



**Texas**  
LawHelp.org

# Defendant's Answer – Eviction

This toolkit tells tenants how to file an Answer in an eviction case.

Forms are included.

You can use this form to file an Answer if you have received an Eviction Citation with a hearing date.

This packet was developed by TexasLawHelp.org in collaboration with Texas RioGrande Legal Aid and Legal Aid of Northwest Texas.

**Do not file this page.**

## Instructions for Eviction Answer

- Step 1: Caption** – Fill out the Cause No., Plaintiff, Defendant, Precinct No., and County blanks at the top exactly as they appear in the citation that the court sent you.
- Step 2: Defenses** – Check the applicable boxes, if any:
  - a. **CDC Halt on Evictions** – The CDC issued an order to halt evictions for nonpayment of rent through at least March 31, 2021. To get this protection, you must give your landlord a signed document that says you meet the CDC’s. See TexasLawHelp’s [CDC Eviction Moratorium article](#) for forms and information.

Check this box if you truthfully signed the CDC Declaration and gave it to your landlord. You may give your landlord the declaration at any time, even after your landlord has filed for eviction. Be sure to file a copy with the court as well.

- b. **CARES Act** – The CARES Act says that landlords of certain properties cannot give tenants a Notice to Vacate for unpaid rent until July 25, 2020. After July 25, 2020, landlords of covered properties must give a 30-Day Notice to Vacate before filing for eviction.

Check this box if you live on a **covered property** and any of the following apply:

- The landlord gave you a Notice to Vacate or filed an eviction for nonpayment between March 27, 2020 and July 25, 2020
- The landlord did not give you a 30-Day Notice to Vacate, or
- The landlord gave you a 30-Day Notice to Vacate (at any time) but filed for eviction before the 30 days ended.

**Covered Properties:** Go to the [National Low Income Housing Coalition](#) for a list of properties that fall under Section 4024 the CARES Act. There is also a [map](#) from BASTA, Texas RioGrande Legal Aid, and Texas Housers [here](#). **Note that the list and map are not complete.** If you check the list and the map and are still unsure whether you live on a covered property, see this TexasLawHelp [article](#).

- c. **Thirty-second Emergency Order Petition Requirements** – The Supreme Court of Texas gave an [emergency order](#) that requires landlords to include certain things in their Petition for Eviction. Check this box if the Petition was filed after March 27, 2020 and any of the following four things apply:
      - i. **Covered Dwelling** – Check this box if the Petition does not say whether your home is a “covered dwelling” subject to Section 4024 of the CARES Act.
      - ii. **Federal Housing Administration Mortgage** – Check this box if the Petition does not say whether the property is subject to or used to secure an FHA single-family mortgage. (The FHA has banned eviction of owners who

defaulted on single-family FHA mortgages.) The Petition must say this even if you did not own the home.

- iii. CARES Act Notice – Check this box if the Petition does not say whether the landlord gave you a 30-Day Notice to Vacate under Sections 4024(c) of the CARES Act. (Not all cases require 30 days’ notice. Many only require three days’ notice or less. However, your landlord must still say whether they gave you 30 days’ notice.)
  - iv. Signed CDC Declaration – Check this box if the Petition does not say whether you gave the landlord a signed CDC Declaration. The Petition must say this even if you did not give the landlord a signed CDC Declaration.
- d. Thirty-first Emergency Order Petition Requirements – The Supreme Court of Texas gave an emergency order that requires landlords to say in the eviction petition that they have reviewed information about something called the Texas Eviction Diversion Program. You can find information about the program on the State Court Website, TexasLawHelp, or the Stop TX Eviction Tool.

Check this box if the petition was filed after September 25, 2020 and does not say that the Petitioner reviewed information about the Texas Eviction Diversion Program.

- e. FHA Eviction Prohibition – Check this box if you are being evicted from a property with a single-family mortgage insured by the Fair Housing Administration. This generally happens after you default on your mortgage and the lender forecloses.

The fair housing administration does not currently allow foreclosures or evictions where it insures a single-family mortgage. Visit the FHA website for tips on finding out whether the FHA insures your mortgage.

