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MARINA J BOYD, IN PRO PER
10951 NATIONAL BOULEVARD, APT 302
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90064
(310) 663-4811

APPEALS COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
SECOND DISTRICT

MARINA J BOYD,	)	APPEALS CASE #B277902
)	
	)	SUPERIOR COURT CASE #SC117126
APPELLANT/PLAINTIFF)	
)	
vs.	)	MOTION TO RECALL REMITTITUR AND
	)	TO VACATE DISMISSAL AND
	)	REINSTATE APPEAL
CITIMORTGAGE, INC.)	
)	
)	
RESPONDANT/DEFENDANT)	
_____)	

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Plaintiff/Appellant, Marina J Boyd, hereby submits this Motion to MOTION TO RECALL REMITTITUR issued March 8, 2017, AND TO VACATE DISMISSAL AND REINSTATE APPEAL in the above referenced case. Plaintiff further moves the Court to file and grant Plaintiffs/Appellant's Motion for Relief From Default and Request to Vacate Dismissal and Reinstate Appeal (EXHIBIT A) nunc pro tunc.

1 **BACKGROUND**

2 On February 6, 2017, I submitted electronically, a Motion for Relief from Default (EXHIBIT
3 A) in the aforementioned Appeal. The Motion was submitted based on California Rules of Court 8.54
4 and per instructions provided in a phone conversation with an Appeals Court Clerk on January 10,
5 2017. On February 6, 2017, the court forwarded a confirmation of receipt of the document I filed
6 (EXHIBIT B), which created a ministerial obligation for the court to file it. The “requirement imposed
7 by Government Code § 69846.5 [is] that documents be filed the date they are received by the court
8 clerk. (*Mentzer v. Hardoin, 28 Cal. App. 4th 1365 (Cal. App. 2d Dist. 1994)*).

9 Pursuant to these rules, this unopposed motion should have been granted, however, for reasons
10 which the court could NOT explain, the motion was ignored without comment, even after the court
11 acknowledged receipt of the motion electronically (EXHIBIT B), and the Court issued a remittitur on
12 March 8, 2017.

13 Immediately upon receipt of the electronic notice of remittitur, I contacted the Court of
14 Appeals, and inquired as to why my Motion had been ignored. I received a return call from Appeals
15 Court Clerk, Connie Hon, who proceeded to explain the reason the motion was ignored was due to the
16 motion being electronically filed after the court closing at 4:30pm on February 6, 2017. When I
17 advised the clerk of the rule which specifies that documents are deemed filed on that day, if filed by
18 midnight, the clerk then devised an alternative theory, advising me that the Motion would have been
19 required to be filed within 15 days from the notice of dismissal. Not only was this assertion in conflict
20 with the information I was provided when I contacted the court regarding the dismissal on January 10,
21 2017, I can find no such statute or authority which support Ms. Hon’s claim that the filing had a
22 deadline of fifteen days following the notice of dismissal.

23 Ms. Hon proceeded to explain what steps I needed to take to request the reinstatement of my
24 appeal, I stopped Ms. Hon, and asked her permission to record our conversation to document her
25 instructions due to my concerns that that I continued to receive incorrect and conflicting information
26 from the Court causing me, an indigent, self-represented litigant not only to re-balance an entire
27 months budget to bear the cost of assistance in preparing documents, and postage to serve documents,
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1 but also the hardship of having to perform one extra task upon another in order to maintain my appeal,
2 which in unfair according to all principals which dictate that justice delayed is justice denied. Ms.
3 Hon appeared to ignore my request and I had to repeatedly stop her and request her permission to
4 document her instructions by recording the call, at which time, Ms. Hon asked to place me on hold, to
5 which I agreed.

6 Ms. Hon returned to the call after several minutes, and stated firmly that my appeal had been
7 dismissed and again proceeded to provide instructions for requesting the court reinstate the appeal.
8 Once again, fearing my need to document verbatim the instructions of the Court to protect my case, I
9 begged the clerk to provide her permission for me to record her instructions, however she responded
10 “no” she would not provide such permission.

