

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Civil Division

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
a municipal corporation,
400 6th St. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

Plaintiff,

v.

ROBYNN CHANDLER-MITCHELL
1815 Clayton Drive
Oxon Hill, MD 20745-3724

Defendant.

Case No.

COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE
NONPROFIT CORPORATION ACT AND COMMON LAW

The District of Columbia (the “District”), by its Office of the Attorney General, brings this action against Robynn Chandler-Mitchell (“Chandler-Mitchell” or “Defendant”) for violations of the District’s Nonprofit Corporation Act (“NCA”), D.C. Official Code §§ 29-401.01, *et seq.*, and the common law. In support of its claims, the District alleges as follows:

INTRODUCTION

1. The District filed this suit to recover stolen money intended to benefit elementary school children.
2. From July 1, 2021 until September 23, 2022, Defendant Robynn Chandler-Mitchell served as a Board member and Treasurer of Parents Organized for the Power of Powell (“POPPS”), the parent-teacher organization for Powell Elementary School, a District of Columbia public school located at 1350 Upshur Street NW. POPPS has been organized as a District nonprofit corporation since 2014, with the purpose of supporting Powell’s teachers, students, and staff.

3. As both a POPPS Board member and the organization's Treasurer, Chandler-Mitchell had a fiduciary duty to POPPS and its nonprofit purpose; she was also responsible for properly managing POPPS' funds. Instead, as she later admitted under oath, Chandler-Mitchell misappropriated thousands of dollars in POPPS' nonprofit funds and used them for various personal and business expenses—including cash transfers to herself and a friend, car payments, services at nail salons, and restaurant meals in Cancun, Mexico. In total, Chandler-Mitchell misappropriated \$18,747.11 in POPPS' funds.

4. When the other members of POPPS' Board realized that Chandler-Mitchell had misused POPPS' funds, they sought to regain control over POPPS' bank account. Chandler-Mitchell repeatedly ignored their requests, and ultimately closed POPPS' bank account without Board authorization. Although Chandler-Mitchell agreed to return these funds (\$18,747.11) to POPPS months ago, she has yet to do so. Chandler-Mitchell has been unjustly enriched and holds funds that in equity belong to POPPS to further its stated nonprofit purposes.

5. In sum, the District brings this action against Chandler-Mitchell to recover the funds she misappropriated from POPPS and spent for personal use, so that those nonprofit funds may be used for the proper benefit of POPPS and its public purpose. Given the egregiousness of Chandler-Mitchell's misconduct, the District also seeks to bar Chandler-Mitchell from serving as an officer or director of any District nonprofit.

PARTIES

6. Plaintiff District of Columbia is a municipal corporation empowered to sue and be sued and is the local government for the territory constituting the permanent seat of the government of the United States. The District is represented by and through its chief legal officer, the Attorney General for the District of Columbia. The Attorney General has general charge and conduct of all

legal business of the District and all suits initiated by and against the District and is responsible for upholding the public interest. D.C. Code § 1-301.81(a)(1). The Attorney General is specifically authorized to enforce the NCA as provided in D.C. Code § 29-412.20, and has broad powers under the common law to police the activities of nonprofits within the District to ensure that their use of funds meet their public nonprofit purposes.

7. Defendant Robynn Chandler-Mitchell is an individual who served as the Treasurer and Board member of POPPS, a District of Columbia nonprofit corporation, from July 1, 2021 until September 23, 2022. As Treasurer, Chandler-Mitchell was responsible for overseeing the deposit, management, and disbursement of funds in the POPPS bank account. As a Board member, Chandler-Mitchell was responsible for the oversight and management of the overall activities and affairs of the corporation.

JURISDICTION

8. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this matter under D.C. Code §§ 11-921, 29-412.20(a)(1), 1-301.81, and the common law.

9. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Chandler-Mitchell under D.C. Code § 13-422 and § 13-423.

NONPROFIT AUTHORITY

I. The Attorney General Has Broad Authority to Police Nonprofits and Ensure That Charitable Funds Are Used for Appropriate Purposes.

10. At their most basic level, nonprofit organizations are set up to benefit the public. Their funds are a form of public trust. Attorneys General, including the District's Attorney General, are by statute and common law charged with policing the nonprofit activities in their jurisdiction to ensure that nonprofits operate and spend their funds consistent with the public purpose for which the nonprofits were created.

