



Cover Sheet:	Proof of Personal Service, Domestic Violence
Effective Date:	June 1, 2019
Last Revision Date:	Not applicable.
Purpose:	This form is to be completed and filed once the Temporary Restraining Order and Notice of Hearing in a Domestic Violence case has been served on the restrained person.
Assistance:	If the restrained party lives in Sacramento County you may have the Sheriff's Department serve the papers for you. The Sheriff's Department requires two copies of the Domestic Violence Restraining Order packet and the Documents to Serve on the Restrained Party. Their office is located on the third floor of the Family Relations Courthouse (room 313). The Sheriff's Department closes at 3:00 p.m., but you are able to complete instructions and use their drop box to drop documents off to be served, until 5:00 p.m.
Required Forms:	All forms are Judicial Council forms, unless otherwise indicated: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Proof of Personal Service, DV-200
Optional Forms:	These forms are included for your information only and do not need to be served or filed with the Court: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What Is "Proof of Personal Service"?, DV-200-INFO• Get Ready for the Restraining Order Court Hearing, DV-520-INFO• How to Enforce Your Restraining Order, DV-530-INFO
Filing Fee:	None
Copies:	Make one copy of the completed form. The Court will file and keep the original and will endorse and return the copy to you.
Before You File:	Service must be done by someone over the age of eighteen who is not a party to the case.
Filing:	Mail or bring completed forms to 3341 Power Inn Road and deposit them in the Drop Box located inside the lobby. Lobby hours are 7:30 am to 5:00 pm Monday through Friday, excluding Court holidays.
Next Steps:	Review the Temporary Restraining Order (DV-110) to find out what the judge ordered. If your request for temporary orders was denied your hearing date is still scheduled. Your hearing date is indicated on the Notice of Court Hearing (DV-109).

What is "service"?

Service is the act of giving your court papers to the other party in your case. There are different ways to serve the other party: in person, by mail, and others.

Why do I have to serve my legal papers?

Before a judge can grant a domestic violence restraining order (that can last up to five years), the person you want a restraining order against must know about your request and have a chance to go to court to explain their side. Also, if a restraining order is in place, the police cannot arrest the restrained person for violating the restraining order until the restrained person is served with the order.



What is "personal service"?

Personal service is when someone, known as a server, personally delivers your court papers to the other party.

In most cases, these forms must be served to the other party by personal service:

- ▶ [Form DV-109](#);
- ▶ [Form DV-100](#);
- ▶ [Form DV-110](#);
- ▶ [Form DV-120](#) (leave this form blank);
- ▶ [Form DV-120-INFO](#); and
- ▶ [Form DV-250](#) (leave this form blank).

Who can serve?

Any adult who is not protected by the restraining order can serve your court papers. **You cannot serve your own court papers.**



Some situations may be dangerous. Think about people's safety when deciding who you want to serve your papers.

A sheriff or marshal will serve your court papers for free. A registered process server is a business you pay to deliver papers. To hire a process server, look for "process server" on the internet or in the yellow pages.

How do I have my court papers served?

○ Step 1: Choose a server

The person who gives your court papers to the other party is called a server. Your server must be at least 18-years-old. They must not be protected by the restraining order or involved in your case. This means that you cannot serve your own court papers.

○ Step 2: Have your server give your court papers to the other party

Give your server these instructions:

- ❶ Before you serve the forms, note which forms you have, including the name of the form and the form number. See [form DV-200](#) for a list of forms.
- ❷ Find the person you need to serve. Make sure you are serving the right person by asking the person's name.
- ❸ Give the person the papers. If the person refuses to take the papers, put them on the ground or somewhere next to the person. The person doesn't have to touch or sign for the papers. It is okay if they tear them up.
- ❹ Fill out [form DV-200](#) completely and sign.
- ❺ File [form DV-200](#) with the court or give [form DV-200](#) to the person who is asking for the restraining order so they can file it.

○ Step 3: File proof with the court

The court needs proof that service happened and that it was done correctly. If your server was successful, have your server fully complete and sign [form DV-200](#). **The person you want restrained does not sign anything.**

Take [form DV-200](#) to the court to file in your case as soon as possible. This information will automatically go into a restraining order database that police have access to.

If the sheriff or marshal served your court papers, they may use another form for proof besides [form DV-200](#). Make sure a copy is filed with the court and that you get a copy.

When is the deadline to serve my court papers?

