JUDGE CULLEN TITTLE
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE PCT. 1
BURLESON COUNTY
PO Box 136 Deanville, Texas 77852
(979) 535-4761 Office
(979) 535-7344 Fax
jp1@burlesoncounty.org

Eviction: An eviction is a lawsuit brought to recover possessions 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 rent does not exceed \$20,000.00, excluding statutory interest and court costs, but including attorney fees, if any.

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY BEFORE FILING THE PETITION

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS FURNISHED TO YOU AS A COURTESY OF THE JUSTICE OF THE PEACE OFFICE. THE COURT CANNOT ADVISE YOU WHAT YOU SHOULD DO AND ARE BARRED BY LAW FROM GIVING YOU LEGAL ADVICE.

PLEASE NOTE: YOU MUST HAVE COPIES FOR THE COURT'S FILE OF ANY DOCUMENTS YOU INTEND TO SUBMIT TO THE COURT AS EVIDENCE.

Notice to Vacate: If the occupant is a tenant under a written lease or oral rental agreement, the landlord **MUST** give at least **3 day's written notice** to vacate the premises before the landlord files an eviction, unless the parties have contracted for a shorter or longer period of time in a written lease or agreement.

The notice to vacate shall be given in person, by mail, or by affixing the notice to the inside of the main entry door and must be unconditional. Notice by mail may be by regular mail, registered mail, or by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the premises in question.

If the dwelling has no mailbox, keyless bolting device, alarm system, or dangerous animal that prevents the landlord from entering the premises, the landlord may securely affix the notice on the outside of the main entry door.

Where to File: You must file your lawsuit in the Justice of the Peace in the Precinct that your property is located. It is your job to find out what precinct your property is located in.

Filing Petition with the Court: Eviction suits MUST be filed in the precinct and county where the property is located.

If the eviction is based on a written residential lease, the plaintiff must name as defendant(s) **ALL** tenants obligated under the lease residing at the premises whom the plaintiff seeks to evict.

No judgment or writ of possession may be issued or executed against a tenant obligated under a lease and residing at the premises who is not named in the petition.

Upon filing, the court will then immediately issue a citation and give to the Constable for service. Trial must be held within21 days from the date the petition is filed and cannot be held less than 6 days after service.

At Trial: The plaintiff is responsible for proving his or her right to possession of the premises and, if a claim for unpaid rent has been made, the amount of unpaid rent. Proof may include a copy of the lease, a copy of the notice to vacate, and payment records. The amount of pure rent due through the date of trial will need to be calculated (no utilities or late charges are allowed in claims for unpaid rent.)

Judgment: This court must adjudicate the right to actual possession and not title.

Writ of Possession: A Writ of Possession may be issued on the 6th day AFTER judgment provided an appeal is not properly filed. A writ may not be issued more than 60 days AFTER a judgment is signed unless good cause is shown. A writ may not be executed after the 90th day AFTER a judgment for possession is signed.

Appeal: A party may appeal a judgment in an eviction case by filing a bond, making a cash deposit, or filing a sworn statement of inability to pay. This must be done within **5 days AFTER** the judgment is signed. The Judge will set the amount of bond or cash deposit. The bond/cash deposit must be payable to the appellee and must be conditioned on the appellant's prosecution of its appeal to effect and payment of any judgment and all costs rendered against it on appeal.

An appellant who can't furnish a bond or pay a cash deposit in the amount required may instead file a Sworn Statement of Inability to Pay (SSIP)

The statement may be contested within **5 days AFTER** the opposing party receives notice the statement was filed.

The Court must provide to the defendant a written notice at the time is SSIP is filed, stating that rent is required to be posted into the justice court, the method by which deposit is required, the day the deposit is required which **MUST be within 5 days** of the date the SSIP is filed and a statement that failure to pay the required amount may result in the court issuing a Writ of Possession without a hearing.

Demand for a Jury: Demand for Jury can be made by either party, must be made at least 3 days BEFORE trial.

No motion for new trial may be filed in an eviction case.

No counterclaims are permitted in an eviction case.

