



Representing Yourself in Foreclosure:

A Guide

for Connecticut Homeowners

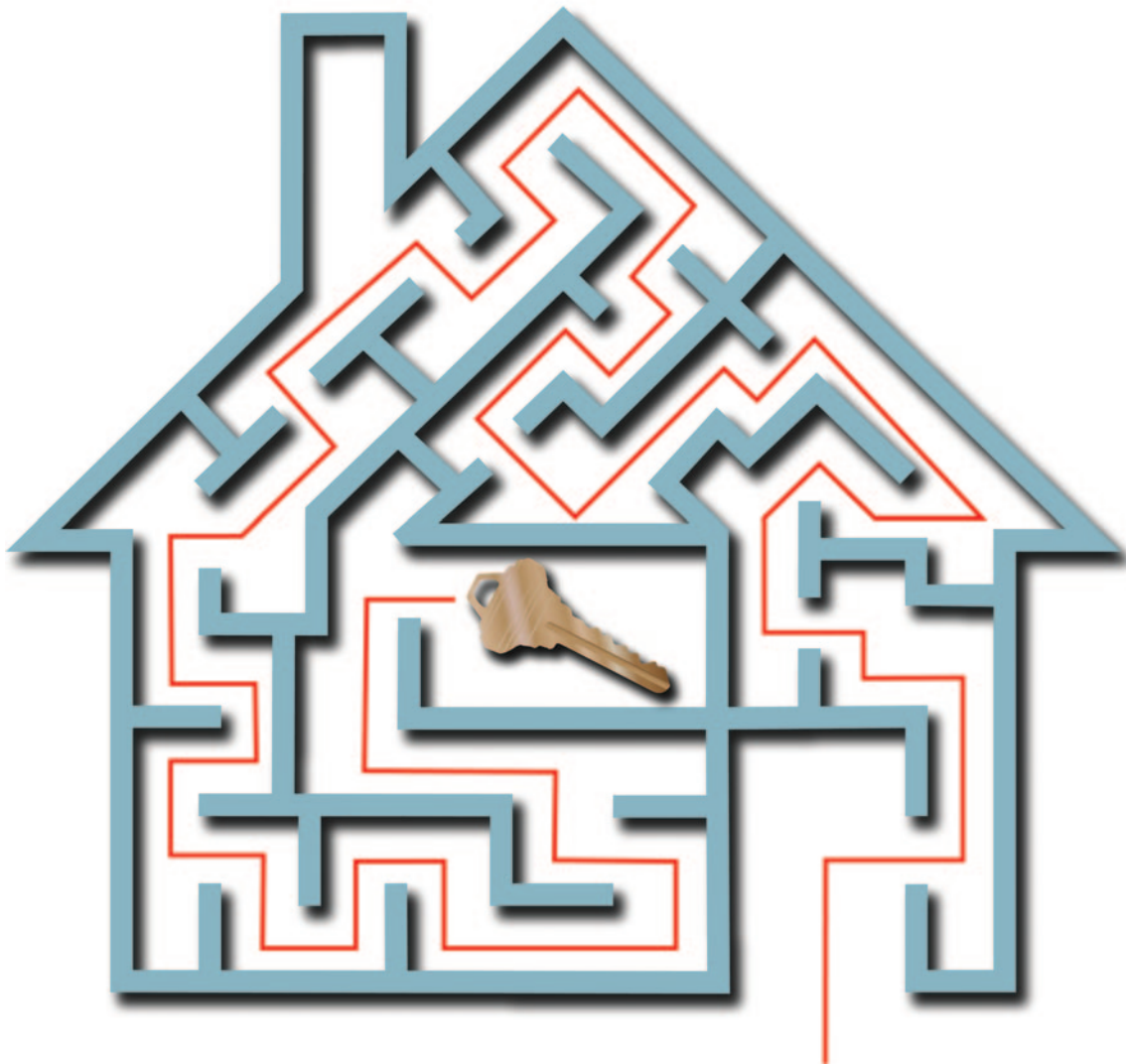




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Introduction

If you are reading this, you are probably a homeowner facing foreclosure and looking for legal help. Unfortunately, there is a shortage of free or affordable legal services for homeowners in your situation. This guide is not a substitute for the assistance of an experienced Connecticut foreclosure lawyer and is not intended to provide legal advice for each individual situation. If you cannot afford your own lawyer, this booklet is designed to explain enough about the foreclosure process to help you represent yourself. Even if you are not working with a lawyer, as you go through the foreclosure process, you may want to obtain the assistance of a **HUD/CHFA-approved housing counselor**¹. Also, see the section at the end of this Guide entitled “Where to Get More Information and Help,” pg. 37.

Many Connecticut homeowners facing foreclosure are representing themselves in court, and many of them succeed in keeping their homes. If this is your goal, it is important not to become discouraged when you receive court papers starting the foreclosure case. ***This is only the beginning of the court process and it does not necessarily mean that you will lose your home.*** While the process can be intimidating, it can be managed successfully if you understand how it works.

The information contained in this guide is designed to **help people who live in and own a one- to four-family home who are behind on their mortgage payments** or who have already received papers from a court because a foreclosure action has been filed against them. If you are NOT an owner of a one- to four-family home or you do not live in the home that is being foreclosed upon, please go to the end of this Guide to the Chapter entitled “Where to Get More Information and Help,” pg. 37.

This booklet gives you basic information to help you:

- Understand the foreclosure process and timeline.
- Ensure you receive all relevant court papers and notices.
- Participate in the **Foreclosure Mediation Program**, which may help you reach an agreement with your lender that avoids foreclosure.

¹ All of the words in **bold** are defined in the Glossary pg. 39.

- Present your side of the story so the judge may consider it before deciding whether to foreclose on your house.
- Understand when you may need to move out of your house if the court decides to order foreclosure.

You can also get answers to some of your questions from housing counselors, court clerks, and librarians at the courthouse where your case is filed. The court staff cannot give you legal advice, but they can answer procedural questions, give you the proper forms, and help you understand the legal process. The staff at the Court Service Centers in some of the courthouses can help you fill out forms and look up information about your case.

You can also look up information about your case on the Judicial Branch website, www.jud.ct.gov, through its “case look-up” section. See pg. 28.

Contact a HUD/CHFA-approved housing counselor early in the process to help you through it. A list of counselors starts on pg. 37.

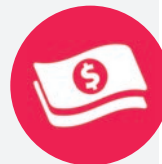
Chapter 1

How to Use This Guide

Foreclosure involves many steps, both in and out of court. A foreclosure case may move quickly—and there are a lot of legal words and proceedings involved that can be confusing to people not familiar with the process. One aim of this Guide is to provide a clear understanding of the foreclosure process and some of your options if you are facing foreclosure.

Review the sections of this Guide that explain how you should plan to deal with your situation, what options and rights you have, and where you can go to get more information and assistance.

This Guide adds color-codes and symbols to the documents, as follows:



red = action by the mortgage company or loan servicer



green = action by you, the homeowner



blue = action by or on behalf of the court—including court forms

Understand the Process and the Legal Terminology

The Stages of a Foreclosure Case

1 STAGE 1: The Demand Letter/“Notice of Intent to Accelerate”
Pre-foreclosure, the **mortgage company** or **loan servicer** typically sends a letter demanding payment within 30 or 60 days or it will start a foreclosure. See pg. 7 for more information.

2 STAGE 2: The Complaint, Appearance & Request for Mediation
This is the start of the case in court. These documents will be the first notice that a foreclosure case has been started. See pg. 8 for more information.

3 STAGE 3: Court Proceedings & Mediation
These are the two major parts of a foreclosure case. See pg. 9 for more information.

4 STAGE 4: Successful Mediation or Judgment
If Mediation does not resolve the case, it will go to Judgment. See pg. 13 for more information.

5 STAGE 5: Post-Judgment
These are the events that occur after Judgment has been entered. See pg. 16 for more information.

TIP: KEEP A DIARY AND KEEP COPIES! Keep a diary or log of all the people you speak to at your mortgage company or loan servicer, their names, and the dates you speak with them. Also keep track of when you submit information to the mortgage company or loan servicer, keep copies of all papers given to them, note what phone and fax numbers you are instructed to use, and keep copies of all fax confirmation sheets.

Within Stage 3, two different things happen, and after an initial **Litigation Hold**, can happen at the same time:

1. **Motions and Court Proceedings**, which involve the mortgage company or loan servicer and the homeowner filing various documents with the court and possibly appearing before a judge; and

2. **Mediation**, which involves trying to resolve your case by talking directly to a mortgage company or loan servicer representative with the help of a court employee called a **mediator**.

Be sure to monitor what is happening with each of them, at all times.

The Process

Mortgage foreclosure in Connecticut is a judicial process—that is, in order to foreclose on a mortgage, the bank has to go through the court. Because it is a legal proceeding, the bank, as the **Plaintiff** (the **mortgage company** or **loan servicer** bringing the lawsuit), will give the court (or “**file**”) several legal **motions** in the case, in its effort to foreclose. A **motion** is a written request filed with the court that includes information that is important for the judge to have. The motions, and how they affect you—and what you can do in response to each of them—are defined in detail in this Guide. The homeowner or person being foreclosed upon is the **Defendant**.

In addition to the Motions part of a case, Connecticut homeowners can also attempt to negotiate the outcome of their case by participating in court-run **Mediation**. (There is more information on the Foreclosure Mediation Program starting on pg. 19.)

The **Foreclosure Mediation Program** provides for an up to 7-month period from the start of the case for a homeowner to negotiate with the mortgage company or loan servicer. You will initially meet just with the Mediator for **premediation**, which typically involves preparing financial documents to submit to the lender under the supervision of the Mediator. Your first meeting should be scheduled within 7 weeks after the Return Date. Premediation lasts up to 12 weeks from

the Return Date, or longer with permission from the court. If the mediator recommends it, a mediation session will then be scheduled with the mortgage company or loan servicer. Two additional mediation sessions may be scheduled by the mediator. The judge can also order further mediations. Ideally, you will reach an agreement with the bank through Mediation.

Even if you do not succeed in Mediation, you still have a chance to give a judge reasons that the foreclosure should not proceed. Under Connecticut law, foreclosure is an “equitable” action, which means the judge must consider any reasons it would be unfair for the foreclosure to proceed. Understand the Motions and what you can file to fully explain your situation.

An Important Note: If you are in Mediation, the mortgage company or loan servicer cannot move forward with the Motions part of the case until mediation ends or 8 months has passed since the return date (or if you decide to file a motion, request, or demand other than a motion to dismiss or a motion relating to mediation). This period is called the **Litigation Hold**. After the Litigation Hold the mortgage company or loan servicer can file Motions even though you are in mediation. But, the mortgage company or loan servicer can not get a foreclosure **judgment** (the final decision in the case ordered by a judge) entered until the Mediation ends. That is why it is so important to monitor what is happening in the case at all Stages. Progress with the mortgage company in Mediation does not necessarily mean the case itself stops—you must monitor what is happening with the Motions and where the case stands to be sure you do not miss any important dates.

A high percentage of homeowners who participate in foreclosure mediation are able to keep their homes. Participate in mediation, even if you just want more time to move out.

The Timeline of a Foreclosure Case

A common question from homeowners is how much time they have before they lose their house in a foreclosure case. The timeline depends on whether you participate in the court case. If you ignore the court papers you receive, a state marshal could arrive to evict you within a few months of the first court papers beginning the foreclosure case. On the other hand, if you participate in the foreclosure case by filing the necessary papers, attending foreclosure mediation sessions, and keeping the court informed of your efforts to save your home, you could have several more months to address the situation and even end up avoiding foreclosure altogether. Even if you are unable to keep the home, your participation in the case can give you an opportunity to ask the court for the time you need to find another place to live and move your family and belongings in an orderly manner. Foreclosure cases follow a series of predictable steps that give you opportunities to explain your situation and ask for the time you need.

Review this Guide so you know what the papers that you receive mean and what you can expect to happen next in the process.

1 The Flow of a Foreclosure Case

STAGE 1: The Demand Letter/“Notice of Intent to Accelerate”

A **Demand Letter** is a letter sent by the mortgage company or loan servicer to a homeowner who it believes has failed to make all their mortgage payments. It is also known as an acceleration letter or a “Notice of Intent to Accelerate.” The Demand Letter typically states that the loan is in default and that the homeowner has thirty or sixty days to bring the loan current or pay it off. If a homeowner does not bring the loan current or pay it off within that time, the loan gets **accelerated**—that is, the entire amount is declared due and the mortgage company or loan servicer begins a foreclosure.

The receipt of a Demand Letter is the first Stage of a foreclosure case. If you receive a Demand Letter, you need to begin to put together your plan for dealing with the foreclosure (see Chapter 7 of this Guide, “Evaluate Your Options and Make a Plan,” pg. 35).

In addition to putting together your plan, you should:

- Contact the mortgage company or loan servicer that sent you the Demand Letter to see what options you may have to prevent your loan from going into foreclosure.
- Contact a **HUD/CHFA-approved housing counselor** to help you prepare for the foreclosure (see Chapter 8 of this Guide, “Where to Get More Information and Help,” pg. 37).
- Review options for assistance (see Chapter 8 of this Guide, “Where to Get More Information and Help,” pg. 37).

- Start looking for the **Summons and Complaint**—a marshal will hand you papers directly or leave copies at a door of your home. The marshal does not have to hand you the papers. The marshal may leave papers at a door you seldom use.

You may also receive other documents in the mail from your lender or its attorney.

2 STAGE 2: Complaint/Summons and Foreclosure Mediation



Summons and Complaint

The **Summons** tells you that a lawsuit has been started against you. You will be referred to as the **Defendant**.

The **Summons** is created by the **Plaintiff** (the **mortgage company** or **loan servicer**) who is suing you and will include information about whether there are any other **Defendants** (usually second mortgages or anyone else who has an interest in your property or judgment against you). The **Summons** shows a **Return Date**, which is only the date when the Motions/Proceedings part of Stage 3 can begin and the date to use when figuring out many court deadlines.

You do not have to go to court or file paperwork on the Return Date. You will not lose your house on the Return Date. The Return Date is only an official start date for the court's records.

The **Complaint** explains the reasons the mortgage company or loan servicer is suing you and what the mortgage company or loan servicer is asking the court to do. In a foreclosure case, the reason the mortgage company or loan servicer is suing is because it claims that you owe money on a loan and you have not paid as required. The mortgage company or loan servicer is asking to take your house to pay off the loan because in your mortgage you put up the house as **collateral** in case you did not pay back the loan.

The **Summons and Complaint** are the first notice to you that a foreclosure case has officially been started. They are filed in court shortly after a marshal serves you with them.