11 In response to her declining my request, I proceeded to write down verbatim the instructions
12 provided by Ms. Hon for making this SUBSEQUENT request that my appeal be reinstated and the
13 March 8, 2017 remittitur be recalled. Because a remittitur serves to sever the jurisdiction of the Court
14 of Appeals, I asked Ms. Hon specifically, to which court this Motion should be made, and she
15 responded that this request should be made to the Court of Appeals, therefore, I hereby submit this
16 motion.

17 18 **LEGAL STANDARD**

19 **A. CLERKS DUTY TO FILE DOCUMENTS PRESENTED**

20 California Rules of Court 8.77 (a) (1) indicates that “a document is considered received at the
21 date and time the confirmation of receipt is created”. In this case, EXHIBIT B demonstrates that the
22 Court sent an e-mail notification of receipt at 4:50pm. In addition, California Rules of Court 8.77 (b)
23 states that “if the clerk does not file a document ... the court must arrange to promptly send notice of
24 the rejection of the document for filing to the electronic filer....[stating] the reasons that the document
25 was rejected for filing. Ms. Hon assertion that the document was rejected for filing because it was
26 filed after 4:30pm on February 6, 2017, however her assertion is in conflict with California Rules of
27 Court 8.77(c) which states that “A document that is received electronically by the court after **11:59**
28

1 **p.m.** (not after 4:30 p.m. as Ms. Hon suggested) is deemed to have been received on the next court
2 day”.

3 No one at the Court seems able to explain or justify why the Motion was not filed, or why no
4 notices were sent advising me that the Motion was not filed.

5 California Rules of Court 8.77 (b) states: “If the clerk does not file a document, the court
6 must arrange to promptly send notice of the rejection of the document for filing to the electronic filer.
7 The notice must state the reasons that the document was rejected for filing. Government Code §69843
8 requires that “the clerk of the superior court shall issue all process and notices required to be issued”,
9 however I never received any such notice, and Court records confirm that no such notice was sent.
10 This is another, in a documented list of obstructions by the Court to prevent a hearing of this case on
11 the Merits.

12

13 **B. DATE OF FILING OF MOTION TO VACATE DISMISSAL**

14 The question as to when a paper is to be deemed filed has quite fully been considered. The
15 court has rejected the notion that any party should “suffer for the remissness of the clerk in the
16 performance of his duty, when a proper filing or offer of filing has been made by a party.....”at the
17 proper place, and within the proper time.” When this is done, “the party is required to do no more, and
18 will not be endangered in any of his rights by the failure of the clerk, in turn, to perform his
19 duty.”(*United Farm Workers of America v. Agricultural Labor Relations Bd., supra, 37 Cal. 3d 912,*
20 *918.) (Carlson v. Dep't of Fish & Game, 68 Cal. App. 4th 1268).*

21 Under Government Code section 69846.5, the clerk is required to "endorse on each paper filed
22 with the court the day, month, and year it is filed." Evidence Code § 664 provides a presumption that
23 "official duty has been regularly performed" and that “this presumption applies to the duties of clerks
24 of court (*Hart v. Capital Film Co., Inc. (1921) 54 Cal.App. 659, 664 [202 P. 483].*) “A paper is
25 deemed filed when it is deposited with the clerk with directions to file the paper.....[and] it must be
26 deemed filed when it was presented." (*Carlson v. Dep't of Fish & Game, 68 Cal. App. 4th 1268 (Cal.*
27 *App. 2d Dist. 1998).* The Court has the inherent power to enter an order permitting the document to
28

1 be filed nunc pro tunc to the date the filer originally sought to transmit the document electronically
2 and this motion should be filed consistent with this principal. (*Edwards v. Grand, 121 Cal. 254*) (*Hoyt*
3 *v. Stark, 134 Cal. 178 (Cal. 1901)*).

4 5 C. CONCLUSION

6 California Courts have a strong policy in favor of hearing cases on their merits and against
7 depriving a party of his right of appeal because of technical noncompliance (*Mentzer v. Hardoin*
8 *(1994) 28 Cal. App. 4th 1365*) (*Carlson v. Dep't of Fish & Game, 68 Cal. App. 4th 1268 (Cal. App.*
9 *2d Dist. 1998)*). In this case, I have gone above and beyond to confirm and comply with all Court
10 procedures, and my biggest obstacle, has been the failure of the Courts to abide by their own
11 procedures and instructions as disseminated by their staff. As indicated in Rojas Justice Gilbert wrote
12 "[i]t is difficult enough to practice law without having the clerk's office as an adversary. Here, paltry
13 nit-picking took the place of common sense and fairness".