FEES

- 1. Filing Fee for **ONE** defendant is \$154.00. Each additional defendant is \$100.00
- 2. Subpoena is \$75.00 PER witness
- 3. Writ of Possession is \$200.00

Why Can't I Talk to the Judge?

"Ex Parte" Contact with the Judge is Not Allowed

What is an "ex parte communication"?

"Ex parte" is a Latin phrase meaning "on one side only; by or for one party." An ex parte communication occurs when a party to a case, or someone involved with a party, talks or writes to or otherwise communicates directly with the judge about the issues in the case without the other parties' knowledge. Under the Texas Code of Judicial Conduct, judges may not permit or consider "ex parte communications" in deciding a case unless expressly allowed by law. This ban helps judges decide cases fairly since their decisions are based only on the evidence and arguments presented to the court and the applicable law. It also preserves public trust in the legal and court system.

What is a "party"?

"Party" refers to any person or organization who sues or is sued. In a civil case, the party who initiates the lawsuit is called the plaintiff (or, sometimes, the petitioner or complainant). In a criminal case, it is the State of Texas that initiates the criminal action.

Why are judges not allowed to consider ex parte communications?

Would you like it if the judge spoke to the other parties about your case without your knowledge? Probably not! What if the judge allowed the officer to come in and chat about your ticket and the officer asked the Judge to "give it to you good because you had an attitude"! The rule banning ex parte communications ensures that the court process is fair and that all parties have the same information as the judge who will be deciding the case. When all parties have the same information, a party who disagrees with the information can contest it in court.

What if I want to tell the judge something about my case?

If you want to tell the judge about your case or ask the judge to take a certain action in your case, you should <u>file a written motion with the clerk of the court in which your case was filed</u> explaining what relief you are seeking and why you are entitled to that relief. ("Relief' means what you are asking the court to do.)

Make sure you attach the appropriate documentation showing that a copy of the motion was served on all the other parties and explaining how (e.g. by personal delivery, or mail, postage prepaid) and when service was made. Usually, the judge will schedule a hearing. During the hearing, you will have the opportunity to explain your position to the judge in court. Judges must make their decisions based only on the relevant facts or issues of the case and the applicable laws. Therefore, please be sure that the facts or issues that you plan to tell the judge about are relevant to your case. This helps ensure that your case will proceed more quickly.

If you send a letter or other document directly to the judge without providing a copy of it to every other party on your case (or the party's attorney, if the party has an attorney), the judge or court staff will be required to notify all parties (*or their* attorneys) about your communication so the other parties can respond to it. This is called "disclosure" and helps to ensure that your case is handled fairly. You may also cause your case to be delayed or even dismissed. Also, the court may "strike" (delete or ignore) any evidence affected by your ex parte communication.

Can I ask the judge to keep information I share in a letter or document confidential?

No. Sometimes people will send a letter or document to the judge and ask the judge not to tell the other party. Although you may have information that you want the judge to know about and keep in confidence, the judge is still required to disclose any *ex parte* communications to all parties.

Can I ever communicate directly with the court?

Yes. Certain *ex parte* communications to a judge or court personnel are allowed by law. For example, if you are contesting a citation (commonly called a "ticket") for a traffic infraction, the law allows you to submit a written explanation directly to the court. Also, communications regarding case scheduling or status are allowed.

Is there anything | can do if I disagree with the judge's decision in my case?

If you believe the judge made the wrong decision in your case, you may have the right to file an "appeal," asking an "appellate court" to review the decision the judge made in your case.

	CAUSI	E NO			
PLAINTIFF		§ §	IN THE JUSTIC	CE COURT	
V.		<i>\$</i> \$ \$ \$	PRECINCT NO). 1	
DEFENDANT		§ §	BURLESON C	OUNTY, TEXAS	\$
	<u>PETI'</u>	TION: EVIC	ΓΙΟΝ CASE		
	T: Plaintiff hereby sues to	fo	r eviction of Pla	-	` _
Street Address	s Unit No.	(if any)	City	State	Zip
	rent claimed as of the right to orally amend the amount at trial to in of trial. Other lease violations than by failing to pay re	date of filing aclude rent do s. Defendan	ue from the date t(s) breached the	Plaintiff resolved of filing through terms of the least	gh the date ease (other
to Chapter 24	Holdover. Defendant(end of the rental term of20	s) are unlaw or renewal come. given Defenerty Code) are	fully holding ove of extension period adant(s) a written and demand for po	r by failing to vod, which was to notice to vacate ossession. Such	racate at the heday (according a notice was
	the day of RENT: Plaintiff □ does of				
ATTORNEY The attorney's	'S FEES: Plaintiff □ will a name, address, phone a	be or □ wil and fax num	l not be seeking a bers are:	pplicable attorn	ey's fees.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION BOND: If Plaintiff has filed a bond for immediate possession, Plaintiff requests that: (1) the Court set the amount of the bond; (2) the Court approve the

