

1 Karrie Gibson

2
3 THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
4 FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
5

6 IN RE MARRIAGE OF
7 JAMES GIBSON
8 vs
9 KARRIE GIBSON
10
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12 CASE NO. 17PSFL00745

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14 **OBJECTION TO FINDINGS AND ORDEAFTER**
15 HEARING FOR HEARING ON JANUARY 7, 2020
16 AND OBJECTION TO TRIAL ON MARCH 5, 2020
17 8:30 AM
18

19 **TO ALL PARTIES AND THEIR ATTORNEY OF RECORD AND TO THE**
20 **COURT.**

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22 My name is Karrie Gibson, this my formal objection and notice to the court
23 ordered made by Judge Lawrence P. Riff on January 7, 2020.

24 **Background** My name is Karrie Gibson. I am a black (African American) female
25 who has been married to a white male who has been an abusive alcoholic the entirety of our
26 relationship. My husband, James Gibson filed for divorce on Sept 5, 2017. He filed for divorce
27 the same day he attended a work conference. This work conference initiated the argument
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PLEADING TITLE - 1

1 between my husband and I. My husband has a history of infidelity since the onset of our
2 relationship. In the past, I have attended conferences with my husband. Usually he would go a
3 day or two before me, but I would eventually meet James at the local hotel, and we would enjoy
4 the sites together at the conclusion of these work conferences. Around 2014 James' drinking
5 became it's all time worst. James would not come home from work, James would leave early
6 Saturday morning, early like 5am. I knew he was having affairs, but I was suffering from a
7 horrific back injury. An injury that became so severe I couldn't walk. I rarely confronted him, I
8 was not able to deal with the chronic back pain and his dark abusive treatment of me. On three
9 separate occasions toward the last year of our marriage James didn't tell me about these "work
10 conference" until the day he was leaving for the conference. Again, this is what sparked the
11 divorce. James moved out on Jan 5, 2018. For the entire year, James strung me along. He was
12 angry because I stopped having sex with him after I caught him at the parking lot of Motel 6 on
13 Seventh Avenue in Hacienda Heights. I caught him in the car with an African woman. James told
14 me the African woman was a prostitute. James strung me along all of 2018. He told me he was in
15 therapy and going to AA. James told my daughter that he was going to come home. He said, he
16 wanted me to see what it would be like without him. I never filed for spousal support. I have
17 struggled financially for over 2 years. I am currently receiving Food Stamps while my husband
18 earns more than \$180,000 a year. My husband has a history of dark alcoholic induced behavior. I
19 have submitted letters and cards where my husband apologizes for his abuse. Judge Sarah Heidel
20 and Judge Lawrence P Riff fails to acknowledge my husband abusive behavior. Each time I
21 attempt to give testimony I am told to be quiet by Judge Sarah Heidel and Judge Lawrence Riff. I
22 am being treated unfairly because I am black woman and my husband is a white male. This is a
23 common occurrence in the United States and American history. It is White Supremacy and an
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1 attempt to maintain economic power. Usually, James would eventually call me apologize and do
2 something to make up for his abuse. What I have since discovered is that James waited over a
3 year to start the hearing because he wanted to ensure Judge Sarah Heidel would hear our divorce.
4 During a disagreement, James W. Gibson III alluded to the idea that he knew Judge Sarah Heidel.
5 He taunted me and told me she didn't like "hood rats". "Hood rat" is a racial slur negatively
6 characterizing black women. After James Gibson was ordered to pay \$5000 in attorney fees on
7 March 14, 2019. James Gibson retaliated by filing a bogus restraining order on the same day he
8 was ordered to pay \$5000 in attorney fees. In response my written response to the restraining
9 order, I detailed how James Gibson III told me that he knew Judge Sarah Heidel. Sarah Heidel
10 lives in the Pasadena area. My husband worked for Optimist Youth Home for over 24 years.
11 Optimist Youth Home is in Highland Park. As the Medical Director and eventually the COO of
12 Optimist Youth Home and Family Services, my husband attended many government , state and
13 city events in the Pasadena area. It is conciveable that James met Judge Sarah Heidel in the
14 Pasadena area. Our family home is in Hacienda Heights. Judge Sarah Heidel sits on the bench in
15 Pomona, Ca. Pomona is out of the way for James, it doesn't make sense for him to file in the
16 Pomona court other than to receive favoritism. Judge Sarah Heidel recused herself from the
17 bogus restraining order hearing. I suspect to prevent from addressing the issue of knowing my
18 husband, James W. Gibson III. Subsequently Honorable Judge John Slauson ruled in my favor
19 finding my husband James W. Gibson did not have credibility. This is the only time in the
20 history of my divorce that the court ruled fairly and within the policy and law. Throughout my
21 divorce Judge Sarah Heidel has bullied me, not followed the law, consciously sabotage my
22 position in the divorce and demonstrated extreme bias in the favor of my husband. During every
23 single hearing I was bullied and treated unfairly by Judge Sarah Heidel. Her first abuse of power
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1 and misconduct was not ordering fair and adequate spousal support. She also order a vocational
2 evaluation without allowing me, Karrie Gibson of having legal representation.
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5 Family Code 2030