- f. Local Halt on Evictions – Some cities and counties have halted evictions independently. Be aware of your local rules before checking this box. You can find these rules on your city or county website, or they may be listed on the TexasLawHelp COVID Evictions page. If possible, enter the name of the city or county that made the rule.
- g. Texas Notice to Vacate – Check this box if you did not get a Notice to Vacate. Texas law requires all landlords to give tenants a Notice to Vacate at least three days before filing for eviction unless the lease states a shorter time period.

You can also check this box if the time between when you received a Notice to Vacate and the date on your citation is 1) less than the time period stated in your

lease, or 2) less than three days if the lease does not state a time period.

Note: This Notice to Vacate is separate from the CARES Act Notice above and the Notice of Possible Eviction below.

- h. Notice of CDC Order – Check this box if the citation the court sent you did not contain the following statement in English and in Spanish:

“The Centers for Disease Control issued an order stopping some evictions. You may be able to stop your eviction if you sign the attached Declaration under Penalty of Perjury for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s Temporary Halt in Evictions to Prevent Further Spread of COVID-19 and provide it to your landlord and the court. Before signing the Declaration, read it carefully and make sure all the statements are true. The Declaration is sworn, meaning you can be prosecuted, go to jail, or pay a fine if any of the statements are not true. Find out more about the order at [TexasLawHelp.org](https://www.texaslawhelp.org).”

- i. Blank Copy of CDC Declaration – Check this box if the citation the court sent you did not have a blank copy of the [CDC Declaration](#) attached.
- j. Notice of Possible Eviction – Some local governments, including [Dallas](#), temporarily require landlords to give you an extra written notice and a chance to pay missed rent before giving you a Notice to Vacate for unpaid rent. (The Notice to Vacate is what they are supposed to give you right before they file for eviction.) Be aware of your local rules before checking this box. You can find these rules on your city or county website, or they may be listed on the [TexasLawHelp.org](https://www.texaslawhelp.org) [COVID Evictions page](#). If possible, enter the name of the city or county that made the rule.
- Step 3: Further Information** – You may list any further defenses or information that you think the court should know about.
- Step 4: Jury Trial** – Check this box if you want a jury to decide your case instead of a judge. There is a \$22 fee for this.
- Step 5: Email** – Check this box if you agree to get case information through email.
- Step 6: Attachments** – If your explanations do not fit in the form, feel free to add an attachment. You can also attach other evidence, such as a copy of the lease, evidence that the CARES Act applies, etc. List the title of each attachment.

For example: “Signed CDC Declaration”

- Step 7: Signature and Contact Information** – Sign and fill out your contact information.
- Step 8: Service** – Give a copy of the Answer to the Plaintiff or the Plaintiff’s attorney, if they have one. You can give them a copy by hand, mail, or fax. If you and the Plaintiff agree, you can email them a copy.
- Step 9: Certificate of Service** – Enter the date on which you sent a copy of the Answer to the Plaintiff. Check the method you used.
- Step 10: Sign** – Sign the Certificate of Service.
- Step 11: File** – File the completed Answer with the court.
- Step 12: Hearing** – Go to the court hearing. If you absolutely cannot show up to the hearing, file a Motion for Continuance to ask for another date. **You must have a very good reason to move the court date.** The court does not have to give you a new court date just because you ask. Note that having to work is not usually an acceptable reason.

Cause No. \_\_\_\_\_

_____	§	In the Justice Court
Plaintiff	§	
	§	
v.	§	Precinct No. _____
	§	
_____	§	
Defendant	§	_____ County, Texas

### Defendant's Answer (Eviction)

The Defendant, \_\_\_\_\_, submits this Answer.

**General Denial:** The Defendant generally denies all of the Plaintiff's allegations and demands that Plaintiff prove each allegation.

