

U.S. SC 25-7180  
CA SC S292065

**In The  
Supreme Court of the United States**

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Edward L Clark Jr.  
*Petitioner, Respondent*

v.

Deborah L Clark  
*Respondent, Petitioner*

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On Petition for a Writ of Certiorari From The  
Court of Appeals of California  
Fourth Appellate District

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**REQUEST FOR EMERGENCY INJUNCTION**

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Date: April 16, 2026

Self Represented

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TO THE HONORABLE SUPREME COURT CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE  
UNITED STATES; THE HONORABLE . JOHN G. ROBERTS AND ALL  
UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT JUSTICES.;

INTRODUCTION

Petitioner respectfully files the instant REQUEST FOR EMERGENCY  
INJUNCTION IN support of his writ of certiorari (Docket # 25-7180)  
REVERSING THE LOWER COURTS RULINGS FOR LACK OF SUBJECT  
MATTER JURISDICTION issuing orders not only void on their face, but voidable  
because they were obtained from Breach of Contract [see **Joint Stipulation**  
**attached hereto as Appendices “A”**] The emergency injunction is urgent because  
of levies b placed and freezing bank accounts. \$ 11,000 was taken on 4/15/2026,  
causing irreputable harm. [Attached hereto as **Appendices “C”**]

*First Issue* – offer of proof to Address is letter dated April 13, 2026. Rule  
23.3 to show the same relief was requested from both the appellate court and the  
California Supreme court was requested from US Supreme Court..

Petitioner filed two appeals prior to the instant appeal. At oral argument  
for Appeal II, the appellate court denied allowing oral arguments on subject matter  
jurisdiction citing appellate failure to file motions specific to subject matter  
jurisdiction and void orders.

Consequently, below are the motions filed in the instant appeal concurrently  
filed under separate cover for reference for Appeal G064157 as an offer of proof  
Petitioner made the same request. **Appendices Book 1**

Appendices #1(pA2) Appellate Opening Brief

Appendices #2: (pA79) Appellates Motion to dismiss appeal and vacate void orders in lower court for lack of subject matter jurisdiction

Appendices #3: (pA88) Appellates Emergency Motion requesting the court to correct legal errors by the court. This court lacks subject matter to hear arguments on the merits as requested of void orders

Appendices #4: (pA101) Appellates request for appellate court to publish opinion both Appeal 1 and Appeal 2 (Since opinion completely disregard established precedent suggesting the appellate court can validate void orders) Request was denied

## **BOOK 1A**

Appendices #5 (pA110) Appeal Opinion

Appendices #6: (pA131) Petition For Rehearing

Appendices #7 (Petition for Review California Supreme Court

Appendices #8: (p1A166) California Supreme Court Denial

Appendices #9 (p1A168) Writ of Supersedeas filed 415/2026

A. [see opinion appendices #5 opinion review] – please observe the court never establishes, how the court gets around CCP 664.6 that mandates private settlement contracts (the 3/21/2016 debt settlement agreement) not merged is a civil court dispute if one exists. And family court does not have subject matter jurisdiction over private settlement contracts

**P13 Appealability, The opinion omits the part that it was Petitioner who filed the RFO requesting the court to enter the Debt Settlement agreement and the joint stipulation into the record. It was the court who refused to merge into the record, It was the court who establishes the contracts survive as private settlement contracts, it was the courts decision not to merge is why they don't have an argument.**

The court fails to admit it was Petitioner agreeing in the stipulation the February 2018 order was issued in Breach of contract. It was Petitioner agreeing the February 2018 order is void and not enforceable. The opinion is written to place all blame on Petitioner as if Lower court petitioner was no involved in the settlements.

Because Petitioner requested the family court enter the joint stipulation and the court refused, it survives pursuant to CCP 664.6 as a private settlement contract is the LEAD document in this dispute.

Both the lower court and the appellate court wants to argue somehow a Feb. 2018 order somehow affects a 8/31/2006 judgment that was no longer at issue for over two years, since fully executed 3/21/2016 debt settlement agreement is intentionally misleading.

#### **P14 Edwards MOTIONS ON APPEAL**

*citation prg 3 The motions are frivolous. We have jurisdiction over the appeal because Edward filed notices of appeal from orders which we conclude are directly appealable....concluding "If we lack jurisdiction, as Edward claims, then we would have no ability to vacate the 2018 order or any other order of family court*

An Appellate has no choice but to appeal VOID orders. The only authority an appellate court has, is to order the lower court to vacate, because it lacks authority to offer an opinion on the merits of a void order. **California Code of Civil Procedure Section 473(d)** is the primary statute governing this issue, stating: *"The court may, upon motion of the injured party or its own motion, set aside any void judgment or order."* This statute permits void orders to be attacked at any time, regardless of whether the normal time for appeal has passed

*Svistunoff v. Svistunoff (1951) 108 Cal.App.2d 638: The court held that when a trial court acts without jurisdiction, the appellate court should treat the order as a nullity and, where necessary, remand for the lower court to vacate the void order.*

**P18** *"In Clark II we concluded the civil law court had no jurisdiction to enter a judgment making those findings, which had been determined against Edward by the family law court and affirmed.....That finding is binding"*

There lies the issue, on point. The opinion completely disregards CCP 664.6 that mandates it is family court that is absent subject matter jurisdiction over private settlement contracts.

The court refuses to accept the undisputed fact that both parties executed the joint stipulation in front of a Civil Court judge pursuant to CCP 664.6 . Why would any court refuse Petitioner request of the court to enter settlement documents into the record absent their own agenda as shown in the instant application. Waiting for a couple years, then fabricate a fraudulent judgment, creating a new judgment on a case that hasn't been at issue for over 2-years and has an expired statute of limitation.

**P 15 END AROUND last paragraph the court argues**

"Deborahs 2018 request for order asked the family court to enforce marital dissolution judgment by making Edward to make remaining payments".