6 (a)(1) In a proceeding for dissolution of marriage, nullity of marriage, or legal separation
7 of the parties, and in any proceeding subsequent to entry of a related judgment, the
8 court shall ensure that each party has access to legal representation, including access
9 early in the proceedings, to preserve each party's rights by ordering, if necessary
10 based on the income and needs assessments, one party, except a governmental
11 entity, to pay to the other party, or to the other party's attorney, whatever amount is
12 reasonably necessary for attorney's fees and for the cost of maintaining or defending
13 the proceeding during the pendency of the proceeding.

14 (2) When a request for attorney's fees and costs is made, the court shall make findings
15 on whether an award of attorney's fees and costs under this section is appropriate,
16 whether there is a disparity in access to funds to retain counsel, and whether one party
17 is able to pay for legal representation of both parties. If the findings demonstrate
18 disparity in access and ability to pay, the court shall make an order awarding attorney's
19 fees and costs. A party who lacks the financial ability to hire an attorney may request,
20 as an in pro per litigant, that the court order the other party, if that other party has the
21 financial ability, to pay a reasonable amount to allow the unrepresented party to retain
22 an attorney in a timely manner before proceedings in the matter go forward.

23 (b) Attorney's fees and costs within this section may be awarded for legal services
24 rendered or costs incurred before or after the commencement of the proceeding.

25 (c) The court shall augment or modify the original award for attorney's fees and costs
26 as may be reasonably necessary for the prosecution or defense of the proceeding, or
27 any proceeding related thereto, including after any appeal has been concluded.

28 (d) Any order requiring a party who is not the spouse of another party to the
proceeding to pay attorney's fees or costs shall be limited to an amount reasonably
necessary to maintain or defend the action on the issues relating to that party.

(e) The Judicial Council shall, by January 1, 2012, adopt a statewide rule of court to
implement this section and develop a form for the information that shall be submitted
to the court to obtain an award of attorney's fees under this section.

1 Judge Sarah Heidel unlawfully Order A Motion To Compel Discovery and A
2 Motional To Compel Vocational Evaluation.

3 In the case of the Discovery I was not properly served. I was never made aware of
4 Interrogatory. I learned about these "said" Interrogatories around about May 3, 2019. Ariel
5 Carter never attempted to Meet and Confer. According to California Code of Civil Procedure
6 Interrogatories The petitioner must make a good faith effort to Meet and Confer. Ariel Carter did
7 not make any effort to inform me or inquire about the suspect interrogatories. I gave compelling
8 evidence during the hearing, weighed evidence in favor of these "Interrogatories Never Being
9 Served and Ariel Carter never making in effort to Meet and Confer. This was Ariel Carter
10 unethical strategy to eat up my small attorney fees.