Foreclosure Mediation Certificate

The **Foreclosure Mediation Certificate** (Form JD-CV-108, Form 2 in the Appendix) is delivered to you with the **Summons and Complaint** and also sent to you by the court shortly after you receive the **Summons and Complaint**. Follow the instructions on the form to fill it out accurately and completely and **file** it with the court.² If you

SUMMONS - CIVIL		For information on ADA accommodations, contact a court clerk or go to: www.jud.ct.gov/ADA .		STATE OF CONNECTICUT SUPERIOR COURT <small>www.jud.ct.gov</small>																									
<p>JD-CV-1 Rev. 2-22 C.G.S. §§ 51-340, 51-347, 51-349, 51-350, 52-45a, 52-48, 52-259; P.B. §§ 3-1 through 3-21, 8-1, 10-13</p> <p>Instructions are on page 2.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Select if amount, legal interest, or property in demand, not including interest and costs, is LESS than \$2,500.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Select if amount, legal interest, or property in demand, not including interest and costs, is \$2,500 or MORE.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Select if claiming other relief in addition to, or in place of, money or damages.</p>																													
<p>TO: Any proper officer By authority of the State of Connecticut, you are hereby commanded to make due and legal service of this summons and attached complaint.</p> <p>Address of court clerk (Number, street, town and zip code) Telephone number of clerk Return Date (Must be a Tuesday)</p>																													
<input type="checkbox"/> Judicial District <input type="checkbox"/> Housing Session		G.A. Number: _____ At (City/Town) _____		Case type code (See list on page 2) Major: _____ Minor: _____																									
<p>For the plaintiff(s) enter the appearance of:</p> <p>Name and address of attorney, law firm or plaintiff if self-represented (Number, street, town and zip code) Juris number (if attorney or law firm)</p>																													
Telephone number () - _____		Signature of plaintiff (if self-represented) _____																											
<p>The attorney or law firm appearing for the plaintiff, or the plaintiff if self-represented, agrees to accept papers (service) electronically in this case under Section 10-13 of the Connecticut Practice Book. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>				<p>E-mail address for delivery of papers under Section 10-13 of the Connecticut Practice Book, (if agreed)</p>																									
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Parties</th> <th>Name (Last, First, Middle Initial) and address of each party (Number; street; P.O. Box; town; state; zip; country, if not USA)</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>First plaintiff</td> <td>Name: _____ Address: _____</td> <td>P-01</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Additional plaintiff</td> <td>Name: _____ Address: _____</td> <td>P-02</td> </tr> <tr> <td>First defendant</td> <td>Name: _____ Address: _____</td> <td>D-01</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Additional defendant</td> <td>Name: _____ Address: _____</td> <td>D-02</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Additional defendant</td> <td>Name: _____ Address: _____</td> <td>D-03</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Additional defendant</td> <td>Name: _____ Address: _____</td> <td>D-04</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Total number of plaintiffs: _____</td> <td>Total number of defendants: _____</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Parties	Name (Last, First, Middle Initial) and address of each party (Number; street; P.O. Box; town; state; zip; country, if not USA)		First plaintiff	Name: _____ Address: _____	P-01	Additional plaintiff	Name: _____ Address: _____	P-02	First defendant	Name: _____ Address: _____	D-01	Additional defendant	Name: _____ Address: _____	D-02	Additional defendant	Name: _____ Address: _____	D-03	Additional defendant	Name: _____ Address: _____	D-04	Total number of plaintiffs: _____		Total number of defendants: _____
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Additional defendant	Name: _____ Address: _____	D-03																											
Additional defendant	Name: _____ Address: _____	D-04																											
Total number of plaintiffs: _____		Total number of defendants: _____																											
<p>Notice to each defendant</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> You are being sued. This is a summons in a lawsuit. The complaint attached states the claims the plaintiff is making against you. To receive further notices, you or your attorney must file an Appearance (form JD-CL-12) with the clerk at the address above. Generally, it must be filed on or before the second day after the Return Date. The Return Date is not a hearing date. You do not have to come to court on the Return Date unless you receive a separate notice telling you to appear. If you or your attorney do not file an Appearance on time, a default judgment may be entered against you. You can get an Appearance form at the court address above, or on-line at https://jud.ct.gov/webforms/. If you believe that you have insurance that may cover the claim being made against you in this lawsuit, you should immediately contact your insurance representative. Other actions you may take are described in the Connecticut Practice Book, which may be found in a superior court law library or on-line at https://www.jud.ct.gov/pb.htm. If you have questions about the summons and complaint, you should talk to an attorney. <p>The court staff is not allowed to give advice on legal matters.</p>																													
Date _____		Signed (Sign and select proper box) <input type="checkbox"/> Commissioner of Superior Court Clerk		Name of person signing _____																									
<p>If this summons is signed by a Clerk:</p> <p>a. The signing has been done so that the plaintiff(s) will not be denied access to the courts.</p> <p>b. It is the responsibility of the plaintiff(s) to ensure that service is made in the manner provided by law.</p> <p>c. The court staff is not permitted to give any legal advice in connection with any lawsuit.</p> <p>d. The Clerk signing this summons at the request of the plaintiff(s) is not responsible in any way for any errors or omissions in the summons, any allegations contained in the complaint, or the service of the summons or complaint.</p>				<p>For Court Use Only</p> <p>File Date _____</p>																									
I certify I have read and understand the above: _____		Signed (Self-represented plaintiff) _____		Date _____																									
				Docket Number _____																									
Page 1 of 2																													

can truthfully answer “yes” to the questions asked in Section A, or if you are the spouse or ex-spouse of the borrower and the court determines you are a **permitted successor-in-interest**, your case is eligible for mediation.

The form must be filed with the court within 15 days of the Return Date along with an Appearance (described below), and you must send a copy to the lawyer for the mortgage company or servicer. If for any reason you do not file the Foreclosure Mediation Certificate within 15 days of the Return Date, you may file the **Motion for Permission to Request Mediation Later than 15 Days After the Return Date** (Form JD-CV-96, Form 3 in the Appendix).

On this form, you must list the reasons you did not file the Foreclosure Mediation Certificate on time. **File** a copy with the court and then mail it to all the other parties that have filed an Appearance in the case (including the lawyer for the mortgage company or loan servicer). If this Motion is granted, you will still be able to get into mediation.



Appearance

The **Appearance** (Form JD-CL-12, Form 1 in the Appendix) is a form you fill out to give your name and your address. You do not need to have a lawyer to file an Appearance. File both a Foreclosure Mediation Certificate and an Appearance.

After you submit your Foreclosure Mediation Certificate, the mortgage company or loan servicer must send you documents in the mail, no later than 5 weeks after your Return Date. The documents you will receive include (1) forms for you to complete, (2) a list of supporting documentation you will need to gather to apply for a foreclosure alternative, like a loan modification, (3) contact information for a representative at the mortgage company or loan servicer with whom you can discuss your account, (4) a twelve-month account history, (5) a copy of your note and mortgage, and (6) any previous loan modification agreements. Begin gathering the requested documents right away.

3 STAGE 3: Court Proceedings and Mediation

In Stage 3, two things happen:

1. **Motions** and Court Proceedings, which involve the mortgage company or loan servicer and the homeowner filing various documents with the court and possibly appearing before a judge, and

² All Forms and Pleadings may be **filed** with the court by mailing them to the **Court Clerk’s** office, faxing them to the court’s designated fax number (be sure to keep a copy of the fax confirmation sheet) or delivering them in person to the Court Clerk (the best way to file). You must also mail a copy of anything you file with the court to the lawyers for each represented party. Keep a copy of everything you give to the court or the mortgage company or loan servicer.

FORECLOSURE MEDIATION CERTIFICATE
JD-CV-96 Rev. 7-15
C.G.S. §§ 49-31a, 49-31c, P.A. 15-124

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
SUPERIOR COURT
JUDICIAL BRANCH
www.jud.ct.gov

Instructions to Homeowner Applicant

- Use this form if the return date in your case is on or after July 1, 2009.
- Fill out this Certificate form and an Appearance form, JD-CL-12 (available at the courthouse or online at www.jud.ct.gov) and file them with the court not more than 15 days after the return date on the Summons.
- You must mail or deliver a copy of this completed Certificate form to the plaintiff's attorney, or to the plaintiff if the plaintiff is not represented by an attorney, and to all parties who have filed an appearance in the case.

This form will be used to determine your eligibility for the Foreclosure Mediation Program.

Type or Print Legibly

Name of case (Plaintiff on Summons vs. Defendant on Summons)		Docket number (To be filed in by court staff)
Return date (On upper right portion of Summons)	Judicial District of (On upper left portion of Summons)	
Your name		
Address (Number, street, town, state, zip code)		
Telephone number () () ()	Business phone () () ()	Cell phone () () ()

A. If you are an individual, answer the following questions:

1. Do you own the property?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
2. Do you live in the property?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
3. Is it your primary residence?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
4. Is it a 1, 2, 3 or 4-family residential property located in Connecticut?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
5. Is this a mortgage foreclosure?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
6. Are you a borrower on the note?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

If you are not a borrower on the note, but answered "yes" to questions one (1) through five (5) and you are the spouse or former spouse of a borrower, go to Section C, on Page 2.

If you answered "yes" to questions one (1) through six (6) and another defendant in this case has requested or may request in Section C to participate in the Foreclosure Mediation Program as a Permitted Successor-in-Interest, who became the owner of the property as a result of divorce, legal separation, or a property settlement agreement related to a divorce or legal separation, go to Section D.1.

OR

B. If you are filing this on behalf of a religious organization, answer the following questions:

1. Does a religious organization own the property?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
2. Is the property located in Connecticut?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
3. Is the religious organization the borrower on the note?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
4. Is the return date in the case on or after October 1, 2011?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

ADA NOTICE

The Judicial Branch of the State of Connecticut complies with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). If you need a reasonable accommodation in accordance with the ADA, contact a court clerk or an ADA contact person listed at www.jud.ct.gov/ADA.

Continued on next page...
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You can find many of the forms listed here at the court clerk’s office or on the Judicial Branch website, www.jud.ct.gov. If there is a standard form, the form number is written in parentheses in this guide. In addition, many of the forms referred to here are contained in the Appendix to this Guide.

2. **Mediation**, which involves trying to settle your case by talking directly with the mortgage company or loan servicer with the help of a court employee called a **mediator**.

Motions are legal documents filed in connection with a case. They are requests to the court to move a case towards **judgment**. Copies of motions filed with the court must be mailed by the person filing them to everyone who has filed an Appearance in the case.

The **Connecticut Practice Book** contains the Rules of the Superior Court that govern motions and court proceedings. You may review the Practice Book at www.jud.ct.gov or any courthouse.

While you are in **Mediation**, and for up to eight months from the Return Date, the mortgage company or loan servicer is not allowed to move forward with the **Motions** against you. This period is called the **Litigation Hold**. (The mortgage company or loan servicer may move forward against other parties to the foreclosure, like lenders who have your second mortgage or other lienholders.) During this period, you will be able to focus on Mediation. If Mediation ends before the eight-month period is over, however, the **Litigation Hold** will end and the mortgage company will be allowed to file **Motions**. You'll have 15 days to file an **Answer**.

And if eight months has gone by and **Mediation** is still happening, the **Litigation Hold** will end and the mortgage company will be allowed to file motions. The mortgage company will still be prohibited from ending the case and obtaining a **Judgment of Strict Foreclosure** or a **Judgment of Foreclosure by Sale** against you so long as you remain in Mediation (see Stage 4, beginning on page 14 for more information). The judge must also first hear your request to extend mediation.

The **Litigation Hold** will also end if you decide to file a motion, request, or demand other than a Motion to Dismiss or a motion relating to **Mediation**. You may also wait to file an **Answer and Special Defenses** until the **Litigation Hold** has ended, or you may do so beforehand.

MOTIONS AND COURT PROCEEDINGS



Motion for Default for Failure to Appear

If you have not filed an Appearance, the first **Motion** you will typically see in a case is a **Motion for Default for Failure to Appear**. The mortgage company or loan servicer will file this Motion against all parties who have not filed an Appearance form on time. If you have already appeared, this Motion will only be targeted at parties who have not yet appeared. If you have not appeared, you may still file an Appearance (JD-CV-12, Form 1 in the Appendix), a Foreclosure Mediation Certificate (JD-CV-108, Form 2 in the Appendix), and **Motion For Permission To Request Mediation Later Than 15 Days After Return Date** (Form JD-CV-96, Form 3 in the Appendix) after you get this Motion.



Answer and Special Defenses

The **Answer and Special Defenses** (JD-CV-106, Form 6 in the Appendix) is your formal written response to the Complaint (see also "Chapter 4: Prepare and File Documents

to Explain Your Situation to the Judge,” pg. 23). The first section—the Answer—gives a paragraph-by-paragraph response to the Complaint by stating “Agree” (meaning you know all the facts stated in that paragraph are true), “Disagree” (meaning you know the facts stated in that paragraph are not all true), or “Do not know” (meaning you do not know if the facts stated in that paragraph are true or false) for each numbered paragraph of the Complaint. The court form for the Answer and Special Defenses only has spaces to respond to 8 paragraphs of the Complaint. Be sure to fill in additional numbers and responses on a separate sheet if the Complaint has more than 8 paragraphs. The second section—the Special Defenses—states any information you want the court to consider before deciding whether to foreclose.

If you are in Mediation, you do not have to file an Answer until the earlier of (1) 15 days after Mediation ends or (2) the Litigation Hold ends.

See Chapter 4 for more information about filing an Answer and Special Defenses.

You may wish to consult with a lawyer before filing an Answer and Special Defenses. See pg. 37 for legal resources.



Motion for Default for Failure to Plead

The mortgage company or loan servicer can file a **Motion for Default for Failure to Plead** against any party who has not filed an Answer. If the Litigation Hold is over, and if you have not filed them earlier, you could file an **Answer and Special Defenses** after you receive this Motion.



Motion for Summary Judgment

A **Motion for Summary Judgment** is the mortgage company or loan servicer’s request for the court to decide that you owe money on the mortgage. The mortgage company or loan servicer will typically file this Motion if a homeowner files an Answer and Special Defenses. The Motion for Summary Judgment usually explains why the mortgage company or loan servicer believes that the homeowner should eventually lose the house in spite of the reasons a homeowner has stated in their Answer and Special Defenses.

See Chapter 4 for more information about the Motion for Summary Judgment.



Objection to Motion for Summary Judgment

An **Objection to Motion for Summary Judgment** is a homeowner’s response to the Motion for Summary Judgment (see also “Preparing Your Objection to Motion for Summary Judgment,” pg. 25). It must include an Affidavit, a sworn statement by the homeowner, giving a more detailed explanation of the reasons stated in their Answer and Special Defenses. It may also include any further explanations that would help the court understand the homeowner’s position in light of what the mortgage company or loan servicer has said in the Motion for Summary Judgment.



Decision by the Court

The court issues a **decision** after reviewing the papers submitted by both parties. This Decision may order that the foreclosure can go forward. In this case, the next step will be for the mortgage company or loan servicer to file a Motion for Judgment. On the other hand, the Decision may order that there has to be a trial because

the relevant facts are in dispute and the court cannot decide what is true without hearing testimony from witnesses. If the court orders a trial, the homeowner should try to consult with an attorney because it can be difficult to navigate all the rules governing a trial without an attorney.