The court argument is trying to fabricate subject matter jurisdiction, suggesting the RFO had something to do with a dissolution judgment that fully settled over

two years prior. Using a judgment the 10-year statute of limitation to renew had already expired rendering no longer enforceable. The RFO makes no mention of the fully executed 3/21/2016 Debt Settlement Agreement. . When the facts are the RFO was used to litigate a 3/21/2016 private contract, not merged into the record family court did not have subject matter jurisdiction over

**P16 last paragraph 1**

*“The principles of claim preclusion , issue preclusion and the law of the case thus conclusively and permanently bar Edward from relitigating the issues tried...and resolved by 2018 order”*

*In California, a void order or judgment—even one issued by an appellate court—is considered a legal nullity that can be challenged at any time, directly or collaterally. The primary legal authority for this is California Code of Civil Procedure Section 473(d), which empowers courts to set aside any void judgment or order on their own motion or on the motion of either party*

No "Bootstrap" of New Issues: Family law courts generally cannot have new, independent contested issues (like breach of a private contract) "bootstrapped" into an existing case through an RFO, unless the agreement has been incorporated into a judgment

Civil vs. Family Court: Breach of contract claims, such as those regarding unmerged agreements, are handled in civil court, which allows for different procedures like jury trials, which do not exist in family court.

**Petitioner asks the same request in instant request**

The opinion is riddled with errors, at all times, suggesting the appeal has something to do with the original 8/3/1/2006 judgment, because it is trying to fabricate subject matter jurisdiction to litigate a 3/21/2016 private debt settlement agreement. They are using a case that was no longer at issue since the debt was fully settled 3/21/2016 with a \$1,000,000 wire transfer.

Please be advised the lower court motions to the fourth appellate district were direct attacks , described herein in the instant application, , that addressed vacating void orders issued without subject matter jurisdiction which is the same as a stay, they both accomplish the same thing. The only difference is at the US supreme court there is a pending writ of certiorari. Hence the reason for requesting stay at a minimum until the lower courts rulings are reversed vacating Void orders for lack of subject matter jurisdiction. Thereby accomplishing the same thing. . while writ of certiorari is being reviewed. Ideally an order demanding the lower court just follow and comply with the law, voids all orders in family court, because they were not only issued without subject matter jurisdiction but in Breach of 7/12/2021 Joint Stipulation [Attached hereto as Appendices “A”] and 3/21/2016 Debt Settlement Agreement [Attached hereto as Appendices “B”] Neither of which were merged into the family court judgment. Therefore both survive as private settlement contracts, family law never had subject matter jurisdiction. There is no defense to the undisputed fact CCP 664.6 family court does not have subject matter jurisdiction over private settlement contracts not merged.

Pursuant to CCP 664.6 A breach of contract action is pending in orange county civil court case 30-2025-01530857-CU-CO-CJC

Petitioner has presented the same issue on appeal to the fourth appellate district div 3 that included a motion specific to subject matter jurisdiction and void orders and , and the California Supreme Court Attached as [Appendices #7 Book 1] that was denied attached as Exhibit B. California Supreme Court

The reason the request are the same, is Petitioner filed a petition for review to effect the rule of law that void orders are void orders...Opinions on the merits of void orders are still void order

### Second Issue – For Relief

The instant brief will bring to the attention to the U.S. Supreme Court the recent events on April 3, 2026 that reveals the significance of emergency request for an injunction to stop a lower family court from enforcing a Void Abstract of judgment for \$612, 513.56. Petitioner received a levy this week and today 4/15/2026 they took \$11,000 out of my bank. Levy attached as **[exhibit 3]**.

Please notice pursuant to California Code of Civil procedure CCP 664.6, family law courts do not have subject matter jurisdiction over “Private Settlement Contracts” not merged into the record. I have attached a writ of supersedeas filed today that provides a lot more detail **[Appendices Book 2]** that will show the court why the entire lower court matter is a fraud. I have provided concurrently with a writ of supersedeas filed today 4/15/2026 since a new appeal on orders denying to vacate void abstract of judgment on 4/3/2026

On 4/3/2026, the lower family court denied a new request to 1. vacate pre-filing order,, 2 request to vacate motion to quash debtors exam, and 3. denied motion to vacate a void abstract of judgment for \$612, 513.59 in Breach of 7/12/2012 JOINT STIPULATION Private Settlement Contract governed by CCP 664.6 Contract, A new notice of appeal was filed. Appeal # G066790

Please take Notice of the terms contained in the leading documents

**LEADING DOCUMENT OF CASE**  
**7/12/2021 JOINT STIPULATION**  
**[Appendices #11**

At Issue in this entire matter is the family court refusal to accept the LEAD Document in this case that governs or should govern the outcome. **Attached as appendices #11** , is a joint stipulation that survives as private settlement Contract because upon request family court refused to merge into the record.

Lead document #1 Both parties including Petitioner confirms the validity of the 3/21/2016 Private Debt Settlement **[attached as Appendices #2 ]** and Confirms that the filing of a 4/17/2018 RFO to appear in family court was a breach of the 3/21/2016 contract. *THIS IS WHAT THE APPELLATE COURT IS FIGHTING. ENTERING A DOCUMENT INTO THE RECORD CONFIRMING THE ACTIONS IN FAMILY COURT WERE DONE SO IN BREACH OF CONTRACT.*

What is significant, the family court as well as the Fourth Appellate court argues the 7/12/2021 Joint Stipulations is not valid because it was executed in civil court. Even if that were true, once petitioner requested the family court to enter into the record, it is irrelevant where it was executed..

That is the Issue, Family court does not have subject matter jurisdiction over private settlement contracts the court refused to merge into the record. Here the 7/12/2021 private stipulation, the parties litigants together made 6-attempts to merge the 7/12/2021 private joint stipulation into family court with noticed motions,

including a joint request for the court to take judicial notice, of 7/12/2021 joint stipulation. The court denied all request, resulting in the Private JOINT Stipulation, not merged survives as a Private settlement contract that is governed by CCP 664.6. A summons for Breach of Contract in Civil Court is mandated to challenge or enforce.

It is irrelevant who witnessed the execution of the joint stipulation if there is a conflict between Family and Civil court division. What is relevant, is when both parties ask the family court to merge settlement documents (joint stipulation) into the record and the court denies, the joint stipulation survives as a private settlement contract to be litigated in civil court. Family court loses jurisdiction. That is the issue family court is fighting.

Please take judicial notice, from 7/12/2021 to present a summons/complaint regarding any breach of joint stipulation has never been served, nor has a summons complaint been served on the 3/21/2016 Debt Settlement Contract in civil court mandated by CCP 664.6. Both Leading Documents #1 is joint stipulation and #2 3/21/2016 private settlement contract.