11. The NCA broadly empowers the Attorney General to police nonprofits incorporated under District law. A nonprofit abandons its public purpose when it allows any portion of its funds to be spent in ways that are designed to benefit private persons or companies. This well-established nonprofit principle, the prohibition on private inurement, is provided in the NCA and is a basic tenet of the common law.

12. Under the NCA, “[a] nonprofit corporation shall not pay dividends or make distributions of any part of its assets, income, or profits to its members, directors, delegates, members of a designated body, or officers.” D.C. Code § 29-404.40. The prohibition on private inurement is violated whenever any funds are misappropriated to a private purpose.

13. Board members and Officers breach their fiduciary duty when allowing individuals within the organization to violate the prohibition against private inurement.

II. POPPS’ By-Laws Require Its Funds to Be Used to Benefit Children, Not Its Officers.

14. Nonprofit corporations in the District of Columbia may adopt by-laws under the NCA. D.C. Code § 29-403.02(3). By-laws govern the internal affairs of the corporation. For membership organizations like POPPS, by-laws are a contract between both the organization and its members, and among the members themselves. Once properly adopted, by-laws carry the force of law with respect to the corporation’s internal affairs. Officers and directors have a legal duty to adhere to a corporation’s by-laws. Failure to do so constitutes a breach of the fiduciary duties owed to the corporation and the corporation’s members and violates District law. D.C. Code §§ 29–406.30-.31; 29–406.41-.42.

15. Article II, Section 7 of POPPS’ by-laws states that “[n]o part of the net earnings of POPPS shall inure to the benefit of, or be distributable to, its directors, officers, other private individuals, or any organization not operated exclusively for charitable, educational or scientific purposes and

defined as an exempt organization under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, except that POPPS shall be authorized and empowered to pay reasonable compensation for services rendered to it and to make payments and distributions in furtherance of its purposes by concurrence of voting members of the Executive Board.”

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

III. Chandler-Mitchell Misappropriated \$18,747.11 From POPPS for Her Personal Use.

16. Chandler-Mitchell became POPPS’ Treasurer in July 2021. As Treasurer, she gained access to POPPS’ bank account and acquired a debit card attached to that account. She was then the sole signatory on the account. POPPS also raised funds in cash from Powell Elementary parents, guardians, and other community members through bake sales and other fundraisers. Chandler-Mitchell was entrusted with depositing the proceeds into POPPS’ account at Truist Bank.

17. In October 2021, Chandler-Mitchell, without authorization, started transferring POPPS’ funds to herself and using the POPPS debit card for personal and business expenses. Bank statements show that in October, Chandler-Mitchell sent herself \$1,000 via Zelle, made several cash withdrawals that were not used for Powell Elementary School, and spent hundreds of dollars at shoe stores, on Amazon.com.

18. In December 2021, Chandler-Mitchell spent \$271 of POPPS’ funds on a personal car payment. She withdrew \$2,400 in cash, and spent large amounts on groceries, restaurants, and a spa. She also sent money to herself and a friend via Cash App.

19. In January and February 2022, Chandler-Mitchell used POPPS’ funds at restaurants while on vacation in Cancun, Mexico. She continued to spend POPPS’ funds throughout 2022, frequently using the POPPS debit card at nail salons, fast food restaurants, grocery stores, and for ATM withdrawals.

20. More than once, Chandler-Mitchell's personal expenses depleted POPPS' bank account, resulting in a negative balance and overdraft fees that were also charged to POPPS.

21. In total, Chandler-Mitchell spent \$18,747.11 of POPPS' funds on personal and business expenses. In January 2023, Chandler-Mitchell admitted under oath that she used POPPS' nonprofit funds for these and other personal expenses. To this day, Chandler-Mitchell has yet to repay any of these funds.

IV. Ms. Chandler-Mitchell Violated Her Fiduciary Duties as POPPS Treasurer and Board Member, and in Doing So Harmed POPPS.

22. POPPS has six (6) stated nonprofit purposes, none of which is to line the pockets of its officers. POPPS was organized for a public purpose: to support the students, teachers, and staff of Powell Elementary School. POPPS raised money for new initiatives at the school, including a community garden, provided supplies to teachers, and enhanced the school's community.