14 The tremendous obstruction I have faced in my pursuit of justice in this case is worthy of
15 mention in this current motion. This case was filed in May, 2012, almost five years ago in response
16 to the theft and disposal of my personal property in October 2011. In March 2013, this case was
17 transferred from its initial filing location of the Los Angeles Superior Court, West District in Santa
18 Monica, California, to the Los Angeles Superior Court Central District Stanley Mosk Courthouse in
19 Downtown Los Angeles, resulting in an approximate six month delay in this case. In December, 2013,
20 this case was transferred BACK to the Santa Monica Courthouse from the Stanley Mosk Courthouse
21 resulting in another, approximately six month delay. In December 2014, CitiMortgage removed this
22 case to Federal Court, and in June 2015, the Federal Court declined to exercise jurisdiction and
23 remanded this case back to the State Court, resulting in an approximate eight month delay, an a
24 MASSIVE duplication of work on my part, for which I do NOT receive an hourly rate.

25 The party responsible for my loss is not in question, as documents presented in the trial court
26 demonstrate that CitiMortgage ordered the disposal of my Personal Property, and the do not deny this.
27 I made multiple request PRIOR to the taking and destruction of my personal property, by e-mail, phone
28

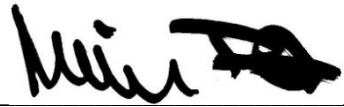
1 call, electronic voice message and written note, requesting that I be allowed to retrieve my Personal
2 Property, and I did so ACCORDING TO THE WRITTEN INSTRUCTION of the Agent CitiMortgage
3 designated as contact for this purpose. This also was never disputed by CitiMortgage. This case bears
4 an ironic analogy to a the many collection cases the companies of CitiGroup pursues in order to collect
5 money, which was, INITAILLY, properly spent by their credit customers, yet, I have obstructed from
6 the opportunity to present these facts to a jury to determine what, if any damages I may be entitled to
7 for my loss.

8 Despite the above UNDISPUTED fact pattern presented to the court, the Courts
9 INEXPLICABLE, UNILATERAL determination that I was entitled to no damages, a finding
10 unsupported by ANY STATE OR FEDERAL LAW, has caused this appeal, which has to date resulted
11 in a one year delay, and will likely total an approximate three year delay, in addition to the previous
12 delays. This represents shamefully inadequate excuse for justice that should alarm anyone who claims
13 to partake in the administration of justice.

14
15 **D. PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

16 Since this petition was deposited with the clerk for filing on February 6, 2017, this court may
17 make an order that the petition be deemed to have been filed on that date, and that is only fair resolution
18 to this matter, and such is the relief for which I pray; That the Court shall recall the Remittitur issued
19 March 8, 2017, and shall file and grant my unopposed February 6, 2017 Motion for Relief From
20 Default and Request to Vacate Dismissal and Reinstate Appeal (EXHIBIT A) nunc pro tunc and allow
21 me to resume my appeal, which I have desperately endeavored to pursuit and perfect, through
22 extraordinary obstruction.

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24 Dated: April 7, 2017

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27 By:  _____
28 MARINA J BOYD, Petitioner/Plaintiff

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VERIFICATION

FORM No. 2

Verification of Pleading (Code Civ. Proc., § 446)

Declaration under Penalty of Perjury Form (Code Civ. Proc., §§ 446, 2015.5)

BOYD VS CITIMORTGAGE, INC.

I, Marina J Boyd, declare I am the Plaintiff/Appellant in the above-entitled matter. I have read the foregoing MOTION TO RECALL REMITTITUR AND TO VACATE DISMISSAL AND REINSTATE APPEAL and know the contents thereof.

The same is true of my own knowledge, except as to those matters which are therein stated on information and belief, and, as to those matters, I believe it to be true.

Executed on April 7, 2017, at Los Angeles, County, California.

I declare (or certify) under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

By:  _____

MARINA J BOYD, Petitioner/Plaintiff

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I, Earlie R. Jones, am a resident of Los Angeles County, state of California. I am over the age of 18 and not a party to this action. My address is 7257 Motz Avenue, Paramount, CA 90727.