11 Further, My husband and I spend the week of April 15, 2019 together in New York City, where
12 we attended our daughter graduation. James W. Gibson III never mentioned Interrogatories, but
13 what he did mentioned after our celebratory dinner. His exact words. "You don't know who
14 Ariel is" I responded No, who is she? James said, You really don't know who she is? He gave
15 me a devilish look. I was bewiled, I said Who is she? James said, you are going to find out
16 eventually. He said, "She's my girlfriend" I don't pay her anything. He was drunk from having
17 drinks during dinner. I thought he was just trying to upset me. It wouldn't have been the first
18 time he told me lies to upset me. We had further conversation. I laughed, I said she wouldn't
19 sleep with you James. I laughed, because my husband James W. Gibson has issues with pre-
20 ejaculation. This is a result of the large circumference of his belly coupled with medication for
21 cholesterol. He knew, why I was laughing. He said very flippantly, "Viagra" During this time, I
22 thought he was lying. After I considered Ariel Carter unethical and deceptive behavior. I began
23 to considerate so I investigated Ariel Carter. Below is a snipped from Ariel Carters Linked In
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1
2 Ariel Carter, Senior Behavioral Counselor, Residential

3 Child & Family Services

4
5 Jun 2007 – Mar 2014 6 years 10 months
6 Newport, Rhode Island

- 7 • Supervised adolescents in a home-like environment/daycare setting.
- 8 • Trained and managed co-workers through assigned shifts and designated duties.
- 9 • Created and implemented intervention techniques using mediation.
- 10 • Resolved crises and taught life skills.
- 11 • Stabilized/nurtured adolescents to become healthy/productive members in society.
- 12 • Supervised adolescents in a home-like environment/daycare setting.
- 13 • Trained and managed co-workers through assigned shifts and designated duties.
- 14 • Created and implemented intervention techniques using mediation.
- 15 • Resolved crises and taught life skills.
- 16 • Stabilized/nurtured adolescents to become healthy/productive members in society.

17 Below is my husband, James W. Gibson Linked in page.

18 Chief Operating Officer

19 Company Name

20 Optimist Youth Homes & Family Services

21 Dates Employed Oct 1994 – Sep 2019

22 Employment Duration 25 yrs

23 Location Los Angeles, CA.

24 Responsible for all of the programmatic and administrative
25 operations of the agency. Generate constructive results from aligned participation on all major business, system and strategic
26 issues. Collaborate with other team members to accomplish OYHFS' short and long-term goals with specific objectives
27 embedded from Strategic Plan.

28 Provide vision and leadership for the agency's future growth and development. An active member of the Executive Team and
can act on critical matters in the absence of C.E.O.

March 2007 Private Practice.; Provide individual and family counseling in a private office setting. Conduct individual
psychotherapy to clients through private insurance, EAP(s) and self- referrals.see less

1 Division Chief, Campus Based Services

2
3 Company Name

4 Hillsides

5 *Dates Employed Jun 2015 – Oct 2016*

6 *Employment Duration 1 yr 5 mos*

7 *Location Pasadena, CA.*

8 Engages in the implementation and coordination of the programs and departments of clinical services, program services,
9 residential based services, group homes, community resources and nursing office supervisor. Maintain working knowledge of
10 program standards and policies developed by Hillsides, licensing and other governing bodies; develops personal and
11 professional knowledge by attending educational workshops, reviewing professional publications, establish professional
12 networks and creating a benchmark state-of-the art practices for in service programs as it relates to residential care
13 services.see less



14
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16 Pasadena Director

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18 Company Name

19 A Home Within

20 *Dates Employed Jan 2009 – Jan 2013*

21 *Employment Duration 4 yrs 1 mo*

22 *Location Pasadena CA.*

23 James Gibson and Ariel Carter both work in human services with an adolescent population. I
24 believe my husband met Ariel Carter at one of these National Conferences.

25 According to Ariel Carter LinkedIn page, she moved to California in 2014. This is the year my
26 husband abuse and infidelity became more severe. This explains her deceptive behavior
27 thought-out the divorce. It explain her failure to attempt to resolve any matters outside of the
28 court. I have submitted compelling evidence that James W. Gibson and his attorney Ariel Carter
has consistent lied in court and in court documents. But the court fails to acknowledge the

1 deception of Ariel Carter and James W. Gibson. The court has not requested any evidence from
2 Ariel Carter or James Gibson. This demonstrates the racial bias and misconduct by the court.