Some, but not all, Motions will require a court hearing. Review the Section in this Guide entitled “Find Out When You Need to Go To Court,” pg. 27, for more information on hearings and calendar markings.

Call the Court Clerk or Court Service Center if you are unsure about how much time you have to respond to each Motion that involves you.



Court Proceedings Against Other Parties

The attorneys for the mortgage company or loan servicer may continue to file motions relating to the other defendants in the case. If you live in a condominium, have a second mortgage, and/or other creditors (such as the IRS, hospitals, or credit card companies) have judgments on your property, they will be named as defendants in the foreclosure case. Read these papers carefully—often, papers targeting other defendants in the case will not affect your situation. For instance, these parties may receive default motions that do not affect your rights. These motions can be confusing, however, so be sure to pay attention to them.

Discovery

Throughout the motions and court proceedings period there is a procedure called **discovery** that you and the mortgage company or loan servicer can use to request necessary documents from each other. This can be a complicated procedure which you may not want to pursue, but it can be a way to get information from the other side about the case. For more information on discovery, see Form 8 at the back of this book and the explanation on pg. 45–46.

MEDIATION



Foreclosure Mediation

The **Foreclosure Mediation Program** is a process where a court-employed mediator helps the parties try to negotiate a settlement of the foreclosure, often through a loan modification that allows the homeowner to keep their home (see also Chapter 3: *Be Effective in Mediation*, pg. 19). A homeowner who does not wish to keep their home can also negotiate other outcomes, such as time to move out, a “graceful exit” like a short sale or deed-in-lieu of foreclosure and/or financial help with moving expenses. The Foreclosure Mediation Program consists of two stages. During **Premediation**, you will meet one-on-one with the **Mediator** at the courthouse to gather documentation and complete paperwork to submit a financial package to the lender. **Mediation** sessions with the mortgage company or loan servicer will usually follow. **Mediation** sessions will be attended by the Mediator, the homeowner, and the lender’s attorney (who must be in contact with a representative of the lender who has knowledge about your account). A lender representative usually participates by phone.

Many cases settle in mediation. If your case settles in mediation, you won't need to go through the rest of the process. See the chapter entitled "Be Effective In Mediation."

The premediation stage lasts 12 weeks, although the Mediator can ask the court to extend it. The Premediation meeting should occur within 7 weeks after the Return Date, and you will have about 5 weeks to submit your financial package to the lender. You might have more than one premediation meeting. As many as three Mediation sessions with the lender may follow, depending on the recommendation of the Mediator. An additional Mediation session may be scheduled by agreement of the parties. If the mortgage company or loan servicer does not agree to extend Mediation, or if you have already had four Mediation sessions, you may need to file a **Motion for Modification of Mediation Period** (JD-CV-96, Form 3 in the Appendix). The reasons for the request may include that the mortgage company or loan servicer has not made a decision yet on a request to modify your loan, or that you need more time for something to occur that will improve your chances in Mediation, and the Mediation period should not end. You should explain why it is "highly probable" you will reach an agreement with your lender if Mediation continues. You may be given an opportunity to talk to the judge to explain your request (see also Chapter 5: Going to Court).

If you miss the deadline to file the Foreclosure Mediation Certificate (JD-CV-108, Form 2 in the Appendix), you may still request Mediation by filing a **Motion for Permission to File a Foreclosure Mediation Certificate later than 15 days after the return date** (JD-CV-96, Form 3 in the Appendix).

If your Mediation ends in your case but at any point in the court process you believe there is a good reason for your case to return to Mediation, such as changed circumstances, you can file a **Petition for Reinclusion** (JD-CV-136, Form 5 in the Appendix) and explain your situation to the judge.

Participate in Mediation if you want to stay in your home or need time to find another place to live, even if you are talking to your mortgage company already and think things are going well. There are many loan modification programs and options available to homeowners and the Mediators can direct you to other sources of assistance. It is also helpful to have the court supervise the discussions between you and your mortgage company. Prepare for Mediation by reviewing the Sections of this Guide involving making a Plan, and explore all possible options while you are in Mediation.

REMEMBER, you must pay attention to the Motions part of the case even though you are participating in Mediation.

4 STAGE 4: Judgment (or Successful Mediation)

If you successfully negotiate with the mortgage company or loan servicer in Mediation, the case will be **withdrawn**. That is, it will be dismissed and the foreclosure case is over.

If you do not successfully negotiate an end to the foreclosure case, it will eventually go to **Judgment**. When the Motion for Judgment is granted, the court will set either a **Law Day** or sale date.

In connection with the Motion for Judgment, the mortgage company or loan servicer will submit an appraisal and an affidavit of the total debt owed as of the date of Judgment. You should review these documents for any obvious errors and tell the court if you find any.



Motion for Judgment of Strict Foreclosure

The mortgage company or loan servicer's Motion for Judgment will typically be a **Motion for Judgment of Strict Foreclosure**, which is their request for the court to make a final decision to foreclose. A Strict Foreclosure is a foreclosure without an **auction** sale. Prior to a court hearing on the Motion for Judgment of Strict Foreclosure, the mortgage company will file a statement of the total debt the mortgage company or loan servicer claims is owed by the homeowner and an appraisal stating what the mortgage company or loan servicer contends is the current market value of the home. (To find out what your house is worth, call a real estate agent, a real estate appraiser, or, to get a general estimate, go online to a website like www.zillow.com. Your house may be worth more or less than the amount the mortgage company or loan servicer says it is worth, which could affect whether a judgment of Strict Foreclosure or Foreclosure By Sale is ordered.) The Motion will ask the court to enter a Judgment—a final decision—ordering that you will lose title to the property on the day after a date set by the court, called the **Law Day** (see pg. 16). If you want to request a Law Day or Sale Date that gives you enough time to achieve your goals, you should attend court on the date your case is scheduled to go to judgment and make this request directly to the judge.



Motion for Foreclosure by Sale

A homeowner may file a **Motion for Foreclosure by Sale** (Form 11 in the Appendix) in response to the Motion for Judgment of Strict Foreclosure. The Motion for Foreclosure by Sale is a request for an auction at which the home will be sold to the highest bidder. The purpose is to give a homeowner with **equity** in the property (that is, the amount your house is worth minus any mortgages or **liens** on the property and the costs of the foreclosure and sale) a chance to recover some of the value of the equity. If the auction results in a winning bid that is greater than the amount of the total debt, plus the expenses of the foreclosure and sale, then any remaining amount will be paid to the homeowner. Often, after all the fees and expenses are added to the amount the homeowner owes on the mortgage, there is no equity left in the property. This means that any money paid to buy the property will be given to the mortgage company and the homeowner gets nothing. As a result, a Foreclosure by Sale often does not help a homeowner recover any equity or money.

If the court finds that there is sufficient equity above what the mortgage company or loan servicer is owed, it should enter a Foreclosure by Sale, not a Strict Foreclosure—but there is no guarantee that the court will do this without being asked, so if you think a sale would be better than a Strict Foreclosure you should file a Motion for Foreclosure by Sale along with any information you have about the value of your home. You should sell your home yourself (perhaps with the help of a

real estate agent) rather than rely on the foreclosure sale if you want to recover your as much of equity as possible. If the IRS has a lien on your property, federal law requires the court to order a Foreclosure by Sale.



Judgment of Strict Foreclosure

A **Judgment of Strict Foreclosure** is the final decision by the court ordering that the homeowner will lose ownership of the property the day after the **Law Day**. The **Law Day** can be set as soon as 21 days after the judge enters the Judgment of Strict Foreclosure into the court record, but it is usually 45 to 90 days. You should call the Court Clerk for information about when your **Law Day** is if you are unsure. The **Law Day** is the deadline set for a homeowner to pay all of the money owed on the mortgage plus any fees, costs, and interest. For example, a December 1 **Law Day** means that if the homeowner does not pay all of the money owed on the mortgage plus any fees, costs, and interest, or modify their loan by that date, then the homeowner loses all of their right to the property and will lose ownership of the property the next day, December 2, without a sale occurring. Until the **Law Day** has passed, the homeowner remains the owner of the property. The homeowner can ask for the **Law Day** to be extended, as long as this request is made and addressed by the court on or before the **Law Day**—see **Motion to Open Judgment** (JD-CV-107, Form 10 in the Appendix).

NOTE: Once the **Law Day** has passed, you can only open the judgment or get your property back if the mortgage company or loan servicer agrees to it or under extremely limited circumstances.

Do not let a Law Day pass if you are still trying to work something out with the mortgage company or loan servicer. Instead, file a **Motion to Open Judgment** (see pgs. 25–26 and JD-CV-107, Form 10 in the Appendix).



Judgment of Foreclosure by Sale

A **Judgment of Foreclosure by Sale** is a final decision of the court ordering an auction of the property to the highest bidder. A Judgment of Foreclosure by Sale does the following:

- (1) sets a Sale Date, on which the auction will be held;
- (2) appoints a **Committee**—an attorney assigned by the court to conduct the sale of any foreclosed property and transfer the property to the highest bidder; and
- (3) sets a “bar date” on which the Committee may begin to incur the expenses for the auction, including advertising in the newspaper and having a sign made to post on the property. These expenses will be added to the amount of the debt owed by the homeowner.

At the judgment hearing, you can ask for the Sale Date to be extended in order to continue to attempt to work something out with the mortgage company or loan servicer, sell the house privately, stay through the end of a school year, etc. After judgment

has already been entered, you may request the Sale Date to be extended for any of the same reasons—see **Motion to Open Judgment** (JD-CV-107, Form 10 in the Appendix and pgs. 25–26).

A **Sale Date** will usually be 60–90 days after Judgment has been entered by the court and the sale will usually be held on a Saturday at noon. You do not have to let people into the house if you do not want to and they do not have the right to walk on your property.

The Sale must be approved by the court after it is held, so the Sale Date is not the end of your case and you do not lose the house on that date—you may still technically negotiate a resolution with the mortgage company or loan servicer and/or sell the house after the Sale Date so long as the Sale has not been approved. Sales are typically approved about 2 or 3 weeks after they occur.

5 **STAGE 5: Post-Judgment**

If your case has gone to judgment, you must watch the calendar to avoid losing your home if you are still trying to save it. One of your first steps should be to determine what additional help is available. Contact a **HUD/CHFA-approved housing counselor**, the Court Clerk, or other resources (see “Where to Get More Information and Help,” pg. 37).

The rest of this Section discusses ways through the court which may allow you to save your house. For each of these options, it is important to know your **Law Day** or Sale Date.



Motion to Open Judgment

A **Motion to Open Judgment** (Form JD-CV-107, Form 10 in the Appendix) can be filed after a Judgment of Strict Foreclosure or Judgment of Foreclosure by Sale to ask the court to move or eliminate, known as “vacate,” the **Law Day** or Sale Date. The Motion to Open Judgment must include an explanation of the reason for the requested extension of time, such as continuing negotiations with the mortgage company or loan servicer, a change in financial circumstances that improve the prospects of keeping the home, a need for additional time to complete a **Short Sale**, a need for additional time to move out, or any new information you may have discovered since the last time you were in court. There is a filing fee of \$130.00 to file a Motion to Open Judgment. (Homeowners can ask the court to waive the fee by filing fee waiver forms obtained at the clerk’s office—but if you’re asking to stay in your home on the basis that you can afford a modified mortgage payment, asking for a fee waiver at the same time is not a good idea.)

If you have received a **Judgment of Strict Foreclosure** and wish to extend the date, you must ask the court to make its decision on your Motion to Open Judgment on or before the **Law Day**. This means, you should file the Motion as soon as possible and in person at the court before the **Law Day** to ensure that the Motion is scheduled to be considered by the court on or before the **Law Day**.

If you have received a **Judgment of Foreclosure by Sale** and wish to extend the Sale Date, a Motion to Open Judgment must be decided by the court before

the Sale Date. This means the Motion should be filed as soon as possible and in person at court before the Sale Date, to ensure that the Motion is scheduled to be heard by the court on or before the Sale Date. Homeowners can avoid being charged for unnecessary expenses of a cancelled Sale Date by filing the Motion to Open Judgment early enough to be considered and decided by the court before the “bar date,” the date on which the Committee may start spending money and time on the auction.

Along with a Motion to Open Judgment you may want to file a **Petition for Re inclusion** (Form JD-CV-106, Form 5 in the Appendix) to have the case returned to Mediation.



Motion for Approval of Committee Sale

A **Motion for Approval of Committee Sale** is a request by the Committee for the court to approve the auction of your house that occurred on the Sale Date. If you believe that you have good reasons that the court should not approve the sale, you should request argument with the court (Form 7 in the Appendix) and file a written Objection explaining to the judge why you do not believe the sale should be approved—for example, the sale price might be too low compared to how much your home is worth. If the sale proceeds are enough to satisfy all of the outstanding debts secured by your house, plus the costs of the foreclosure and sale, you will be entitled to receive any excess proceeds at a later date. You may need legal advice to recover those proceeds.



Execution of Ejectment

If you do not resolve your case before your **Law Day** or Approval of the Sale, the mortgage company, loan servicer or winning bidder will seek to evict you in a separate lawsuit—or “eject” you through the foreclosure case. An **Execution of Ejectment** is a court order instructing a state marshal to remove you and your belongings from the home because you are no longer the owner and therefore not entitled to remain in the home. The Execution of Ejectment will state a date and time for you to leave the house, which may be as soon as one week after the marshal delivers the Execution of Ejectment. If the court has entered a Judgment of Strict Foreclosure, you can receive an Execution of Ejectment as soon as your **Law Day** passes. If the court has entered a Judgment of Foreclosure by Sale, you can receive an Execution of Ejectment as soon as 21 days after the court enters an order approving the Sale.

You may request more time to move by filing a **Motion for Stay of Ejectment** (see Form 12 in the Appendix).



Motion for Deficiency Judgment

If the mortgage company or loan servicer obtained a foreclosure judgment, and either the net proceeds from the auction or the fair market value of the home is less than the debt, the mortgage company or loan servicer may file a Motion for Deficiency Judgment to collect the shortage from the now-former homeowner. The mortgage company or loan servicer, however, may not necessarily move forward

with the Motion. But if the court hears the Motion, you should seek legal advice as soon as possible. And if the court and issues an order granting the Motion, allowing the mortgage company or loan servicer to pursue you for the deficiency amount, you should seek the advice of a consumer bankruptcy attorney.

Be Effective in Mediation

The Foreclosure Mediation Program provides an opportunity for homeowners in foreclosure to attempt to reach an agreement with their mortgage company or loan servicer under the supervision of a neutral mediator employed by the court. The Foreclosure Mediation Program consists of two stages. During **premediation**, you will meet one-on-one with the mediator to discuss your options and gather documentation to submit to the lender. The premediation stage typically lasts no more than 12 weeks. **Mediation** sessions with the mortgage company or loan servicer will usually follow. The court rules require that a representative of the mortgage company or loan servicer who is knowledgeable about your loan, your options, and what happened at prior mediations be available at all mediation sessions by phone. This may be the first time many homeowners receive a real response to their proposals for loan modifications or payment plans that can avoid foreclosure.