It depends. To know the exact date, you need to look at two items on [form DV-109](#). Follow these steps:

- **Step 1: Look at the court date listed under ③ on page 1.**

③ Notice of Court Hearing
A court hearing is scheduled on

Hearing Date → Date: _____
Dept.: _____

- **Step 2: Look at the number of days written in ⑥ on page 2.**

⑥ Service of Documents by the Person
At least five ___ days before the

- **Step 3: Look at a calendar.** Subtract the number of days in ⑥ from the court date. That's the deadline to have your court papers served. It's okay to serve your court papers before the deadline.

If nothing is written in ⑥, you must have your court papers served at least five days before your court date.

What happens if I can't get my court papers served before the court date?

You will need to ask the court to reschedule (continue) your court date. Fill out and file [form DV-115](#) and [form DV-116](#). These forms ask the judge for a new court date and to make any temporary orders last until the end of the new court date.

If the judge gives you a new court date, the person you want restrained will have to be served with [form DV-116](#), [form DV-115](#), and the original papers you filed. You should keep a copy of [form DV-115](#), [form DV-116](#), and a copy of your original paperwork. That way, the police will know your orders are still in effect.

For more information on asking for a new court date, read [form DV-115-INFO](#).

What if the other party is avoiding (evading) service?

If you've tried many times to serve the the restrained person, and you can show the judge that the restrained person is avoiding (evading) service, you may ask the court to allow you to serve another way. If you want to make this request, at your first court date tell the judge details about your attempts to have the restrained person served. The judge may require a written statement for this.

Read [form DV-205-INFO](#), *What if the Person I Want Protection From is Avoiding (Evading) Service?*, for more information.

Clerk stamps date here when form is filed.

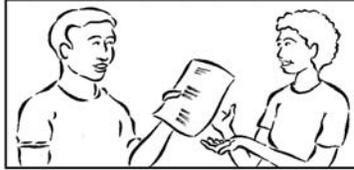
1 Name of Party Asking for Protection:

2 Name of Party to Be Restrained:

3 Notice to Server

The server must:

- Be 18 years of age or older.
- Not be listed in items **1** or **3** of form DV-100, *Request for Domestic Violence Restraining Order*.
- Give a copy of all documents checked in **4** to the restrained party in **2** (you cannot send them by mail). Then complete and sign this form, and give or mail it to the party in **1**.



Fill in court name and street address:

Superior Court of California, County of Sacramento
 William R. Ridgeway Family Relations Courthouse
 3341 Power Inn Road
 Sacramento, CA 95826

Court clerk fills in case number when form is filed.

Case Number:

4 I gave the party in **2** a copy of all the documents checked:

- a. DV-109 with DV-100 and a blank [DV-120](#) (*Notice of Court Hearing; Request for Domestic Violence Restraining Order; blank Response to Request for Domestic Violence Restraining Order*)
- b. DV-110 (*Temporary Restraining Order*)
- c. DV-105 and DV-140 (*Request for Child Custody and Visitation Orders, Child Custody and Visitation Order*)
- d. FL-150 with a blank [FL-150](#) (*Income and Expense Declaration*)
- e. FL-155 with a blank [FL-155](#) (*Financial Statement (Simplified)*)
- f. DV-115 (*Request to Continue Hearing*)
- g. DV-116 (*Order on Request to Continue Hearing*)
- h. DV-130 (*Restraining Order After Hearing*)
- i. Other (*specify*):

5 I personally gave copies of the documents checked above to the party in **2** on:

- a. Date: _____ b. Time: _____ a.m. p.m.
- c. At this address: _____
 City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

6 Server's Information

Name: _____
 Address: _____
 City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____
 Telephone: _____
(If you are a registered process server):
 County of registration: _____ Registration number: _____

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

Date: _____

Type or print server's name

Server to sign here

This form explains what to do *before*, *during*, and *after* the restraining order hearing. You can go to www.courts.ca.gov/dvforms for more information and to find the court forms listed in this information form

Before the hearing

Take these papers to court (you can use the check boxes on this page to keep track of what you need or have):

- 3 copies of **all** papers you filed for your case.
- 3 copies of documents that support your case (police or medical reports, rental agreements or receipts, photos, bills). Be ready to give the other party copies of what you give to the judge. Sometimes the judge cannot look at or consider certain documents. The judge will decide which documents can be included in your case.
- 3 copies of pay stubs or other proof of income (only if orders about money, such as child or spousal support, were requested). If the judge accepts your proof, s/he will also give a copy to the other person.

If needed, make arrangements for:

- A support person.** But that person cannot speak for you in court.
- Witness(es)** to testify in court. Or you may bring a witness’s signed statement of what they saw or heard. The witness’s statement can be on a sheet of paper that says *Declaration* at the top, and *Signed under penalty of perjury* at the bottom, just above the witness’s signature. Or the witness may use form [MC-030](#), *Declaration* instead.



