

SUMMARY OF THE
REPORT OF THE JUDICIAL CONFERENCE
COMMITTEE ON RULES OF PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

This report is submitted for the record and includes information on the following for the Judicial Conference:

- Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure pp. 2-3
- Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure pp. 3-7
- Federal Rules of Civil Procedure pp. 7-10
- Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure pp. 10-12
- Federal Rules of Evidence pp. 12-14
- Other Items pp. 14-15

NOTICE

**NO RECOMMENDATIONS PRESENTED HEREIN REPRESENT THE POLICY OF THE JUDICIAL CONFERENCE
UNLESS APPROVED BY THE CONFERENCE ITSELF.**

REPORT OF THE JUDICIAL CONFERENCE

COMMITTEE ON RULES OF PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

**TO THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES AND MEMBERS OF THE
JUDICIAL CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES:**

The Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure (Standing Committee or Committee) met on January 28, 2020. All members participated.

Representing the advisory committees were Judge Michael A. Chagares, Chair (by telephone), and Professor Edward Hartnett, Reporter, Advisory Committee on Appellate Rules; Judge Dennis Dow, Chair, Professor S. Elizabeth Gibson, Reporter, and Professor Laura Bartell, Associate Reporter, Advisory Committee on Bankruptcy Rules; Judge John D. Bates, Chair, Professor Edward H. Cooper, Reporter, and Professor Richard L. Marcus, Associate Reporter, Advisory Committee on Civil Rules; Judge Raymond M. Kethledge, Chair, Professor Sara Sun Beale, Reporter, and Professor Nancy J. King, Associate Reporter, Advisory Committee on Criminal Rules; and Judge Debra Ann Livingston, Chair, Advisory Committee on Evidence Rules.

Also participating in the meeting were Professor Catherine T. Struve (by telephone), the Standing Committee's Reporter; Professor Daniel R. Coquillette (by telephone), Professor Bryan A. Garner and Professor Joseph Kimble, consultants to the Standing Committee; Rebecca A. Womeldorf, the Standing Committee's Secretary (by telephone); Bridget Healy (by telephone), Scott Myers and Julie Wilson, Rules Committee Staff Counsel; Allison Bruff, Law Clerk to the Standing Committee; Professor Liesa Richter, consultant to the Advisory Committee on

NOTICE

**NO RECOMMENDATIONS PRESENTED HEREIN REPRESENT THE POLICY OF THE JUDICIAL CONFERENCE
UNLESS APPROVED BY THE CONFERENCE ITSELF.**

Evidence Rules; John S. Cooke, Director, and Dr. Tim Reagan, Senior Research Associate, of the Federal Judicial Center (FJC).

Elizabeth J. Shapiro, Deputy Director, Federal Programs Branch, Civil Division, represented the Department of Justice (DOJ) on behalf of Deputy Attorney General Jeffrey A. Rosen.

In addition to its general business, including a review of pending rules amendments in different stages of the Rules Enabling Act process and pending legislation affecting the rules, the Committee received and responded to reports from the five rules advisory committees and two joint subcommittees, and discussed an action item regarding judiciary strategic planning.

FEDERAL RULES OF APPELLATE PROCEDURE

The Advisory Committee on Appellate Rules presented no action items.

Information Items

The Advisory Committee met on October 30, 2019. Discussion items included: the rules and forms published for public comment in August 2019; potential amendments to Rules 25, 35, and 40; a suggestion that parties be given notice and an opportunity to respond if a decision will rest on grounds not argued; and the standard for in forma pauperis participation in appellate cases.

Rule 25

The Advisory Committee continued its discussion of potential amendments to Rule 25(a)(5) to ensure privacy protections in Railroad Retirement Act cases. A proposed rule amendment will be considered at the spring meeting.

Rules 35 and 40

Amendments to Rule 35 (En Banc Determination) and Rule 40 (Petition for Panel Hearing) imposing length limits on responses to a petition for rehearing have been approved by

the Conference and submitted to the Supreme Court for its consideration, with a potential effective date of December 1, 2020. Beyond these specific pending amendments, the Advisory Committee continued to consider a suggestion that Rules 35 and 40 be revised comprehensively to make the two rules dealing with rehearing petitions more consistent, but has been dissuaded from doing so given the absence of a demonstrated problem calling for such a comprehensive solution, as well as potential unintended consequences and the general disruption of significant rules amendments. The Advisory Committee will continue to discuss more limited amendments to Rule 35 that would clarify the relationship between petitions for panel rehearing and rehearing en banc.

Finally, the Advisory Committee determined to retain on its agenda a suggestion that parties be given notice and an opportunity to respond if a decision may be based on grounds not argued. The Advisory Committee will also continue to consider in forma pauperis standards in appellate cases.

FEDERAL RULES OF BANKRUPTCY PROCEDURE

The Advisory Committee on Bankruptcy Rules presented no action items.

Information Items

The Advisory Committee met on September 26, 2019. The bulk of the agenda concerned responses to two recently enacted laws and an update on the restyling of the Bankruptcy Rules.

Response to Enactment of the Honoring American Veterans in Extreme Need Act of 2019: Notice of Amendments to Official Forms 122A-1, 122B, and 122C-1

In response to the Honoring American Veterans in Extreme Need Act of 2019 (HAVEN Act, Pub. L. No. 116-52, 133 Stat, 1076), which became effective on August 23, 2019, the Advisory Committee approved amendments to Official Forms 122A-1 (Chapter 7 Statement of Your Current Monthly Income), 122B (Chapter 11 Statement of Your Current Monthly Income), and 122C-1 (Chapter 13 Statement of Your Current Monthly Income and Calculation of

Commitment Period). It submitted the amendments for retroactive approval by the Standing Committee, and for notice to the Judicial Conference.¹

The HAVEN Act amends the definition of “current monthly income” in Title 11, U.S. Code, § 101(10A) to exclude:

any monthly compensation, pension, pay, annuity, or allowance paid under title 10, 37, or 38 in connection with a disability, combat-related injury or disability, or death of a member of the uniformed services, except that any retired pay excluded under this subclause shall include retired pay paid under chapter 61 of title 10 only to the extent that such retired pay exceeds the amount of retired pay to which the debtor would otherwise be entitled if retired under any provision of title 10 other than chapter 61 of that title.

The exclusions set forth in the HAVEN Act’s amended definition of “current monthly income” supplement the current income exclusions for social security benefits, payments to victims of war crimes or crimes against humanity, and payments to victims of terrorism. The HAVEN Act also limits the inclusion of certain pension and retirement income.