Mediation is a process of negotiation. This is the homeowner's opportunity to make sure that all factors involved in their mortgage are considered, including the circumstances under which the loan was made, any unfair terms, misapplied payments, failure of the lender to respond to inquiries, or any potential defenses to the foreclosure. The resolution of the matter may take all of these factors and others into consideration.

Preparing for Mediation

Being proactive is a good approach to Mediation. This means completing all of the forms, to the best of your ability, before your first premediation meeting and bringing all of the requested documents with you. Promptly gather whatever follow-up documentation is necessary, and contact the agencies the mediator refers you to. You must successfully complete the premediation stage in order to get a mediation session with the mortgage company or loan servicer. The mediator will consider your attendance at premediation meetings and diligence in providing documentation in deciding whether to schedule mediation sessions.

At the mediation sessions, you should have a plan to propose to the lender, rather than just responding to what the lender proposes to you, which may be unworkable. The plan is most likely to be accepted if it is realistic in terms of what you can afford going forward, would be more profitable for the loan owner than foreclosure, and gives the mortgage company or loan servicer reason to believe that you will be successful in carrying out the plan. You may find it helpful to meet with a **HUD/CHFA-approved housing counselor** prior to the mediation to work on your plan. You should make every effort to know the history of your mortgage and

payments in advance of mediation: when did you last pay, and how much were you paying.

What to Bring

You should bring the following documents to the premediation meeting and mediation session:

- Documents that the separate package from the mortgage company or loan servicer requests from you;
- Any forms you were asked to fill out, completed to the best of your ability. You will receive forms in a separate package from the mortgage company or loan servicer;
- Copies of financial documents like tax returns, bank statements, or recent paystubs showing your income and assets;
- Correspondence with your lender, including any recent letters you've gotten requesting documents, updating you on the status of its review, or informing you of its decision on your request for assistance;
- Fax transmittal sheets proving that you have submitted documents to your lender;
- A diary of contacts you have had with your lender; and
- Confirmation of any other information you have provided to your lender in an effort to obtain a loan modification or other alternatives to foreclosure.

If you aren't sure whether to bring documents, bring them.

If You Need to Reschedule

If for some reason you cannot attend your scheduled premediation meeting or mediation session, contact the court's mediation "caseflow coordinator" for your **Judicial District** to find out how to reschedule the mediation session. Your Judicial District and the clerk's telephone number will be on your summons. If you are not able to attend in person because you have a disability or a significant hardship, you can ask to participate via telephone.

Keep a Journal and Keep Notes

Keep a journal of all people you speak to at your mortgage company or loan servicer—their names and the dates you speak with them. Also keep track of when you submit information to the mortgage company or loan servicer, keep copies of all papers given to them or their attorneys, and note what phone and fax numbers you are instructed to use at the mortgage company or loan servicer. It is common for the bank to request the same information several times. If you are able, just keep submitting it every time they ask. You may be able to fax documents for free from a Court Service Center (call the clerk for more information), and you may find that it makes more sense to buy your own fax machine rather than pay to fax from a store.

If you keep a journal or notes some other way, you may need them to show the mortgage company or loan servicer the dates you submitted information to the mortgage company or loan servicer.

Between Mediation Sessions

Be sure to review the report the mediator sends you and files with the court after each mediation session. The report will summarize what happened at mediation and explain the general expectations for the next session, including what you need to do beforehand. You have the right to submit additional information to the court. You must do so within five business days of receiving the mediator's report.

If possible, try to determine if the mortgage company or loan servicer has reviewed your information prior to your next scheduled mediation date by calling your mortgage company or loan servicer. If it has not, you may want ask the Mediation Group at the mortgage company or loan servicer's attorney to file a motion for continuance. If the Motion is granted, you'll be given a new date for mediation.

Negotiating a Resolution

Once the mortgage company or loan servicer has all the documentation in needs from you, it should tell you its decision within 35 days. You might find out through a letter in the mail, a phone call, or at your next mediation session. If the lender approved your request or made you a different offer, carefully review the terms and be sure to note the deadline for accepting the offer. Consider reviewing the offer with the mediator or a **HUD/CHFA-approved housing counselor** so you understand your options. Contact the mortgage company or loan servicer if you have questions, and take detailed notes about its responses. If you agree to make "trial" payments to the lender, keep proof that you made these payments.

If the lender denied your request or made an offer that isn't affordable for you, don't give up. Mortgage companies often make mistakes. Be sure to note any deadline for appealing the denial or accepting any offer that was made. The mortgage company or loan servicer must explain the reasons it denied your request. You should try to find out as much as possible about why you were denied. Get the figures used to evaluate your request, especially the (1) gross monthly income and (2) value of your house. Talk to the mediator or a **HUD/CHFA-approved housing counselor** about whether the lender's decision was correct, if you can appeal, and what other options you may have. If your income or other circumstances have recently changed, you might also be able to reapply for assistance. You can also change your plan and goals over the course of mediation. If your first plan isn't feasible, consider developing a new one. The mortgage company or loan servicer may tell you it "objects" to further mediation sessions, but know it is up to the court, not your lender, to decide if mediation will continue.

Information for Spouses and Ex-Spouses of the Borrower

If you are not the borrower, meaning you didn't sign the Note with the lender, you may be able to participate in mediation if you now own the home because (1) you inherited it when your spouse died or (2) you were awarded it in a divorce and your ex-spouse agrees that the lender can share his or her account information with you. The **Foreclosure Mediation Certificate** (JD-CV-108, Form 2 in the Appendix) includes questions in Sections C and D so the court can determine if you are a **permitted successor-in-interest** eligible for mediation. Contact the Court Clerk or Court Service Center if you have questions about how to fill out the form or who is eligible for the foreclosure mediation program.

If Mediation Does Not Resolve Your Case: Documents to Prepare and File That Explain Your Situation to the Judge



Preparing Your Answer and Special Defenses

The Answer and Special Defenses is your formal written response to the Complaint. The Complaint gives the lender's version of the facts about the terms of your mortgage and your alleged failure to pay as required by the mortgage. The statements in the Complaint are not necessarily accurate. The Answer and Special Defenses give you a chance to tell the judge your side of the story and give the reasons you believe the judge should not order foreclosure. The judge will read your Answer and Special Defenses carefully to decide whether foreclosure should proceed. You should be sure that everything you say is accurate because at a later stage of the case, the judge may ask you to prove the statements in the Answer and Special Defenses with testimony under oath and other evidence, such as supporting documents.

You do not have to file an Answer—and should not unless you think you have good **defenses** to the mortgage company or loan servicer's **claims** or some other good reason(s) why you think the case should not be in foreclosure or go to judgment. See "Step Two" below for more information on possible defenses. You can use Mediation to work on saving your home.

Step One: Answer

For each numbered paragraph in the Complaint, write:

- Agree (this means you agree that every single part of the statement is true) or
- Disagree (this means you disagree with some part of the statement) or
- Do not know (this means you don't have enough information to know if the statement is true or false and you leave it to the mortgage company or loan servicer to prove it)

When preparing your Answer, review each paragraph of the Complaint carefully and if you believe the lender's claims are untrue or inaccurate, then you should check the disagree box. This may mean that you also have a defense to the foreclosure that you should write out in the "Special Defense" space on the Answer.

Step Two: Special Defenses

- Write out any reasons that you believe it would be unfair for the court to order foreclosure such as claims that the mortgage company or loan servicer failed to credit your account with the payments you made,

The "bad economy," the "mortgage crisis," or other general statements are **NOT** special defenses.



Preparing Your Objection to Motion for Summary Judgment

The **Objection to Motion for Summary Judgment** is your written response to the Plaintiff's Motion for Summary Judgment. In the Motion for Summary Judgment, the mortgage company or loan servicer generally will argue that the reasons given in your Answer and Special Defenses are not legally sufficient to stop the foreclosure from going forward. You must file a written Objection responding to these arguments. You must also file an Affidavit—a written statement under oath and signed by a notary—giving further details about your circumstances. Your Objection and Affidavit should focus on any factual disputes you have with the information the mortgage company or loan servicer wrote in the Complaint, such as whether you paid on time, you paid all the money owed on your mortgage, or the company bringing the foreclosure does not own your loan. The court will not grant a Motion for Summary Judgment or order foreclosure if it finds that there are disputed facts that are relevant to the final decision. There are no court forms for these documents, but you can create your own by simply typing or writing by hand what you want to say or by using the sample **Objection to Motion for Summary Judgment** form in the Appendix (Form 9). Then you simply need to put the names of the parties and the **Docket Number** at the top of the document, sign your name at the end and add a statement indicating that you have mailed copies to all parties (listing the parties' attorneys' addresses). You can get help with the format and find someone who can notarize your signature on the Affidavit at the clerk's office or the Court Service Center in your courthouse.



Preparing Your Motion to Open Judgment

A **Motion to Open Judgment** (JD-CV-107, Form 10 in the Appendix) is the document you need to file if you want to ask the court for more time after the court has made a final foreclosure decision. The court has made a final decision if you have received either of the following:

- Judgment of Strict Foreclosure
 - with a **Law Day**, the day before you will lose title to your house automatically by law.
- Judgment of Foreclosure by Sale
 - with a Sale Date, when your house will be sold by auction to the highest bidder.
 - with an earlier date on which the expenses of the sale may begin to be incurred.

The Motion to Open Judgment is your request to the court to eliminate (“vacate”) or reschedule (“extend”) the **Law Day** or Sale Date. There is a filing fee of \$130.00 for this motion. (Homeowners can ask the court to waive the fee by filing fee waiver forms obtained at the clerk's office—but if you're asking to stay in your home on the basis that you can afford a modified mortgage payment, asking for a fee waiver at the same time is not a good idea.) The Motion to Open Judgment includes a section for you to fill in the reasons you are asking for the extension of time. Attach additional pages, if necessary. These reasons might include:

- You are continuing to work with your lender on an alternative to foreclosure. Even though the court has made a final decision, many lenders continue to work with homeowners on loan modifications or short sales. Unfortunately, the lender may not take the steps necessary to keep the foreclosure case open while these efforts continue. You must keep track of your **Law Day** or Sale Date so you know whether you will need to ask for the date to be extended.
- Your financial circumstances have changed since the Judgment of Strict Foreclosure or Judgment of Foreclosure by Sale so you now have the ability to pay the mortgage or enter into a loan modification. Many lenders will work with homeowners on alternatives to foreclosure, even if there is a final judgment, if the homeowner has a new source of income. The new income might be due to a new job, new rental income, or a disability benefit decision. Consider also filing a petition for reinclusion (JD-CV-136, Form 5 in the Appendix) to ask to get back in mediation.
- You do not have the ability to avoid foreclosure but you need more time to find a new place to live and/or move out of your house. The court might be willing to give you more time for good reasons, such as allowing your child to finish the school year, the need to find suitable housing for an elderly or disabled household member, or other particular reasons. You must be prepared to give a clear explanation of why it is difficult for you to move before the **Law Day** or Sale Date previously set by the court.

The Motion to Open Judgment must be heard by the court before the **Law Day** or before the sale is approved by the court, which means you should file the Motion as soon as you can, and at least a week before the **Law Day** or before the Motion for Approval of Committee Sale is heard. If you have a Sale Date, you can avoid the expenses of the sale, including the sign in front of your house, if you file the Motion to Open Judgment soon enough so that it is heard by the court before the date on which the expenses of the sale begin to be incurred (the “bar date”).

When you file the Motion to Open Judgment in person, the court clerk will give you a date when the judge will hear the Motion. You should be prepared to come to court that day and give a clear explanation of the reasons you need more time. You should also bring any documents you may have that support your motion.

Going to Court

Find Out When You Have a Court Date at the Courthouse or Remotely

If you have appeared in your case (by filing the Foreclosure Mediation Certificate and an Appearance form), you will receive notice from the court when you have an upcoming date. Premediation meetings and mediation sessions are held through the court but not before a judge. Many Motions are decided in a hearing before a judge. It is important for you to recognize and understand these documents so that you don't miss any important court dates. If a Motion for Judgment of Strict Foreclosure or Motion for Judgment of Foreclosure by Sale is scheduled in your case, it is particularly important for you to participate on the date it will be heard. You may need to call the court to find out if a date scheduled in your case is the date your matter will be considered by a judge.

Premediation and Mediation Sessions

Once you file your Foreclosure Mediation Certificate, you will receive documents from your lender and a notice giving you your appointment for the first premediation meeting in the mail. Appointments for subsequent premediation meetings and mediation sessions will also arrive in the mail. If you cannot attend at the scheduled time, contact the Mediators or caseload coordinator in your Judicial District as soon as possible. The caseload coordinator can help you file the necessary forms to change the date. You can also check the date of your mediation session on the court's website, www.jud.ct.gov, through its "Case Look-Up" section. If you cannot participate in-person or remotely because of a disability or a significant hardship, you can ask to participate by telephone.

Court Hearings

Motions that require a hearing in front of a judge, including motions for summary judgment, motions for judgment, motions to open judgment, and some motions to extend mediation after the third or sometimes fourth mediation session (but not Motions for Default), will be scheduled for a hearing, sometimes through a process called "Short Calendar." You will receive notice of the hearing in connection with these motions shortly before the hearing date. (Motions to Open that are filed shortly before a Law Day or sale date may be scheduled for hearing immediately, in which case no notice would be mailed to you; instead you will be told when your court date will be.)

For hearings that are not mediations, many other cases may be scheduled at the same time as your own. The notice you receive will tell you the date and time your case will be heard.

If you receive something from the court, read it carefully. You may need to call the court clerk to find out if you have a court date. If it looks like you may have a court date because of something you filed (such as a petition for reinclusion in mediation, a motion to open judgment or a motion to extend mediation), then you may need to call the clerk several days in advance to tell them “you want to mark the motion READY.” If you mark the motion READY, you must promptly tell the lender’s attorney (via fax or telephone) and any other party or attorney who has appeared in the case that you marked the motion as READY. Ask the clerk if you have any questions about whether and when the motion can be heard in court.

Judicial Website

The courts in Connecticut are administered by the State of Connecticut Judicial Branch, which maintains a website at www.jud.ct.gov. The Judicial Branch website provides a “Case Look-Up” option, where you can review the status of your case by entering your name or your case number into the appropriate sections. For some cases, you may be able to look at documents that were filed. If you have access to a computer, you can use this site to monitor the progress of your case—although you must still carefully read any Short Calendar notices you receive from the court. The Judicial Branch website also has links to related resources, court addresses, and official forms.

This site contains the names and addresses of all people who have filed an Appearance in your case. Because you must send copies of anything you file with the court to all other appearing parties, use this site to find their names and addresses.