- The signed Proof of Service form.** For more information, see [DV-200-INFO](#), *What Is “Proof of Personal Service?”*
- Make a list of the orders you want (or don’t want), and practice saying it. You may only have a few minutes to talk to the judge. If you get nervous at the hearing, just read from your list. You may also write a statement and read it to the judge. You may also say other things after you read the statement.
- Childcare.** Most of the time, children will not be allowed in the courtroom during the hearing. Call the court and ask if they have a children’s waiting room. If not, arrange for childcare.
- If you do not speak English well, ask the clerk for an **interpreter**. The clerk may ask you to fill out a



request form if you want the court to have an interpreter at the hearing. If the court cannot give you an interpreter, bring an adult to interpret for you. Do not ask a witness or a child involved in your case to interpret for you.

Exception: If the other person objects to your witness, that witness must be in court if you want the judge to hear from him or her.

If the hearing is about getting a restraining order **against** you:

- **Go to the hearing!** If you miss it, the judge can make orders without hearing your side.
- Read [DV-120-INFO](#), *How Can I Respond to a Request for Domestic Violence Restraining Order?*
- You can fill out and file a court form to tell the judge your side (form [DV-120](#), *Response to Request for Domestic Violence Restraining Order*). Take 3 copies of this form to the court hearing.
- *Note:* If the other person asks for orders about money (child or spousal support or other financial orders), read form [DV-570](#) to see if you should fill out an Income and Expense Declaration or a Simplified Financial Statement.



At the hearing

Get to court at least **30 minutes early**. Find your courtroom. When it opens, go in and tell the courtroom clerk or law enforcement officer you are present, and the names of any witnesses, and if the witness needs an interpreter.

- Do not sit near or talk to the other person. If you are afraid of the other person, tell the officer.
- Watch the other cases so you will know what to do.
- Go to the front of the courtroom when they call your name.
- You may be at court several hours. It depends on how many cases there are. Your hearing may last just a few minutes or over an hour.

Warning! If you asked for the restraining order but do not go to the hearing, your temporary restraining order will end and there may not be a hearing. The court could make other orders if the other side asks, even if the restraining order is not granted. To get another restraining order, you must fill out and file a new set of forms.

In the courtroom

The judge may ask you questions. The other people in the case and their lawyers may ask questions, too.

- Tell the truth. Speak slowly. Give complete answers. You can read from your list.
- Try to answer exactly what the judge asks.
- If you don't understand, say "I don't understand the question."
- Speak only to the judge unless it's your turn to ask questions or the judge tells you to answer a question from the other person or his/her lawyer.
- Do not interrupt anyone! If the other person tells a lie, wait until s/he finishes talking, then tell the judge.

Family Court Services

If you ask for parenting time (custody and visitation) orders, the court may send both parents to Family Court Services for *court-connected mediation* or *child custody recommending counseling*. For more information, see forms: [FL-313-INFO](#), *Child Custody Information Sheet—Recommending Counseling*, or [FL-314-INFO](#), *Child Custody Information Sheet—Child Custody Mediation*. If you are sent to Family Court Services, the judge may extend the date of the orders (or make new temporary orders) to last until your next court date.

The court may postpone (continue) your case if:

- The person to be restrained has not been served or needs time to get a lawyer or prepare an answer.
- The judge wants more information or your hearing is taking longer than planned.

If this happens, you will have to come back another day. The person who asked for the order may ask the judge to make the temporary orders last until the new hearing date. The court might use form [DV-116](#) for the new hearing.

At the end of the hearing

For most cases, the judge will make decisions about your case at the end of the hearing. To decide if the requested orders should be approved or not, the judge will decide if the evidence shows that the person asking for protection is entitled to a restraining order. The judge will consider the evidence and the safety risks of the adults and children involved in the case. If the judge makes orders at the hearing, the orders will be on form [DV-130](#), *Restraining Order After Hearing*.

If you asked for the order(s):

- The court clerk might fill out form [DV-130](#). If so, s/he will take it to the judge. If not, ask who should fill it out, and where to file it. After the form is filed, the court clerk will give you up to 3 copies.
- Read the signed form [DV-130](#) carefully. If anything is different from what the judge said in court, ask the clerk for help right away. Or talk to your lawyer, if you have one.
- Your temporary orders expire at midnight of the date of your hearing. File your new order the same day so you will be protected.
- If the court makes the restraining order, the clerk will send form [DV-130](#), *Restraining Order After Hearing* to law enforcement. Doing this puts your orders in a database called CLETS. This lets police everywhere in the state know about the orders.
- **Important!** Always keep a copy of the restraining order with you.