To address the statutory change, at its September 26, 2019 meeting, the Advisory Committee approved conforming changes to lines 9 and 10 of Official Forms 122A-1, 122B, and 122C-1. The revised forms were posted on the judiciary’s website on October 1, 2019. The Standing Committee approved the changes and now provides notice to the Judicial Conference. The revised forms are set forth in Appendix A.

Response to the Enactment of the Small Business Reorganization Act of 2019: Distribution of Interim Bankruptcy Rules; Notice of Amendments to Official Forms 101, 201, 309E1, 309E2 (new), 309F1, 309F2 (new), 314, 315, and 425A

The Small Business Reorganization Act of 2019 (SBRA, Pub. L. No. 116-54, 133 Stat. 1079) creates a new subchapter V of chapter 11 for the reorganization of small business debtors, which will become effective February 19, 2020. The enactment of the SBRA requires

¹Because the HAVEN Act went into effect immediately upon enactment, the Advisory Committee voted to change the relevant forms pursuant to the authority granted by the Judicial Conference to the Advisory Committee to enact changes to Official Forms subject to subsequent approval by the Standing Committee and notice to the Judicial Conference (JCUS-MAR 16, p. 24).

amendments to several bankruptcy rules and forms. Because the SBRA will take effect long before the rulemaking process can run its course, the Advisory Committee voted to issue needed rule amendments as interim rules for adoption by each judicial district. In addition, the Advisory Committee recommended amended and new forms pursuant to the authority delegated to make conforming and technical amendments to Official Forms (JCUS-MAR 16, p. 24).

The Advisory Committee's proposed interim rules and form changes were published for comment for four weeks starting in mid-October 2019. As a result of the comments received, a subcommittee of the Advisory Committee recommended changes to several of the published rules and forms, changes to four rules that were not published for public comment, and promulgation of a new rule.

By email vote concluding on December 4, 2019, the Advisory Committee voted unanimously to seek the issuance of 13 interim rules, and it approved nine new or amended forms as Official Forms pursuant to the Advisory Committee's delegated authority from the Judicial Conference (JCUS-MAR 16, p. 24). By email vote concluding on December 13, 2019, the Standing Committee unanimously approved the Advisory Committee's proposed interim rules and Official Form changes required to respond to SBRA. This report constitutes notice to the Judicial Conference of amendments to Official Forms 101 (Voluntary Petition for Non-Individuals Filing for Bankruptcy), 201 (Voluntary Petition for Individuals Filing for Bankruptcy), 309E1 (For Individuals or Joint Debtors), 309E2 (For Individuals or Joint Debtors under Subchapter V) (new), 309F1 (For Corporations or Partnerships), 309F2 (For Corporations or Partnerships under Subchapter V) (new), 314 (Class [] Ballot for Accepting or Rejecting Plan of Reorganization), 315 (Order Confirming Plan), and 425A (Plan of Reorganization for Small Business Under Chapter 11). The revised forms are set forth in Appendix B.

Following the Standing Committee's approval, the chairs of the Standing Committee and the Advisory Committee requested the Executive Committee of the Judicial Conference to act on an expedited basis on behalf of the Judicial Conference to authorize distribution of Interim Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure 1007, 1020, 2009, 2012, 2015, 3010, 3011, 3014, 3016, 3017.1, 3017.2, 3018, and 3019 to the courts so that they can be adopted locally to facilitate uniformity in practice until the Bankruptcy Rules can be revised in accordance with the Rules Enabling Act. On December 16, 2019, the Executive Committee approved the requests as submitted.

The chairs of the Standing Committee and the Advisory Committee sent an explanatory memorandum to all chief judges of the district and bankruptcy courts on December 19, 2019. The memorandum included a copy of the interim rules and requested that they be adopted locally to implement the SBRA until rulemaking under the Rules Enabling Act can take place.

A copy of the December 19 memorandum and the Advisory Committee's December 5 Report to the Standing Committee are included in Appendix B. The interim rules and amended forms are also posted on the judiciary's website.

At its spring 2020 meeting, the Advisory Committee will consider the issuance of permanent rules to comply with the SBRA and anticipates seeking the Standing Committee's approval at its June 2020 meeting to publish the rules and forms for public comment in August 2020.²

Bankruptcy Rules Restyling

The Advisory Committee also reported on the progress of the work of its Restyling Subcommittee in restyling the Bankruptcy Rules. The Advisory Committee anticipates that

²Although the Official Forms have been officially promulgated pursuant to the Advisory Committee's delegated authority from the Judicial Conference to issue conforming Official Form amendments, the Advisory Committee intends to publish them again under the regular procedure to ensure full opportunity for public comment.

restyled versions of the 1000 and 2000 series of rules will be ready for publication for public comment this summer, subject to the Standing Committee’s approval at its June 2020 meeting.

FEDERAL RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

The Advisory Committee on Civil Rules presented no action items.

Information Items

The Advisory Committee met on October 29, 2019. In addition to its regular business, the Advisory Committee heard testimony from one witness regarding the proposed amendment to Rule 7.1 addressing disclosure statements, which was published for public comment in August 2019. The proposed amendment to Rule 7.1 remains out for public comment, and the Advisory Committee plans to consider the draft rule and anticipates seeking final approval from the Standing Committee at its June 2020 meeting. The Committee discussed a suggestion regarding service by the U.S. Marshals Service for in forma pauperis cases. In addition, the Committee received updates on the work of a joint Civil-Appellate subcommittee and two subcommittees tasked with long-term projects involving possible rules for social security disability cases and multidistrict litigation (MDL) cases.

Service by U.S. Marshals for In Forma Pauperis Cases

At the January 2019 Standing Committee meeting, a member raised an ambiguity in the meaning of Rule 4(c)(3), the rule addressing service by the U.S. Marshals Service for in forma pauperis cases. The rule states that “[a]t the plaintiff’s request, the court *may* order that service be made” by a marshal and that the court “*must* so order” if the plaintiff is proceeding *in forma pauperis* (emphasis added). The ambiguity lies in the word “must” – when is it that the court “must” order service? The two sentences could be read together to mean that the court must order service by a marshal only if the plaintiff has requested it. Or the second sentence could be read independently to require marshal service even if the plaintiff does not make a request. The

ambiguity appears to be an unintended result of changes made as part of the 2007 restyling of the Civil Rules.