If You Go to Court, Give A Clear Explanation of Your Situation to the Judge

You may have a hearing before a judge one or more times in the course of your foreclosure action. Usually you will be asking the judge to delay ordering a final judgment of foreclosure to give you time to work on alternatives.

The judge may be hearing many foreclosure cases on the day of your hearing, so it’s important to be brief and clear when it’s your turn to talk to the judge. The judge will be most interested in what you are asking them to do and the reasons you can give to support your position. Understand what is happening and be clear about what you want.

It may be helpful to write out beforehand a few points that you want to remember. The topics you most likely will want to talk about are:

- What you are doing to save your home (your plan).
- How much time you need to carry out your plan.
- Reasons the mortgage company or loan servicer should not be allowed to foreclose at this point in time (for example to allow your children to complete the school year or because you are actively negotiating with your mortgage company).

- Anything the mortgage company or loan servicer is doing that is interfering with your ability to carry out your plan to save your home.

Be specific but short. Address your statement to the judge, not the attorney for the mortgage company or loan servicer. Bring any documents that support your request. Being prepared and respectful of the judge will go a long way.

If English is not your primary language, the court will provide an interpreter for you at no cost. Call the court clerk to request an interpreter as soon as you know your court date.

If you have a disability, you can request a reasonable accommodation to enable you to equally and fully access the court. Call the court clerk, or call or email the ADA contact person at the courthouse, available on the Judicial Branch website.

Understand the Final Decisions and Deadlines In Your Case

You do not have to move out of your house just because you have received foreclosure court papers. Instead, the court must first make a final decision of foreclosure, which is called a Judgment. You will receive the Judgment in the mail, and hear it when it is decided in court. It will give you the important dates that determine when you have to move out of your house.

There are two kinds of Judgments in foreclosure cases. It is important to understand which kind you have received because each has a different kind of deadline.

Judgment Of Strict Foreclosure—Law Day

The Judgment of Strict Foreclosure will provide you with your **Law Day**. The day after the **Law Day**, you will lose your legal right to own your house automatically without any further action by the mortgage company or loan servicer or the court.

If you believe you have good reasons that the court should stop the foreclosure from going forward, you can file a **Motion to Open Judgment** (JD-CV-107, Form 10 in the Appendix) and request that the Judgment of Strict Foreclosure be “vacated” (eliminated) or that the **Law Day** be extended to a later date. See “Chapter 2, Understand the Process and Legal Terminology,” pg. 5, and “Preparing Your Motion to Open Judgment,” pgs. 25–26.

Judgment Of Foreclosure By Sale—Sale Date

The Judgment of Foreclosure by Sale will provide you with the Sale Date, which is the date an auction will be held. The Judgment of Foreclosure by Sale will also give a date prior to the Sale Date on which the Committee—the lawyer appointed by the court to conduct the auction—can begin to spend money and time to prepare for the sale (the “bar date”). The Committee will pay to advertise the auction date, including putting a sign in front of your house, and these expenses will be added to the amount you owe.

If you believe you have good reasons that the court should stop the foreclosure sale from going forward, you can file a Motion to Open Judgment and request that the Judgment of Foreclosure by Sale be “vacated” (eliminated) or that the Sale Date and/or the date for the Committee to begin incurring expenses be extended to a later date. See Chapter 2, “Understand the Process and Legal Terminology,” pg. 5, and “Preparing Your Motion to Open Judgment,” pgs. 25–26.

After the auction, the Committee will file a Motion for Approval of Sale, which asks the court to approve the result of the auction. You will no longer own your home once the Sale is approved.

If you believe that you have good reasons that the court should not approve the sale, like the sale price is too far below the value of your home, you should request argument with the court (Form 7 in the Appendix) and file a written Objection explaining to the judge why you do not believe the sale should be approved. Your Objection will be more likely to succeed if you do not oppose the Committee's desire to be paid for its work.

If the sale proceeds are enough to satisfy all the outstanding debts secured by your house, plus the costs of the foreclosure and sale, you will be entitled to receive any excess proceeds at a later date. You may need legal advice in order to receive those proceeds.

Getting More Time If You Are Negotiating With Your Lender

Lenders are increasingly willing to negotiate with homeowners at every stage of the process if the homeowner has some possibility of paying the mortgage with a reasonable loan modification. Even if you have received a Judgment of Strict Foreclosure or Judgment of Foreclosure by Sale, your lender may still be working with you on a loan modification. You may think that the lender is taking steps to postpone the foreclosure, and you may even be told by your lender's call center employee not to worry about the upcoming **Law Day** or Sale Date. Keep in mind that these call centers handle calls from homeowners in all 50 states and they are not familiar with the foreclosure process in Connecticut. To protect yourself, *you must take responsibility for filing a Motion to Open Judgment to extend the **Law Day** or Sale Date to allow enough time to complete the loan modification.* It is also a good idea to file a **Petition for Reinclusion** (JD-CV-136, Form 5 in the Appendix) if you want the judge to send the case back to mediation so that you can get more time to move or more time to modify your mortgage.

Understanding When You Will Need to Move Out and Getting More Time If You Need It

If you have exhausted the possibilities for remaining in your home, your attention should be focused on finding a new place to live and arranging to move. Even if you have not been able to prevent foreclosure, you can still ask for the time you need to leave and find a new place to live.

The best point at which to ask for the time you need to move is BEFORE the judge enters a final Judgment. If it is clear that the judge intends to order foreclosure, you can still ask that the **Law Day** or Sale Date be set sufficiently in the future for you to make the necessary arrangements. You can do this by going to court on the date that appears on the Short Calendar for the mortgage company or loan servicer's Motion for Judgment of Strict Foreclosure. (See the section of this booklet entitled "Find Out When You Need to Go to Court," pg. 27, to find out when the Motion will be decided.) The judge may have selected a **Law Day** and Sale Date that applies to all the cases heard that day, but you can ask for a different day in your case. You should be prepared to explain your reasons to the judge, such as difficulty

in finding a new place to live, family with special needs, allowing your children to finish the school year, or other personal or health issues.

If your case ends with a Judgment of Strict Foreclosure, you could be required to move anytime after the **Law Day**.

If your case ends with a Judgment of Foreclosure by Sale, you could be required to move anytime beginning 21 days after the court approves the sale. (The Sale Date is not the last day you may be in the home.)

Execution Of Ejectment/Summary Process

If you do not resolve your case before your **Law Day** or Approval of the Sale, the mortgage company or loan servicer will seek to evict you in a separate lawsuit—or “eject” you through the foreclosure case.

An **Execution of Ejectment** is a court order instructing a state marshal to forcibly remove you and your belongings from the home because you are no longer the owner and therefore not allowed to remain. The Execution of Ejectment will state a date and time for you to leave the house, which may be as soon as one week after the marshal delivers the Execution of Ejectment. If the court has entered a Judgment of Strict Foreclosure, you can receive an Execution of Ejectment as soon as your **Law Day** passes. If the court has entered a Judgment of Foreclosure by Sale, you can receive an Execution of Ejectment as soon as 21 days after the court enters an order approving the Sale.

You may request more time to move by filing a **Motion for a Stay of Ejectment** (Form 12 in the Appendix).

The mortgage company or loan servicer may also decide to wait and instead start a Summary Process action, a similar but longer lawsuit that leads to eviction, through a proceeding in a part of court called the Housing Session. You will be served with a Notice to Quit in order to start that process, followed by papers for a new lawsuit (including a **Summons**).

For assistance with the Summary Process action, see “Legal Resources” on p. 37.

Evaluate Your Options and Make a Plan

Homeowners face foreclosure from their mortgage company usually because they are unable to make their monthly mortgage payments. There may be several reasons why a homeowner is unable to make their monthly mortgage payments, such as increased mortgage payments, reduced income, medical hardships, or a combination of reasons. To get out of foreclosure and keep your home, you need to have a plan to address the financial circumstances that led to the foreclosure. If you have a plan, it has a reasonable chance of success, and you do what is necessary to keep the court informed of your efforts, you have a good chance of avoiding foreclosure.

What Are Your Options?

Participate In Mediation. Take advantage of the Mediation Program offered by the court. Many homeowners in foreclosure have had successful outcomes by participating in Mediation.

Learn about the stages of foreclosure and the parts of a foreclosure case. Consult this Guide for detailed information on the steps involved and your options.

There are many resources available to homeowners trying to prevent foreclosure. The Connecticut Department of Banking publishes and continually updates a booklet explaining all the resources available to Connecticut homeowners. This information can be obtained by calling the Department of Banking Mortgage Foreclosure Assistance Hotline at 877-472-8313 or online at <http://www.ct.gov/dob/>.

It can be confusing and frustrating to try to sort out the various government programs and options offered by your particular lender. You can get free help from **HUD/CHFA-approved housing counseling agencies** located throughout Connecticut. A list of these counseling agencies appears in the section of this booklet entitled "Where to Get More Information and Help."

What Is Your Plan?

Once you have determined which resources apply to your situation, you can make a plan to do what is required to pursue all of them. Avoiding foreclosure is most likely if you pursue a variety of options at the same time. Your best option may be an affordable loan modification agreement with your lender. You can get help from a **HUD/CHFA-approved housing counselor** in submitting the necessary paperwork and you can also pursue this option through the Foreclosure Mediation Program described in this Guide. Even if you are unemployed, your lender may be willing to agree to defer payment for some period of time while you find a new job,

or you may be eligible for the State's Emergency Mortgage Assistance Program. Make a plan that will work for you.

As you pursue your plan, you should keep a journal of all contacts with your lender and keep copies of all paperwork you submit as well as fax confirmations. Try not to get discouraged if you are being asked to submit the same paperwork repeatedly. If you can show that you have been trying your best to reach a reasonable agreement with your lender, the court may be willing to consider your efforts and give you additional time to reach an agreement before ordering a foreclosure on your home.

Be careful not to make agreements that will be unaffordable or ultimately will not allow you to keep the home. It may take considerable time and effort, and the help of a **HUD/CHFA-approved housing counselor** and/or the **Foreclosure Mediation Program**, but many Connecticut homeowners facing foreclosure end up with affordable loan modifications that allow them to keep their homes.

Be persistent with your mortgage company. Submit all of the paperwork they ask for. Ask what modification programs are available. If the mortgage company or loan servicer tells you that you are not eligible for a modification, push them to give you specific reasons, in writing, for their decision.

How Foreclosure Rescue Scams Work

Foreclosures are public filings and some companies and out-of-state attorneys have made a business of using this public information to prey on the fear and despair of homeowners in foreclosure. If you are facing foreclosure, you may receive calls or letters from people who offer to "help" you with your foreclosure for a fee. Scammers frequently present themselves as professionals, using titles like "foreclosure specialists" or "loan modification experts", and promise results that only they can deliver. But beware: If it sounds too good to be true, it is! Watch out for these common signs of scams:

- Someone contacts you asking for money to help you with your foreclosure.
- Someone who is an attorney who is not licensed to practice in Connecticut asks for up-front fees to negotiate with your lender.
- Someone tells you to sign over title to your house.
- Someone offers to perform a "forensic audit" of your loan documents.
- Someone guarantees you a loan modification. No one can guarantee you a loan modification.

State and federal government agencies are working to try to shut down many of these scams. If you have been contacted by a scammer, please report it at www.preventloanscams.org. You can also make complaints directly to the Federal Trade Commission, the State Attorney General, or the State Department of Banking.

Where to Get More Information and Help

Legal Assistance

Foreclosure Resources

The Connecticut Fair Housing Center provides free legal information to homeowners. Visit www.ctfairhousing.org for more information.

Foreclosure Advice Tables, a/k/a Volunteer Attorney Program

The Judicial Branch offers free advice tables with volunteer attorneys, called the Volunteer Attorney Program, for homeowners facing foreclosure on a regular basis. As of May 2022, foreclosure advice tables are held in Bridgeport, Hartford, New Britain, New Haven, New London, Stamford, and Waterbury. You may call the Court Service Center to learn where and when the tables will be available or visit www.jud.ct.gov.

Lawyer Referral Service

These county bar services, which as of April 2022 were not available in every county in Connecticut, will set up an appointment with a local attorney who specializes in real estate and foreclosure. They charge \$25–35 for an initial half-hour consultation. After the consultation, the attorney will tell you what the charges would be for additional assistance.

Hartford County • 860-525-6052 • www.hartfordbar.org

New Haven County • 203-562-5750 • newhavenbar.community.lawyer

New London County • 860-889-9384 • www.nlcba.org

HUD/CHFA-Approved Counseling Agencies (as of April 2022)

Bridgeport Neighborhood Trust • 203-290-4248

Capital for Change, Inc. • 203-624-7406

Mutual Housing of South Central Connecticut • 203-562-6514

Neighborhood Housing Services of New Britain • 860-224-2433

Neighborhood Housing Services of Waterbury • 203-753-1896

New Haven HomeOwnership Center, Inc. • 203-777-6925

Urban League of Greater Hartford • 860-527-0147

The Connecticut Fair Housing Center's website, www.ctfairhousing.org, contains up-to-date information on these resources.

Urban League of Southern Connecticut, Inc. • Stamford • 203-327-5810

See chfa.org for the most updated list of agencies.

Other Foreclosure Information Sources

Connecticut Department of Banking Mortgage Foreclosure Assistance Hotline at 877-472-8313.

Connecticut Housing Finance Authority's Customer Call Center at 860-571-3500 or Toll Free at 877-571-CHFA [2432].

Information About the Law

You can get more information about the law governing foreclosure by reading the relevant sections of the Connecticut General Statutes and the Connecticut Practice Book, which contains the rules of court. The General Statutes and Practice Book are available on the Judicial Branch website located at www.jud.ct.gov and in the Superior Court Law Libraries.

Accelerated or loan acceleration—If you are behind on your mortgage, the lender or loan servicer can decide that the entire amount you owe on your loan is due and then begin foreclosure. This is called loan acceleration.

Answer—This is a formal written response to the complaint filed by the mortgage company or loan servicer. A copy of the official Court Answer form JD-CV-106 is contained in the Appendix at Form 6.

Appearance—When a case is filed in court, anyone who is named as a party must file an appearance (JD-CL-12, Form 1) to let the court know they received the complaint and intend to participate in the case, and they must mail a copy to all the other parties (or their lawyers) who have appeared in the case. You do not need to have a lawyer to file an Appearance. You should file your Appearance within 15 days of the Return Date, along with a Foreclosure Mediation Certificate.

Auction—A sale of property in which the property is sold to the person or company that bids the highest amount.

Bank—This Guide uses the terms “bank,” “lender,” “mortgage company,” and “loan servicer” to mean the company that handles your mortgage loan and may have the right to foreclose on your property.

Caseflow coordinator—A court employee who keeps track of the cases filed in their court and manages the scheduling of hearings and trials. Some caseflow coordinators are dedicated to the Foreclosure Mediation Program.