23. As stated in its by-laws, POPPS nonprofit purposes are to:

- i. Support the education of all Powell Bilingual Elementary School (Powell) students,
- ii. Support Powell faculty and staff,
- iii. Foster positive relationships among parents, staff, and community members,
- iv. Assist Powell faculty and staff to provide a safe and nurturing environment where all student, families, and faculty can thrive and grow,
- v. To raise funds to provide enhanced opportunities for children at school, and

- vi. To create activities and forums that will create and foster a sense of community between Powell students, faculty and staff and the surrounding neighborhood.

POPPS By-laws, Art. I, § 3.

24. POPPS has six (6) officers, including a Treasurer, who all serve on its Board. Per its by-laws, the Treasurer's responsibilities include: (1) receiving all funds for the organization; (2) keeping an accurate record of receipts and expenditures and payout of funds in accordance with the approved budget; (3) presenting a financial statement at every executive committee and general POPPS meeting; (4) making a final report at the end of the school year; (5) filing all required federal and District filings in a timely manner; and (6) maintaining an on-line ledger and balance sheet to provide all POPPS members with access to an up-to-date and transparent view of POPPS finances. POPPS By-laws, Art. IV, §3(D).

25. Although Chandler-Mitchell had a fiduciary obligation as Treasurer to manage POPPS' funds and to provide accurate financial reports to POPPS' Board, she mismanaged the account from nearly the beginning of her tenure as POPPS' Treasurer.

26. Chandler-Mitchell also had a fiduciary duty as a Board Member to oversee the management of the affairs of the organization. Despite being the sole Board member responsible for managing POPPS' bank account and knowing how much money was in the account, Chandler-Mitchell admitted under oath that she never looked at the account's bank statements or tax forms, and was unaware that, due to her personal spending, the bank account carried a negative balance for several months, resulting in hundreds of dollars in overdraft fees. However, she consistently reported to POPPS' Board that its finances were sound.

27. On July 18, 2022, Truist Bank informed the POPPS Board of the overdraft fees Chandler-Mitchell had accumulated. Afterwards, POPPS' Board members began to suspect financial mismanagement.

28. Throughout the summer, Board members, as well as the Powell Elementary School Principal, repeatedly asked Chandler-Mitchell to give them access to POPPS' bank account and its financial records. Chandler-Mitchell did not comply with these requests.

29. On September 12, 2022, Chandler-Mitchell unilaterally closed the Truist Bank account and obtained a check made out to POPPS for the entire remaining balance of \$7,258.20. She did so without notifying the Board or receiving approval to do so. As a result, the POPPS Board was unable to access any information about the state of POPPS' finances or any of its funds.

30. After the Board unanimously voted to remove Chandler-Mitchell as POPPS' Treasurer, Powell Elementary School administrators and POPPS Board members repeatedly contacted Chandler-Mitchell seeking the return of POPPS' funds, control over its bank account, and its financial records. Chandler-Mitchell told the Board she would drop off a check for the remaining funds, but did not do so until late October 2022, requiring POPPS to start the school year without access to any of its funds for over six weeks.

31. By repeatedly depleting POPPS' bank accounts and using the money for her personal expenses, hiding it from the Board, and giving the Board inaccurate financial reports, Chandler-Mitchell harmed POPPS. She caused its volunteer Board members to devote time and energy to regaining access to and control over its funds, and to replacing the funds Chandler-Mitchell misappropriated and still has not returned, time and energy which they could have spent supporting Powell Elementary School and its students, parents, teachers, and staff. Because she still has failed

to return the funds she misappropriated, POPPS is still missing \$18,747.11 of its nonprofit funds that it should have to support its programs.

32. Her actions also prevented POPPS from complying with its legal obligation to spend grant funds for a garden project, because some of the funds she misappropriated were earmarked for the project.

33. Chandler-Mitchell also violated POPPS' own by-laws by using nonprofit funds for her personal and business use by violating Article II, § 7 (the prohibition against private inurement).

COUNT I

(Common Law Breach of Fiduciary Duty)

34. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 33 are realleged as though fully restated herein.

35. Chandler-Mitchell had a fiduciary duty to POPPS as a director and officer of the nonprofit organization. These duties included, at minimum, the duties of care, loyalty and good faith.