3 In the Matter of the Vocational Evaluation. During the hearing, I never declined the vocational
4 evolution, I only requested to have an attorney so I can be properly advised of my right with
5 regards to the Vocational Evaluation. In Ariel Carter proposal for Vocational Evaluation she did
6 not demonstrate Good Cause for the evaluation. Ariel Carter failed to provide the time, place,
7 manner, conditions, scope of the examination, or the credential of the person or persons by
8 whom it is to be made.
9

10 California Family Code 4331

11
12 (a) In a proceeding for dissolution of marriage or for legal separation of the parties, the
13 court may order a party to submit to an examination by a vocational training counselor.
14 The examination shall include an assessment of the party's ability to obtain
15 employment based upon the party's age, health, education, marketable skills,
16 employment history, and the current availability of employment opportunities. The
17 focus of the examination shall be on an assessment of the party's ability to obtain
18 employment that would allow the party to maintain herself or himself at the marital
19 standard of living.

20 (b) **The order may be made only on motion, for good cause, and on notice to the**
21 **party to be examined and to all parties. The order shall specify the time, place,**
22 **manner, conditions, scope of the examination, and the person or persons by**
23 **whom it is to be made.**

24 (c) A party who does not comply with an order under this section is subject to the same
25 consequences provided for failure to comply with an examination ordered pursuant to
26 Chapter 15 (commencing with [Section 2032.010](#)) of Title 4 of Part 4 of the Code of
27 Civil Procedure.

28 (d) "Vocational training counselor" for the purpose of this section means an individual
with sufficient knowledge, skill, experience, training, or education in interviewing,
administering, and interpreting tests for analysis of marketable skills, formulating career
goals, planning courses of training and study, and assessing the job market, to qualify
as an expert in vocational training under [Section 720 of the Evidence Code](#) .

(e) A vocational training counselor shall have at least the following qualifications:

1 (1) A master's degree in the behavioral sciences, or other postgraduate degree that the
2 court finds provides sufficient training to perform a vocational evaluation.

3 (2) Qualification to administer and interpret inventories for assessing career potential.

4 (3) Demonstrated ability in interviewing clients and assessing marketable skills
5 with an understanding of age constraints, physical and mental health, previous
6 education and experience, and time and geographic mobility constraints.

7 (4) Knowledge of current employment conditions, job market, and wages in the
8 indicated geographic area.

9 (5) Knowledge of education and training programs in the area with costs and time
10 plans for these programs.

11 (f) The court may order the supporting spouse to pay, in addition to spousal support,
12 the necessary expenses and costs of the counseling, retraining, or education.

13
14 After Judge Sarah Heidel ruled in favor of the Vocational Evaluation, Ariel Carter Failed to
15 Prepare and Serve Findings and Order After the Hearing on March 14th. I waited to receive the
16 Findings and Order After the Hearing for I planned to file a Motion to Reconsider. When I never
17 received the Findings and Order After the Hearings, I filed the Motion to Reconsider. I would
18 like to remind the court that I am laymen. I am not attorney. I have been a housewife for more
19 than 12 years. I am at an extreme disadvantage because of my financial circumstance
20 compounded with the racial discrimination I am experiencing during these divorce proceedings.
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24 I would like to also bring to the court attention, the matter of May 3, 2019 hearing. I hired
25 C.O.R.E law group to represent me. C.O.R.E was not given enough time to prepare my case.
26 They asked opposing attorney Ariel Carter to moved all dates to a date in July, When counsel
27 call Judge Sarah Heidel to request a continuance to prepare Judge Sarah Heidel responded so one
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1 has to appear. Which is very unusual, Ariel Carter agreed to request a continuance. At the May
2 3rd, hearing Judge Sarah Heidel made disparaging remarks about me. She ruled against me, when
3 the transcripts shows that both parties were in agreement of the continuance. Judge Sarah Heidel
4 didn't have legal basis for denying the continuance. But it does support my theory that my
5 husband knows Judge Sarah Heidel and she is consciously sabotaging my position in this
6 divorce. After Judge Sarah Heidel misconduct on May 3. C.O.R.E law group acknowledge that
7 along with the unfair spousal support, that this Judge behavior demonstrated bias. They agreed
8 that it was best that I attempted to have Judge Sarah Heidel removed from the case. I attempted
9 to file a Motion to Disqualify for misconduct and racial bias. The clerk, Arturo Quintero at the
10 Pomona Court house refused to file the motion. Day later I received a notice that I did not
11 properly serve Judge Sarah Heidel. I am not an attorney; I didn't serve her because the clerk
12 Arturo Quintero refused to file the order. When I asked him why he threatened to call security on
13 me. Everything I have written pertaining to issues the court, Judge Lawrence Riff is aware
14 because I made a second attempt to file a Motion to Disqualify for Racial Bias and Misconduct
15 in Judge Lawrence Riffs court. In my Motion to Disqualify Judge Sarah Heidel I documented
16 almost every account of this divorce case that has been egregious and extremely bias in the favor
17 of my white husband. I went before Judge Sarah Heidel in December. I told Judge Sarah Heidel
18 that she was Racist and a Bully in open court. She was shook, she order a recess. Ordered the
19 Bailiff Hill to retrieve papers he gave me away from me. Judge Sarah Heidel order Bailiff Hill to
20 tell me that the hearing was over. I am 100% confident that this ruling was in retaliation for
21 filing a Motion to Disqualify and for testifying in open court that Judge Sarah Heidel is a racist
22 and a bully. I would like to point out that Ariel Carter has deceptive. This is why I am very leery
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1 of her actions. She has lacked consistency and/ or Rules of Conduct. I would like to point out in
2 the Findings and Order After Hearing Notice reads