Claims—A legal demand or request for a court to take action.

Collateral—Property which the owner promises to a mortgage company or loan servicer in exchange for a mortgage or other loan.

Committee—An attorney appointed by the court to conduct the sale of any property in foreclosure.

Complaint—The original or initial pleading which begins a lawsuit.

Court Clerk—A Judicial Branch employee who maintains the official court record of the cases filed in his or her court. The clerk’s office receives all court papers and may assign hearing dates.

Decision—A judge’s determination as to what should happen in a case.

Defendant—The person who has been sued in a case. Homeowners in foreclosure are defendants.

Defenses—A legal reason or reasons why the mortgage company or loan servicer cannot foreclose.

Demand Letter—A letter sent by mortgage company or loan servicer to a homeowner who has failed to make all of their mortgage payments. It is also known as an acceleration letter or a “notice of intent to accelerate.” The Demand Letter typically states that the loan has been deemed to be in default and that the homeowner has thirty or sixty days to bring the loan current or pay it off. If a homeowner does not bring the loan current or pay it off within that time, the loan gets **accelerated**—that is, the entire amount is declared due and the mortgage company or loan servicer begins a foreclosure.

Discovery—A process by which parties to a lawsuit are permitted to obtain from each other information that is relevant to the case. Written discovery is conducted by sending Interrogatories and Requests for Production to the opposing party (with copies sent to all parties). For more about written discovery, see Form 7 and the accompanying Note in Appendix. Starting written discovery will end the **Litigation Hold**.

Docket Number—The number the court assigns to your case. It’s usually located on the upper right side of documents from the court or filed with the court, other than the summons and the complaints. Call the court clerk or visit *jud.ct.gov* to look up your case if you don’t know your docket number.

Equitable action—A lawsuit or case in which one of the parties asks the court to award them something other than money. A foreclosure is an equitable action. In a foreclosure case, a mortgage company or loan servicer is asking the court to take the title to the property away from the homeowners.

Equity—A legal term that represents the amount your house is worth minus any mortgages or liens on the property.

Execution of Ejectment—A court order instructing a state marshal to forcibly remove you and your belongings from the home because you are no longer the owner and therefore not allowed to remain.

File—To fax, mail or deliver something to court and to the people on the other side of a legal case.

Foreclosure Mediation Certificate (JD-CV-108, Form 2)—A form that is sent to homeowners along with the Summons and Complaint. A homeowner must fill it out and return it within 15 days of the return date. A copy of a Foreclosure Mediation Certificate is contained in the Appendix.

Foreclosure Mediation Program—A program designed to resolve foreclosure issues run by the Connecticut Judicial Branch. More information on this program is found on pages 19–21.

HUD/CHFA-approved housing counselor—A free counselor who assists borrowers in foreclosure that is trained and certified by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Connecticut Fair Housing Center strongly recommends that borrowers only go to the **HUD/CHFA-approved housing counselors** listed on page 38 and not to counselors who are only “HUD-approved.” **HUD/CHFA-approved housing counselors** can assist with budgeting, contacting a mortgage loan servicer, applying for any of federal or state programs, and reviewing homeowners’ options to refinance their loans or work out a payment plan with their lender. For a list of **HUD/CHFA-approved housing counselors**, go to page 38.

Judgment—A decision by a judge as to what should happen to end a lawsuit.

Judgment of Foreclosure by Sale—A final decision of the court ordering an auction of the property to the highest bidder. A Judgment of Foreclosure by Sale does the following: (1) sets a Sale Date, on which the auction will be held; (2) appoints a “**Committee**”—an attorney assigned by the court to conduct the sale of any foreclosure property; and (3) sets a date on which the Committee may begin to incur the expenses for the auction, including advertising in the newspaper and having a sign made to post on the property. These expenses will be added to the amount of the debt owed by the homeowner.

Judgment of Strict Foreclosure—The final decision by the court ordering that the homeowner will lose ownership of the property the day after the **Law Day**. The **Law Day** can be set as soon as 21 days after the judge enters the Judgment of Strict Foreclosure into the court record.

Judicial Branch—The branch of the Connecticut government which administers the courts.

Judicial District—Connecticut is divided into different judicial districts. The Judicial District where your foreclosure case has been filed is written on the top of the foreclosure complaint.

Law Day—In Connecticut, after a judgment is entered in a foreclosure case, the court sets a **Law Day**. The day after the **Law Day**, the homeowner loses the legal right to the property.

Lien—A claim on property for payment of a debt.

Litigation Hold—For as long as eight months from the Return Date, so long as a case is in Mediation, a mortgage company may not file a motion, request, or demand against a homeowner. Once mediation or the eight-month period ends, or once the homeowner files a motion, request, or demand that is not a motion to dismiss or a motion relating to Mediation, the mortgage company can file those papers. The

Litigation Hold does not stop a mortgage company from filing papers against a homeowner that has failed to appear or a defendant that is not the homeowner.

Loan Servicer—The company that collects the mortgage payment. This is often not the same company that gave the homeowners the mortgage to buy the house and may be different than the Plaintiff.

Mediator—In the foreclosure process, a mediator is a court employee who is trained to help the homeowner and the mortgage company or loan servicer come to an agreement about what should happen with the foreclosure case.

Mediation—The process of sitting down with a mediator, the homeowner, and the mortgage company or loan servicer. Mediation includes one meeting or many meetings.

Motion—A formal request for a court to take action.

Motion for Approval of Committee Sale—A request by the **Committee** for the court to approve the auction of a house that occurred on the Sale Date.

Motion for Default for Failure to Appear—A motion filed by the mortgage company or loan servicer against all parties who have not filed an Appearance form on time. This Motion is the request for the case to go forward without giving full notice to anyone who has not filed an Appearance.

Motion for Default for Failure to Plead—A motion filed by the mortgage company or loan servicer against all parties who have not filed an Answer on time. This Motion is the request for the case to move directly to a Motion for Judgment.

Motion for Foreclosure by Sale—A homeowner can file this in response to the Motion for Judgment of Strict Foreclosure. The Motion for Foreclosure by Sale is a request for an auction at which the home will be sold to the highest bidder. See Form 11 in the Appendix.

Motion to Open Judgment (JD-CV-107, Form 10 in the Appendix)—Even after a judgment has entered, a homeowner can ask a judge to open up that judgment or reconsider the case. The Motion must include an explanation of the reason the case should be reopened, for example to provide additional time to complete a short sale, allow for an orderly transition to a new residence, or to continue negotiations with the mortgage company or loan servicer. A case may also be reopened due to a change in financial circumstances that improve the prospects of keeping the home or because of the discovery of new information that might affect the case. There is a filing fee of \$130.00 to file a Motion to Open Judgment. Homeowners who cannot afford this fee can ask the court to waive the fee by filing fee waiver forms obtained at the clerk's office, but homeowners who will tell the court that they can afford a mortgage payment should not also ask for a fee waiver.

Motion For Permission To File a Foreclosure Mediation Certificate Later Than 15 Days After The Return Date (JD-CV-96, Form 3 in the Appendix)—A form used to

request Mediation after the customary deadline has passed or to request reinclusion in Mediation. You do not need to complete Part II of this form.

Motion for Judgment of Strict Foreclosure—A request by the mortgage company or loan servicer that the court make a final decision to foreclose. A Strict Foreclosure is a foreclosure without an **auction** sale. The Motion for Strict Foreclosure will include a statement of the total debt the mortgage company or loan servicer claims is owed by the homeowner. It will also include an appraisal giving what the mortgage company or loan servicer contends is the current market value of the home. The Motion will ask the court to enter a Judgment—or final decision—ordering that the homeowner loses title to the property on a date set by the court, and the last day the homeowner has title is called the **Law Day**.

Motion for a Stay of Ejectment—A request to the court that the homeowner or renter be allowed to stay in his or her house. A stay of ejectment is usually given for a limited period of time until some specific event happens such as the school year ends. If you are asking for more time, it may help to have a specific date to ask the judge for.

Motion for Summary Judgment—The mortgage company or loan servicer's request for the court to decide that the homeowner owes money on the mortgage and that he or she no longer has the right own the house. The Motion for Summary Judgment usually explains why the mortgage company or loan servicer believes that the homeowner should eventually lose the house in spite of the reasons a homeowner has stated in their Answer and Special Defenses. Summary Judgment is not the last stage in a foreclosure.

Objection to Motion for Judgment—A homeowner's response to the Motion for Judgment of Strict Foreclosure or the Motion for Foreclosure by Sale. It may include explanations of the homeowner's reason for opposing the lender's motion.

Objection to Motion for Summary Judgment—A homeowner's response to the Motion for Summary Judgment (see also "Preparing Your Objection to Summary Judgment," pg. 25). It must include an Affidavit—a sworn statement—by the homeowner giving a more detailed explanation of the reasons stated in their Answer and Special Defenses. It may also include any further explanations that would help the court understand the homeowner's position in light of what the mortgage company or loan servicer has said in the Motion for Summary Judgment.

Permitted Successor-in-Interest—A deceased borrower's spouse who inherited the property or a borrower's ex-spouse awarded the property in a divorce may be eligible for the Foreclosure Mediation Program, even if he she is not a borrower and did not sign the note with the lender. The court will determine eligibility based on the questions in Sections A, C and D of the **Foreclosure Mediation Certificate**.

Petition for Reinclusion (JD-CV-136, Form 5)—A homeowner can file this request to ask to get back in to mediation after it has ended. The court will consider whether

the homeowner has good cause for the request, including if there's been a material change in circumstances such as a new source of household income.

Plaintiff—The person or company who brings a lawsuit. In a foreclosure case, the mortgage company or loan servicer will be the plaintiff.

Pleadings—Papers that are filed with a court at the beginning of the foreclosure process. Some of the pleadings you may receive or file include a complaint, an answer, and many others. For more information, go to pg. 10.

Post-judgment—The time after a court has made a decision in a case and issued a judgment. Even though the case has gone to judgment, you may still have options for saving your home. Contact a **HUD/CHFA-approved housing counselor**, the Court Clerk or public resources (see “Where to Get More Information and Help Chapter of this Guide”, pg. 37) for more information.

Premediation—One-on-one meetings between the homeowner and a mediator at the courthouse prior to mediation sessions with the mortgage company or loan servicer. Usually the homeowner will prepare a financial package and submit it to the lender to request a foreclosure alternative.

Redeem—To pay all of the money, costs, interest and fees owed to a mortgage company or loan servicer. If all of the money is paid, the plaintiff or company bringing the foreclosure should withdraw the case and the homeowners will keep their home.

Return Date—The date that sets time periods for filing various documents in a case. It is not a day to go to court.

Sale Date—The date a property is scheduled to be sold at auction, usually a Saturday at noon.

Short Calendar—A Short Calendar is a schedule that lists cases with motion to be heard by a judge on a particular date. In foreclosure cases, that date is usually a Monday, starting at 9:30 a.m.

Short Sale—A sale of a property by the owner for less than is owed on the mortgage. The lender must agree to the sale, and may not necessarily agree that this reduced payment erases the debt owed.

Special Defenses—Any legal reasons that would be wrong for the court to order foreclosure.

Summons—Notice to a homeowner that he or she has been sued and has had a foreclosure case brought against them. The Summons is delivered by a marshal. It can be simply left at the house of the person being sued, can be handed to the person who is being sued, or can be left with anyone over the age of 16 who lives at the house of the person being sued.

Withdraw—To tell the court that the case has been settled and/or that no further court action is needed.

Many of the Forms referenced in this Guide are Official Forms and may be found on the Judicial Branch website: www.jud.ct.gov. The Forms attached here are a sample of some of the more common Forms you may need in your attempts to prevent foreclosure.

Be sure in all instances to mail a copy of any form you file to all the attorneys and self-represented parties who have filed Appearances in your case.

The Forms contained here (either samples or with references to the Judicial Branch's Official Form Number) are:

1. Appearance Form (JD-CL-12)
2. Foreclosure Mediation Certificate (JD-CV-108)
3. Foreclosure Mediation—Motion for Permission to Request Mediation Later than 15 Days After the Return Date or Motion for Modification of Mediation Period (JD-CV-96) *(If you need to file this, and you haven't yet been to mediation, you should also file a Foreclosure Mediation Certificate (JD-CV-108), above.)*
4. Motion for Continuance (JD-CV-21)
5. Foreclosure Mediation Petition for Reinclusion (JD-CV-136)
6. Answer and Special Defenses (JD-CV-106)
7. Request for Argument (JD-CV-128)
8. Interrogatories and Request for Production (Sample)
9. Objection to Motion for Summary Judgment (Sample)
10. Motion to Open Judgment (Form JD-CV-107)
11. Motion for Foreclosure by Sale (Sample)
12. Motion for Stay of Ejectment (Sample)

A Note about Form # 8—Interrogatories and Request for Production

The Connecticut rules of court practice (Chapter 13 of the *Connecticut Practice Book*) provide that parties in a lawsuit are permitted to obtain information from their opposing party that is relevant to the case. The process is called "discovery." Discovery is conducted by filing items like Interrogatories and Requests for Produc-

tion on the opposing party (with copies sent to all parties). These requests and interrogatories are not filed with the court, just mailed to the attorneys for the Plaintiff. The opposing party has sixty days to respond—and may request further time to respond by filing a Motion for Extension of Time with the court. (They may object to certain requests—if so, and you deem the information essential to your case, you would have to file a motion with the court to resolve their objection(s) after trying to resolve them with the opposing party first.)

If you think you need more information from the Plaintiff in order to prevent the foreclosure from going to judgment, you may serve Discovery requests.

Some of the more common issues in foreclosure cases are whether the Plaintiff owns the loan and whether payments made by the homeowner were properly credited. You may ask about that—and request the Plaintiff provide proof that they own the loan, and provide proof of any other facts they have alleged in their complaint.

If you have sent Discovery to the Plaintiff and are waiting for its response, you may consider filing a Motion for Extension of Time to Plead to the complaint until you receive the response—it may determine whether you file an Answer and Special Defenses or not.

Discovery—and the information sought by discovery—can be rather technical and specific. If you don't know what to ask for or how exactly to ask for it, you should seek the advice of an attorney for more information.

Form #8 may be used as an example if you seek to conduct Discovery.

APPEARANCE

JD-CL-12 Rev. 12-21
P.B. §§ 3-1 through 3-12, 10-13, 25-6A, 25a-2, 25a-3

**This form is available
in other language(s).**

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
SUPERIOR COURT
www.jud.ct.gov



**There are instructions and important notices on page 2 (the back) of this form.
Read page 2 before filling out this form.**

I am filing this appearance to let the court and all attorneys and self-represented parties of record know that I have changed my address. My new address is below.