#### **ORDER OF PRECEDENCE**

The order of precedence clause which establishes the hierarchy to resolve conflicts between documents, Typically the main contract or **latest written modification (such as a joint stipulation)** takes priority over attachments, specs or older documents.

The latest document that governs this case, is a 7/12/2021 joint stipulation executed under oath, witnessed and initialed by a civil court superior court judge in a court of proper jurisdiction.

**AT ISSUE: Is the LEAD DOCUMENT IN THE UNDERLYING CASE.**

At all times the conflict in family court trying to fabricate subject matter jurisdiction is by disregarding the undisputable fact (the law) that when a private contract is executed and not merged into the family court judgment, especially when the family court refuses 6-times, to merge the documents, the executed contract survives as private settlement contract governed by CCP 664.6. Any issues a summons/complaint must be served in CIVIL COURT.

Once we accept and establish the family court cannot just disregard written contracts that have been executed just because family court doesn't have jurisdiction. The contracts carry weight and must if needed be litigated in civil court not, family court. . The courts failure to accept and enforce the law as written, accepting the lead document into evidence as a private settlement contract is the source of the dispute. From the time the 7/12/2021 stipulation was executed in civil court to present, a summons/complaint has ever been filed challenging the validity of either contract by way of a Breach of Contract cause of action. Consequently, as a result, the 7/12/2021 joint stipulation is the lead document #1 and the 3/21/2016 Private Debt settlement agreement is document #2. The terms of which govern this case, pursuant to CCP 664.6.,

**THEREFORE**, the terms in the 7/12/2021 joint stipulation confirms the 3/21/2016 private debt settlement contract is valid, and enforceable. The 3/21/2016 debt settlement agreement attached as [**appendices #2**] specifically bars subject matter jurisdiction in family court.

Consequently, all documents prior to 7/12/2021, with the exception of 3/21/2016 private debt settlement private contract, because it is referenced, ***including all orders issued 4/17/2018 and thereafter are moot, VOID on there face issues without subject matter jurisdiction.***

The terms contained therein cannot be arbitrarily ignored or changed by the family court without subject matter jurisdiction, without a party serving summons for breach of contract

The filing by the court of an abstract of judgement ***not obtained from a valid summons/complaint*** is BOTH VOID ON ITS FACE because its filed without subject matter jurisdiction and VOIDABLE because it was filed in Breach of 7/12/2021 joint stipulation and 3/21/2016 PRIVATE DEBT SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT.

Consequently, the terms of the private settlement contracts both speaks for themselves rendering the abstract of judgement void on its face or at the very least voidable.

The only question then becomes if the Family court was absent ***at all times*** subject matter jurisdiction. Petitioner affirms with the following showing of proof.

## ARGUMENT

1. The filing by the court of an abstract of judgement *not obtained from a valid summons/complaint* is BOTH VOID ON ITS FACE because its filed without subject matter jurisdiction and VOIDABLE because it was filed in Breach of 7/12/2021 joint stipulation and 3/21/2016 PRIVATE DEBT SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT.

2. Petitioner has a Breach of Contract Claim in civil court for Breach of 7/12/2021 Private contract and 3/21/2016 private contract [case # 30-2025-01530857-CU-CO-CJC].

3. Notwithstanding the abstract of judgment is fatally flawed. The original dissolution date must be on abstract of judgment pursuant to CCP 674. The court appears to be trying to create (fabricate) a completely new judgment dated after private settlement contracts violating one judgment rule CCP 904.1

4. The facts herein will outline the courts absence of All jurisdiction

a. 10-Year Rule: Under CCP § 683.020, if a money judgment is not renewed within 10 years from the date of entry, it becomes unenforceable.

Renewal Process: The creditor must file an Application for Renewal of Judgment (Form EJ-190) before the 10 years lapse.

b. Petitioner failed to renew 8/31/2006 dissolution judgment by 8/31/2016.

c. Concluding as of 8/31/2016, the 8/31/2006 dissolution judgement was no longer enforceable.

d. After full execution of 3/21/2016 private fully integrated debt

settlement, not merged, and before 10-year statute of limitation expired Petitioner did not renew 8/31/2006 dissolution judgment by 8/31/2016.

e. On 7/12/2021 the parties entered a joint stipulation that survived as a private settlement contract because its not merged into the family court and more importantly, the court refused to merge the contract in six noticed motions resulting in the 7/12/2021 Stipulation surviving as a private contract governed by CCP 664.6.

### **LEADING DOCUMENT FOR CASE 7/12/2021 JOINT STIPULATION**

#### **The terms govern this case**

f. A family court cannot change the terms or ignore the terms of an existing contract if it lacks subject-matter jurisdiction

g. Please take judicial notice a summons has not served in civil court pursuant to CCP 664.6 for breach of 7/12/2021 private Stipulation, not merged, , that confirms the 3/21/2016 private contract was valid and enforceable . (Stipulates) the order to appear issued in family court RFO 4/17/2018 was a Breach of contract. VOIDING ALL SUBSEQUENT ORDERS IN FAMILY COURT including order issued by a commissioner (not a judge) on 2/26/2019..

h. The 8/31/2006 dissolution money judgment was not renewed by by 8/31/2016 . At which time the money judgment is no longer enforceable because the 8/31/2006 stipulated judgment had been fully satisfied on 3/21/2016 Private Debt Settlement Agreement, not merged into family law judgement. And that is

governed by CCP 664.6. rendering enforcement a civil court matter, because the 8/31/2006 judgment does not contain any support, family marital or child.

i. Once the case settled 3/21/2016 in a private settlement contract the original stipulated judgment was still enforceable for 5-more months until 8/31/2016 when the 10-year statute of limitation expired to renew original stipulated judgment

j. Thus, rendering original 8/31/2006 dissolution judgment no longer enforceable 8/31/2016 by any court. The 10-year statute of limitation for renewal is mandated by CCP 683.020, 683.110, 683.120

k. Notwithstanding, in addition, 4/17/2018 order to appear exceeded the two year statute of limitation for breach of oral agreement by two days, CCP 339. . And it was filed in family court without subject matter jurisdiction over the 3/21/2016 Private Debt Settlement agreement.

l. The proper procedure would have been to file a summons/complaint in civil court pursuant to CCP 664.6. The 3/21/2016 private contract , NOT Merged, the proper jurisdiction was civil court if a Breach of Oral Contract really existed, m.