According to the U.S. Marshals Service, service practices for in forma pauperis cases vary across districts. Greater uniformity would be welcome, as would reducing service burdens on the Marshals Service. While it is not clear that a rule change would accomplish either goal, the Advisory Committee is exploring amendment options that would resolve the identified ambiguity. The Advisory Committee will continue to gather information on current practices and possible improvements in consultation with the U.S. Marshals Service.

Appeal Finality After Consolidation Joint Civil-Appellate Subcommittee

As previously reported, a joint subcommittee of the Advisory Committees on Civil and Appellate Rules is considering whether either or both rule sets should be amended to address the effect of consolidating initially separate cases on the “final judgment rule”. The impetus for this project is *Hall v. Hall*, 138 S. Ct. 1118 (2018). In *Hall*, the petitioner argued that two individual cases consolidated under Civil Rule 42(a) should be regarded as one case, with the result that a judgment in one case would not be considered “final” until all of the consolidated cases are resolved. *Id.* at 1124. The Court disagreed, holding that individual cases consolidated under Civil Rule 42(a) for some or all purposes at the trial level retain their separate identities for purposes of final judgment appeals. *Id.* at 1131. The Court concluded by suggesting that if “our holding in this case were to give rise to practical problems for district courts and litigants, the appropriate Federal Rules Advisory Committees would certainly remain free to take the matter up and recommend revisions accordingly.” *Id.*

Given the invitation from the Court, the subcommittee was formed to gather information as to whether any “practical problems” have arisen post-*Hall*. As a first step, the subcommittee is working with the FJC to gather data about consolidation practices. The FJC’s study will

initially include actions filed in 2015-2017 and may eventually include post-2017 actions. The subcommittee will not consider any rule amendments until the research is concluded.

Social Security Disability Review Subcommittee

The Social Security Disability Review Subcommittee continues its work considering a suggestion by the Administrative Conference of the United States (ACUS) that the Judicial Conference develop uniform procedural rules for cases in which an individual seeks district court review of a final administrative decision of the Commissioner of Social Security pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 405(g).

The subcommittee continues to work on a preliminary draft Rule 71.2 for discussion purposes. The subcommittee made the initial decision to include the rule within the existing Civil Rules framework with the goal of obtaining a uniform national procedure. Some members at the Advisory Committee's October 2019 meeting expressed concern that including subject-specific rules within the Civil Rules conflicts with the principle that the Civil Rules are intended to be rules of general applicability, i.e., "transsubstantive." The DOJ has expressed concern about the precedent of adopting specific rules for one special category of administrative cases. The subcommittee has drafted a standalone set of supplemental rules to be considered as an alternative to including a rule within the existing Civil Rules.

The subcommittee will continue to gather feedback on the draft Rule 71.2, the supplemental rules and, of course, the broader question of whether rulemaking would resolve the issues identified in the initial ACUS suggestion. The subcommittee plans to decide whether pursuit of a rule is advisable and to recommend an approach at the Advisory Committee's April 2020 meeting.

MDL Subcommittee

The MDL Subcommittee was formed in November 2017 to consider several suggestions from the bar that specific rules be developed for MDL proceedings. Since its inception, the subcommittee has engaged in a substantial amount of fact gathering, with valuable assistance from the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation and the FJC. Subcommittee members continue to gather information and feedback by participating in conferences hosted by different constituencies, including MDL transferee judges.

The MDL Subcommittee has considered a long list of topics and narrowed that list over time. At the October 2019 meeting, the subcommittee reported its conclusion that third-party litigation financing (TPLF) issues did not seem particular to multidistrict litigation and in fact appear more pronounced in other types of litigation. For that reason, the subcommittee recommended removing TPLF issues from the list of topics on which to focus. Given the growing and evolving importance of TPLF, the Advisory Committee agreed with the subcommittee's recommendation that the Advisory Committee continue to monitor developments in TPLF. The MDL Subcommittee's continued work now focuses on three areas:

- a. Use of plaintiff fact sheets and defendant fact sheets to organize large personal injury MDL proceedings and to "jump start" discovery;
- b. Interlocutory appellate review of some district court orders in MDL proceedings; and
- c. Settlement review, attorney's fees, and common benefit funds.

FEDERAL RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

The Advisory Committee on Criminal Rules presented no action items.

Information Item

The Advisory Committee met on September 24, 2019. The meeting focused on a proposed draft amendment to Rule 16 that would expand the scope of expert discovery. The scope of discovery in criminal cases has been a recurrent topic on the Advisory Committee's

agenda for decades. Most recently, the Rule 16 Subcommittee was formed to consider suggestions from two district judges to expand pretrial disclosure of expert testimony in criminal cases under Rule 16 to more closely parallel the expert disclosure requirements in Civil Rule 26. At the Advisory Committee's October 2018 meeting, the DOJ updated the Advisory Committee on its development and implementation of policies governing disclosure of forensic and non-forensic evidence. The Rule 16 Subcommittee subsequently convened a miniconference in May 2019 to explore the issue with stakeholders. Participants included defense attorneys, prosecutors, and DOJ representatives who have extensive personal experience with pretrial disclosures and the use of experts in criminal cases. Participants were asked to identify any concerns or problems with the current Rule 16 and to provide suggestions for improving the rule.

While the DOJ representatives reported no problems with the current rule, the defense attorneys identified two problems: (1) the lack of a timing requirement; and (2) the lack of detail in the disclosures provided by prosecutors. Participants discussed ways to improve the current rule to address these identified concerns.

Based on the feedback, the Rule 16 Subcommittee drafted a proposed amendment that addressed the timing and contents of expert disclosures while leaving unchanged the reciprocal structure of the current rule. First, the proposed amendment provides that the court "must" set a time for the government and defendant to make their disclosures of expert testimony to the opposing party. That time must be "sufficiently before trial to provide a fair opportunity for each party to meet" the other side's expert evidence. Second, the proposed amendment lists what must be disclosed in place of the now-deleted phrase "written summary."

After thorough discussion at the October 2019 meeting, the Advisory Committee unanimously approved the draft amendment in concept. The Rule 16 Subcommittee continues to

refine the draft rule and accompanying committee note and will present the final draft to the Advisory Committee at the May 5, 2020 meeting. The Advisory Committee plans to seek approval to publish the proposed amendment in August 2020.

FEDERAL RULES OF EVIDENCE

The Advisory Committee on Evidence Rules presented no action items.

Information Items

The Advisory Committee met on October 25, 2019. That morning, the Advisory Committee held a miniconference on best practices for judicial management of *Daubert* issues. The afternoon meeting agenda included a debrief of the miniconference, as well as discussion of ongoing projects involving possible amendments to Rules 106, 615, and 702.

