FINANCIAL ABUSE (Wage Garnishment)	LEVYING OFFICER FILE NUMBER: _____
EMPLOYEE: KEEP YOUR COPY OF THIS LEGAL PAPER. EMPLEADO: GUARDE ESTE PAPEL OFICIAL.	
EMPLOYER: Enter the following date to assist your recordkeeping. <i>Date this order was received by employer (specify the date of personal delivery by levying officer or registered process server or the date mail receipt was signed):</i> _____	

TO THE EMPLOYER REGARDING YOUR EMPLOYEE:

Name and address of employer

Name and address of employee

Social Security No. ☐ on form WG-035 ☐ unknown

1. A judgment creditor has obtained this order to collect a court judgment against your employee. You are directed to withhold part of the earnings of the employee (*see instructions on page 2 of this form*).
 Pay the withheld sums to the **levying officer** (name and address above). If the employee works for you now, you must **give the employee a copy of this order and Employee Instructions (form WG-003)** within 10 days after receiving this order.
Complete Employer's Return (form WG-005) and mail it to the levying officer within 15 days after receiving this order. You must do so even if the employee no longer works for you.
2. a. The total amount due is: \$ _____
 b. The amount arising from an elder or dependent financial abuse claim is: \$ _____
 Count 30 calendar days from the date when **you were served** with this order. **Do not** withhold earnings payable for any pay period that ends before the 30th day. **Do** withhold from earnings that are payable for any pay period ending on or after that 30th day. If you receive notice that the employee has filed a claim of exemption, read the Instructions to Employer on page 2 of this form for more information about calculating the start of the withholding period.
 Continue withholding for all pay periods until you withhold the amount due. The levying officer will notify you of an assessment you should withhold in addition to the amount due. Do not withhold more than the total of these amounts. Never withhold any earnings payable before the beginning of the earnings withholding period.
3. The judgment was entered in the court on (date): _____
 The judgment creditor (if different from the plaintiff) is (name): _____
4. The Instructions to Employer on page 2 of this form tell you how much of the employee's earnings to withhold each payday. Follow those instructions unless you receive a court order or order from the levying officer giving you other instructions.

Date: _____

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

(SIGNATURE)

☐ LEVYING OFFICER ☐ REGISTERED PROCESS SERVER


INSTRUCTIONS TO EMPLOYER ON EARNINGS WITHHOLDING ORDERS

WG-030

The instructions in paragraph 1 on page 1 of this form describe your initial duties to provide information to your employee and the levying officer.

Your other duties are TO WITHHOLD THE CORRECT AMOUNT OF EARNINGS (if any) and PAY IT TO THE LEVYING OFFICER during the withholding period.

The withholding period is the period covered by *Earnings Withholding Order* (this order). The withholding period begins 30 calendar days after you were served with the order and continues until you have withheld the total amount due, plus additional amounts for costs and interest (which will be listed in a levying officer's notice). However, if the employee files a claim of exemption and notifies you of the filing no later than 29 days after you were served with *Earnings Withholding Order*, then the withholding period begins 45 days after the date you were served with *Earnings Withholding Order*.

The withholding period may end sooner if (1) you receive a written notice signed by the levying officer specifying an earlier termination date, or (2) you receive an order of higher priority (explained on page 2 of *Employer's Return* (form WG-005)).

You are entitled to rely on and must obey all written notices signed by the levying officer.

Employer's Return (form WG-005) describes several situations that could affect the withholding period for this order. If you receive more than one *Earnings Withholding Order* during a withholding period, review form WG-005 for instructions.

If the employee stops working for you, the *Earnings Withholding Order* ends after no amounts are withheld for a continuous 180-day period. If withholding ends because the earnings are subject to an order of higher priority, the *Earnings Withholding Order* ends after a continuous two-year period during which no amounts are withheld under the order. **Return the *Earnings Withholding Order* to the levying officer with a statement explaining why it is being returned.**

WHAT TO DO WITH THE MONEY

The amounts withheld during the withholding period must be paid to the levying officer by the 15th day of the next month after each payday. If you wish to pay more frequently than monthly, each payment must be made within 10 days after the close of the pay period.

Include the case number, levying officer's file number (if different from the case number), and the employee's name on each payment to ensure the money is applied to the correct account.

WHAT IF YOU STILL HAVE QUESTIONS?

The garnishment law is contained in the Code of Civil Procedure beginning with section 706.010. Sections 706.022, 706.025, 706.050, and 706.104 explain the employer's duties.