m. Consequently, as a result of also having an expired statute of limitation for oral contract, an RFO was filed in family court trying to circumvent civil court to get around expired statute of limitation for oral contracts.

n. Note the 4/17/2018 order was issued to determine arrears, as a work around (excuse) to litigate a private settlement contract governed by CCP 664.6 the family court did not have subject matter jurisdiction. There is no

legal authority for a work around, to determine arrears in place of giving proper notice of a Breach of Contract issued with a summons.

o. Noting the RFO issued was over alleged oral representations executing 3/21/2016 contract, discussed allegedly in a 2017 phone call, , was issued 4/17/2018 and the contract was executed 3/21/2016, over the two year statute of limitation.

p. In either case the court did not have subject matter jurisdiction to issue 4/17/2018 RFO to determine arrears of 8/31/2006 judgment as it was no longer at issue since 3/21/2016. The 10-year statute of limitation expired 8/31/2016 and the RFO was served two days outside the statue of limitation for oral contracts in the wrong court without subject matter jurisdiction.

q. At Issue herein outlined the family court did not have subject matter jurisdiction over private settlement contracts not merged into family court, conclusion absent all jurisdiction, both subject matter and personally. All family law orders issued 4/17/2018 are both void on their face for lack of subject matter jurisdiction, and voidable for breach of 7/12/2021 private Stipulation encompassing 3/21/2016 contract.

r. To enforce this unmerged contract—particularly if you are seeking damages for a breach—*you cannot use the existing, finished family court case.* Instead, you must file a **new lawsuit for breach of contract in civil court, which requires a new summons and complaint in civil court**

**5. An RFO dated 4/17/2018 If the court argues it has subject matter**

jurisdiction, then it must offer proof; how does the court survive the following:

a. the expiration of 8/31/2006 money dissolution judgment on 8/31/2016 rendering 8/31/2006 dissolution judgment unenforceable.

b. The 8/31/2006 judgment was fully settled 3/21/2016 with fully integrated final contract *still 5-months remaining to renew original dissolution stipulated judgment if applicable* if a complaint existed before 10-year statute of limitation expired.

c. Petitioner did not Renew 8/31/2006 judgment before it expired 8/31/2016.

d. The 4/17/2018 RFO presided over by a commissioner without a signed stipulation

e. A family court generally cannot use a Request for Order (RFO) to determine arrears based on misrepresented allegations to circumvent subject matter jurisdiction over a private settlement contract that was never merged into a court judgment.

f. **End Around" Jurisdictional Limits:** Using an RFO for arrears (FL-300) to essentially litigate a private contract constitutes an "end around" that is improper if the court has no underlying support order to enforce. **Absent subject matter jurisdiction**

**At ISSUE:**

**6. Fourth Appellate Court JURISDICTION –**

The 4/17/2018 RFO to determine arrears is not a post judgment order to enforce a judgment. The 8/31/2006 judgment was fully satisfied 3/21/2016 in a private settlement contract not merged into family court. Then governed by CCP 664.6.

And the RFO was not issued due to an outstanding summons, because a summons for breach of contract of 3/21/2016 private settlement contract was never issued in CIVIL COURT..

When Superior Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction, so does the fourth appellate court., they must dismiss case.

**7. Hence, The reason this is so significant to the instant writ of certiorari , and why granting the writ is so important is to maintain uniformity of the law of subject matter jurisdiction in strict compliance to due process. and the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution that guarantees equal protection and due process, and granting Congress authority to enforce these rights against STATE VIOLATIONS**

**8. To compound the deceit by the court with now litigating for 8-years, the court refused to follow the rules that dictate a commissioner can preside over a matter of dispute, even with his own judicial admission, he relied on stipulations that were not signed by either party. The court denies he acted as a commissioner , not a judge rendering his 2/29/2019 order void on its face...Although a moot point**

because the 7/12/2021 joint stipulation is the lead document that governs this case as a summons/complaint has never been served challenging it.

**ANOTHER TRICK TO HEIST AND FABRICATE SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION BY STATE FAMILY COURT**

9. The evidence shows the reason the Commission on Judicial performance declined intervention on 5-judicial misconduct claims was citing they cannot investigate, did not have jurisdiction over a Commissioner, an employee of the state who is not a judicial officer. **THUS BY THE INVESTIGATION OF THE COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL PERFORMANCE PROVING AGAIN A JUDGE DID NOT PRESIDE.** Rendering all of his orders void on their face. The state court could not provide the commission on judicial performance copies of a signed stipulation from either party, because petitioner (respondent in family court) declined to sign.

10. Hence a very clever trick manipulating the law by Judge Lon Hurwitz, supervising judge at the time who issues 4/17/2018 RFO as presiding judge to prevent an investigation from the Commission on Judicial Performance to expose he issued an RFO without subject matter jurisdiction.

11. When Petitioner refused to be subject to Fraud And Extorsion By Judicial Officers, Judge Yolanda Tores issued a Pre-filing order, both trying to create a shield of immunity and trying to stop Petitioner from escalating to the US Supreme court

**PreFiling Order As A Defense- Fraud on the Court**

12. Petitioner is a Respondent in family court ( ie Defendant) trying to

prevent and protect himself from a court fabricating and enforcing a fraudulent abstract of judgment for \$ 612,513.56 filed 11/7/2025. Six motions have been filed, four by petitioner and Petitioner (Respondent) gets designated a vexatious litigant.

13. The court not only denied vacating void abstract of judgment but went ALL IN, supporting the extortion of \$612, 513, WITHOUT SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION AND DENYING MOTION TO VACATE PRE-FILING ORDER trying to use the pre-filing order to prevent Petitioner from defending himself.

**Additionally**

**ABSTRACT OF JUDGMENT IS FATALY FLAWED**

The reason the original judgment date of 8/31/2008 is not on the abstract of judgment, is the court is trying to fabricate a new judgment date post 3/21/2016 private Debt Settlement contract and post 7/12/2021 private joint stipulation where petitioner in family court submitted herself and asked the family court to take judicial notice, *the entire underlying matter if family court was in Breach of Contract*

**FRAUD ON THE COURT**

The two private contracts especially the 7/12/2021 Judge Yolanda Tores was requested and denied in 6-separate noticed motions to merge into the record, GOES TO AND PROVES THE ABSTRACT OF JUDGMENT IS A FRAUD ON THE COURT. There are no underlying documents to support the abstract of judgment.