Miniconference on Best Practices in Managing *Daubert* Issues

The miniconference involved an exchange of ideas among Advisory Committee members and an invited panel regarding *Daubert* motions and hearings, including the questions about the interplay between *Daubert* and Rule 702. The panel included five federal judges who have authored important *Daubert* opinions and who have extensive experience in managing *Daubert* proceedings, as well as a law professor who has written extensively in this area.

Rule 702

Following the miniconference, the Advisory Committee continued the discussion, noting that its consideration of these issues began with the Advisory Committee's symposium on forensics and *Daubert* held in October 2017. The Advisory Committee formed a Rule 702 Subcommittee to consider possible treatment of forensics, as well as the weight/admissibility question described below.

The Advisory Committee has heard extensively from the DOJ about its current efforts to regulate the testimony of its forensic experts. The Advisory Committee continues to consider a possible amendment addressing overstatement of expert opinions, especially directed toward forensic experts. The current draft being considered by the Advisory Committee provides that “if the expert’s principles and methods produce quantifiable results, the expert does not claim a degree of confidence unsupported by the results.” At its next meeting on May 8, 2020, the Advisory Committee plans to consider whether to seek approval to publish for public comment a proposed amendment to Rule 702.

Rule 106

The Advisory Committee continues its consideration of various alternatives for an amendment to Rule 106, which provides that when a party presents a writing or recorded statement, the opposing party may insist on introduction of all or part of a writing or recorded statement that ought in fairness to be considered as well. One option is to clarify that the completing statement should be admissible over a hearsay objection because it is properly offered to provide context to the initially proffered statement. Another option is to state that the hearsay rule should not bar the completing statement, but that it should be up to the court to determine whether it is admissible for context or more broadly as proof of a fact. The final consideration will be whether to allow unrecorded oral statements to be admissible for completion, or rather to leave it to parties to seek admission of such statements under other principles, such as the court’s power under Rule 611(a) to exercise control over evidence. The Advisory Committee plans to consider at its May 8, 2020 meeting whether to recommend a proposed amendment to Rule 106 for public comment.

Rule 615

Finally, the Advisory Committee continues to consider a rule amendment to address problems identified in the case law and reported to the Advisory Committee regarding the scope of a Rule 615 order, regarding excluding witnesses. The Advisory Committee plans to consider whether to recommend a proposed amendment to Rule 615 for public comment at its May 8, 2020 meeting.

OTHER ITEMS

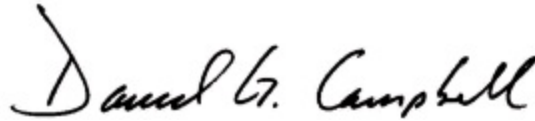
The Standing Committee's agenda included two additional information items and one action item. First, the Committee heard the report of the E-filing Deadline Joint Subcommittee, the subcommittee formed to consider a suggestion that the electronic filing deadlines in the federal rules be rolled back from midnight to an earlier time of day, such as when the clerk's office closes in the court's respective time zone. The subcommittee's membership includes members of each of the rules committees as well as a representative from the DOJ. The subcommittee's work is in the early stage and it will report its progress at the June 2020 meeting.

Second, the Committee was briefed on the status of legislation introduced in the 116th Congress that would directly or effectively amend a federal rule of procedure.

Third, at the request of Judge Carl E. Stewart, Judiciary Planning Coordinator, the Committee discussed whether there were any changes it believed should be considered for inclusion in the 2020-2025 *Strategic Plan for the Federal Judiciary (Strategic Plan)*. It is the Committee's view that, while committed to supporting the *Strategic Plan*, its work is very specific – evaluating and improving the already-existing rules and procedures for federal courts – and often does not involve the broader issues that concern the Judicial Conference and the strategic planning process. With this reality in mind, the Committee did not identify any specific

additional rules-related suggestions but authorized the Chair to convey to Judge Stewart ongoing rules initiatives that should support the *Strategic Plan*.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "David G. Campbell". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

David G. Campbell, Chair

Jesse M. Furman	Carolyn B. Kuhl
Daniel C. Girard	Gene E.K. Pratter
Robert J. Giuffra Jr.	Jeffrey A. Rosen
Frank Mays Hull	Srikanth Srinivasan
William J. Kayatta, Jr.	Kosta Stojilkovic
Peter D. Keisler	Jennifer G. Zipps
William K. Kelley	

Appendix A – Official Bankruptcy Forms (form changes made to implement the HAVEN Act)

Appendix B – Memoranda, Interim Bankruptcy Rules, and Official Bankruptcy Forms regarding implementation of the SBRA

Agenda E-19 (Appendix A)
Rules
March 2020

Official Bankruptcy Forms
(form changes made to implement the HAVEN Act)

Fill in this information to identify your case:

Debtor 1 _____
 First Name Middle Name Last Name

Debtor 2 _____
 (Spouse, if filing) First Name Middle Name Last Name

United States Bankruptcy Court for the: _____ District of _____
 (State)

Case number _____
 (If known)

Check one box only as directed in this form and in Form 122A-1Supp:

- ☐ 1. There is no presumption of abuse.
- ☐ 2. The calculation to determine if a presumption of abuse applies will be made under *Chapter 7 Means Test Calculation* (Official Form 122A-2).
- ☐ 3. The Means Test does not apply now because of qualified military service but it could apply later.

☐ Check if this is an amended filing

Official Form 122A-1

Chapter 7 Statement of Your Current Monthly Income

10/19

Be as complete and accurate as possible. If two married people are filing together, both are equally responsible for being accurate. If more space is needed, attach a separate sheet to this form. Include the line number to which the additional information applies. On the top of any additional pages, write your name and case number (if known). If you believe that you are exempted from a presumption of abuse because you do not have primarily consumer debts or because of qualifying military service, complete and file *Statement of Exemption from Presumption of Abuse Under § 707(b)(2)* (Official Form 122A-1Supp) with this form.

Part 1: Calculate Your Current Monthly Income

1. What is your marital and filing status? Check one only.

- ☐ **Not married.** Fill out Column A, lines 2-11.
- ☐ **Married and your spouse is filing with you.** Fill out both Columns A and B, lines 2-11.
- ☐ **Married and your spouse is NOT filing with you. You and your spouse are:**
- ☐ **Living in the same household and are not legally separated.** Fill out both Columns A and B, lines 2-11.
- ☐ **Living separately or are legally separated.** Fill out Column A, lines 2-11; do not fill out Column B. By checking this box, you declare under penalty of perjury that you and your spouse are legally separated under nonbankruptcy law that applies or that you and your spouse are living apart for reasons that do not include evading the Means Test requirements. 11 U.S.C. § 707(b)(7)(B).

