

JUSTICE COURT CIVIL CASE INFORMATION SHEET (4/13)

CAUSE NUMBER (FOR CLERK USE ONLY): _____

STYLED

(e.g., John Smith v. All American Insurance Co; In re Mary Ann Jones; In the Matter of the Estate of George Jackson)

A civil case information sheet must be completed and submitted when an original petition is filed to initiate a new suit. The information should be the best available at the time of filing. This sheet, required by Rule of Civil Procedure 502, is intended to collect information that will be used for statistical purposes only. It neither replaces nor supplements the filings or service of pleading or other documents as required by law or rule. The sheet does not constitute a discovery request, response, or supplementation, and it is not admissible at trial.

1. Contact information for person completing case information sheet:	2. Names of parties in case:
<p>Name: _____ Telephone: _____</p> <p>Address: _____ Fax: _____</p> <p>City/State/Zip: _____ State Bar No: _____</p> <p>Email: _____</p> <p>Signature: _____</p>	<p>Plaintiff(s): _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Defendant(s): _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>[Attach additional page as necessary to list all parties]</p>
3. Indicate case type, or identify the most important issue in the case (select only 1):	
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Debt Claim: A debt claim case is a lawsuit brought to recover a debt by an assignee of a claim, a debt collector or collection agency, a financial institution, or a person or entity primarily engaged in the business of lending money at interest. The claim can be for no more than \$10,000, excluding statutory interest and court costs but including attorney fees, if any.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Eviction: An eviction case is a lawsuit brought to recover possession of real property, often by a landlord against a tenant. A claim for rent may be joined with an eviction case if the amount of rent due and unpaid is not more than \$10,000, excluding statutory interest and court costs but including attorney fees, if any.</p>
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Repair and Remedy: A repair and remedy case is a lawsuit filed by a residential tenant under Chapter 92, Subchapter B of the Texas Property Code to enforce the landlord's duty to repair or remedy a condition materially affecting the physical health or safety of an ordinary tenant. The relief sought can be for no more than \$10,000, excluding statutory interest and court costs but including attorney fees, if any.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Small Claims: A small claims case is a lawsuit brought for the recovery of money damages, civil penalties, personal property, or other relief allowed by law. The claim can be for no more than \$10,000, excluding statutory interest and court costs but including attorney fees, if any.</p>

THIS FORM MUST BE FILED WITH PETITION

CIVIL SECTION

A civil case, unlike a criminal case, does not depend on the number of persons involved. For the purpose of these reports, a single civil case is counted and reported when:

1. An original petition is filed (no matter how many parties are involved), or
2. A civil complaint is filed (no matter how many parties are involved).

CIVIL CASES

Debt Claim. Cases filed on or after September 1, 2013 to recover a debt by an assignee of a claim, a debt collector or collection agency, a financial institution, or a person or entity primarily engaged in the business of lending money at interest. The claim can be for no more than \$10,000, excluding statutory interest and court costs but including attorney fees, if any. Debt claim cases in justice court are governed by Rules 500-507 and 508 of Part V of the Rules of Civil Procedure.

Landlord/Tenant. Include:

1. **Eviction.** All suits for eviction (recovery of possession of premises) brought to recover possession of real property under Chapter 24 of the Texas Property Code, often by a landlord against a tenant. A claim for rent may be joined with an eviction case if the amount of rent due and unpaid is not more than \$10,000, excluding statutory interest and court costs but including attorney fees, if any. Eviction cases filed on or after September 1, 2013 are governed by Rules 500-507 and 510 of Part V of the Rules of Civil Procedure.
2. **Repair and Remedy.** A case by a residential tenant under Chapter 92, Subchapter B, of the Texas Property Code to enforce the landlord's duty to repair or remedy a condition materially affecting the physical health or safety of an ordinary tenant. Repair and remedy cases filed on or after September 1, 2013 are governed by Rules 500-507 and 509 of Part V of the Rules of Civil Procedure.

Small Claims Suits. Include:

1. **Small Claims Suits (filed on or after September 1, 2013).** Cases filed for the recovery of money damages, civil penalties, personal property, or other relief allowed by law. The claim cannot exceed \$10,000, excluding statutory interest and court costs but including attorney fees, if any. Small claims cases are governed by Rules 500-507 of Part V of the Rules of Civil Procedure. Include writs of re-entry, tax warrants, dangerous dog cases (in which no criminal charges have been filed), tow hearings, junk vehicle, and deed restriction cases. *Do not include property hearings, as they are statutorily defined as a magistrate duty (Art. 47.01-47.02, Code of Criminal Procedure).*
2. **Small Claims Suits (filed prior to September 1, 2013).** Suits filed for the recovery of money (damages or debt up to \$10,000) brought to the justice of the peace as judge of the Small Claims Court in accordance with Chapter 28 of the Government Code.
3. **Other Civil Suits (filed prior to September 1, 2013).** All other suits filed that were within the civil jurisdiction of the justice court, including those for recovery of money (damages or debt up to \$10,000) and for foreclosure of mortgages and enforcement of liens on personal property in cases in which the amount in controversy was otherwise within the justice court's jurisdiction as provided by Section 27.031 of the Government Code.