The controlling documents are the 7/12/2021 joint stipulation and the 3/21/2016 debt settlement agreement.

Please take judicial notice already previously in the record, Judge Yolanda Torres admitted into the record acknowledging the parties settlement, yet full knowledge the 7/12/2021 JOINT Stipulation executed and witnessed by Superior court judge the Hon. Gregory Lewis, without a summons/complaint, judge Yolanda Torres approved a writ of execution on an abstract of judgment is filed for \$ 612, 513.59 VOID ON ITS FACE believing they have a created enough of a shield to divert liability.

Petitioner represents the magnitude of corruption, obstruction of justice by the courts, and fraud is beyond comprehension that this happens in our country.

### **LEGAL AUTHORITY**

- A money stipulated judgment entered from a divorce as a private settlement contract is treated like a civil contract that has a 10-year statute of limitation where renewal is mandated by CCP 683.020, 683.110, 683.120
- In California, a stipulated marital settlement agreement (MSA) that excludes support, alimony, and child custody is treated as a private contract governed by contract law principles (Civ. Code, § 1635). Before court approval, it is a contract; once submitted to the court, it becomes a binding judgment and is enforceable via Code of Civil Procedure § 664.6
- **Voluntary Dismissal and Loss of Jurisdiction:** Under California law, a voluntary dismissal of a family law case terminates the court's jurisdiction over the matter **unless the parties specifically request that the court retain jurisdiction to enforce a settlement**, pursuant to **Code of Civil Procedure § 664.6**.

**Federal Courts (FRAP 28(j)):** Allows for a letter (usually limited to 350 words) to inform the court of "pertinent and significant" authorities that came to light after the initial brief or oral argument.

### **A. Broad Discretion to Set Aside Void Orders CCP 473(d)**

1. The Code of Civil Procedure section 473(d) gives this court broad discretionary power to grant writ of supersedeas relief with the authority to “stay” proceeding during the pendency of an appeal or to issue a writ of supersedeas or to suspend or modify injunction during the pendency of an appeal or to make order appropriate to preserve the status quo, the effectiveness of the judgment subsequently to be entered.

### **B. Irreputable Harm**

Appellant has already been severely damaged by the underlying actions that he has been fighting now since 4/17/2018. Appellant will not overcome the harm and damage already caused, but will get destroyed with the instant action, respondent if allowed to proceed with executing a VOID abstract of judgment for \$612, 513.49 procured without a trial in a proper court to litigate civil contracts if any complaints existed. Appellate bank accounts were frozen April 15, 2026.

(1) The threat of irreputable catastrophic harm to the Appellant that cannot be reversed on appeal and to this Court’s ability to effectively rule on the appeal, combined with (2) that Respondent will not be prejudiced by the stay, or if Respondent would suffer prejudice, the harm to Appellant of not granting stay outweighs the relative prejudice to Respondent from granting it.

**C. Stay or order to remand to civil court is Appropriate and Urgently needed to allow process in civil court. Pursuant to CCP 664.6 Appellant filed a second Breach of Contract claim in civil court to enforce the private settlement contracts; case # 30-2025-01530857-CU-CO-CJC**

Civil court is the proper jurisdiction to litigate private settlement contracts. There has been no opposition or cross complaint alleging any

document is not valid or breached by **appellant**.

**D. 7/12/2021 Joint Stipulation to Settle Case**

The Courts in previous pleadings argued a joint stipulation witnessed by a Superior Court Judge while the parties were under oath, was somehow not valid in family court. is irrelevant to the underlying issue.

CCP 664.6 obviously contradicts the representations by both the family law division and the fourth appellate district div 3, bringing to light the seriousness of trying to validate void orders under the law?

**E. Petitioner requested the Court to Take Judicial Notice of Both Private Settlement Contracts**

Although it is difficult to understand the feud between family law division and the civil law division, but even if their was legal authority that states a superior court judge in civil court is not qualified nor has the authority to witness the execution of a joint stipulation between two parties trying to settle, who has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to CCP 664.6 over a private settlement contracts, is moot **ARGUMENT BY EITHER COURT**. When Petitioner herself (not Respondent (Petitioner in instant matter) makes 4-request to the court confirming the contracts are valid, enforceable and she wants the court to enter to conclude case, **SHE IS Validating the authenticity and at the point, why would any court argue against two people settling a case.**

Family courts generally cannot invalidate a signed, written civil settlement based on prior oral agreements, as this is prohibited by the parol evidence rule, especially if the contract is integrated and the alleged agreement is outside the statute of limitations. Without allegations of fraud or misconduct in a formal notice, the written contract stands, and oral

agreements are usually inadmissible

- Parol Evidence Rule: Under California Code of Civil Procedure §1856, a final written agreement cannot be contradicted by evidence of prior oral agreements.
- Statute of Frauds: Oral contracts are hard to enforce, particularly those involving real estate or contracts that cannot be performed within one year.
- Statute of Limitations: In California, the deadline for breach of an oral contract is 2 years, while written contracts allow 4 year
- Statute of Limitations to RENEW Abstract of Judgment =10 YEARS (CCP § 683.120)

Although a family court has broad discretion, a family law judge generally cannot simply refuse to accept and enter a validly executed joint stipulation that has already been approved and validated by a superior court judge, Especially if it relates to the civil distribution of assets and not children. Is in comprehensible a superior court judge refused to let two parties settle for the sole purpose of keeping open so she can essentially collude and create a second judgment years later thinking the appellant has no legal recourse to prevent the extortion of money. Especially when operating at all times without subject matter jurisdiction.

**Independent Action for Breach:** If the settlement was not incorporated into a court order, parties must file a new civil lawsuit for breach of contract, rather than asking the family court to enforce it. Which is what Appellant has done in civil court.

#### **F. REQUEST FOR THE COURT TO TAKE JUDICIAL NOTICE OF CONTRACT TERMS 7/12/2021 PRIVATE CONTRACT**

The agreement entered by and between the parties (debt Settlement

Agreement dated 3/21/2016) is a valid contract, entered by the parties and enforceable.