Fill in the average monthly income that you received from all sources, derived during the 6 full months before you file this bankruptcy case. 11 U.S.C. § 101(10A). For example, if you are filing on September 15, the 6-month period would be March 1 through August 31. If the amount of your monthly income varied during the 6 months, add the income for all 6 months and divide the total by 6. Fill in the result. Do not include any income amount more than once. For example, if both spouses own the same rental property, put the income from that property in one column only. If you have nothing to report for any line, write \$0 in the space.

	Column A Debtor 1	Column B Debtor 2 or non-filing spouse																
2. Your gross wages, salary, tips, bonuses, overtime, and commissions (before all payroll deductions).	\$ _____	\$ _____																
3. Alimony and maintenance payments. Do not include payments from a spouse if Column B is filled in.	\$ _____	\$ _____																
4. All amounts from any source which are regularly paid for household expenses of you or your dependents, including child support. Include regular contributions from an unmarried partner, members of your household, your dependents, parents, and roommates. Include regular contributions from a spouse only if Column B is not filled in. Do not include payments you listed on line 3.	\$ _____	\$ _____																
5. Net income from operating a business, profession, or farm	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Debtor 1</th> <th>Debtor 2</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Gross receipts (before all deductions)</td> <td>\$ _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ordinary and necessary operating expenses</td> <td>— \$ _____ — \$ _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Net monthly income from a business, profession, or farm</td> <td>\$ _____</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Debtor 1	Debtor 2	Gross receipts (before all deductions)	\$ _____	Ordinary and necessary operating expenses	— \$ _____ — \$ _____	Net monthly income from a business, profession, or farm	\$ _____	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Debtor 1</th> <th>Debtor 2</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Gross receipts (before all deductions)</td> <td>\$ _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ordinary and necessary operating expenses</td> <td>— \$ _____ — \$ _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Net monthly income from rental or other real property</td> <td>\$ _____</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Debtor 1	Debtor 2	Gross receipts (before all deductions)	\$ _____	Ordinary and necessary operating expenses	— \$ _____ — \$ _____	Net monthly income from rental or other real property	\$ _____
Debtor 1	Debtor 2																	
Gross receipts (before all deductions)	\$ _____																	
Ordinary and necessary operating expenses	— \$ _____ — \$ _____																	
Net monthly income from a business, profession, or farm	\$ _____																	
Debtor 1	Debtor 2																	
Gross receipts (before all deductions)	\$ _____																	
Ordinary and necessary operating expenses	— \$ _____ — \$ _____																	
Net monthly income from rental or other real property	\$ _____																	
	Copy here →	Copy here →																
6. Net income from rental and other real property	\$ _____	\$ _____																
7. Interest, dividends, and royalties	\$ _____	\$ _____																

Column A
Debtor 1Column B
Debtor 2 or
non-filing spouse**8. Unemployment compensation**

Do not enter the amount if you contend that the amount received was a benefit under the Social Security Act. Instead, list it here: $\downarrow$

For you \$ _____

For your spouse \$ _____

- 9. Pension or retirement income.** Do not include any amount received that was a benefit under the Social Security Act. Also, except as stated in the next sentence, do not include any compensation, pension, pay, annuity, or allowance paid by the United States Government in connection with a disability, combat-related injury or disability, or death of a member of the uniformed services. If you received any retired pay paid under chapter 61 of title 10, then include that pay only to the extent that it does not exceed the amount of retired pay to which you would otherwise be entitled if retired under any provision of title 10 other than chapter 61 of that title.

\$ _____ \$ _____

- 10. Income from all other sources not listed above.** Specify the source and amount. Do not include any benefits received under the Social Security Act; payments received as a victim of a war crime, a crime against humanity, or international or domestic terrorism; or compensation, pension, pay, annuity, or allowance paid by the United States Government in connection with a disability, combat-related injury or disability, or death of a member of the uniformed services. If necessary, list other sources on a separate page and put the total below.

\$ _____ \$ _____

\$ _____ \$ _____

+ \$ _____ + \$ _____

- 11. Calculate your total current monthly income.** Add lines 2 through 10 for each column. Then add the total for Column A to the total for Column B.

\$ _____	+	\$ _____	=	\$ _____
				Total current monthly income

Part 2: Determine Whether the Means Test Applies to You

- 12. Calculate your current monthly income for the year.** Follow these steps:

12a. Copy your total current monthly income from line 11. Copy line 11 here $\rightarrow$

\$ _____

Multiply by 12 (the number of months in a year).

x 12

12b. The result is your annual income for this part of the form.

12b.

\$ _____

- 13. Calculate the median family income that applies to you.** Follow these steps:

Fill in the state in which you live.

Fill in the number of people in your household.

Fill in the median family income for your state and size of household. 13.

\$ _____

To find a list of applicable median income amounts, go online using the link specified in the separate instructions for this form. This list may also be available at the bankruptcy clerk's office.

- 14. How do the lines compare?**

14a. ☐ Line 12b is less than or equal to line 13. On the top of page 1, check box 1, *There is no presumption of abuse.* Go to Part 3.

14b. ☐ Line 12b is more than line 13. On the top of page 1, check box 2, *The presumption of abuse is determined by Form 122A-2.* Go to Part 3 and fill out Form 122A-2.

Debtor 1

First Name

Middle Name

Last Name

Case number (if known)

Part 3: Sign Below

By signing here, I declare under penalty of perjury that the information on this statement and in any attachments is true and correct.

X

Signature of Debtor 1

Date

MM / DD / YYYY

X

Signature of Debtor 2

Date

MM / DD / YYYY

If you checked line 14a, do NOT fill out or file Form 122A-2.

If you checked line 14b, fill out Form 122A-2 and file it with this form.

Fill in this information to identify your case:

Debtor 1 _____
First Name Middle Name Last Name

Debtor 2 _____
(Spouse, if filing) First Name Middle Name Last Name

United States Bankruptcy Court for the: _____ District of _____
(State)

Case number _____
(if known)

☐ Check if this is an amended filing**Official Form 122B****Chapter 11 Statement of Your Current Monthly Income**

10/19

You must file this form if you are an individual and are filing for bankruptcy under Chapter 11. If more space is needed, attach a separate sheet to this form. Include the line number to which the additional information applies. On the top of any additional pages, write your name and case number (if known).