36. Chandler-Mitchell breached her fiduciary duties to POPPS by acting against POPPS' interests during her tenure as Treasurer, including by failing to monitor POPPS bank accounts and making unauthorized financial transactions that misappropriated \$18,747.41 of POPPS funds. As a direct and proximate cause of Chandler-Mitchell's breach of fiduciary duty, POPPS is still missing \$18,747.41 from its financial accounts.

37. Chandler-Mitchell also breached her fiduciary duties by violating POPPS' by-laws by not fulfilling her role as Treasurer and executing her duties dutifully and POPPS' by-laws and the NCA by violating the prohibition as to private inurement.

38. None of Chandler-Mitchell's actions regarding the POPPS finances could be considered to have been in good faith or done with reasonable care. She spent thousands of dollars of POPPS funds on personal expenses and failed to effectively manage the bank account. Rather than disclose

to the POPPS Board her misappropriation of funds or mismanagement of the bank account, she concealed her actions and withheld material information from the board.

39. By misusing funds and refusing to disclose her actions to the Board, Chandler-Mitchell violated her fiduciary duties to POPPS, harming POPPS, including by preventing it from meeting several of its nonprofit purposes.

COUNT II

(Failure to Adhere to the Standards of Conduct Imposed on Nonprofit Directors in Violation of D.C. Code § 29-406.30(a)-(c) & § 29-406.31)

40. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 33 are realleged as though fully restated herein.

41. The NCA broadly empowers the Attorney General to police nonprofits incorporated under District law. This includes the ability to secure broad injunctive and equitable relief whenever a director of a District nonprofit violates their duty to act “in good faith,” “in a manner the director reasonably believes to be in the best interests of the nonprofit corporation,” and “with the care that a person in a like position would reasonably believe appropriate.” D.C. Code § 29-406.30(a)-(b). The law also requires that the director “disclose . . . to the other board or committee members information not already known by them but known to the director to be material to the discharge of their decision making or oversight functions.” *Id.* § 29-406.30(c). Additionally, the NCA also makes a director liable to the corporation or its members for money damages for “[t]he amount of a financial benefit received by the director to which the director is not entitled[.]” D.C. Code § 29.406.31(d)(1).

42. None of Chandler-Mitchell’s actions regarding the POPPS finances could be considered to have been in good faith or done with reasonable care. She spent thousands of dollars of POPPS funds on personal expenses and failed to effectively manage the bank account. Rather than disclose

to the POPPS Board her misappropriation of funds or mismanagement of the bank account, she concealed her actions and withheld material information from the board.

43. By misusing funds and refusing to disclose her actions to the Board, Chandler-Mitchell violated her fiduciary duties to POPPS, harming POPPS, including by preventing it from meeting several of its nonprofit purposes. Through her actions, Chandler-Mitchell violated both the NCA and POPPS' by-laws' prohibition on private inurement.

COUNT III

(Failure to Adhere to the Standards of Conduct Imposed on Nonprofit Officers in Violation of D.C. Code § 29-406.42(a)-(b))

44. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 33 are realleged as though fully restated herein.

45. The NCA broadly empowers the Attorney General to police nonprofits incorporated under District law. This includes the ability to secure broad injunctive and equitable relief whenever an officer of a District nonprofit violates their duty to act “in good faith,” “in a manner the officer reasonably believes to be in the best interests of the corporation,” and “[w]ith the care an ordinarily prudent person in a like position would exercise under similar circumstances.” D.C. Code § 29-406.42(a)-(b). The law also requires that the officer inform “[t]he superior officer to whom, or the board of directors or the committee thereof to which, the officer reports of information about the affairs of the nonprofit corporation known to the officer, within the scope of the officer’s functions, and known to the officer to be material to the superior officer, board, or committee.” *Id.* §29-406.42(b)(1).

46. None of Chandler-Mitchell’s actions regarding the POPPS finances could be considered to have been in good faith or done with reasonable care. She spent thousands of dollars of POPPS funds on personal expenses and failed to effectively manage the bank account. Rather than disclose

to the POPPS Board her misappropriation of funds or mismanagement of the bank account, she concealed her actions and withheld material information from the Board.

47. By misusing funds and refusing to disclose her actions to the Board, Chandler-Mitchell violated her fiduciary duties to POPPS, harming POPPS, including by preventing it from meeting several of its nonprofit purposes. Through her actions, Chandler-Mitchell violated both the NCA and POPPS' by-laws' prohibition on private inurement.