Defendant(s).			
SERVICE OF CITATION: Service is requested or work, or by delivery to a person over the age of If required, Plaintiff requests alternative service Procedure. Other home or work addresses when	l 6 years at D	efendant's usual pla ed by the Texas	ce of residence. Rules of Civil
Plaintiff knows of no other home or work addre	esses of Defe	endant(s) in this co	unty.
RELIEF: Plaintiff requests that Defendant(s) is awarded a judgment against Defendant(s) for posterior Defendant(s) and Defendant's possessions from attorney's fees, court costs, and interest on the above so stated, at the statutory rate for judgments.	ssession of t the premises	he premises, includes, unpaid rent, if se	ling removal of et forth above,
☐ I hereby request a jury trial. The fee is \$22 and	d must be p	aid at least 3 days	before trial.
☐ I hereby consent for the answer and any other address as follows:			nt to my email
Plaintiffs Printed Name	Signature	of Plaintiff or Age	ent or Attorney
Defendant's Information (if known): Date of birth: Last three digits of Driver License: Last three digits of Soc. Sec. No:	Address	f Plaintiff or Agen	t or Attorney
Phone No.:	City	State	Zip
		Fax No. of Plaintiff or Attorney	

CLERK OF THE JUSTICE COURT OR NOTARY

bond; and (3) proper notices, as required by the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure, are given to

C	ase No.		
	§	In the Justice Court,	Pct. 1
Plaintiff	§		
		Burleson County, Tex	as
VS.	§		
	§		
Defendant	§		
		ARY AFFIDAVIT	
8	service-membe	ers Civil Relief Act	
Plaintiff being duly sworn o	n oath depose	es* and says that Defenda	ant(s) is (are)
(CHECK ONE)			
□Not in the military □ Not on active duty in □ Not in a foreign cou	-		
☐ On active military du 2003	ıty arid/or is sub	ject to the Service-members	Civil Relief Act of
	_	Service-members Civil Relief	Act of 2003
☐ Military status is unl	known at this tir	ne	
		PLAINTIFF	
Subscribed and sworn	to, before me o	on this thedate of	20
		NOTARY PUBLIC/CLERK	OF THE COURT

*Penalty for making or using false affidavit - a person who makes or uses an affidavit knowing it tobe false, shall be fined as provided in Title 18, United States Code, or imprisoned for not more than one year or both.

Jason Muzny Burleson County Constable, Pct. 1

Additional Civil Process Information	Cause Number:
In order to expedite service and for the safety of our following questions to the best of your ability.	Deputies, we ask that you answer the
Have you witnessed any abnormal behavior?	
,	
2. Have you known, or known of, the Defendar	nt being violent with anyone?
3. Have you been verbally or physically assaulte	ed by the Defendant?
Known of an occasion where the Defendant has (Please note what type of weapon)	s, or brandishes a weapon of any kind?
5. Does the Defendant have any dogs known to	be aggressive?
6. Are you aware of any mental or emotional iss	sues that the Defendant may have?
7. Are you aware of any police related calls rega	arding the Defendant?
8. Are there any other issues you think might be	e important for the Deputies to know?

	Cause	#	
Plaintiff			In the Justice Court
VS			Precinct One
Defendant			Burleson County, Texas
	Certificate of I	Last Known Mailin	g Address
The undersigned,		, does hereby	certify that the last known address of
Defendant,	, is as fo	ollows:	
Sworn to and subscribed before a			
Sworn to and subscribed before n	ne on this the	day of	, 20
		Notary or Co	urt Clerk