Part 1: Calculate Your Current Monthly Income

1. **What is your marital and filing status?** Check one only.

- ☐ **Not married.** Fill out Column A, lines 2-11.
- ☐ **Married and your spouse is filing with you.** Fill out both Columns A and B, lines 2-11.
- ☐ **Married and your spouse is NOT filing with you.** Fill out Column A, lines 2-11.

Fill in the average monthly income that you received from all sources, derived during the 6 full months before you file this bankruptcy case. 11 U.S.C. § 101(10A). For example, if you are filing on September 15, the 6-month period would be March 1 through August 31. If the amount of your monthly income varied during the 6 months, add the income for all 6 months and divide the total by 6. Fill in the result. Do not include any income amount more than once. For example, if both spouses own the same rental property, put the income from that property in one column only. If you have nothing to report for any line, write \$0 in the space.

Column A Debtor 1	Column B Debtor 2
----------------------	----------------------

- | 2. Your gross wages, salary, tips, bonuses, overtime, and commissions (before all payroll deductions). | \$ _____ | \$ _____ | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------|----------|--|----------|---|-----------------------|---|----------|---|--------------------|----------|
| 3. Alimony and maintenance payments. Do not include payments from a spouse if Column B is filled in. | \$ _____ | \$ _____ | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. All amounts from any source which are regularly paid for household expenses of you or your dependents, including child support. Include regular contributions from an unmarried partner, members of your household, your dependents, parents, and roommates. Include regular contributions from a spouse only if Column B is not filled in. Do not include payments you listed on line 3. | \$ _____ | \$ _____ | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Net income from operating a business, profession, or farm | <table><thead><tr><th>Debtor 1</th><th>Debtor 2</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Gross receipts (before all deductions)</td><td>\$ _____</td></tr><tr><td>Ordinary and necessary operating expenses</td><td>— \$ _____ — \$ _____</td></tr><tr><td>Net monthly income from a business, profession, or farm</td><td>\$ _____</td></tr></tbody></table> | Debtor 1 | Debtor 2 | Gross receipts (before all deductions) | \$ _____ | Ordinary and necessary operating expenses | — \$ _____ — \$ _____ | Net monthly income from a business, profession, or farm | \$ _____ | <table><tbody><tr><td>Copy here →</td><td>\$ _____</td></tr></tbody></table> | Copy here → | \$ _____ |
| Debtor 1 | Debtor 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross receipts (before all deductions) | \$ _____ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ordinary and necessary operating expenses | — \$ _____ — \$ _____ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Net monthly income from a business, profession, or farm | \$ _____ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Copy here → | \$ _____ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Net income from rental and other real property | <table><thead><tr><th>Debtor 1</th><th>Debtor 2</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Gross receipts (before all deductions)</td><td>\$ _____</td></tr><tr><td>Ordinary and necessary operating expenses</td><td>— \$ _____ — \$ _____</td></tr><tr><td>Net monthly income from rental or other real property</td><td>\$ _____</td></tr></tbody></table> | Debtor 1 | Debtor 2 | Gross receipts (before all deductions) | \$ _____ | Ordinary and necessary operating expenses | — \$ _____ — \$ _____ | Net monthly income from rental or other real property | \$ _____ | <table><tbody><tr><td>Copy here →</td><td>\$ _____</td></tr></tbody></table> | Copy here → | \$ _____ |
| Debtor 1 | Debtor 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross receipts (before all deductions) | \$ _____ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ordinary and necessary operating expenses | — \$ _____ — \$ _____ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Net monthly income from rental or other real property | \$ _____ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Copy here → | \$ _____ | | | | | | | | | | | |

	Column A Debtor 1	Column B Debtor 2
7. Interest, dividends, and royalties	\$ _____	\$ _____
8. Unemployment compensation	\$ _____	\$ _____
Do not enter the amount if you contend that the amount received was a benefit under the Social Security Act. Instead, list it here:..... ↓		
For you	\$ _____	
For your spouse.....	\$ _____	
9. Pension or retirement income. Do not include any amount received that was a benefit under the Social Security Act. Also, except as stated in the next sentence, do not include any compensation, pension, pay, annuity, or allowance paid by the United States Government in connection with a disability, combat-related injury or disability, or death of a member of the uniformed services. If you received any retired pay paid under chapter 61 of title 10, then include that pay only to the extent that it does not exceed the amount of retired pay to which you would otherwise be entitled if retired under any provision of title 10 other than chapter 61 of that title.	\$ _____	\$ _____
10. Income from all other sources not listed above. Specify the source and amount. Do not include any benefits received under the Social Security Act; payments received as a victim of a war crime, a crime against humanity, or international or domestic terrorism; or compensation, pension, pay, annuity, or allowance paid by the United States Government in connection with a disability, combat-related injury or disability, or death of a member of the uniformed services. If necessary, list other sources on a separate page and put the total below.		
_____	\$ _____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____	\$ _____
Total amounts from separate pages, if any.	+ \$ _____	+ \$ _____
11. Calculate your total current monthly income. Add lines 2 through 10 for each column. Then add the total for Column A to the total for Column B.	\$ _____	\$ _____
	+	=
	\$ _____	\$ _____
		\$ _____
		Total current monthly income

Part 2:

Sign Below

By signing here, under penalty of perjury I declare that the information on this statement and in any attachments is true and correct.

✕

Signature of Debtor 1

✕

Signature of Debtor 2

Date _____

MM / DD / YYYY

Date _____

MM / DD / YYYY

Fill in this information to identify your case:

Debtor 1 _____
First Name Middle Name Last Name

Debtor 2 _____
(Spouse, if filing) First Name Middle Name Last Name

United States Bankruptcy Court for the: _____ District of _____
(State)

Case number _____
(If known)

Check as directed in lines 17 and 21:

According to the calculations required by this Statement:

- ☐ 1. Disposable income is not determined under 11 U.S.C. § 1325(b)(3).
- ☐ 2. Disposable income is determined under 11 U.S.C. § 1325(b)(3).
- ☐ 3. The commitment period is 3 years.
- ☐ 4. The commitment period is 5 years.

☐ Check if this is an amended filing

Official Form 122C-1**Chapter 13 Statement of Your Current Monthly Income and Calculation of Commitment Period****10/19**

Be as complete and accurate as possible. If two married people are filing together, both are equally responsible for being accurate. If more space is needed, attach a separate sheet to this form. Include the line number to which the additional information applies. On the top of any additional pages, write your name and case number (if known).