The 4/17/2018 RFO was issued in Breach of Contract and the order issued 10/12/2018 is not enforceable

**WHEREAS :** The entire underlying matter is shown to be a Sham, from start to finish, ABSENT ALL JURISDICTION. yet Petitioner bank accounts were frozen on 4/15/2026 and \$11,000 illegally taken.

#### STATEMENT OF FACTS

- A. The 8/31/2006 money judgment 10-year statute of limitation ended 8/31/2016.
- B. The statute of limitation for alleged breach of oral contract entering 3/21/2016 Private Debt Settlement Agreement, not merged, governed by CCP 664.6 expired 3/21/2018
- C. THE END AROUND Using an RFO pretending it is to determine arrears of an 8/31/2006 judgment, to instead litigate an alleged Breach of Oral Contract not merged into the family court is in conflict with CCP 664.4 where a summons/complaint must be served in Civil Court.
- D. 4/17/2018 RFO, request for order, was served:
  - b. with expired 10-year statute of limitation that ended 8/31/2016
  - c. with expired 2-year statute of limitation to allege breach of oral contract entering 3/21/2016 contract
  - d. without subject matter jurisdiction over 3/21/2016 private debt settlement agreement governed by CCP 664.6
  - e. NOT ONLY ABSENT ALL JURISDICTION, BUT THE MOST DAMMING EVIDENCE, TO SUPPORT FRAUD ON THE COURT ALLEGATIONS

Absent any type of complaint for Breach Of Contract. Just filing a fraudulent abstract of judgment.

E. The Superior court and the fourth appellate district have both argued a joint stipulation executed by both parties, initialed by a judge and filed in the court somehow the civil law superior court judge is not qualified or credibility isn't good enough for family court,, is irrelevant as Petitioner herself ask the court to merge the 7/12/2021 joint stipulation into the family court with three motions to dismiss action, plus one motion to enter 7/12/2012 private contract into the record supported with a joint request asking the court to take judicial notice of the 7/12/2021 joint stipulation.. THE COURT DENIED PETITIONER ALL 4-NOTICED MOTIONS. The 7/12/2021 private joint stipulation and survives as a private settlement contract. And the LEADING DOCUMENT OF THIS CASE.

f. Is it justice for a family law court because the parties submitted and stipulated that everything in the lower court was a BREACH OF CONTRACT, to be able to retaliate, using Superior Court as a Shield to enter and enforce a VOD abstract of Judgment for \$ 612, 513.59 just to make example out of petitioner.

### CONCLUSION

The \$612, 513.59 question is how does a Superior Court Family Law Judge and the Fourth Appellate district justify their actions when she knows she does not have subject matter jurisdiction, she knows she confirmed to both parties their request to settle case? The optics of her refusing to close a case so she can now enforce a fraudulent judgment. A levy was served and on 4/15/2026 they froze Petitioner bank accounts and took \$11,000.

## PRAYER

1. Petitioner preys for help from an honest court who will enforce the laws of our land and not stand for judicial officers taking money from people without ever serving a summons or having a trial in a court of proper jurisdiction.


2. Petitioner respectfully ask this US Supreme court INSURE DUE PROCESS UNDER THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION. ORDER to ISSUE EMERGENCY order preventing enforcement of VOID Abstract of Judgment pending review of the instant writ of certiorari or in the alternative ideally, issue GVR order remanding this case litigating private settlement contracts, not merged, to current civil court removing it from family court for lack of subject matter jurisdiction over private settlement contracts.

3. A GVR order remanding to civil court and vacating all void orders including pre-filing order. puts this nightmare to rest in family court and allows due process in a court of proper subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to CCP 664.6 to litigate private settlement contracts in Civil Court

4. Issue an order to the Orange County Judiciary to insure a trial in civil court with a judge free from prejudice and bias.

5. And hopefully In front of a judge free from prejudice and bias in civil court.

Respectfully Submitted,

  
Edward L Clark Jr.  
Prose litigant

April 16, 2026

**VERIFICATION**

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the state of California that the facts, exhibits and allegations are true and correct and that this declaration is executed on April 16, 2026 ,at Huntington Beach, California.

Respectfully Submitted,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Edward L. Clark Jr.", written in a cursive style.

**Edward L Clark Jr.  
Prose Litigant**

**App. "A"**

**FILED**  
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA  
COUNTY OF ORANGE  
CENTRAL JUSTICE CENTER

**JUL 12 2021**

DAVID H. YAMASAKI, Clerk of the Court

BY: \_\_\_\_\_, DEPUTY

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Edward L. Clark Jr.  
5582 McFadden Ave.  
Huntington Beach, Calif. 92649  
In proper. (714) 448-7145

**IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
FOR THE COUNTY OF ORANGE**

Edward L. Clark Jr.,

Plaintiff,

vs.

Deborah L. Clark.

Defendant

Case No.: 30-2019-01087758-CU-BC-CJC  
Presiding Judge: The Hon. Gregory Lewis

**JOINT STIPULATION TO SETTLE CASE**

Date: July 14, 2021  
Time: 10:30 am  
Department : C-26

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TO THE HONORABLE PRESIDING JUDGE GREGORY LEWIS, THE COURT,  
ALL INTERESTED PARTIES AND THEIR ATTORNEYS OF RECORD:

IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED, by and between Plaintiff Edward L. Clark Jr. and Defendant Deborah L. Clark that good cause exist and the parties request this court to vacate its order entered 4/26/21 and enter the proposed final judgment and order attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference as Exhibit "A" as the Final Judgment and Order.

1. The agreement entered by and between the parties to enter judgment is below in this joint stipulation:

A. The contract entered between the Parties (Debt Settlement Agreement dated 3/21/2016) is a Valid contract entered by the parties

B. The 3/21/2016 Contract is enforceable

C. Therefore the family law minute order issued 10/12/2018 on case 05D000275 pursuant to the terms contained in the 3/21/2016 is not enforceable, therefore void.

D. Defendant Breached 3/21/2016 contract.

E. As a condition to settle case in an effort to mitigate additional litigation costs both parties release the other party of any and all damages.

2. The Settlement Agreement entered between the parties (proposed final judgment Exhibit "A") provides for inter alia, the filing of Final Judgment and Order pursuant to stipulation.

3. The proposed Final Judgment represents an agreed resolution of disputed claims and is entered into an order to avoid protracted and expensive litigation.

4. The parties do not waive any personal jurisdiction offenses or defenses it may have in other cases by entering this agreement.