On Monday, April 7, 2017, I served the document(s) described as:

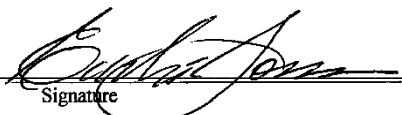
MOTION TO RECALL REMITTITUR AND TO VACATE DISMISSAL AND REINSTATE APPEAL

(x) BY Mail as follows: I caused such documents to be deposited with the U.S. Postal Service with postage thereon fully prepaid at Los Angeles, California address to:

Cathy Granger	Los Angeles Superior Court
Wolfe & Wyman, LLP	Department of Civil Appeals
2301 Dupont Drive, #300	111 North Hill Street
Irvine, CA 92612	Los Angeles, California 90012

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the above is true and correct.

Executed this 7th day of April 2017 at Los Angeles, California.



 Signature
Earlie R. Jones

 Print Name

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EXHIBIT A

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MARINA J BOYD, IN PRO PER
10951 NATIONAL BOULEVARD, APT 302
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90064
(310) 663-4811

**APPEALS COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
SECOND DISTRICT, DIVISION FIVE**

MARINA J BOYD,	)	APPEALS CASE #B277902
)	
	)	SUPERIOR COURT CASE #SC117126
APPELLANT/PLAINTIFF)	
)	
vs.	)	MOTION FOR RELIEF FROM DEFAULT
	)	AND REQUEST TO VACATE DISMISSAL
	)	AND REINSTATE APPEAL
CITIMORTGAGE, INC.)	
)	
)	
RESPONDANT/DEFENDANT)	
_____)	

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Plaintiff/Appellant, Marina J Boyd, respectfully requests relief from default for failure to deposit court reporters fees pursuant to California Rules of Court, 8.140. (a)(1).

1 **MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES**

2
3 **LEGAL STANDARD**

4 California Rules of Court 8.140(b) (1) states “If the appeal is dismissed [because appellant fails
5 to cure a default],.....the reviewing court may vacate the dismissal for good cause” and reviewing
6 courts have held that “the right of appeal is a creature of written law, and finds its authority in the
7 Constitution and statutes of the state. (*Ferguson v. Keays, 4 Cal. 3d 649 (Cal. 1971)*) and that
8 “no.....directive in the statute [exist] sufficient to overcome the fundamental rights of access to our
9 courts”. “Access to the courts is indeed a right guaranteed to all persons by the federal and state
10 Constitutions. It is regarded as arising from the First Amendment right to petition the government for
11 redress of grievances” (*Jersey v. John Muir Medical Center (2002) 97 Cal.App.4th 814*).

12 Good cause exist to vacate the dismissal of this appeal because the circumstances and timing
13 surrounding the denial, then request for reconsideration of, and subsequent approval of Plaintiffs
14 Request for Waiver of Court Fees in the Court of Appeals, created confusion for Plaintiff/Appellant
15 about the requirement of Plaintiff to pay the \$50 court reporter fee indicated on October 24, 2016
16 Notice of Default, and the basis upon which the Appeal was dismissed.

17 The October 24, 2016 Notice of Default identified by check boxes, areas in which
18 Plaintiff/Appellant needed to cure default in order to proceed with this appeal. The date in which
19 Plaintiff/Appellant received the notice of default was shortly AFTER filing a request to reconsider the
20 October 5, 2016 denial of Plaintiff/Appellant’s fee waiver, but before Plaintiff/Appellant’s actually
21 received the Court of Appeals October 20, 2016 Order granting the Fee Waiver following the October
22 14, 2016 request for reconsideration of the Fee Waiver.

23 Understandably, the OCTOBER 5, 2016 denial of Plaintiff/Appellant’s request for waiver of
24 court fees, which was the first and ONLY time such a request had been denied Plaintiff/Appellant
25 since the May 18, 2012 initial waiver of fees in this case¹, followed by a notice of default which

26 ¹ Plaintiff/Appellant’s first fee waiver in this case was granted May 18, 2012. In addition, the
27 Court of Appeals granted Plaintiffs request to waive fees on June 15, 2016 (B275490) and August 19,
28 2016 (B276843) in Writ proceedings. The Superior Court granted Plaintiff/Appellant’s fee request on
October 3, 2016 in the matter of this appeal, by operation of law when the Superior Court failed to