COUNT IV

(Unjust Enrichment)

48. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 33 are realleged as though fully restated herein.

49. The Attorney General has broad common law authority to ensure that the funds of a nonprofit organization operating in the District are used consistent with the nonprofit's public purpose and not for private inurement.

50. Chandler-Mitchell had a fiduciary duty to POPPS under its governing documents and the NCA. Chandler-Mitchell, while exercising her duties as a POPPS director and officer, made unauthorized purchases and transfers of POPPS monies for her personal and business benefit. These payments are contrary to the stated nonprofit purposes of POPPS, in violation of District nonprofit law.

51. Chandler-Mitchell misappropriated \$18,787.41 from POPPS' financial account and has retained the benefit of these payments. In justice and equity, the \$18,787.41 in purchases and transfers belong to POPPS since the money was raised by POPPS to be used for its nonprofit purposes.

52. Chandler-Mitchell took possession of such funds without authorization between July 1, 2021 and September 23, 2022. Because these purchases and transfers were made in violation of the NCA, it would be unjust for Chandler-Mitchell to retain them.

53. The unjust enrichment of Chandler-Mitchell from the unauthorized purchases and transfers that violate the NCA entitles the District to appropriate equitable relief, including the return of the misappropriated funds by Chandler-Mitchell to POPPS.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, the District requests that this Court:

- a) Order Robynn Chandler-Mitchell to repay the \$18,787.41 she improperly used from the POPPS bank account, as well as interest accrued in the time since she spent the funds.
- b) Order that Chandler-Mitchell is barred from serving as an officer or director of a District nonprofit.
- c) Order such other relief as the Court determines to be just and proper.

Dated: March 4, 2024

Respectfully submitted,

BRIAN SCHWALB
Attorney General for the District of Columbia

JENNIFER C. JONES
Deputy Attorney General
Public Advocacy Division

BETH MELLEEN
WILLIAM F. STEPHENS
Assistant Deputy Attorneys General
Public Advocacy Division

/s/ Adam Gitlin
ADAM GITLIN (#90004308)
Chief, Antitrust and Nonprofit Enforcement Section

/s/ Leonor Miranda

LEONOR MIRANDA (#1044293)

CARA SPENCER (#10123182)

Assistant Attorney General

Office of the Attorney General

400 6th Street, N.W., 10th Floor

Washington, D.C. 20001

(202) 727-3400 (phone)

(202) 741-8873 (fax)

leonor.miranda@dc.gov



Superior Court of the District of Columbia
CIVIL DIVISION
Civil Actions Branch
500 Indiana Avenue, N.W., Suite 5000 Washington, D.C. 20001
Telephone: (202) 879-1133 Website: www.dccourts.gov

 Plaintiff

vs.

Case Number _____

1815 Clayton Drive
 Oxon Hill, MD 20745-3724

 Defendant

SUMMONS

To the above named Defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to serve an Answer to the attached Complaint, either personally or through an attorney, within twenty one (21) days after service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of service. If you are being sued as an officer or agency of the United States Government or the District of Columbia Government, you have sixty (60) days after service of this summons to serve your Answer. A copy of the Answer must be mailed to the attorney for the plaintiff who is suing you. The attorney's name and address appear below. If plaintiff has no attorney, a copy of the Answer must be mailed to the plaintiff at the address stated on this Summons.

You are also required to file the original Answer with the Court in Suite 5000 at 500 Indiana Avenue, N.W., between 8:30 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., Mondays through Fridays or between 9:00 a.m. and 12:00 noon on Saturdays. You may file the original Answer with the Court either before you serve a copy of the Answer on the plaintiff or within seven (7) days after you have served the plaintiff. If you fail to file an Answer, judgment by default may be entered against you for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Clerk of the Court

 Name of Plaintiff's Attorney

 Address

 Telephone

如需翻译,请打电话 (202) 879-4828 Veuillez appeler au (202) 879-4828 pour une traduction Để có một bản dịch, hãy gọi (202) 879-4828
 번역을 원하시면, (202) 879-4828로 전화하십시오. የአማርኛ ትርጉም ለማግኘት (202) 879-4828 ይደውሉ