*GLF* 26


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Respectively Submitted,

Date: 7/12/21

  
Edward L. Clark; Plaintiff In – Proper

DATE 7-12-21

  
Deborah L. Clark Defendant In – Proper

**App. "B"**

MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT ENTERED AUGUST 31, 2006

**DEBT SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT**

This Debt Settlement Agreement (the "Agreement") is entered into as of March 21, 2016. The parties to this Agreement are as follows:

Debtor(s): Edward L. Clark Jr.

Creditor(s): Deborah L. Clark

The Creditor(s) and Debtor(s) agree to negotiate and settle the debt under the following terms and conditions.

The Creditor(s) and Debtor(s) agree that the current outstanding debt is \$1,323,775.50. All parties agree that the Creditor(s) will accept a check payment of \$1,000,000.00 toward settlement of the debt in full. The Creditor(s) agree to compromise the debt under the condition that they will receive the payment by April 10, 2016.

If the Debtor(s) fail to send in the amount agreed by April 10, 2016, the Creditor(s) shall immediately demand the payment of the original amount owed by the Debtor(s).

This Agreement for debt settlement shall be binding upon the Creditor(s), Debtor(s) and their successors and assignees.

The parties have agreed to settle finally and forever any and all claims between them of any nature whatsoever from any and all liability or damages of any kind, known or unknown, in contract or in tort.

**WAIVER OF CALIFORNIA CIVIL CODE, SECTION 1542.** The foregoing release extends to all claims whether or not claimed or suspected and constitutes a waiver of each and all the provisions of the California Civil Code, Section 1542 (to the extent it would be applicable), which reads as follows:

**A GENERAL RELEASE DOES NOT EXTEND TO CLAIMS WHICH THE CREDITOR(S) DO NOT KNOW OR SUSPECT TO EXIST IN THEIR FAVOR AT THE TIME OF EXECUTING THE RELEASE, WHICH IF KNOWN BY THEM MUST HAVE MATERIALLY AFFECTED THEIR SETTLEMENT WITH THE DEBTOR(S).**

**RELEASORS HAVE READ AND UNDERSTOOD THE FOREGOING AND INDICATE THAT FACT BY PLACING THEIR INITIALS, OR THE INITIALS OF AN AUTHORIZED AGENT, BELOW:**

\_\_\_\_\_

  
Deborah L. Clark

  
Edward L. Clark Jr.

**RELEASORS, AND EACH OF THEM, UNDERSTAND AND ACKNOWLEDGE THAT THE SIGNIFICANCE AND CONSEQUENCE OF THIS WAIVER OF CALIFORNIA CIVIL CODE, SECTION 1542, IS THAT EVEN IF THEY SHOULD EVENTUALLY SUFFER ADDITIONAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE FACTS REFERRED TO ABOVE, THEY WILL NOT BE ABLE TO MAKE ANY CLAIM FOR THOSE DAMAGES. FURTHERMORE, RELEASORS, AND EACH OF THEM, ACKNOWLEDGE THAT THEY WILL NOT BE ABLE TO MAKE ANY CLAIM FOR DAMAGES EVEN AS TO CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES THAT MAY EXIST AS OF THE DATE OF THIS RELEASE BUT WHICH THEY DO NOT KNOW EXIST, AND WHICH, IF KNOWN, WOULD MATERIALLY AFFECT THEIR DECISIONS TO EXECUTE THIS AGREEMENT, REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THEIR LACK OF KNOWLEDGE IS THE RESULT OF IGNORANCE, OVERSIGHT, ERROR, NEGLIGENCE, OR ANY OTHER CAUSE. RELEASORS COVENANT AND AGREE THAT THEY WILL FOREVER REFRAIN AND FOREBEAR FROM BRINGING, COMMENCING OR PROSECUTING ANY AND ALL ACTIONS, LAWSUITS, CLAIMS OR PROCEEDINGS WITH RESPECT TO ANY MATTER THAT HAS BEEN RELEASED HEREIN. FURTHER, IT IS EXPRESSLY UNDERSTOOD AND AGREED BY RELEASORS, THAT THE FACTS WITH RESPECT TO WHICH THIS AGREEMENT IS GIVEN MAY HERINAFTER TURN OUT TO BE OTHER THAN OR DIFFERENT FROM THE FACTS IN THAT CONNECTION NOW KNOWN OR BELIEVED BY SAID PARTY TO BE TRUE, AND SAID PARTY EXPRESSLY ASSUMES A RISK OF THE FACTS TURNING OUT TO BE SO DIFFERENT, AND AGREES THAT THIS AGREEMENT SHALL BE IN ALL RESPECTS EFFECTIVE AND NOT SUBJECT TO TERMINATION OR RESCISSION BY REASON OF ANY DIFFERENCE IN THE FACTS.**

The parties agree that the terms of this Agreement are the result of negotiations between the parties, and constitute a final accord and satisfaction concerning all disputes between them.

All settlement terms herein are dependent upon receipt of final payment by way of check in the amount of \$1,000,000.00 to the Creditor(s)' account.

Except only to enforce the terms of this Agreement, each party agrees not to bring any claim of any kind against the other party to this Agreement concerning any matter released by this Agreement. Each party further agrees that this Agreement constitutes a bar to any such future claim.

The parties agree the terms and conditions of this Agreement shall remain confidential, and that no party shall release any part of this Agreement unless the Agreement is subpoenaed or to their own accountants or legal counsel.

All parties agree the other parties are free of any liability or wrongdoing. Any liability or wrongdoing is expressly denied. Furthermore, the parties each agree that neither shall disparage the other to any third party at any time.

No modification to any provisions contained in this Agreement shall be binding upon any party unless made in writing and signed by all parties.

If any provision of this Agreement is held to be unenforceable for any reason, the remaining parts of the Agreement shall remain in full force and effect.

Each party represents he or it has not assigned any portion of the claims released under this Agreement to any third party.

This Agreement shall be construed in accordance with California law.

This Agreement constitutes a single, integrated written contract expressing the entire agreement of the parties to this Agreement. Any other agreements, discussions, promises, and representations have been and are integrated into and superseded by this Agreement.

Each party represents him/herself or it has authority to enter into Agreement on behalf of his/her or its respective organization.

Upon receipt and subsequent clearance of the agreed upon payment, all parties release each other from any further claim or liability.