1 indicated that payment of a fee was required to proceed, created confusion for Plaintiff/Appellant. In
2 fact, requiring such a fee to proceed would represent the only occasion since the inception of this case
3 in which Plaintiff/Appellant would have been required to pay any fee at all to the Court in order to
4 pursue justice for the total loss of her Personal Property on October 23, 2011. For this reason, when
5 Plaintiff/Appellant DID receive the subsequent order from the Court of Appeals granting the request
6 to waive fees (which was received by after the Notice of Default), Plaintiff/Appellant predictably
7 believed that she was restored to her previous standing of being able to proceed with pursuit of this
8 appeal without the need to pay the fee indicated in the Notice of Default.

9 Indeed, Plaintiff/Appellant demonstrated a clear intent to continue pursuing this appeal as
10 indicated by the inquiry (EXHIBIT 1) to the Court of Appeals on November 8, 2016 regarding the
11 method of electronically filing a proof of service to cure a separate default that was indicated in the
12 same October 24, 2016 Notice of Default and the subsequent filing of the Proof of Service as indicated
13 by the Superior Court Docket (EXHIBIT 2). Given the almost immediate reversal of the Appeals
14 Court denial of Plaintiff/Appellants request to waive fees upon reconsideration, the Court must bear
15 some responsibility for the confusion which lead to the default and dismissal of this Appeal. The
16 Courts have maintained that the [trial] “court should monitor to ensure the in propria persona litigant
17 is not inadvertently misled,....by the court.....” indicating that special care should be used to ensure
18 that “written notices are clear and understandable by a layperson” finding this to be “the essence of
19 equal and fair treatment, and it is not only important to serve the ends of justice, but to maintain public
20 confidence in the judicial system.” (*Petrosyan v. Prince Corp.*, 223 Cal. App. 4th 587 (Cal. App. 2d
21 *Dist.* 2013). The Supreme Court has struck down rules which were “contrary to protections for a
22 litigant's day in court” and have declared that “self-represented litigants should also be assured of the

23 _____
24 deny a September 28, 2016 request within five days (SC117126). Further, the Supreme Court granted
25 Plaintiff/Appellant’s request to waive court fees by operation of law on September 26, 2016 in the
26 granting Plaintiffs request to review Appeals Court denial of Plaintiffs Writ (S237288). Needless to
27 say, this sudden denial of Plaintiffs request to waive fees without any improvement in
28 Plaintiff/Appellant’s financial circumstances was not consistent with Govt. Code § 68630(b) which
finds that "the procedure for allowing the poor to use court services without paying ordinary fees must
be one that applies rules fairly to similarly situated persons".

1 protection of their rights to access the courts and present their claims”. (*Garcia v. Santana, 174 Cal.*
2 *App. 4th 464 (Cal. App. 2d Dist. 2009).*)

3 People v. Hickok offers support for reinstating the appeal in this instance. In that matter “the
4 appeal was dismissed because of the confusion [created] when the attorneys were changed” the Court
5 found that “the appellant,was doing all that he could to protect his rights, and thought that he
6 had done so” and further found the court would have “the power to relieve appellant from his
7 inadvertent default, and,undoubtedly would do so [if proper motion was made]”. (*People v.*
8 *Hickok, 92 Cal. App. 2d 539 (Cal. App. 1949).* Plaintiff/Appellant in this case similarly believed she
9 had taken the steps required to protect her rights to appeal.

10 This Court is vested with the discretion to grant relief from default in this instance. Further
11 precedence dictates that the court should grant this relief as was found in *Howell v. Valley*, “the failure
12 to exercise discretion is an abuse of discretion. (*Law Offices of Dixon R. Howell v. Valley (2005) 129*
13 *Cal.App.4th 1076).* Granting such relief would prevent a miscarriage of justice and Appellant
14 respectfully requests this court to consider this motion in light of the standards held in (*People v.*
15 *Ribero (1971) 4 Cal.3d 55, 65*), which states that the power of appellate courts to grant relief from
16 default “. . . is to be liberally construed to protect the right to appeal.” The reviewing court, having
17 obtained jurisdiction by Plaintiffs/Appellant’s filing of a timely notice of appeal, may grant relief,
18 upon a proper showing of excuse, to a party who has violated a procedural requirement and may relieve
19 a party from a default occasioned "by any failure to comply with therules” (*Averill v. Lincoln, 24*
20 *Cal. 2d 761 (Cal. 1944).*)