After the hearing

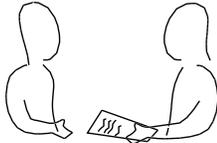
If you **asked** for the restraining order, and the court made the order...



You must have the other person served with a copy of form [DV-130](#). You may have him or her served with a copy of form [DV-130](#) in the courtroom after the hearing or by mail.

If the restrained person was *not* at the hearing and the new orders are

- the **same** as the temporary order, you may have the other person served with a copy of form [DV-130](#) by mail. Ask the server to complete form DV-250.
- **different** from the temporary order, you must have someone serve form [DV-130](#) in person, not by mail. Ask the server to complete form [DV-200](#), *Proof of Personal Service*, and give it back to you.



If the court made a restraining order **against** you...

- You must obey orders the judge makes at the hearing. Orders are written on form [DV-130](#). If you do not obey them, you could be arrested.
- You will be served the *Restraining Order After Hearing* (form [DV-130](#)) at the hearing or within a few days, by mail or in person.
- Read the signed form [DV-130](#) carefully when you receive it. If anything is different from what the judge said, ask the court clerk for help right away. Or talk to your lawyer, if you have one.

If you do not receive a copy of the orders within a few days, ask the clerk for a copy.

Review *How Do I Turn In, Sell, or Store My Firearms* ([DV-800-INFO/JV-252-INFO](#)).

Important! You must file a completed form [DV-200](#), *Proof of Personal Service*, or form [DV-250](#), *Proof of Service by Mail*. Keep a copy for your records. Keep a copy of the orders with you at all times.

Need more help?

Ask the court clerk about free or low-cost legal help. Ask for information at the court about the Self-Help Center or Family Law Facilitator Office.

For a referral to a local domestic violence or legal assistance program, call the National Domestic Violence Hotline: **1-800-799-7233**

TDD: 1-800-787-3224

It's free and private. They can help you in more than 100 languages.

Other orders

If you asked for support or child custody/visitation orders, you may also get one of these forms:

- Form [DV-140](#), *Child Custody and Visitation Order*, if the judge ordered child custody or visitation.
- Form [FL-342](#), *Child Support Information and Order Attachment*, or form [FL-343](#), *Spousal, Partner, or Family Support Order Attachment*, if the judge orders child support and/or spousal support.

**What if you are deaf or hard of hearing?**

Assistive listening systems, computer-assisted real-time captioning, or sign language interpreter services are available if you ask at least five days before the proceeding. Contact the clerk's office or go to www.courts.ca.gov/forms for *Request for Accommodations by Persons With Disabilities and Order* (form [MC-410](#)). (Civil Code, § 54.8)

Get copies.

Get copies of your restraining order (DV-110 or DV-130) and *Proof of Service* (Form DV-200 or DV-250) from the court clerk if you don't already have them:

- Always keep a copy with you. You may need to show it to the police.
- Keep another copy in a safe place and consider keeping a copy in your car.
- Give a copy to anyone else protected by the order.
- Take copies to places where you and the other protected people go (e.g. school, work, daycare, etc.).
- Give a copy to the security officers in your apartment building and workplace.
- Staple the restraining order (DV-110 or DV-130) to the *Proof of Service* (DV-200 or DV-250).

When should I call the police?

Call the police **right away** if the restrained person violates any of the orders. Also:

- Write down what happened, when, where, and the names of any witnesses.
- Get copies of police reports.
- If you are hurt, get copies of medical reports.

Even if you haven't served the orders yet, call the police.

Show the police a copy of your orders. If the restrained person is there, ask the officer to serve the orders. If the officer serves the orders, he or she will send the *Proof of Service* to the court and CLETS for you.

CLETS is a statewide computer system that lets police know about your orders.



If you're in danger, call 911!

What can the police do?

It is a crime to disobey the judge's orders.

The restrained person can be arrested, pay a fine, and/or go to jail or prison.

Ask your local district attorney (D.A.) how he or she will handle your case. The D.A. may file criminal or contempt charges. You can always call the D.A. for information about a criminal case.

You can also file a civil contempt action. Ask the court clerk for forms or visit www.courts.ca.gov.

Guns, Other Firearms and Ammunition

The restrained person cannot

- own
- have
- buy or try to buy

a gun or firearm or ammunition while the order is in effect. If the person does any of these things, he or she can go to jail and be ordered to pay a fine of \$1,000.

A law enforcement officer can give you information about any firearms the restrained person has registered, transferred, or sold. (Penal Code section 11106). You may disclose the information as needed to protect yourself or someone else. Tell law enforcement if you have any information about any guns the restrained person has or where they are located.