Signature: Edward L. Clark Jr.  
Edward L. Clark Jr.

Date: 3/21/2016

Signature: Deborah L. Clark  
Deborah L. Clark

Date: 3-21-16

# CALIFORNIA ALL-PURPOSE CERTIFICATE OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT

A notary public or other officer completing this certificate verifies only the identity of the individual who signed the document to which this certificate is attached, and not the truthfulness, accuracy, or validity of that document.

State of California )

County of Orange )

On March 21, 2016 before me, Alyssa R. Copeland, Notary Public  
(Print full name and title of the officer)

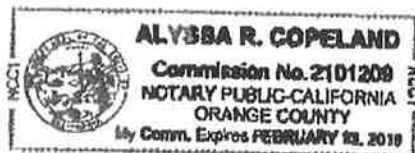
personally appeared Edward L. Clark Jr. and Deborah L. Clark  
who proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) whose name(s) is/are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she/they executed the same in his/her/their authorized capacity(ies), and that by his/her/their signature(s) on the instrument the person(s), or the entity upon behalf of which the person(s) acted, executed the instrument.

I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
Notary Public Signature

(Notary Public Seal)



### ADDITIONAL OPTIONAL INFORMATION

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Debt Settlement Agreement  
(Title or description of attached document)

(Title or description of attached document continued)

Number of Pages 3 Document Date 03/21/16

#### CAPACITY CLAIMED BY THE SIGNER

- Individual (s)
- Corporate Officer

(Title)

- Partner(s)
- Attorney-in-Fact
- Trustee(s)
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THIS FORM

*This form complies with current California statutes regarding notary wording and, if needed, should be completed and attached to the document. Acknowledgments from other states may be completed for documents being sent to that state so long as the wording does not require the California notary to violate California notary law.*

- State and County Information must be the State and County where the document signer(s) personally appeared before the notary public for acknowledgment.
- Date of notarization must be the date that the signer(s) personally appeared which must also be the same date the acknowledgment is completed.
- The notary public must print his or her name as it appears within his or her commission followed by a comma and then your title (notary public).
- Print the name(s) of document signer(s) who personally appear at the time of notarization.
- Indicate the correct singular or plural forms by crossing off incorrect forms (i.e. he/she/they - is/are) or circling the correct forms. Failure to correctly indicate this information may lead to rejection of document recording.
- The notary seal impression must be clear and photographically reproducible. Impression must not cover text or lines. If seal impression smudges, re-seal if a sufficient area permits, otherwise complete a different acknowledgment form.
- Signature of the notary public must match the signature on file with the office of the county clerk.
  - ◆ Additional information is not required but could help to ensure this acknowledgment is not misused or attached to a different document.
  - ◆ Indicate title or type of attached document, number of pages and date.
  - ◆ Indicate the capacity claimed by the signer. If the claimed capacity is a corporate officer, include the title (i.e. CEO, CFO, Secretary).

App. "C"



ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY: NAME: RICHARD D. BROVER, FIRM NAME: Attorney at Law STREET ADDRESS: 350 Redondo Avenue CITY: Long Beach STATE: CA ZIP CODE: 90814 TELEPHONE NO.: (562) 433-6795 FAX NO.: EMAIL ADDRESS: rdb350@yahoo.com ATTORNEY FOR (name): Deborah L. Clark <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ATTORNEY FOR: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL JUDGMENT CREDITOR <input type="checkbox"/> ASSIGNEE OF RECORD	RECEIVED FOR COURT USE ONLY O.C. SHERIFF'S DEP CENTRAL/COURT SERVICES 2026 APR -3 AM 10:44
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF ORANGE STREET ADDRESS: 341 The City Drive MAILING ADDRESS: P. O. Box 14169 CITY AND ZIP CODE: Orange, California 92868 BRANCH NAME: Lamoreaux Justice Center	
PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER: Deborah L. Clark DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT: Edward L. Clark, Jr.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXECUTION (Money Judgment) WRIT OF <input type="checkbox"/> POSSESSION OF <input type="checkbox"/> Personal Property <input type="checkbox"/> SALE <input type="checkbox"/> Real Property	
CASE NUMBER: 05D000275 <input type="checkbox"/> Limited Civil Case (including Small Claims) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unlimited Civil Case (including Family and Probate)	

1. To the Sheriff or Marshal of the County of: ORANGE  
 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 CCP 699.080 or CCP 715.040.
3. (Name): Deborah L. Clark  
 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):

Edward L. Clark, Jr.  
 5582 MCFADDEN AVE  
 HUNTINGTON BEACH, CA 92649

Additional judgment debtors on next page

9.  Writ of Possession/Writ of Sale information on next page.
  10.  This writ is issued on a sister-state judgment.
- For items 11-17, see form MC-012 and form MC-013-INFO.
- |   |    |            |
|---|----|------------|
| 11. Total judgment (as entered or renewed)                                    | \$ | 612,513.59 |
| 12. Costs after judgment (CCP 685.090)  | \$ | 0.00       |
| 13. Subtotal (add 11 and 12)  | \$ | 612,513.59 |
| 14. Credits to principal (after credit to interest)                           | \$ | 0.00       |
| 15. Principal remaining due (subtract 14 from 13)                             | \$ | 612,513.59 |
| 16. Accrued interest remaining due per CCP 685.050(b) (not on GC 6103.5 fees) | \$ | 0.00       |
| 17. Fee for issuance of writ (per GC 70626(a)(I))                             | \$ | 40.00      |
| 18. Total amount due (add 15, 16, and 17)                                     | \$ | 612,553.59 |

7. Notice of sale under this writ:
  - a.  has not been requested.
  - b.  has been requested (see next page).
8.  Joint debtor information on next page.

19. Levying officer:
  - a. Add daily interest from date of writ (at the legal rate on 15) (not on GC 6103.5 fees) ..... \$ 167.81
  - b. Pay directly to court costs included in 11 and 17 (GC 6103.5, 68637; CCP 699.520(j)) ..... \$ 0.00
20.  The amounts called for in items 11-19 are different for each debtor. These amounts are stated for each debtor on Attachment 20.



Date: **MAR 26 2026** Clerk, by DAVID H. YAMASAKI V. MARQUEZ Deputy

NOTICE TO PERSON SERVED: SEE PAGE 3 FOR IMPORTANT INFORMATION.