

PLAINTIFF(S) ATTORNEY INFORMATION:

Name/Address/Phone

Plaintiff(s) Name/Address/Phone
V.

Defendant(s) Name/Address/Phone

CASE NUMBER _____
SUMMONS
EVICITION ACTION

- 1) The State of Arizona to: _____
- 2) You are summoned to appear in this court on: _____ (date) and _____ (time)
- 3) This courthouse is located at: _____

IF YOU FAIL TO APPEAR AT THE DATE, TIME, AND LOCATION INDICATED ABOVE, a default judgment will likely be entered against you, granting the relief specifically requested in the complaint, including removing you from the property.

- 4) If you do not agree with the allegations in the complaint, you may file a written answer admitting or denying some or all of the allegations and pay the required answer fee. In cases of hardship, you may apply at the court for a deferral or waiver of the filing fee.

You should review the Residential Eviction Procedures Information Sheet attached to this summons for additional information about evictions.

Date: _____

Judge's Signature {COURT SEAL}

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES: REQUESTS FOR REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES SHOULD BE MADE TO THE COURT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

RESIDENTIAL EVICTION INFORMATION SHEET

(This page to be served on defendant with Summons and Complaint)

Notice A landlord must provide a tenant with written notice saying why the eviction process has started. The tenant should have received this notice before this lawsuit was filed.

Rent cases If this lawsuit has been filed for not paying rent, the tenant can stop it and continue living in the residence by paying all rent now due, late fees, attorney's fees and court costs. After a judgment has been granted, reinstatement of the lease is solely in the landlord's discretion. Inability to pay rent is not a legal defense and the judge cannot give more time to pay, even if the tenant is having financial problems.

Before Court Eviction cases move through the court system very quickly. If the tenant disagrees with the landlord's allegations, the tenant is encouraged to file a written answer. The answer form available from the court allows the tenant to admit or deny the allegations and explain his or her position. If the tenant cannot afford to pay the answer fee, he or she may apply for a waiver of that fee. If a tenant believes that the landlord owes him or her money, the tenant may under some circumstances file a counterclaim. The summons states that a trial will occur on the date listed, but due to the high volume of cases, a trial may not occur then. If the tenant fails to appear, and the landlord or his attorney is present, a judgment will probably be entered against the tenant. Tenants can represent themselves or arrange for lawyers to represent them. The court will not provide a lawyer.

At Court At the time listed on the summons, the judge will start calling cases. If both parties are present, the judge will ask the tenant whether the complaint is true. If the tenant says "no", he or she will need to briefly tell the judge why. If the reason is a legal defense, the judge will need to hear testimony from both sides and make a decision after a trial. After talking to the landlord or its attorney, a tenant may wish to agree to what the landlord is requesting by signing a "stipulation". A stipulation is an agreement under which the parties resolve the dispute on the basis of what the agreement says. Only matters contained in the written agreement can be enforced. These agreements should be clear and understandable by both parties. Most stipulations include judgments against tenants..

Continuances Either party may ask that the court date be delayed. The court will agree only if there is a very good reason. A delay will be no more than three business days. There is no assurance a delay will be granted and parties should come to court prepared for trial and bring necessary witnesses and documents.

After a Judgment If a landlord receives a judgment, it may apply for a writ of restitution to remove the tenant(s) and all occupants. Writs of Restitution are served by constables, who will direct the residents to leave. A tenant may avoid the difficulties associated with a writ of restitution by vacating the property and returning the keys to the landlord. This ends the tenants' possession of the residence. A tenant will have five (5) days to vacate the premises unless evicted for criminal activity, in which case the tenant has only twelve (12) to twenty-four (24) hours to vacate. A judgment will probably appear on a tenant's credit report for several years. Parties wishing to appeal from a judgment have five days to do so after the judgment is entered and can obtain forms and information from the court filing counter. If a tenant wants to remain in the rental home during the appeal, the tenant must also pay an appropriate bond and continue to pay rent into the court as it becomes due. If the tenant prevails the court will dismiss the case. Absent an appeal, the tenant will need to obtain the landlords approval and enter a new lease to continue living in the residence.

Sources of Additional Information You can get copies of the Arizona Residential Landlord Tenant Act, the Arizona Mobile Home Parks Residential Landlord and Tenant Act and the Long Term Recreational Vehicle Rental Space Act from a library or from the Secretary of State's office or web page: www.azsos.gov. In Maricopa County if you wish to consult an attorney, you may want to contact the Arizona State Bar Attorney Referrals Line at (602) 257-4434 or Community Legal Services at (602) 258-3434. Contact the court in other counties for similar referrals. You can obtain a summary of the obligations of landlords and tenants on the web page for justice courts in Maricopa County: www.superiorcourt.maricopa.gov/justiceCourts/CourtsAndSections/Evictions.asp

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