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4 ***If I do not receive the signed order or writing objection/alternative within***
5 ***10 calendar days of this letter, the proposed order will be submitted to the***
6 ***Court as writing with a copy of this letter. A confirmed copy will be***
7 ***forwarded to you when received by the Court.***
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10 Will the court notice that Ariel stated 10 calendar days.
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12 **2020 California Rules of Court**

13 **Rule 5.125. Preparation, service, and submission of order after** 14 **hearing**

15 The court may prepare the order after hearing and serve copies on the parties or their attorneys.
16 Alternatively, the court may order one of the parties or attorneys to prepare the proposed order as
17 provided in these rules. The court may also modify the timelines and procedures in this rule when
18 appropriate to the case.
19

20 **(a) In general**

21 The term "party" or "parties" includes both self-represented persons and persons represented by
22 an attorney of record. The procedures in this rule requiring a party to perform action related to
23 the preparation, service, and submission of an order after hearing include the party's attorney of
24 record.

25 **(b) Submission of proposed order after hearing to the court**

26 Within 10 calendar days of the court hearing, the party ordered to prepare the proposed order
27 must:

- 28 (1) Serve the proposed order to the other party for approval; or
- (2) If the other party did not appear at the hearing or the matter was uncontested, submit the proposed order directly to the court without the other party's approval. A copy must also be served to the other party or attorney.

1 **(c) Other party approves or rejects proposed order after hearing**

2 (1) Within 20 calendar days from the court hearing, the other party must review the proposed
3 order to determine if it accurately reflects the orders made by the court and take one of the
4 following actions:

5 (A) Approve the proposed order by signing and serving it on the party or attorney who
6 drafted the proposed order; or

7 (B) State any objections to the proposed order and prepare an alternate proposed order.
8 Any alternate proposed order prepared by the objecting party must list the findings and
9 orders in the same sequence as the proposed order. After serving any objections and
10 the alternate proposed order to the party or attorney, both parties must follow the
11 procedure in (e).

12 (2) If the other party does not respond to the proposed order within 20 calendar days of the
13 court hearing, the party ordered to prepare the proposed order must submit the proposed
14 order to the court without approval within 25 calendar days of the hearing date. The
15 correspondence to the court and to the other party must include:

16 (A) The date the proposed order was served on the other party;

17 (B) The other party's reasons for not approving the proposed order, if known;

18 (C) The date and results of any attempts to meet and confer, if relevant; and

19 (D) A request that the court sign the proposed order.

20 **(d) Failure to prepare proposed order after hearing**

21 (1) If the party ordered by the court to prepare the proposed order fails to serve the proposed
22 order to the other party within 10 calendar days from the court hearing, the other party may
23 prepare the proposed order and serve it to the party or attorney whom the court ordered to
24 prepare the proposed order.

25 (2) Within 5 calendar days from service of the proposed order, the party who had been
26 ordered to prepare the order must review the proposed order to determine if it accurately
27 reflects the orders made by the court and take one of the following actions:

28 (A) Approve the proposed order by signing and serving it to the party or attorney who
drafted the proposed order; or

(B) State any objections to the proposed order and prepare an alternate proposed order.
Any alternate proposed order by the objecting party must list the findings and orders in
the same sequence as the proposed order. After serving any objections and the
alternate proposed order to the other party or attorney, both parties must follow the
procedure in (e).