Part 1: Calculate Your Average Monthly Income

1. **What is your marital and filing status?** Check one only.

- ☐ **Not married.** Fill out Column A, lines 2-11.
- ☐ **Married.** Fill out both Columns A and B, lines 2-11.

Fill in the average monthly income that you received from all sources, derived during the 6 full months before you file this bankruptcy case. 11 U.S.C. § 101(10A). For example, if you are filing on September 15, the 6-month period would be March 1 through August 31. If the amount of your monthly income varied during the 6 months, add the income for all 6 months and divide the total by 6. Fill in the result. Do not include any income amount more than once. For example, if both spouses own the same rental property, put the income from that property in one column only. If you have nothing to report for any line, write \$0 in the space.

	Column A Debtor 1	Column B Debtor 2 or non-filing spouse										
2. Your gross wages, salary, tips, bonuses, overtime, and commissions (before all payroll deductions).	\$ _____	\$ _____										
3. Alimony and maintenance payments. Do not include payments from a spouse.	\$ _____	\$ _____										
4. All amounts from any source which are regularly paid for household expenses of you or your dependents, including child support. Include regular contributions from an unmarried partner, members of your household, your dependents, parents, and roommates. Do not include payments from a spouse. Do not include payments you listed on line 3.	\$ _____	\$ _____										
5. Net income from operating a business, profession, or farm	<table><thead><tr><th>Debtor 1</th><th>Debtor 2</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Gross receipts (before all deductions)</td><td>\$ _____</td></tr><tr><td>Ordinary and necessary operating expenses</td><td>— \$ _____ — \$ _____</td></tr><tr><td>Net monthly income from a business, profession, or farm</td><td>\$ _____</td></tr></tbody></table>	Debtor 1	Debtor 2	Gross receipts (before all deductions)	\$ _____	Ordinary and necessary operating expenses	— \$ _____ — \$ _____	Net monthly income from a business, profession, or farm	\$ _____	<table><tbody><tr><td>Copy here →</td><td>\$ _____</td></tr></tbody></table>	Copy here →	\$ _____
Debtor 1	Debtor 2											
Gross receipts (before all deductions)	\$ _____											
Ordinary and necessary operating expenses	— \$ _____ — \$ _____											
Net monthly income from a business, profession, or farm	\$ _____											
Copy here →	\$ _____											
6. Net income from rental and other real property	<table><thead><tr><th>Debtor 1</th><th>Debtor 2</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Gross receipts (before all deductions)</td><td>\$ _____</td></tr><tr><td>Ordinary and necessary operating expenses</td><td>— \$ _____ — \$ _____</td></tr><tr><td>Net monthly income from rental or other real property</td><td>\$ _____</td></tr></tbody></table>	Debtor 1	Debtor 2	Gross receipts (before all deductions)	\$ _____	Ordinary and necessary operating expenses	— \$ _____ — \$ _____	Net monthly income from rental or other real property	\$ _____	<table><tbody><tr><td>Copy here →</td><td>\$ _____</td></tr></tbody></table>	Copy here →	\$ _____
Debtor 1	Debtor 2											
Gross receipts (before all deductions)	\$ _____											
Ordinary and necessary operating expenses	— \$ _____ — \$ _____											
Net monthly income from rental or other real property	\$ _____											
Copy here →	\$ _____											

Column A
Debtor 1Column B
Debtor 2 or
non-filing spouse

7. Interest, dividends, and royalties

\$ _____

\$ _____

8. Unemployment compensation

\$ _____

\$ _____

Do not enter the amount if you contend that the amount received was a benefit under the Social Security Act. Instead, list it here: _____ ↓

For you _____ \$ _____

For your spouse _____ \$ _____

9. **Pension or retirement income.** Do not include any amount received that was a benefit under the Social Security Act. Also, except as stated in the next sentence, do not include any compensation, pension, pay, annuity, or allowance paid by the United States Government in connection with a disability, combat-related injury or disability, or death of a member of the uniformed services. If you received any retired pay paid under chapter 61 of title 10, then include that pay only to the extent that it does not exceed the amount of retired pay to which you would otherwise be entitled if retired under any provision of title 10 other than chapter 61 of that title.

\$ _____

\$ _____

10. **Income from all other sources not listed above.** Specify the source and amount. Do not include any benefits received under the Social Security Act; payments received as a victim of a war crime, a crime against humanity, or international or domestic terrorism; or compensation, pension, pay, annuity, or allowance paid by the United States Government in connection with a disability, combat-related injury or disability, or death of a member of the uniformed services. If necessary, list other sources on a separate page and put the total below.

\$ _____

\$ _____

\$ _____

\$ _____

Total amounts from separate pages, if any.

+ \$ _____

+ \$ _____

11. **Calculate your total average monthly income.** Add lines 2 through 10 for each column. Then add the total for Column A to the total for Column B.

\$ _____

+

\$ _____

=

\$ _____

Total average
monthly income

Part 2: Determine How to Measure Your Deductions from Income

12. **Copy your total average monthly income from line 11.** _____ \$ _____

13. **Calculate the marital adjustment.** Check one:

- ☐ You are not married. Fill in 0 below.
- ☐ You are married and your spouse is filing with you. Fill in 0 below.
- ☐ You are married and your spouse is not filing with you.

Fill in the amount of the income listed in line 11, Column B, that was NOT regularly paid for the household expenses of you or your dependents, such as payment of the spouse's tax liability or the spouse's support of someone other than you or your dependents.

Below, specify the basis for excluding this income and the amount of income devoted to each purpose. If necessary, list additional adjustments on a separate page.

If this adjustment does not apply, enter 0 below.

\$ _____

\$ _____

+ \$ _____

Total _____

\$ _____

Copy here →

14. **Your current monthly income.** Subtract the total in line 13 from line 12.

\$ _____

15. Calculate your current monthly income for the year. Follow these steps:

15a. Copy line 14 here → \$ _____
 Multiply line 15a by 12 (the number of months in a year). **x 12**

15b. The result is your current monthly income for the year for this part of the form. \$ _____

16. Calculate the median family income that applies to you. Follow these steps:

16a. Fill in the state in which you live. _____

16b. Fill in the number of people in your household. _____

16c. Fill in the median family income for your state and size of household. \$ _____
 To find a list of applicable median income amounts, go online using the link specified in the separate instructions for this form. This list may also be available at the bankruptcy clerk's office.