**Affirmative Defenses:** Based on information and belief, the Defendant asserts that:

- CDC Halt on Evictions:** The Plaintiff is prohibited from taking action to evict the Defendant per the September 1, 2020 CDC Order to Temporary Halt Evictions to Prevent Further Spread of COVID-19, and the Defendant presented the Plaintiff with a signed declaration to that effect;
- CARES Act Notice:** the property is a "covered dwelling" under Section 4024 of the CARES Act and the Plaintiff did not provide 30 days' notice of this action;
- Thirty-second Emergency Order Petition Requirements:** the Plaintiff's sworn petition fails to state one or more of the following, as required by the December 29, 2020 Supreme Court of Texas Thirty-second Emergency Order, or as extended by any subsequent COVID-19-related Supreme Court of Texas emergency order<sup>1</sup> (check all that apply):
  - Covered Dwelling:** the Plaintiff fails to state whether the premises is a "covered dwelling" subject to Section 4024 of the CARES Act;
  - Federal Housing Administration Mortgage:** the Plaintiff fails to state whether the premises are a property securing an FHA-insured single-family mortgage;
  - CARES Act Notice to Vacate:** the Plaintiff fails to state whether they have provided the defendant with 30 days' notice to vacate under Sections 4024(c) of the CARES Act;
  - Signed CDC Declaration:** the Plaintiff fails to state whether the tenant gave them a signed Centers for Disease Control Declaration;
- Thirty-first Emergency Order Petition Requirement:** the Plaintiff's sworn petition fails to state that the Plaintiff has reviewed the information about the Texas Eviction Diversion Program as required by the December 22, 2020 Supreme Court of Texas Thirty-first Emergency Order, or as extended by any subsequent COVID-19-related Supreme Court of Texas emergency order;

<sup>1</sup> See The Texas Judicial Branch webpage for current Supreme Court of Texas emergency orders: <https://txcourts.gov/court-coronavirus-information/emergency-orders/>

- FHA Eviction Prohibition:** the FHA prohibits this action because the property secures an FHA-insured single-family mortgage;
- Local Halt on Evictions:** this action is prohibited by local rule or ordinance of \_\_\_\_\_ (city or county) (only applicable in some jurisdictions);
- Texas Notice to Vacate:** the Plaintiff has not given the Defendant proper Notice to Vacate as required by Section 24.005 of the Texas Property Code;
- Notice of CDC Order:** the citation issued per Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 510.4(a) failed to include notice of the Centers for Disease Control’s Temporary Halt on Evictions in both English and Spanish as required by the Supreme Court of Texas Thirty-second Emergency Order or by any subsequent COVID-19-related Supreme Court of Texas emergency order;
- Blank Copy of CDC Declaration:** the citation issued per Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 510.4(a) failed to include a Centers for Disease Control Declaration form as required by the Supreme Court of Texas Thirty-second Emergency Order or by any subsequent COVID-19-related Supreme Court of Texas emergency order; and
- Notice of Possible Eviction:** the Defendant has not received proper Notice of Possible Eviction prior to receiving a Notice to Vacate, as required by local rule or ordinance of \_\_\_\_\_ (city or county) (only applicable in some jurisdictions).

**Further Information:** The Defendant further answers as follows (give any other defenses or necessary information, if any, and attach additional pages if necessary):

---



---



---



---



---



---



---

**Jury Trial:** The Defendant asks for a jury trial. The fee is \$22 and must be paid at least 3 days before trial.

**Email Service:** The Defendant agrees to email service for all documents filed in this case. The Defendant’s email address is: \_\_\_\_\_

**Attachments:** The Defendant attaches the following documents:

---



---



---



---



---

**Plea for Relief:** The Defendant asks the Court to enter judgment for Defendant, award the Defendant's costs, and provide such other just relief to which Defendant is entitled.

Respectfully submitted,

\_\_\_\_\_  
Defendant Signature

Printed Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that I served a copy of this Answer to the Plaintiff on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2020, pursuant to Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 501.4 by:

- Hand delivery
- Mail
- Fax
- Email (if both parties have agreed in writing and provided email addresses)
- Another method approved by the court: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Defendant's Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature Date



**Cause Number** \_\_\_\_\_

Complete this section so that it looks exactly like the Petition filed in your case.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

In the (check one):

- \_\_\_\_\_  District Court  
Court Number \_\_\_\_\_  County Court at Law


\_\_\_\_\_ County, Texas

**Agreed Motion for Continuance**


Print your answers.

1. My name is: \_\_\_\_\_  
*First Middle Last*
2. I am the  Petitioner  Respondent in this case.
3. This case is presently set for a hearing or trial on \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_  
*month day year*
4. I ask the Court to change the date of the hearing or trial to a later date because:  
(Write why you need a continuance.) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. The other party or parties in this case have agreed to this continuance as evidenced by the signature(s) below.
6. This continuance is not sought solely for delay but that justice may be done.
7. I ask the Court to grant my Motion for Continuance.