Return date (For Civil/Family cases)
Docket Number

Name of case (Full name of first Plaintiff v. Full name of first Defendant) Note: In Criminal/Motor Vehicles cases, the Plaintiff is The State of Connecticut

<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Session <input type="checkbox"/> Judicial District <input type="checkbox"/> Geographic Area	Address of court (Number, street, town and zip code)	Scheduled court date (Criminal/Motor Vehicle cases only)
--	--	--

Enter the Appearance of

Name (Your name or name of official, firm, professional corporation, or individual attorney)				Juris number (For attorney/law firm)
Mailing address			Post Office box number	Telephone number (Area code first)
City/town	State	Zip code	Fax number	E-mail address

in the case named above for: (Select one of the following parties. See descriptions/notes on page 2 of this form.)

PLAINTIFF <input type="checkbox"/> The Plaintiff. <input type="checkbox"/> All Plaintiffs. <input type="checkbox"/> The following Plaintiff(s) only: _____	DEFENDANT <input type="checkbox"/> The Defendant. <input type="checkbox"/> All Defendants. <input type="checkbox"/> The following Defendant(s) only: _____
---	---

Other (Specify): _____

This is a **Family Matters** case (such as divorce, custody, or child support). My appearance is for: (Select one or both)
 matters in the Family Division of the Superior Court Title IV-D Child Support matters

This is a **Criminal/Motor Vehicle** case, and I am filing this appearance as a Public Defender or Assigned Counsel
 This appearance is for the purpose of a bail hearing only. (Special Public Defender)
 This appearance is for the purpose of alternative arraignment proceedings only.

If an appearance by other counsel or self-represented party is on file for this party/parties, select one option below:

- This appearance is in place of the appearance of: _____
Name and Juris Number (if applicable) to be replaced
- This appearance is in addition to an appearance already on file.

I agree that documents can be delivered (served) to me electronically in this case. (Practice Book Sec. 10-13) **Yes** **No**

Signed (Individual attorney or self-represented party)	Name of person signing at left (Print or type)	Date signed
--	--	-------------

Certification

I certify that a copy of this document was or will immediately be mailed or delivered electronically or non-electronically on (date) _____ to all attorneys and self-represented parties of record and that written consent for electronic delivery was received from all attorneys and self-represented parties of record who received or will immediately be receiving electronic delivery.

Name and address of each party and attorney that copy was or will be mailed or delivered to*

FOR COURT USE ONLY

*If necessary, attach additional sheet or sheets with name and address which the copy was or will be mailed or delivered to.

Signed (Signature of filer)	Print or type name of person signing	Date signed
-----------------------------	--------------------------------------	-------------

Instructions

Do not use this form for Juvenile cases.

1. Type or print clearly in dark ink.
2. Fill out page 1, including the Certification section at the bottom.
3. Make a copy of the completed form and keep it for your records.
4. File your completed form with the court clerk.
5. For **Criminal and Motor Vehicle cases**: Mail or deliver a copy of the appearance to the prosecutor.
For all other cases: Mail or deliver a copy to all counsel and self-represented parties of record.

Notice for Civil cases, including Housing Matters and Small Claims

If a party who has been defaulted for failure to appear files an appearance before the entry of judgment after default, the default will automatically be set aside by the clerk.

Notice to people representing themselves

People who represent themselves in court are called **self-represented parties**.

Self-represented parties: Which party do I select on page 1?

You are a **plaintiff** if...

- You filed this court case to sue someone.
- You are the one who started this court case.
- Your name is listed before the "v." in the name of case on court documents.

If you are the **ONLY** plaintiff, select "The Plaintiff".

If there is more than one plaintiff, select "The following Plaintiff(s) only" and write your name on the line.

You are a **defendant** if...

- This is a criminal or motor vehicle case.
- You are being sued.
- Your name is listed after the "v." in the name of case on court documents.
- Your landlord started this case to evict you.
- You were served with the court papers at the beginning of this case.

If you are the **ONLY** defendant select "The Defendant".

If there is more than one defendant, select "The following Defendant(s) only" and write your name on the line.

Select **Other**...

- If you and your spouse filed a nonadversarial divorce, select "Other" and write if you are Petitioner A or Petitioner B on the line.
- If you asked the court to let you intervene and you are listed as an intervenor, select "Other" and then describe who you are.
- If you are listed as a party to the case for some other reason, select "Other" and write who you are in the case on the line.

Self-represented parties in Family Matters: Filing "in addition to" an attorney (dual representation)

If you are a self-represented party who is filing an appearance "in addition to" an attorney who already has an appearance in this court case, be aware of the following:

- Any document being filed on your behalf must be signed by your attorney pursuant to Practice Book Section 4-2.
- If a document being filed on your behalf is not signed by your attorney, the court may order that the matter be stayed (delayed) until the attorney adopts the document.
- If you inform the court that there is no attorney actively representing you, the court may delay the matter until you file a new appearance "in place of" your attorney(s).
- If your attorney does not adopt your motion and the motion is not disposed of or withdrawn:
 - You are responsible for prosecuting or litigating that motion.
 - An attorney for any other party on the case may contact you directly with respect to the subject matter of that motion.
 - If multiple motions are scheduled for hearing at the same time, one or more of which have been adopted by your attorney and one or more of which have not, it is up to the court how to proceed.
- If you file any other document that is not signed by your attorney, it is up to the court how the document will be treated.

Self-represented parties: Address changes

If you are a self-represented party, you must give notice if your mailing address changes after you file an appearance.

You must tell the court and all attorneys and self-represented parties of record your new mailing address by filling out another appearance. Select the box at the top of page 1 of this form and fill out the rest of page 1 using your new mailing address.

Notice to attorneys/law firms

1. Except as noted below, if you are an attorney, you are not exempt from e-filing, and the file in this case is electronic, do not use this form. **File your appearance in the E-filing system.**
2. Notices from the court will be mailed to the address associated with your Juris Number. You cannot use this form to have the court mail notices to a different address.
3. If you are an attorney admitted pro hac vice or filing on behalf of a non-party, you must file this form on paper with the clerk.

ADA NOTICE

The Judicial Branch of the State of Connecticut complies with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). If you need a reasonable accommodation in accordance with the ADA, contact a court clerk or an ADA contact person listed at www.jud.ct.gov/ADA.

**FORECLOSURE MEDIATION
CERTIFICATE**

JD-CV-108 Rev. 7-15
C.G.S. §§ 49-31k, 49-31j; P.A. 15-124

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
SUPERIOR COURT
JUDICIAL BRANCH
www.jud.ct.gov



Instructions to Homeowner Applicant

1. Use this form if the return date in your case is on or after July 1, 2009.
2. Fill out this Certificate form and an Appearance form, JD-CL-12 (available at the courthouse or online at www.jud.ct.gov) and **file them with the court not more than 15 days after the return date on the Summons.**
3. You must mail or deliver a copy of this completed Certificate form to the plaintiff's attorney, or to the plaintiff if the plaintiff is not represented by an attorney, and to all parties who have filed an appearance in the case.



This form will be used to determine your eligibility for the Foreclosure Mediation Program.

Type or Print Legibly

Name of case (<i>Plaintiff on Summons vs. Defendant on Summons</i>)		Docket number (<i>To be filled in by court staff</i>)
Return date (<i>On upper right portion of Summons</i>)	Judicial District of (<i>On upper left portion of Summons</i>)	
Your name		
Address (<i>Number, street, town, state, zip code</i>)		
Telephone number ()	Business phone ()	Cell phone ()

A. If you are an individual, answer the following questions:

- | | | |
|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Do you own the property? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 2. Do you live in the property? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 3. Is it your primary residence? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 4. Is it a 1, 2, 3 or 4 family residential property located in Connecticut? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 5. Is this a mortgage foreclosure? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 6. Are you a borrower on the note? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |

If you are not a borrower on the note, but answered "yes" to questions one (1) through five (5) and you are the spouse or former spouse of a borrower, go to Section C, on Page 2.

If you answered "yes" to questions one (1) through six (6) and another defendant in this case has requested or may request in Section C to participate in the Foreclosure Mediation Program as a Permitted Successor-in- Interest, who became the owner of the property as a result of divorce, legal separation, or a property settlement agreement related to a divorce or legal separation, go to Section D.1.

OR

B. If you are filing this on behalf of a religious organization, answer the following questions:

- | | | |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Does a religious organization own the property? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 2. Is the property located in Connecticut? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 3. Is the religious organization the borrower on the note? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 4. Is the return date in the case on or after October 1, 2011? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |

ADA NOTICE

The Judicial Branch of the State of Connecticut complies with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). If you need a reasonable accommodation in accordance with the ADA, contact a court clerk or an ADA contact person listed at www.jud.ct.gov/ADA.

Continued on next page...

C. Permitted Successors-in-Interest

If you are not a borrower on the note, but answered “yes” to questions one (1) through five (5) in Section A and you are the spouse or former spouse of a borrower, you may be able to participate in the Foreclosure Mediation Program as a Permitted Successor-in-Interest. Answer the following questions to help the Court determine if you qualify:

1. Are you a defendant in this case? Yes No
2. Is the return date in this case on or after October 1, 2015? Yes No
3. If you answered “yes” to one (1) and two (2), how did you become the owner of the property?
(check the box that applies to you, if any)
 - 3a. I became the only owner of the property when it was transferred to me from my deceased spouse's estate.
 - 3b. I became the only owner of the property because my deceased spouse and I held joint title to the property.
 - 3c. I became the owner of the property because it was transferred to me as a result of a divorce, legal separation, or a property settlement agreement related to a divorce or legal separation.

If you checked 3c., go to Section D.2 and Section D.3.

D. Consents

If a Permitted Successor-in-Interest, who became the owner of the property as a result of divorce, legal separation, or a property settlement agreement related to a divorce or legal separation, has applied or may apply for the Foreclosure Mediation Program, you must complete this section to qualify for the Foreclosure Mediation Program: (check only the box(es) that apply)

1. If you answered “yes” to questions one (1) through six (6) in Section A *and* another defendant has requested or may request to participate in the Foreclosure Mediation Program as a Permitted Successor-in-Interest, who became the owner of the property as a result of divorce, legal separation, or a property settlement agreement related to a divorce or legal separation, check this box to complete your consent:
 - I consent to the plaintiff mortgagee's disclosure of my non-public personal financial information to the spouse or former spouse who qualifies as a Permitted Successor-in-Interest to the extent that the plaintiff mortgagee has that information.
2. If you answered “yes” to questions one (1) and two (2) in Section C, and checked box 3c., check this box to complete **your consent**:
 - I consent to the plaintiff mortgagee's disclosure of my non-public personal financial information to all borrowers on this note, to the extent that the plaintiff mortgagee has that information.
3. If you answered “yes” to questions one (1) and two (2) in Section C, and checked box 3c., check this box to certify that all borrowers on the note have provided **their consent**:
 - I certify that all borrowers on the note have agreed to allow the plaintiff mortgagee to disclose their non-public personal financial information to me, to the extent that the plaintiff mortgagee has that information, and that the borrowers have shown their consent by (check any box that applies):
 - Submitting a Foreclosure Mediation Certificate containing their consent, or
 - Giving documentation to the plaintiff mortgagee that allows for the full disclosure of the borrower's non-public personal financial information to me.

Signed	Print name of person signing	Date signed
--------	------------------------------	-------------

Certification

I certify that a copy of this document was or will immediately be mailed or delivered electronically or non-electronically on (date) _____ to all attorneys and self-represented parties of record and that written consent for electronic delivery was received from all attorneys and self-represented parties of record who were or will immediately be electronically served.

Name and address of each party and attorney that copy was or will immediately be mailed or delivered to*

*If necessary, attach additional sheet or sheets with name and address which the copy was or will immediately be mailed or delivered to.

Signed (Signature of filer)	Print or type name of person signing	Date signed
Mailing address (Number, street, town, state and zip code)		Telephone number

**FORECLOSURE MEDIATION —
MOTION FOR PERMISSION TO
REQUEST MEDIATION LATER THAN
15 DAYS AFTER RETURN DATE OR
TO CHANGE MEDIATION PERIOD**

JD-CV-96 Rev. 5-18
C.G.S. § 49-31k-n

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
SUPERIOR COURT
www.jud.ct.gov



ADA NOTICE
The Judicial Branch of the State of Connecticut complies with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). If you need a reasonable accommodation in accordance with the ADA, contact a court clerk or an ADA contact person listed at www.jud.ct.gov/ADA.

Instructions to person filing this form

1. Type or print legibly.
2. Fill out section I or II of this form and file it with the court.
3. An Appearance form (JD-CL-12) must be filed with this form if an appearance has not already been filed with the court.

Name of case (Plaintiff v. Defendant)	Docket number
Judicial district	Return date

I. Motion for Permission to file a Foreclosure Mediation Certificate or Request later than 15 days after the return date:



I request permission to file the Foreclosure Mediation Certificate (JD-CV-108) or Foreclosure Mediation Request (JD-CV-93) accompanying this motion for the following reason:

OR

II. Motion for Modification of Mediation Period:



I request that the mediation period be modified, as follows:

Extend the mediation period to _____ for the following reason:
(Date)

OR

Shorten the mediation period to _____ for the following reason:
(Date)



Signature of person submitting motion	Print name of person signing	Date signed
Address (Number, street, town, state, zip code)		Telephone number

Certification

I certify that a copy of this document was or will immediately be mailed or delivered electronically or non-electronically on (date) _____ to all attorneys and self-represented parties of record and that written consent for electronic delivery was received from all attorneys and self-represented parties of record who received or will immediately be receiving electronic delivery.

Name and address of each party and attorney that copy was or will be mailed or delivered to*

*If necessary, attach additional sheet or sheets with name and address which the copy was or will be mailed or delivered to.

Signature of person submitting motion	Print name of person signing	Date signed
Mailing address (Number, street, town, state and zip code)		Telephone number

Order (For Court Use Only) <input type="checkbox"/> Granted until: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Denied
_____ _____
By the Court (Judge/Clerk) _____ Date _____

MOTION FOR CONTINUANCE

JD-CV-21 Rev. 5-15
 C.G.S. § 52-196
 P.B. §§ 14-23, 14-24

ADA NOTICE
 The Judicial Branch of the State of Connecticut complies with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). If you need a reasonable accommodation in accordance with the ADA, contact a court clerk or an ADA contact person listed at www.jud.ct.gov/ADA.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
SUPERIOR COURT
www.jud.ct.gov

COURT USE ONLY
MFCSE



Instructions To Person Making Motion

Fill out all sections of this form except the Order section and file it with the Clerk of the Court at least three (3) days before the date of the scheduled event.