21 To not vacate the dismissal would have the effect of denying Plaintiff/Appellants access to the
22 Courts because of limited financial resources, and courts have rejected this premise holding “[t]o the
23 extent that [a rule] has the practical effect of restricting an indigent's access to the courts because of
24 his poverty, it contravenes the fundamental notions of equality and fairness” (*See Martin v. Superior*
25 *Court (1917) (Isrin v. Superior Court, supra, 63 Cal.2d at p. 165.)* California Supreme Courts has
26 confirmed that “appellate courts are loath to dismiss appeals, without consideration on the merits, for
27 failure to comply with rules of procedure” (*Jarkieh v. Badagliacco, 68 Cal. App. 2d 426 (Cal. App.*
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1 1945). This civil case cries for an un-bias review on the merits as Plaintiff/Appellant has yet to receive
2 any measure of justice for the destruction of her Personal Property which she undisputedly demanded
3 the return thereof repeatedly from the Defendant/Respondents PRIOR to the execution of their ordered
4 destruction of Plaintiffs/Appellant's Personal Property.

5

6 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

7 Had plaintiff not been mis-lead by the requirements from the now clearly erroneous October
8 5, 2016 denial of the Fee Waiver request, Plaintiff/Appellant could have taken steps to either, pay the
9 fee, and seek reimbursement from the Transcript Reimbursement Fund, or to proceed under one of the
10 various other options as allowed by California Rules of Court 8.130, including the option to proceed
11 without this single transcript from a single hearing in a case which spanned a 4 ½ years, and at least
12 ten separate hearings.

13 For these above reasons, Plaintiffs prays the court will reinstate this appeal allowing Plaintiff
14 to complete the record on appeal pursuant to California Rules of Court 8.40 or 8.42.

15

16 Executed at Los Angeles, California on February 6, 2017

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18 Respectfully submitted,

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By: _____  _____

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MARINA J BOYD, Petitioner/Plaintiff

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VERIFICATION

FORM No. 2

Verification of Pleading (Code Civ. Proc., § 446)

Declaration under Penalty of Perjury Form (Code Civ. Proc., §§ 446, 2015.5)

BOYD VS CITIMORTGAGE, INC.

I, Marina J Boyd, declare I am the Plaintiff/Appellant in the above-entitled matter. I have read the foregoing Motion For Relief from Default and Request to Vacate Dismissal and Reinstate Appeal and know the contents thereof.

The same is true of my own knowledge, except as to those matters which are therein stated on information and belief, and, as to those matters, I believe it to be true.

Executed on February 6, 2017, at Los Angeles, County, California.

I declare (or certify) under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

By: _____  _____

MARINA J BOYD, Petitioner/Plaintiff

PROOF OF SERVICE

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I, Earlie R. Jones, am a resident of Los Angeles County, state of California. I am over the age of 18 and not a party to this action. My address is 7257 Motz Avenue, Paramount, CA 90727.

On Monday, February 6, 2017, I served the document(s) described as:

Motion For Relief from Default and Request to Vacate Dismissal and Reinstate Appeal

(x) BY Mail as follows: I caused such documents to be deposited with the U.S. Postal Service with postage thereon fully prepaid at Los Angeles, California address to:

Cathy Granger
Wolfe & Wyman, LLP
2301 Dupont Drive, #300
Irvine, CA 92612

Los Angeles Superior Court
Department of Civil Appeals
111 North Hill Street
Los Angeles, California 90012

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the above is true and correct.

Executed this 6th day of February 2017 at Los Angeles, California.



Signature

Earlie R. Jones

Print Name

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EXHIBIT B



ProSe Advocate <cbtllocator@gmail.com>

RE: E-File Case B277902, Boyd vs CitiMortgage, Submitted 02-06-2017 04:50 PM

Clerk5, 2d1 <2d1.Clerk5@jud.ca.gov>
To: "cbtllocator@gmail.com" <cbtllocator@gmail.com>

Mon, Feb 6, 2017 at 4:50 PM

Thank you. We have received your Motion.

A clerk will contact you if there are problems with filing this document.

California Court of Appeal

Second Appellate District

Division Five