By _____
 Deputy Clerk

Date _____

IMPORTANT: IF YOU FAIL TO FILE AN ANSWER WITHIN THE TIME STATED ABOVE, OR IF, AFTER YOU ANSWER, YOU FAIL TO APPEAR AT ANY TIME THE COURT NOTIFIES YOU TO DO SO, A JUDGMENT BY DEFAULT MAY BE ENTERED AGAINST YOU FOR THE MONEY DAMAGES OR OTHER RELIEF DEMANDED IN THE COMPLAINT. IF THIS OCCURS, YOUR WAGES MAY BE ATTACHED OR WITHHELD OR PERSONAL PROPERTY OR REAL ESTATE YOU OWN MAY BE TAKEN AND SOLD TO PAY THE JUDGMENT. IF YOU INTEND TO OPPOSE THIS ACTION, DO NOT FAIL TO ANSWER WITHIN THE REQUIRED TIME.

If you wish to talk to a lawyer and feel that you cannot afford to pay a fee to a lawyer, promptly contact one of the offices of the Legal Aid Society (202-628-1161) or the Neighborhood Legal Services (202-279-5100) for help or come to Suite 5000 at 500 Indiana Avenue, N.W., for more information concerning places where you may ask for such help.

See reverse side for Spanish translation
 Veá al dorso la traducción al español



TRIBUNAL SUPERIOR DEL DISTRITO DE COLUMBIA
DIVISIÓN CIVIL
Sección de Acciones Civiles
500 Indiana Avenue, N.W., Suite 5000, Washington, D.C. 20001
Teléfono: (202) 879-1133 Sitio web: www.dccourts.gov

_____ Demandante
 contra

Número de Caso: _____

_____ Demandado

CITATORIO

Al susodicho Demandado:

Por la presente se le cita a comparecer y se le requiere entregar una Contestación a la Demanda adjunta, sea en persona o por medio de un abogado, en el plazo de veintiún (21) días contados después que usted haya recibido este citatorio, excluyendo el día mismo de la entrega del citatorio. Si usted está siendo demandado en calidad de oficial o agente del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica o del Gobierno del Distrito de Columbia, tiene usted sesenta (60) días, contados después que usted haya recibido este citatorio, para entregar su Contestación. Tiene que enviarle por correo una copia de su Contestación al abogado de la parte demandante. El nombre y dirección del abogado aparecen al final de este documento. Si el demandado no tiene abogado, tiene que enviarle al demandante una copia de la Contestación por correo a la dirección que aparece en este Citatorio.

A usted también se le requiere presentar la Contestación original al Tribunal en la Oficina 5000, sito en 500 Indiana Avenue, N.W., entre las 8:30 a.m. y 5:00 p.m., de lunes a viernes o entre las 9:00 a.m. y las 12:00 del mediodía los sábados. Usted puede presentar la Contestación original ante el Juez ya sea antes que usted le entregue al demandante una copia de la Contestación o en el plazo de siete (7) días de haberle hecho la entrega al demandante. Si usted incumple con presentar una Contestación, podría dictarse un fallo en rebeldía contra usted para que se haga efectivo el desagravio que se busca en la demanda.

SECRETARIO DEL TRIBUNAL

 Nombre del abogado del Demandante

Por: _____
 Subsecretario

 Dirección

Fecha _____

 Teléfono

如需翻译,请打电话 (202) 879-4828 Veuillez appeler au (202) 879-4828 pour une traduction Để có một bản dịch, hãy gọi (202) 879-4828
 번역을 원하시면 (202) 879-4828 로 전화하십시오 የአማርኛ ትርጉም ለማግኘት (202) 879-4828 ይደውሉ

IMPORTANTE: SI USTED INCUMPLE CON PRESENTAR UNA CONTESTACIÓN EN EL PLAZO ANTES MENCIONADO O, SI LUEGO DE CONTESTAR, USTED NO COMPARECE CUANDO LE AVISE EL JUZGADO, PODRÍA DICTARSE UN FALLO EN REBELDÍA CONTRA USTED PARA QUE SE LE COBRE LOS DAÑOS Y PERJUICIOS U OTRO DESAGRAVIO QUE SE BUSQUE EN LA DEMANDA. SI ESTO OCURRE, PODRÍA RETENÉRSELE SUS INGRESOS, O PODRÍA TOMÁRSELE SUS BIENES PERSONALES O BIENES RAÍCES Y SER VENDIDOS PARA PAGAR EL FALLO. SI USTED PRETENDE OPONERSE A ESTA ACCIÓN, NO DEJE DE CONTESTAR LA DEMANDA DENTRO DEL PLAZO EXIGIDO.