Docket number _____

Name of case (Full name of Plaintiff v. Full name of Defendant) _____

Judicial District
 Housing Session
 Geographical Area Number _____
 Address of Court (Number, street, town and zip code) _____

Date of Motion _____
 Sequence Number on Short Calendar (If applicable) _____
 Name of Judge Who Scheduled the Event this Continuance is Requested for (If applicable) _____

Date of Scheduled Event _____
 Person Making Motion is:
 Plaintiff's Attorney
 Plaintiff
 Defendant's Attorney
 Defendant
 Other _____

Firm Name, if Applicable _____
 Address _____
 Phone Number (with area code) _____

Event For Which Continuance Is Requested: ("X" applicable box(es) and explain below)

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Arbitration | <input type="checkbox"/> Early Intervention Conference | <input type="checkbox"/> Pretrial |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Administrative Appeal Hearing | <input type="checkbox"/> Fact-Finding | <input type="checkbox"/> Status Conference |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Attorney Trial Referee Proceeding | <input type="checkbox"/> Foreclosure Mediation | <input type="checkbox"/> Trial Management Conference |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Court Trial | <input type="checkbox"/> Jury Trial | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Judicial-Alternative Dispute Resolution (J-ADR) | <input type="checkbox"/> Hearing In Damages | _____ |

Reason(s) For Continuance Request: ("X" reason(s) and provide an explanation)

- Counsel not ready _____
 Discovery not complete _____
 Lay witness not available (Name of witness) _____
 Counsel not available _____
 Other _____
 Party not available (Name of party) _____
 Expert witness not available (Name of witness) _____

Continue explanation, if necessary:

For the above reason(s), I request this case be continued to (date): _____ or at the court's discretion.

I have contacted all counsel and self-represented parties of record about my intention to seek a continuance. All of the counsel and self-represented parties:

Consent
 Do Not Consent
 Have not responded to the above motion for continuance and requested continuance date.

Note: An agreement to continue a matter does not mean that the motion will automatically be granted by the court.

I agree to be responsible for notifying my client, if applicable, and all counsel of record and self-represented parties whether the continuance is granted or denied, and if granted, the new date of the scheduled event.

Certification

I certify that a copy of this document was mailed or delivered electronically or non-electronically on (date) _____ to all attorneys and self-represented parties of record and that written consent for electronic delivery was received from all attorneys and self-represented parties receiving electronic delivery.

Name and address of each party and attorney that copy was mailed or delivered to* _____

Signed (Signature of filer) _____
 Print or type name of person signing _____
 Date signed _____

Mailing address (Number, street, town, state and zip code) _____
 Telephone number _____

Order
 Motion For Continuance is:
 Granted
 Denied
 Matter Continued To: _____
 Signed (Judge) _____
 Date _____

*If necessary, attach additional sheet or sheets with name and address which the copy was mailed or delivered to.

**FORECLOSURE MEDIATION —
PETITION FOR REINCLUSION**

JD-CV-136 New 8-13
P.A. 13-136, Sec. 2

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
SUPERIOR COURT
www.jud.ct.gov

COURT USE ONLY
FMREINC



Instructions to person filing this form

1. *Type or print legibly and file with the Court.*
2. *DO NOT attach any documents to this form or include any personal identifying information, such as loan numbers, bank account numbers, etc.*

ADA NOTICE

The Judicial Branch of the State of Connecticut complies with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). If you need a reasonable accommodation in accordance with the ADA, contact a court clerk or an ADA contact person listed at www.jud.ct.gov/ADA.

Name of case (*Plaintiff v. Defendant*)

Docket number	Judicial District of	Return date
---------------	----------------------	-------------

I request reinclusion in the Foreclosure Mediation Program for the following reason(s):

Signed	Print name	Date signed
Address (<i>Number, street, town, state, zip code</i>)		Telephone number (<i>with area code</i>)

Certification

I certify that a copy of this document was mailed or delivered electronically or non-electronically on (*date*) _____ to all attorneys and self-represented parties of record and that written consent for electronic delivery was received from all attorneys and self-represented parties receiving electronic delivery.

Name and address of each party and attorney that copy was mailed or delivered to*

*If necessary, attach additional sheet or sheets with name and address which the copy was mailed or delivered to.

Signed (<i>Signature of filer</i>)	Print or type name of person signing	Date signed
Mailing address (<i>Number, street, town, state and zip code</i>)		Telephone number

**ANSWER TO COMPLAINT
CIVIL CASES ONLY**

JD-CV-106 Rev. 5-14

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
SUPERIOR COURT
www.jud.ct.gov

Return date
Docket number

Name of case (Full name of Plaintiff v. Full name of Defendant)

<input type="checkbox"/> Judicial District <input type="checkbox"/> Housing Session Geographical Area Number _____ at: _____	Address of Court (Number, street, town and zip code)
---	--

Answer

In response to **each** paragraph of the Complaint, please "**X**" whether you **agree, disagree or do not know**.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Agree <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Do Not Know | 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Agree <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Do Not Know |
| 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Agree <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Do Not Know | 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Agree <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Do Not Know |
| 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Agree <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Do Not Know | 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Agree <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Do Not Know |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Agree <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Do Not Know | 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Agree <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Do Not Know |

Special Defenses* (Facts that show the court that the plaintiff has no legal right to what the plaintiff has requested in this case. In your case, you must show the court evidence to prove these facts.)

*If you need more space, continue on another sheet or sheets of paper and attach them to this Answer.

Defendant's Certifications

I certify that this answer is true to the best of my knowledge.

Signed (Defendant's signature)	Date signed
--------------------------------	-------------

I also certify that a copy of this document was mailed or delivered electronically or non-electronically on (date) _____ to all attorneys and self-represented parties of record and that written consent for electronic delivery was received from all attorneys and self-represented parties receiving electronic delivery.

Name and address of each party and attorney that copy was mailed or delivered to*

*If necessary, attach additional sheet or sheets with name and address which the copy was mailed or delivered to.

Signed (Individual attorney or self-represented party)	Print or type name of person signing	For Court Use Only
		File Date
Mailing address	Telephone number	

The Judicial Branch of the State of Connecticut complies with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). If you need a reasonable accommodation in accordance with the ADA, contact a court clerk or an ADA contact person listed at www.jud.ct.gov/ADA.

**REQUEST FOR ARGUMENT
NON-ARGUABLE CIVIL
SHORT CALENDAR MATTER**

JD-CV-128 Rev. 8-21
P.B. §11-18(f)

For information on ADA accommodations, contact a court clerk or go to: www.jud.ct.gov/ADA.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
SUPERIOR COURT
www.jud.ct.gov



Instructions

1. Use this form to request argument on a non-arguable matter.
2. Use one form for each request.
3. Complete each section of the form.
4. File the form during the short calendar marking period.
Marking periods may be found in the calendar notices or standing orders at: <http://www.jud.ct.gov/external/super/Standorders/>.

COURT USE ONLY
REQARG

Notice

If the request is granted, the argument will be scheduled and appearing parties will be notified of its date and time. Parties should not come to court on the original calendar date unless the court instructs them to do so.

Name of case (Plaintiff v. Defendant)		Docket number
Judicial District	Calendar date	Calendar number and position number

I request argument on the following motion:

Title of motion	Entry number of motion
Title and entry number of any related filings	

Explain the reason(s) for this request:

I am the:

Plaintiff Defendant Attorney for Plaintiff Attorney for Defendant Other _____

Name of law firm, attorney, or self-represented party

Address	Telephone number (with area code)
---------	-----------------------------------

Certification

I certify that a copy of this document was or will immediately be mailed or delivered electronically or non-electronically on (date) _____ to all attorneys and self-represented parties of record and that written consent for electronic delivery was received from all attorneys and self-represented parties of record who received or will immediately be receiving electronic delivery.

Name and address of each party and attorney that copy was or will be mailed or delivered to*

*If necessary, attach additional sheet or sheets with name and address which the copy was or will be mailed or delivered to.

Signed (Signature of filer)	Print or type name of person signing	Date signed
Mailing address (Number, street, town, state and zip code)		Telephone number

DOCKET NO. _____ : SUPERIOR COURT
 _____ (*Plaintiff*) : JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF
 VS. : _____
 _____ (*Defendant*) : AT _____
 : _____ (*Date*)

INTERROGATORIES AND REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION

The Defendant, _____, pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Connecticut Practice Book, hereby serves these Interrogatories and Request for Production on the Plaintiff and requests that the Plaintiff answer the Interrogatories and produce the documents requested within thirty (30) days of the date of this request.

INTERROGATORIES

1. Please identify the name of the person answering these Interrogatories and their relation to the Plaintiff.

Answer:

- 2.

Answer:

_____.

Answer

—.

Answer

—.

Answer

—.

Answer

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION

Please produce the following documents:

- 1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

THE DEFENDANT

Signature

I hereby certify that I have reviewed the Interrogatories and Request for Production and the replies above are true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THE PLAINTIFF

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ___ day of _____, 20____.

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that I mailed a copy of the foregoing Interrogatories and Request for Production to all counsel and parties of record this ____ day of _____, 20____, to the following:

(List names and addresses of all persons to whom you mailed this document)

Defendant (*Signature*)

This blank form was prepared by the Connecticut Fair Housing Center as part of the Appendix to "Representing Yourself in Foreclosure: A Guide for Homeowners." It is a general form and may need to be adjusted to reflect the circumstances of individual litigants.

DOCKET NO. _____ : SUPERIOR COURT

(Plaintiff) : JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF
VS. : _____

(Defendant) : AT _____
: _____ (Date)

OBJECTION TO MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

The Defendant, _____, hereby objects to the Motion for Summary Judgment for the following reasons:

THE DEFENDANT

(Signature)

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that I mailed a copy of the foregoing Objection to all counsel and parties of record this ____ day of _____, 20____, to the following:

(List names and addresses of all persons to whom you mailed this document)

Defendant (*Signature*)

This blank form was prepared by the Connecticut Fair Housing Center as part of the Appendix to “Representing Yourself in Foreclosure: A Guide for Homeowners.” It is a general form and may need to be adjusted to reflect the circumstances of individual litigants.

**MOTION TO OPEN JUDGMENT
(CIVIL MATTERS OTHER THAN
SMALL CLAIMS AND HOUSING
MATTERS)**

JD-CV-107 Rev. 7-19
C.G.S. §§ 52-212, 52-212a, 52-259c
P.B. §§ 17-4, 17-43

ADA NOTICE

The Judicial Branch of the State of Connecticut complies with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). If you need a reasonable accommodation in accordance with the ADA, contact a court clerk or an ADA contact person listed at www.jud.ct.gov/ADA.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
SUPERIOR COURT
www.jud.ct.gov



This motion must be filed with the correct fee required by section 52-259c(a) of the Connecticut General Statutes, unless waived by the judicial authority.

Name of case <i>(Plaintiff v. Defendant)</i>		Docket number
Judicial District of	At <i>(Town)</i>	

Motion to Open Judgment

I request that the judgment in the case named above be opened because:

NOTE: If this is a motion to open a judgment entered because of a default or nonsuit, the motion must be sworn to by the person filing this motion or that person's attorney.

Signed <i>(Plaintiff/Defendant or Attorney)</i>		Date signed
Subscribed and sworn to before me	on <i>(Date)</i> <i>(See note above)</i>	Signed <i>(Assistant Clerk, Comm. of Superior Court, Notary)</i> <i>(See note above)</i>

Certification

I certify that a copy of this document was or will immediately be mailed or delivered electronically or non-electronically on (date) _____ to all attorneys and self-represented parties of record and that written consent for electronic delivery was received from all attorneys and self-represented parties of record who received or will immediately be receiving electronic delivery.

Name and address of each party and attorney that copy was or will be mailed or delivered to*

*If necessary, attach additional sheet or sheets with name and address which the copy was or will be mailed or delivered to.

Signed <i>(Signature of filer/Connecticut Attorney)</i>	Print or type name of person signing	Date signed
Mailing address <i>(Number, street, town, state and zip code)</i>		Telephone number

DOCKET NO. _____ : SUPERIOR COURT
 _____ (*Plaintiff*) : JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF
 VS. : _____
 _____ (*Defendant*) : AT _____
 : _____ (*Date*)

MOTION FOR FORECLOSURE BY SALE

The Defendant, _____, hereby moves that a judgment of
 foreclosure by sale be entered in the above matter, for the following reason(s):

THE DEFENDANT

 (*Signature*)

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that I mailed a copy of the foregoing Motion to all counsel and parties of record this ____ day of _____, 20 ____, to the following:

(List names and addresses of all persons to whom you mailed this document)

Defendant (*Signature*)

This blank form was prepared by the Connecticut Fair Housing Center as part of the Appendix to "Representing Yourself in Foreclosure: A Guide for Homeowners." It is a general form and may need to be adjusted to reflect the circumstances of individual litigants.

Docket No. _____ : SUPERIOR COURT
 _____ : JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF _____
 _____ : AT _____
 Plaintiff
 vs.
 _____ : _____
 Defendant
 TODAY'S DATE

MOTION FOR STAY OF EJECTMENT

To all counsel and pro se parties of record:

The defendant in the above entitled matter respectfully represent(s):

1. My/our address is: _____
2. This property is my/our primary residence
3. I/we are the borrower(s)
4. My/our law day or sale date was (Month) _____ (Day) _____, 20__
5. I was/we were served with an Execution for Ejectment Mortgage Foreclosure, JD-CV-30, including a directive to move my/our possessions and personal effects and move out of the premises by:

(located lower right corner of Execution for Ejectment Mortgage Foreclosure, JD-CV-30)

Date	Time (a.m./p.m.)
------	------------------

6. This is the first/second/third (circle one) time I/we have requested an extension of the above referenced Execution of Ejectment.
7. I/we would like additional time of _____ (days) **OR** _____ (weeks) before moving out.
8. I/we have tried to find other premises for me/us and my/our family somewhere else in town or in a nearby place in a neighborhood like my/our neighborhood and have not been able to find one yet.

9. (You may list additional facts and reasons to support your request to extend the move out date, including why your individual situation makes it difficult to quickly find and move to a new place to live.)

Respectfully Submitted,
THE DEFENDANT(S)

Signature

Name:
Address:

Phone:

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that a copy of the foregoing motion has mailed on this ____ day of _____, 20__ to all parties and counsel of record.

List names and addresses of all persons to whom you mailed this motion.

Print Name: _____ (Signature)

Acknowledgements

This document was written and edited by staff of Connecticut Fair Housing Center. The Center would like to thank the many individuals and organizations who have assisted with this Guide including (but not limited to): Ann Parrent who created the first draft of this Guide, Attorney Keith K. Fuller, Deborah Buckley of the Connecticut Department of Banking, Rafie Podolsky of the Legal Assistance Resource Center of Connecticut, Regina Dowling of the University of Hartford, Andrew Pizor of the National Consumer Law Center, and Kathy Flaherty of Connecticut Statewide Legal Services. We would also like to acknowledge the superb layout and graphic design work of Karin Krochmal Graphic Design.

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An electronic version of this Guide can be found at www.ctfairhousing.org.

The information in this document is based on laws in Connecticut as of April 2022. We hope that the information is helpful. It is not intended as legal advice for an individual situation. If you need further help and have not done so already, please consult “Chapter 8: Where to Get More Information and Help” or contact a lawyer.

Connecticut Fair Housing Center

60 Popieluszko Court

Hartford, CT 06106

860-247-4400

860-263-0731 Foreclosure Information Line

www.ctfairhousing.org