(3) If the party does not respond as described in (2), the party who prepared the proposed
order must submit the proposed order to the court without approval within 5 calendar days.
The cover letter to the court and to the other party or attorney must include:

(A) The facts relating to the preparation of the order, including the date the proposed order
was due and the date the proposed order was served to the party whom the court
ordered to draft the proposed order;

1 (B) The party's reasons for not preparing or approving the proposed order, if known;

2 (C) The date and results of any attempts to meet and confer, if relevant; and

3 (D) A request that the court sign the proposed order.

4 **(e) Objections to proposed order after hearing**

5 (1) If a party objects to the proposed order after hearing, both parties have 10 calendar days
6 following service of the objections and the alternate proposed order after hearing to meet
7 and confer by telephone or in person to attempt to resolve the disputed language.

8 (2) If the parties reach an agreement, the proposed findings and order after hearing must be
9 submitted to the court within 10 calendar days following the meeting.

10 (3) If the parties fail to resolve their disagreement after meeting and conferring, each party will
11 have 10 calendar days following the date of the meeting to submit to the court and serve
12 on each other the following documents:

13 (A) A proposed *Findings and Order After Hearing* (FL-340) (and any form attachments);

14 (B) A copy of the minute order or official transcript of the court hearing; and

15 (C) A cover letter that explains the objections, describes the differences in the two
16 proposed orders, references the relevant sections of the transcript or minute order,
17 and includes the date and results of the meet-and-confer conferences.

18 **(f) Unapproved order signed by the court; requirements**

19 Before signing a proposed order submitted to the court without the other party's approval, the
20 court must first compare the proposed order after hearing to the minute order; official transcript, if
21 available; or other court record.

22 **(g) Service of order after hearing signed by the court**

23 After the proposed order is signed by the court, the court clerk must file the order. The party who
24 prepared the order must serve an endorsed-filed copy to the other party.

25 Ariel Carter has a pattern of bending and altering the law, but the court refused to acknowledge the
26 deceptive practice of Ariel Carter, because she is representing my husband a white male and I am a black
27 emale. Ariel Carter refused to acknowledge my objection to the Motion to Compel Order made by Judge
28 Sarah Heidel. I have written email correspondence of her deceptive response.

Findings.

1. On October 25th 2019 I attended a Trial Setting Conference during this time I
informed the court that I was not mentally able to participate in the hearing.
The court did not ask why, but I have severe sleep disorder amongst other
medical issues. If the court reviews my 20 year of medical history, my
medical history will support batter woman's syndrome. I have lived in a

1 toxic abusive relationship with James W. Gibson a white male. I am a black
2 woman. America history demonstrated that the America Judicial system fails
3 to protect the black woman. I knew nothing of A Motion To Show Cause or
4 an Order. If either existed why is there zero evidence of such occurrence. I
5 never received any type of notice. Further I am in the dark as to what I failed
6 to do that would warrant such severe sanctions. There is no record of
7 discussion of any pre-trial.

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2. The finding says *Since filing, there have been a collection of pre-trial orders and trial readiness order made.* I do not acknowledge any such items. I have never had a chance to discuss what I want or anything pertaining to the martial assets. The only time I was asked was in my initial response to the divorce in 2017. On Oct 2 Judge Lawrence Riff gave me a referral for Self-Help- Declaration of Disclosure and a Service/Posting/Publication. The self-help didn't understand why he referred the Service/Posting/Publication.

I mailed Ariel Carter the Declaration of Disclosure. I completed FL-

140, FL-14 **2020 California Rules of Court**

Rule 5.125. Preparation, service, and submission of order after hearing

The court may prepare the order after hearing and serve copies on the parties or their attorneys. Alternatively, the court may order one of the parties or attorneys to prepare the proposed order as provided in these rules. The court may also modify the timelines and procedures in this rule when appropriate to the case.

(a) In general

The term "party" or "parties" includes both self-represented persons and persons represented by an attorney of record. The procedures in this rule requiring a party to perform action related to the preparation, service, and submission of an order after hearing include the party's attorney of record.