Respectfully submitted,

  
 Your Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Your Printed Name \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mailing Address \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
 Email Address \_\_\_\_\_ Fax Number (if available) \_\_\_\_\_

**By my signature below, I confirm that I agree to this Motion for Continuance.**

  
 Signature of Other Party or Attorney for Other Party \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Declaration

(Texas Civil Practice & Remedies Code 132.002)

My full name is: \_\_\_\_\_,

my date of birth is: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_, and

my address is: \_\_\_\_\_,

and \_\_\_\_\_  
Country

I declare **under penalty of perjury** that: 1) I am the person asking for a continuance, 2) I have read this Motion for Continuance, and 3) the statements in this Motion for Continuance are within my personal knowledge and are true and correct.

Executed (*formally signed*) in \_\_\_\_\_ County, Texas on this date: \_\_\_\_\_.



\_\_\_\_\_  
*Signature of Party Asking for Continuance*

## Certificate of Service

I certify that I delivered a copy of this document to each party in this case, or if a party is represented by a lawyer to the party's lawyer, by: (*Check one.*)

Hand delivery to the other party or parties: \_\_\_\_\_

Hand delivery to the other party's lawyer: \_\_\_\_\_

Email to this email address: \_\_\_\_\_

Certified mail, return receipt requested to this address: (*Note: This method may take too long.*)  
\_\_\_\_\_

Commercial delivery service (for example FedEx) to this address:  
\_\_\_\_\_

Fax to fax #: \_\_\_\_\_

Electronic service through the electronic filing manager. (*Note: The method is required if you electronically file (e-file) this document and the email address of your spouse or your spouse's attorney is on file with the electronic file manager.*)



\_\_\_\_\_  
*Signature of Party Asking for Continuance*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Date*

**Cause Number** \_\_\_\_\_

Complete this section so that it looks exactly like the Petition filed in your case.

In the: (check one):

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Court Number

District Court

County Court at Law

\_\_\_\_\_ County, Texas

**Order on Motion for Continuance**

On this date the Court considered the Motion for Continuance filed by:

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Print the full name of the party who filed the Motion for Continuance.*

and ORDERS that: (Check all that apply.)

a.  The Motion for Continuance is **GRANTED**.

b.  The hearing or trial originally set on \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_  a.m.  p.m.  
is now set on \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_  a.m.  p.m.

All parties are ORDERED to appear before the Court on the new date and time at this address:

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Courthouse Address City State Zip*

c.  This is an agreed continuance. All parties have received proper notice of the new hearing or trial date. No further notice is required.

d.  The Motion for Continuance is **DENIED**.

SIGNED on \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
JUDGE PRESIDING

**APPROVED AS TO FORM AND SUBSTANCE:**

▶ \_\_\_\_\_  
*Petitioner's Signature*

▶ \_\_\_\_\_  
*Respondent's Signature*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Petitioner's Name (print)*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Respondent's Name (print)*



## Appealing an Eviction

Texas RioGrande Legal Aid - Austin Office (<https://texaslawhelp.org/directory/legal-resource/texas-riogrande-legal-aid-austin-office>) [1]

### Suit to Evict

The landlord must deliver to you a **written "Notice to Vacate"** with a move-out date. If you don't move out by the date, the landlord must file an eviction case in Justice Court with a Justice of the Peace (a type of judge). A constable will serve you with the lawsuit, and the first page will state the date of the trial.

### No-show/Default

If you don't appear at the trial, the landlord wins by a default judgment. **Six days after the judgment**, they can ask the Justice Court for a "Writ of Possession" to remove you. The constable will then post a 24 hours' notice to vacate on your front door. After that period, the sheriff and constable can remove you and your belongings.

### Stay Pending Appeal

If you lose the hearing or there is a default, you can appeal within **five days** and **remain in the property while the appeal is pending**. You still must pay rent as set forth below if the eviction is for nonpayment of rent.

If part of your rent is paid with federal funds (public housing, subsidized housing, Section 8 rental voucher), make sure the Justice Court's judgment states the amount paid by the government and the amount to be paid by you. If this isn't correct, you must file a written objection in Justice Court **within five days** of the date of the judgment. This is important because you must deposit your part of the rent while your appeal is pending when the eviction is for nonpayment and you appeal by filing an Affidavit of Inability to Pay. You want it to be what you actually owe.

### Basics of Appealing an Eviction from JC: Pay attention to deadlines! Five days to appeal (filed in Justice Court)

You have only five days to appeal the Justice Court's decision to the County Court (the next highest court). The five days include weekends and holidays. If the deadline falls on a day that the Justice Court is closed (or is not open until 5:00PM), you can file the appeal on the next day that the Justice Court is open. If you miss the deadline, the judgment stands and the landlord can get an Writ of Possession to have you and your belongings removed.

### Appeal (filed in Justice Court)

You can appeal with a (1) bond or (2) cash deposit OR (3) an Affidavit of Inability to Pay.

- **Appeal Bond or Cash Deposit:** A bond is a promise to pay the judgment if you lose the appeal. The amount of the bond is set by the Justice Court, usually at two to three times your monthly rent. You can deposit cash or file a bond with the Justice Court. A bond must be signed (guaranteed) by you and one or more people (for example who have assets in Texas) who are approved by the Justice Court. If the eviction is for nonpayment of rent and you file an appeal bond rather than a cash deposit, you must then also pay one rental period's rent into the Justice Court's court registry within five days. And you will also have to pay a filing fee for the appeal once it arrives at the County Court.
- **Affidavit of Inability to Pay:** If you can't afford the bond or a cash deposit, you can file an Affidavit of Inability to Pay (also called a Sworn Statement of Inability to Pay). The Justice Court should provide you a form Affidavit upon request. If you appeal with an Affidavit, you are not responsible for County Court filing fees. If the landlord disagrees with your Affidavit, you must prove in a Justice Court hearing that you cannot afford to pay the cash deposit or file the bond. If you disagree with the Justice Court decision, you can appeal to County Court.

### Paying Rent into Court Registry

If the eviction is for nonpayment of rent and you appeal with an Affidavit of Inability to Pay, you must pay one rental period's rent (per the judgment) to the Justice Court **within five days of filing your Affidavit**, and then you must pay rent every rental period (usually monthly) to the county clerk until your appeal is decided. Pay within five days of the date it's due under the lease; if you are late, your landlord can get a Writ of Possession to have you removed.

If you file an appeal bond (not a cash deposit) in a nonpayment of rent eviction, you must pay one rental period's rent into the Justice Court's court registry, but you do not have to pay additional rent into the County Court because of the filed appeal bond.

### Paying Rent

**If the eviction is for some reason other than nonpayment of rent**, you should continue to pay the rent to the landlord directly to prevent eviction for nonpayment. If the landlord refuses to accept your rent, you should put it aside and not touch it, because you will still owe it.

### **Written Answer**

If you didn't file a written answer to the lawsuit in the Justice Court, you must file one in the County Court **within eight days** after the County Court receives your case. The Clerk will send you notice by certified mail (check with the Court frequently!). If you don't file a written answer, the landlord may win by default. Your answer can be a simple hand-written letter asking for a trial and giving the reasons why you shouldn't be evicted.

### **Filing Fee (County Court)**

If you did not appeal with an Affidavit of Inability to Pay, you must pay a filing fee to the County Court **within 20 days** after receiving notice of the fee. If you can't afford the filing fee, you can file an Affidavit of Inability to Pay Costs.

### **Trial on Appeal**

Your appeal means you will have a new trial in the County Court. The same evidence you used in Justice Court (papers, witnesses, photographs) can be presented again. If you have new evidence, you can also present it. The judge will listen first to the landlord's side and then to your side, and then make a decision about whether to evict. You also have the right to ask questions of the landlord in court.

### **If You Lose the Appeal**

You have 10 days to file a supersedeas bond set by the County Court if you wish to appeal to the court of appeals and remain in possession. The process is complicated; consult a lawyer immediately to discuss your next steps.

### **Forms**

Below is a link to useful forms from the Texas Justice Court Training Center. These forms may help if you 1) need to appeal your eviction case, or 2) ask for a new hearing because you received a default eviction judgment against you.

#### **Get the forms:**

**Appeal Bond - Defendant** (<https://gato-docs.its.txstate.edu/jcr:3611aafe-8dae-4cf1-afe1-4692b9aa1997/Appeal%20Bond%20-%20Defendant.docx>) [2]- Unless the JP court says otherwise, you have to pay a month's rent as bond to the court so you can appeal. If you can pay a month's rent as bond, then your case can go to county court. **If you pay the one-time appeal bond, you do not have to make monthly payments to the court registry while your case is on appeal.**

**Statement of Inability to Pay Court Costs (Fee Waiver)** (<https://texaslawhelp.org/article/court-fees-fee-waivers>) [3] - Use this to ask the JP court for permission to not pay a month's rent as bond before your case goes to county court on appeal. **If the JP grants your fee waiver, you must pay rent to the court registry on time, every month while your case is on appeal.** See Texas Property Code Ch. 25.0053(b), (<https://statutes.capitol.texas.gov/Docs/PR/htm/PR.24.htm>) [4]

**Appeal – Notice of Hearing on Contested Statement of Inability to Pay Costs** ([https://gato-docs.its.txstate.edu/jcr:8a6f58de-1b25-437c-8d47-7f285674ec68/Notice%20of%20Hearing%20on%20Contested%20Statement%20of%20Inability%20to%20Pay%20\(Appeal\).docx](https://gato-docs.its.txstate.edu/jcr:8a6f58de-1b25-437c-8d47-7f285674ec68/Notice%20of%20Hearing%20on%20Contested%20Statement%20of%20Inability%20to%20Pay%20(Appeal).docx)) [5]- After you file a Statement of Inability to Pay and get a date for the hearing to decide whether you have to pay before your appeal, you have to send notice to the landlord and file the notice with the JP court. **Again, if the JP grants your fee waiver, you must pay rent to the court registry on time, every month while your case is on appeal.**

**Appeal – Statement of Inability to Pay – Order** ([https://gato-docs.its.txstate.edu/jcr:629b63c5-6a8e-4cf3-9f76-96690e55fc97/Order%20on%20Statement%20of%20Inability%20to%20Pay%20\(Appeal\).docx](https://gato-docs.its.txstate.edu/jcr:629b63c5-6a8e-4cf3-9f76-96690e55fc97/Order%20on%20Statement%20of%20Inability%20to%20Pay%20(Appeal).docx)) [6]- If the JP decides that you do not need to pay before your appeal, then they will sign this order. **Again, if the JP grants your fee waiver, you must pay rent to the court registry on time, every month while your case is on appeal.**

**Answer** (<https://texaslawhelp.org/toolkit/covid-19-eviction-answer-toolkit>) [7] - After you file the appeal bond and pay it (or the JP court decides you do not have to pay before your appeal), you need to file an Answer with the County Court if you have did not file one already with the JP court.

### **More Information**

Find more help from the Texas Tenant Advisor (<http://www.texastenant.org>) [8]: [www.texastenant.org](http://www.texastenant.org) (<http://www.texastenant.org>) [8].

**Links**

- [1] <https://texaslawhelp.org/directory/legal-resource/texas-riogrande-legal-aid-austin-office>
- [2] <https://gato-docs.its.txstate.edu/jcr:3611aafe-8dae-4cf1-afe1-4692b9aa1997/Appeal%20Bond%20-%20Defendant.docx>
- [3] <https://texaslawhelp.org/article/court-fees-fee-waivers>
- [4] <https://statutes.capitol.texas.gov/Docs/PR/htm/PR.24.htm>
- [5] [https://gato-docs.its.txstate.edu/jcr:8a6f58de-1b25-437c-8d47-7f285674ec68/Notice%20of%20Hearing%20on%20Contested%20Statement%20of%20Inability%20to%20Pay%20\(Appeal\).docx](https://gato-docs.its.txstate.edu/jcr:8a6f58de-1b25-437c-8d47-7f285674ec68/Notice%20of%20Hearing%20on%20Contested%20Statement%20of%20Inability%20to%20Pay%20(Appeal).docx)
- [6] [https://gato-docs.its.txstate.edu/jcr:629b63c5-6a8e-4cf3-9f76-96690e55fc97/Order%20on%20Statement%20of%20Inability%20to%20Pay%20\(Appeal\).docx](https://gato-docs.its.txstate.edu/jcr:629b63c5-6a8e-4cf3-9f76-96690e55fc97/Order%20on%20Statement%20of%20Inability%20to%20Pay%20(Appeal).docx)
- [7] <https://texaslawhelp.org/toolkit/covid-19-eviction-answer-toolkit>
- [8] <http://www.texastenant.org>