Si desea conversar con un abogado y le parece que no puede pagarle a uno, llame pronto a una de nuestras oficinas del Legal Aid Society (202-628-1161) o el Neighborhood Legal Services (202-279-5100) para pedir ayuda o venga a la Oficina 5000 del 500 Indiana Avenue, N.W., para informarse sobre otros lugares donde puede pedirayuda al respecto.

Vea al dorso el original en inglés
 See reverse side for English original

Superior Court of the District of Columbia

CIVIL DIVISION - CIVIL ACTIONS BRANCH INFORMATION SHEET

Plaintiff(s)	Case Number: _____
vs	Date: _____
Defendant(s)	One of the defendants is being sued in their official capacity.

Name: <i>(Please Print)</i>	Relationship to Lawsuit
Firm Name:	Attorney for Plaintiff
Telephone No.: DC Bar No.:	Self (Pro Se)
	Other: _____

TYPE OF CASE: Non-Jury 6 Person Jury 12 Person Jury
 Demand: \$ _____ Other: _____

PENDING CASE(S) RELATED TO THE ACTION BEING FILED

Case No.: _____ Judge: _____ Calendar #: _____
 Case No.: _____ Judge: _____ Calendar #: _____

NATURE OF SUIT: <i>(Check One Box Only)</i>			
CONTRACT	COLLECTION/INS. SUB	EMPLOYMENT DISPUTE	
Breach of Contract	Debt Collection	Breach of Contract	
Breach of Warranty	Insurance Subrogation	Discrimination	
Condo/Homeowner Assn. Fees	Motion/Application for Judgment by Confession	Wage Claim	
Contract Enforcement	Motion/Application Regarding Arbitration Award	Whistle Blower	
Negotiable Instrument		Wrongful Termination	
REAL PROPERTY			FRIENDLY SUIT
Condo/Homeowner Assn. Foreclosure	Ejectment	Other	HOUSING CODE REGULATIONS
Declaratory Judgment	Eminent Domain	Quiet Title	QUI TAM
Drug Related Nuisance Abatement	Interpleader	Specific Performance	STRUCTURED SETTLEMENTS
ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDINGS		AGENCY APPEAL	
Administrative Search Warrant	Release Mechanics Lien	Dangerous Animal Determination	
App. for Entry of Jgt. Defaulted Compensation Benefits	Request for Subpoena	DCPS Residency Appeal	
Enter Administrative Order as Judgment	MALPRACTICE	Merit Personnel Act (OEA)	
Libel of Information	Medical – Other	Merit Personnel Act (OHR)	
Master Meter	Wrongful Death	Other Agency Appeal	
Petition Other	APPLICATION FOR INTERNATIONAL FOREIGN JUDGMENT		

Information Sheet, Continued

CIVIL ASSET FORFEITURE Currency Other Real Property Vehicle		TORT Abuse of Process Assault/Battery Conversion False Arrest/Malicious Prosecution Libel/Slander/Defamation Personal Injury Toxic Mass Wrongful Death (Non-Medical Malpractice)	
NAME CHANGE/VITAL RECORD AMENDMENT Birth Certificate Amendment Death Certificate Amendment Gender Amendment Name Change			
GENERAL CIVIL Accounting Deceit (Misrepresentation) Fraud Invasion of Privacy Lead Paint Legal Malpractice Motion/Application Regarding Arbitration Award Other - General Civil		Product Liability Request for Liquidation Writ of Replevin Wrongful Eviction	STATUTORY CLAIM Anti – SLAPP Consumer Protection Act Exploitation of Vulnerable Adult Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Other
		CIVIL I/COMPLEX CIVIL Asbestos	
		MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE Non-Residential Residential	TAX SALE FORECLOSURE Tax Sale Annual Tax Sale Bid Off
VEHICLE Personal Injury Property Damage		TRAFFIC ADJUDICATION APPEAL REQUEST FOR FOREIGN JUDGMENT	

Leonor Miranda

Filer/Attorney's Signature

Date