The Federal Wage Garnishment Law and federal rules provide the basic protections on which the California law is based. Inquiries about the federal law will be answered by mail, telephone, or personal interview at any office of the Wage and Hour Division of the U.S. Department of Labor. The Wage and Hour Division's contact information is available at dol.gov/agencies/whd/contact.

COMPUTATION INSTRUCTIONS

Code of Civil Procedure section 706.050 explains how to determine the amount to withhold (if anything) depending on the employee's disposable earnings, which are calculated based on the employee's pay period and the applicable hourly minimum wage. This calculation is summarized in the next section of this form and on the California Courts self-help website (selfhelp.courts.ca.gov/guide-earnings-withholding-orders-employers).

THESE COMPUTATION INSTRUCTIONS APPLY UNDER NORMAL CIRCUMSTANCES. THEY DO NOT APPLY TO ORDERS FOR THE SUPPORT OF A SPOUSE, FORMER SPOUSE, OR CHILD.

State law limits how much of an employee's earnings can be withheld. These limits are based on the employee's disposable earnings, not their gross pay or take-home pay.

(A) To determine the CORRECT AMOUNT OF EARNINGS TO BE WITHHELD (if any), first compute the employee's *disposable earnings*.

Earnings include any money (whether called wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or anything else) that is paid by an employer to an employee for personal services. Vacation or sick pay is subject to withholding as it is received by the employee. Tips are generally not included as earnings because they are not paid by the employer.

Disposable earnings are the earnings left after subtracting the part of the earnings a state or federal law requires an employer to withhold. Generally these required deductions are (1) federal income tax, (2) federal social security, (3) state income tax, (4) state disability insurance, and (5) payments to public employee retirement systems. Disposable earnings will change when the required deductions change.

(B) After the employee's disposable earnings are known, calculate the withholding amount as shown in Code of Civil Procedure section 706.050. You can follow the directions below in (C) or on the California Courts self-help website (selfhelp.courts.ca.gov/guide-earnings-withholding-orders-employers). You will need to know the amount of the minimum wage in the location where the employee works.

(C) Calculate the maximum amount that may be withheld from the employee's disposable earnings, which is the *lesser* of the following two amounts:

- 20 percent of disposable earnings for that week; **or**
- 40 percent of the amount by which the employee's disposable earnings that week exceed the applicable minimum wage. If there is a local minimum wage in effect in the location where the employee works that exceeds the state minimum wage at the time the earnings are payable, the local minimum wage is the applicable minimum wage.

To calculate the correct amount, follow the steps below:

Step 1: Determine the applicable minimum wage per pay period.

- For a daily or weekly pay period, multiply the applicable hourly minimum wage by 48.
- For a biweekly pay period, multiply the applicable hourly minimum wage by 96.
- For a semimonthly pay period, multiply the applicable hourly minimum wage by 104.
- For a monthly pay period, multiply the applicable hourly minimum wage by 208.

Step 2: Subtract the amount from Step 1 from the employee's disposable earnings during that pay period.

Step 3: If the amount from Step 2 is less than zero, do not withhold any money from the employee's earnings.

Step 4: If the amount from Step 2 is greater than zero, multiply that amount by 0.40.

Step 5: If the amount from Step 4 is lower than 20 percent of the employee's disposable earnings, withhold this amount. If it is greater than 20 percent of the employee's disposable earnings, withhold 20 percent of the disposable earnings.

Occasionally, the employee's earnings will also be subject to a *Wage and Earnings Assignment Order*, an order available from family law courts for child, spousal, or family support. The amount required to be withheld for that order should be deducted from the amount to be withheld for this order.

IMPORTANT WARNINGS

1. IT IS AGAINST THE LAW TO FIRE THE EMPLOYEE BECAUSE OF *EARNINGS WITHHOLDING ORDERS* FOR THE PAYMENT OF ONLY ONE INDEBTEDNESS. No matter how many orders you receive, so long as they all relate to a single judgment (no matter how many debts are represented in that judgment), the employee may not be fired.
2. IT IS ILLEGAL TO AVOID AN *EARNINGS WITHHOLDING ORDER* BY POSTPONING OR ADVANCING THE PAYMENT OF EARNINGS. The employee's pay period must not be changed to prevent the order from taking effect.
3. IT IS ILLEGAL NOT TO PAY AMOUNTS WITHHELD FOR THE *EARNINGS WITHHOLDING ORDER* TO THE LEVYING OFFICER. Your duty is to pay the money to the levying officer, who will pay the money in accordance with the law that applies to this case.
IF YOU VIOLATE ANY OF THESE LAWS, YOU MAY BE HELD LIABLE TO PAY CIVIL DAMAGES AND YOU MAY BE SUBJECT TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION!