

RESPONDING TO A COMPLAINT

This template was prepared by the Justice & Diversity Center, a nonprofit organization, and is not an official court form. It can be used in civil lawsuits in the Northern District Court of California. This template provides guidance only. Using this template does not guarantee any result.

★ How To Get Legal Information & Advice

This packet provides general guidance and does not tell you everything you need to know about responding to a Complaint. You can make an appointment for free legal information and advice at one of the Legal Help Centers listed below.

APPOINTMENTS – Based on the courthouse where complaint was filed

- San Francisco, Oakland, or Eureka-McKinleyville
 Federal Pro Bono Project | <u>fedpro@sfbar.org</u> | (415) 782-8982

 NOTE: Contact for scheduling only no legal advice is given when scheduling.
- San Jose
 Federal Pro Se Program | (408) 297-1480
 Drop-in hours Tuesday and Thursday from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.
 280 South 1st Street, 2nd Floor, Room 2070, San Jose

★ Understanding Laws & Rules

The Legal Help Centers (see above) are the best resource for people without lawyers. There are other resources for understanding the laws and rules of the Court:

- 1. **Handbook for Pro Se Litigants** The Handbook is a procedural guide for people who are representing themselves. It was prepared by the Court and is available at the Clerk's Office or on the Court's website at: https://www.cand.uscourts.gov/pro-se-handbook/.
- 2. **Legal Research Guide for Pro Se Litigants** The Guide provides information for people who are representing themselves about how to do legal research, like finding statutes and decisions in other cases. It was prepared by the Justice & Diversity Center and is available at the Legal Help Centers and at: https://www.cand.uscourts.gov/pro-se-litigants/legal-help-center-templates-packets/.
- 3. **Federal Rules of Civil Procedure** These Rules explain the procedures from filing through trial for all civil cases in the federal courts across the country, and are available at: https://www.uscourts.gov/sites/default/files/rules-of-civil-procedure.pdf.
- 4. **Civil Local Rules** The Civil Local Rules follow the same numbering as the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, but generally provide more detail. They apply in this District only, and are available at: https://www.cand.uscourts.gov/rules/civil-local-rules/.



★ DECIDING HOW TO RESPOND TO THE COMPLAINT

There are two options for responding to a Complaint: filing an Answer or filing a Motion to Dismiss. This template provides instructions for answering the Complaint. If the Plaintiff did not follow the rules when serving you with the Complaint, the Complaint is missing certain information, or the Complaint shows that the Plaintiff cannot win, it may be possible to file a Motion to Dismiss the Complaint instead. If you are considering filing a Motion to Dismiss, contact the Legal Help Center (see page 1). Please note that you have **limited time** to file a response to the Complaint.

★ HOW TO COMPLETE THE ANSWER TEMPLATE

- 1. **Read the Pro Se Handbook** Chapter 10, "How Do I Respond to a Complaint?" explains more fully the process for responding to a complaint.
- 2. **Know your deadline** You have only 21 days after being served with the Summons and Complaint to file a response. If you need additional time or have missed the deadline for responding to the Complaint, contact the Legal Help Centers (see page 1) for advice on how to proceed.
- 3. **Fill in the case information** On the top of the first page, write your name, address, and check the box for the division to which the case has been assigned. Write in the plaintiff's and defendant's names in the middle of the page. Then, write in the case number and the judge's name.
- 4. **Respond to each paragraph in the Complaint** Read each sentence of the Complaint. Each paragraph should be numbered.
 - **a.** If everything in the paragraph is false, do not write that paragraph number anywhere. The first part of this Answer denies everything unless you affirmatively admit to it.
 - **b.** If everything in the paragraph is **true**, write that paragraph number in Section B of this Answer form.
 - c. If you don't know whether the paragraph is true or not, write that paragraph number in Section C.
 - **d.** If the paragraph is **partly true and partly false**, write that paragraph number in Section D and explain which specific parts of the paragraph are true.

EXAMPLE

1.		Responses to the Claims in the Complaint
	A.	Defendant denies each and every allegation in the Complaint except those specifically admitted in this Answer.
	B.	Defendant admits all the allegations in the following paragraphs: 1, 3, 4, 10, 12
	C.	Defendant does not know or have enough information to form a belief as to whether the allegations in the following paragraphs are true: 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 15, 16
	D.	Defendant admits only the following parts of each paragraph listed below, and denies or does not know enough to say whether the rest of the paragraph is true: Paragraph



5. **List your Affirmative Defenses** – An affirmative defense is an argument that Plaintiff's claim should fail for some procedural or legal reason. The purpose of an affirmative defense is to give enough notice of your defenses so that Plaintiff and the Court understand your argument. In Section 2 of your Answer, INCLUDE ALL AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES that you may have. If you leave something out, the Court may not let you argue that the defense applies later in the case. If you don't know the correct legal terms for your defenses, just explain your reasons clearly in your own words. If you are not sure about your defenses, contact the Legal Help Center (see page 1).

EXAMPLE 1: STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

Plaintiff sued Defendant in 2024 for stealing her expensive sports car. The car was stolen in 2004 and Plaintiff has known about the theft since then. California has a three- year statute of limitations on lawsuits alleging theft of personal property, so Plaintiff only had until 2007 (three years after the theft) to file her lawsuit. In his Answer, Defendant will explain that Plaintiff's lawsuit should be dismissed because the statute of limitations has expired.

EXAMPLE 2: ASSUMPTION OF THE RISK

Defendant teaches surfing lessons. Before allowing Plaintiff to become a student, Defendant required Plaintiff to sign an agreement that stated, "I understand that surfing is a dangerous activity and I voluntarily and knowingly assume the risk of injury during these surfing lessons." During a lesson, a big wave caused Plaintiff to hit his head on his surfboard. Plaintiff sued Defendant for his injury. In his Answer, Defendant will explain that Plaintiff's lawsuit should be dismissed because Plaintiff assumed the risk of injury. In other words, Plaintiff knew the risks and took the lessons anyway.

6. **OPTIONAL:** Write your own claims – Although it is not common, sometimes defendants bring their own claims against the plaintiff or another person in response to a lawsuit. If your claims are related to the same events or facts as those stated in the Complaint, then you must include them in your Answer or you could lose your right to make those claims in the future. A Counterclaim is a complaint by the defendant against the plaintiff. A Crossclaim is a complaint by one defendant against another defendant, or against someone who is not yet part of the lawsuit. For example, you may file a crossclaim if another person caused some of the injuries for which Plaintiff is suing you.

If you want to make a Counterclaim or Crossclaim, be sure to check the box for "Counterclaim" or "Crossclaim" on the first page of the Answer. Next, in the Counterclaim or Crossclaim section, identify who you are suing. Then, write in the type of claim you have or the law that was violated. Starting with Paragraph 3, write in the facts supporting your claim. Put each fact into a <u>separate</u>, <u>numbered paragraph</u>. It is usually best to write the facts in the order that they happened. Start with the earliest time and continue until the most recent event. If you are not sure about whether to make a claim in your Answer, contact the Legal Help Center (see page 1). If you make a crossclaim against a party who is not yet part of the lawsuit, make an appointment with the Legal Help Center to ensure you properly serve that new party.

- 7. **Identify your demands** Complete the **Demand for Relief** section on the signature page. If you would like the Court to do something for you that is not listed, write that in. If you would like to request a Jury Trial at the end of your case, check the box in the **Demand for Jury Trial** section on the last page, and on the first page. Not all claims can be tried before a jury.
- 8. **Number the pages** Remove any pages that you are not using, such as the Counterclaim or Crossclaim pages. Then, count the number of pages in your final Answer. In the bottom corner of each page, write in the page number and the total.
- 9. **Review and sign your Answer** Read your Answer, making sure all blanks are filled in, and to



OF THE BAR ASSOCIATION OF SAN FRANCISCO

confirm that all the statements are true. Each defendant submitting the Answer must sign it.

10. **Prepare the Certificate of Service** – Each document that you file must be "served" on each other party, usually by sending it in the mail. A Certificate of Service is a paper that lets the Court know that you served a certain document. To prepare the Certificate, follow the instructions on it. If all parties (including you) are registered ECF filers, you do not need to prepare or file a Certificate of Service.

★ FILING & SERVING YOUR ANSWER

- 1. **Copies** Make three copies. Once you have completed and signed your Answer and Certificate (if needed), make three copies of each. On one copy of the documents, write "Chambers" on the top in pen. (If there is more than one plaintiff or defendant, you will also need one additional copy for each of them.) ECF users do not need to include a chambers copy. See Civil Local Rule 5-1(d)(7).
- 2. **Serve the Answer** Be sure that the Answer and Certificate are served on each other party. If you are filing electronically, your document is considered served when filed. See Civil Local Rule 5-1(h)(1).
- 3. **File the Answer** Deliver or mail the <u>original plus two copies</u> of the Answer and Certificate to the Clerk's Office at the federal courthouse where the Judge hearing case is located. The Clerk will take the original and the copy marked "Chambers" of each document. The other copy is for you to keep after it is stamped by the Clerk.
 - a. **File by mail** If you file by mail, include a self-addressed, stamped envelope so that the Clerk can send a copy of each document back to you.
 - b. **File electronically** If you are an electronic filer, follow the instructions for electronic filing, which can be found here: https://www.cand.uscourts.gov/cases-e-filing/cm-ecf/.
 - c. **Register to become an e-filer** The registration information to become an e-filer can be found here: https://www.cand.uscourts.gov/cases-e-filing/cm-ecf/setting-up-my-account/e-filing-self-registration-instructions-for-pro-se-litigants/.

★ What's Next?

This timeline lists the first few things that happen in a Civil Case. The Legal Help Centers (see page 1) can provide guidance about these steps and have many additional templates for documents you may need to file during this time and throughout the case.

Case begins when the Complaint is filed

Defendant is served with the Complaint, Summons, and other documents

Defendant files and serves a response - either an Answer or a Motion to Dismiss - to the Complaint [within 21 days of service]

Both sides attend a Case management Conference with the judge and get the schedule for the rest of the case [usually within 90 days of the case being filed]

Begin "discovery" (the process by which each side gathers documents and fatual information to help them win the case [usually after CMC]



★ STAY UP TO DATE

- 1. **Communications** Check your mail and tell the Court if you move. You must file a notice with the Clerk right away if your mailing address, email, or phone number changes or you may miss important deadlines, causing you to lose your case.
- 2. **Tracking** Keep track of your case. A list of the documents that have been filed, and (usually) the documents themselves can be viewed online. Review the Pro Se Handbook Chapter 7 and contact the Legal Help Center to learn to access documents.
- 3. **Guidance** Visit the Legal Help Center for more information about what happens next.

Your Name:	
Address:	
Phone Number:	
Email Address:	
Pro Se	
UNITED S	STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN	DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
Division [check one]: ☐ San Francisc	co 🗆 Oakland 🗆 San Jose 🗆 Eureka-McKinleyville
	Case No
	ANSWER
Plaintiff,	[Check only if you include a Counterclaim or
v.	Crossclaim]
	☐ AND COUNTERCLAIM
	AND CROSSCLAIM
	DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL [check one]
Defendant.	□ YES □ NO
	Judge: Hon.
. Responses to the Claims in the Comp	olaint
Each paragraph of the Complaint should	d be numbered. Read each paragraph carefully.
	se, do not write that paragraph number anywhere. The first erything that is not specifically admitted.
• If everything in the paragraph is true	e, write that paragraph number in Section B, below.
• If you don't know whether or not th below.	ne paragraph is true, write that paragraph number in Section
• If the paragraph is partly true and partly explain which specific parts of the paragraph.	artly false, write that paragraph number in Section D below paragraph are true.
• Use more pages if needed.	
ANSWER	
CASE NO.	PAGE OF JDC TEMPLATE, UPDATED 8

A. Defendant denies each and	d every allegation in the Complaint except those specifically admitted in
this Answer.	
	ne allegations in the following paragraphs:
C. Defendant does not know in the following paragrapl	
D. Defendant admits only pa	arts of each paragraph below and denies or does not know enough to say
Paragraph: I admit only to	ragraph is true. [Use more pages if needed]: hat
Paragraph : I admit only that	
Taragraph Taumit omy that	
ANSWER CASE NO.	_ PAGEOF JDC TEMPLATE, UPDATED 8/202

2. Affirmative Defenses State any factual or legal readdetail so the Plaintiff and Confor examples. If you are not subsequently use more pages as needed.	sons that the Plaintiff cannot win all art will understand your defense. Loure about your defenses, make an appropriate the control of the co	or part of this case. Provide enough ok at the instruction sheet of this for oppointment at the Legal Help Center
Affirmative Defense 1		
Affirmative Defense 3		
Affirmative Defense 4.		
Affirmative Defense 5.		
ANSWER		
CASE NO.	PAGE OF	JDC TEMPLATE, UPDATED 8/2

O	A Counterclaim is a claim you may hat events or facts as those stated in the Counterflaim if against whom you are making the Plaintiff violated. Then, starting with the Plaintiff violated.	we against the Plaintiff for actions	n first write in the name of the
	as needed. For more information about Center.	t making a counterclaim, make an	appointment at the Legal Help
$\ \mathbf{c}\ $	ounterclaim Against [name]		For [type of
th	e law the Cross-Defendant violated]		
	3		
_			
_			
-			
-			
	4		
-			
-			
	5		
-			
	6		
	NSWER		
	ASE NO	PAGE OF	JDC TEMPLATE, UPDATED 8/2024

Do	and for Relief
$\ \mathbf{w} \ $	REFORE, Defendant demands:
	That the Court enter judgment dismissing the Complaint;
	That Defendant be awarded costs incurred;
	That Defendant be awarded such other and further relief as the Court may deem just;
	[If you filed a Counterclaim or Crossclaim, explain what you would like the Court to do]:
_	
	Other [explain]:
De	nd for Jury Trial
Cł	one box to show whether you would like a jury to decide your case, if allowed.
	YES NO
If	re than one Defendant is included in this Answer, each must sign and date below. Attach another page
if	need to.
	Respectfully,
	ate: Signature:
	Print Name:
	Pro Se Defendant
AN	
CA	O PAGE OF JDC TEMPLATE, UPDATED 8/2024

ANSWER	