(b) Submission of proposed order after hearing to the court

Within 10 calendar days of the court hearing, the party ordered to prepare the proposed order must:

- (1) Serve the proposed order to the other party for approval; or
- (2) If the other party did not appear at the hearing or the matter was uncontested, submit the proposed order directly to the court without the other party's approval. A copy must also be served to the other party or attorney.

1 **(c) Other party approves or rejects proposed order after hearing**

2 (1) Within 20 calendar days from the court hearing, the other party must review the proposed
3 order to determine if it accurately reflects the orders made by the court and take one of the
4 following actions:

5 (A) Approve the proposed order by signing and serving it on the party or attorney who
6 drafted the proposed order; or

7 (B) State any objections to the proposed order and prepare an alternate proposed order.
8 Any alternate proposed order prepared by the objecting party must list the findings and
9 orders in the same sequence as the proposed order. After serving any objections and
10 the alternate proposed order to the party or attorney, both parties must follow the
11 procedure in (e).

12 (2) If the other party does not respond to the proposed order within 20 calendar days of the
13 court hearing, the party ordered to prepare the proposed order must submit the proposed
14 order to the court without approval within 25 calendar days of the hearing date. The
15 correspondence to the court and to the other party must include:

16 (A) The date the proposed order was served on the other party;

17 (B) The other party's reasons for not approving the proposed order, if known;

18 (C) The date and results of any attempts to meet and confer, if relevant; and

19 (D) A request that the court sign the proposed order.

20 **(d) Failure to prepare proposed order after hearing**

21 (1) If the party ordered by the court to prepare the proposed order fails to serve the proposed
22 order to the other party within 10 calendar days from the court hearing, the other party may
23 prepare the proposed order and serve it to the party or attorney whom the court ordered to
24 prepare the proposed order.

25 (2) Within 5 calendar days from service of the proposed order, the party who had been
26 ordered to prepare the order must review the proposed order to determine if it accurately
27 reflects the orders made by the court and take one of the following actions:

28 (A) Approve the proposed order by signing and serving it to the party or attorney who
drafted the proposed order; or

(B) State any objections to the proposed order and prepare an alternate proposed order.
Any alternate proposed order by the objecting party must list the findings and orders in
the same sequence as the proposed order. After serving any objections and the
alternate proposed order to the other party or attorney, both parties must follow the
procedure in (e).

(3) If the party does not respond as described in (2), the party who prepared the proposed
order must submit the proposed order to the court without approval within 5 calendar days.
The cover letter to the court and to the other party or attorney must include:

(A) The facts relating to the preparation of the order, including the date the proposed order
was due and the date the proposed order was served to the party whom the court
ordered to draft the proposed order;

1 (B) The party's reasons for not preparing or approving the proposed order, if known;

2 (C) The date and results of any attempts to meet and confer, if relevant; and

3 (D) A request that the court sign the proposed order.

4 **(e) Objections to proposed order after hearing**

5 (1) If a party objects to the proposed order after hearing, both parties have 10 calendar days
6 following service of the objections and the alternate proposed order after hearing to meet
7 and confer by telephone or in person to attempt to resolve the disputed language.

8 (2) If the parties reach an agreement, the proposed findings and order after hearing must be
9 submitted to the court within 10 calendar days following the meeting.

10 (3) If the parties fail to resolve their disagreement after meeting and conferring, each party will
11 have 10 calendar days following the date of the meeting to submit to the court and serve
12 on each other the following documents:

13 (A) A proposed *Findings and Order After Hearing* (FL-340) (and any form attachments);

14 (B) A copy of the minute order or official transcript of the court hearing; and

15 (C) A cover letter that explains the objections, describes the differences in the two
16 proposed orders, references the relevant sections of the transcript or minute order,
17 and includes the date and results of the meet-and-confer conferences.

18 **(f) Unapproved order signed by the court; requirements**

19 Before signing a proposed order submitted to the court without the other party's approval, the
20 court must first compare the proposed order after hearing to the minute order; official transcript, if
21 available; or other court record.

22 **(g) Service of order after hearing signed by the court**

23 After the proposed order is signed by the court, the court clerk must file the order. The party who
24 prepared the order must serve an endorsed-filed copy to the other party.

25 3. 20

26 _____
27 Attorney Name