17. How do the lines compare?

17a. ☐ Line 15b is less than or equal to line 16c. On the top of page 1 of this form, check box 1, *Disposable income is not determined under 11 U.S.C. § 1325(b)(3)*. **Go to Part 3.** Do NOT fill out *Calculation of Your Disposable Income* (Official Form 122C-2).

17b. ☐ Line 15b is more than line 16c. On the top of page 1 of this form, check box 2, *Disposable income is determined under 11 U.S.C. § 1325(b)(3)*. **Go to Part 3 and fill out Calculation of Your Disposable Income (Official Form 122C-2).**
 On line 39 of that form, copy your current monthly income from line 14 above.

Part 3: Calculate Your Commitment Period Under 11 U.S.C. § 1325(b)(4)

18. Copy your total average monthly income from line 11. \$ _____

19. Deduct the marital adjustment if it applies. If you are married, your spouse is not filing with you, and you contend that calculating the commitment period under 11 U.S.C. § 1325(b)(4) allows you to deduct part of your spouse's income, copy the amount from line 13.

19a. If the marital adjustment does not apply, fill in 0 on line 19a. - \$ _____

19b. **Subtract line 19a from line 18.** \$ _____

20. Calculate your current monthly income for the year. Follow these steps:

20a. Copy line 19b..... \$ _____
 Multiply by 12 (the number of months in a year). **x 12**

20b. The result is your current monthly income for the year for this part of the form. \$ _____

20c. Copy the median family income for your state and size of household from line 16c..... \$ _____

21. How do the lines compare?

☐ Line 20b is less than line 20c. Unless otherwise ordered by the court, on the top of page 1 of this form, check box 3, *The commitment period is 3 years*. Go to Part 4.

☐ Line 20b is more than or equal to line 20c. Unless otherwise ordered by the court, on the top of page 1 of this form, check box 4, *The commitment period is 5 years*. Go to Part 4.

Debtor 1

First Name Middle Name Last Name

Case number (if known)

Part 4: Sign Below

By signing here, under penalty of perjury I declare that the information on this statement and in any attachments is true and correct.

X

Signature of Debtor 1

Date
MM / DD / YYYY

X

Signature of Debtor 2

Date
MM / DD / YYYY

If you checked 17a, do NOT fill out or file Form 122C-2.

If you checked 17b, fill out Form 122C-2 and file it with this form. On line 39 of that form, copy your current monthly income from line 14 above.

COMMITTEE NOTE

Official Forms 122A-1, 122B, and 122C-1 are amended in response to the enactment of the Honoring American Veterans in Extreme Need Act of 2019 (the “HAVEN Act”), Pub. L. No. 116-52, 133 Stat. 1076. That law modifies the definition of “current monthly income” in § 101(10A) to exclude certain amounts payable “in connection with a disability, combat-related injury or disability or death of a member of the uniformed services.” The exclusion for servicemember retired pay is limited, however, and the debtor should exclude from current monthly income only that amount of retired pay that exceeds the amount that the recipient would otherwise be entitled to receive had the recipient retired for a reason other than disability. Each form is modified to expressly exclude these amounts from lines 9 and 10.

COMMITTEE ON RULES OF PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE
OF THE
JUDICIAL CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON, DC 20544

DAVID G. CAMPBELL
CHAIR

REBECCA A. WOMELDORF
SECRETARY

CHAIRS OF ADVISORY COMMITTEES

MICHAEL A. CHAGARES
APPELLATE RULES

DENNIS R. DOW
BANKRUPTCY RULES

JOHN D. BATES
CIVIL RULES

RAYMOND M. KETHLEDGE
CRIMINAL RULES

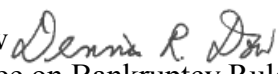
DEBRA A. LIVINGSTON
EVIDENCE RULES

December 19, 2019

MEMORANDUM

TO: Chief Judges, United States District Courts
Judges, United States Bankruptcy Courts

FROM: Honorable David G. Campbell 
Chair, Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure

Honorable Dennis R. Dow 
Chair, Advisory Committee on Bankruptcy Rules

RE: ADOPTION OF INTERIM BANKRUPTCY RULES TO IMPLEMENT THE SMALL BUSINESS
REORGANIZATION ACT OF 2019 (**IMPORTANT INFORMATION**)

On August 23, 2019, the Small Business Reorganization Act of 2019 (the SBRA) was enacted into law. The SBRA creates a new subchapter V of chapter 11 for the reorganization of small business debtors. It does not repeal existing chapter 11 provisions regarding small business debtors, but instead creates an alternative procedure that small business debtors may elect to use. The effective date of the SBRA is February 19, 2020, long before the three-year approval process needed to amend the Bankruptcy Rules under the Rules Enabling Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2071-77.

On October 16, 2019, we notified you that the Advisory Committee on Bankruptcy Rules (the Advisory Committee) drafted interim bankruptcy rules (the Interim Rules) to be adopted by courts as local rules to implement the SBRA until the Bankruptcy Rules can be amended. We published the Interim Rules, as well as SBRA-related amendments to the Official Forms, and invited public comment. The comments helped the Advisory Committee revise the proposals and persuaded it to recommend changes to four additional rules that were not published, and to recommend a new rule.

The Advisory Committee and Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure (the Standing Committee) approved the following Interim Rules and recommended that they be distributed to the courts so they can be adopted locally to facilitate uniformity in the implementation of the changes mandated the SBRA.

Interim Rules 1007, 1020, 2009, 2012, 2015, 3010, 3011, 3014, 3016, 3017.1, 3017.2 (new), 3018, and 3019.

The Executive Committee of the Judicial Conference, acting on an expedited basis on behalf of the Judicial Conference, approved the Interim Rules for distribution to the courts.

The Interim Rules have been drafted so they are integrated into, and are consistent with, the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure. Changes to the existing rules are shown by underlining and strikeouts. The Committee Notes that follow each rule explain the purpose of that rule. The Interim Rules and the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure apply as one set of rules for cases and proceedings governed by the SBRA. Attached is a memorandum prepared by the Advisory Committee summarizing the Interim Rules. Copies of the Interim Rules showing changes, and a clean version of the Interim Rules can also be found on the [pending rules page](#) of the courts' public website (uscourts.gov).¹ A proposed court order adopting the Interim Rules is also attached.

In addition to the Interim Rules, the Advisory Committee and Standing Committee also approved SBRA-related amendments to the following forms:

Official Forms 101, 201, 309E1, 309E2 (new), 309F1, 309F2 (new), 314, 315, and 425A.

The Committee Notes to the Official Forms explain the significant changes to these forms. The Official Forms are posted on the [pending forms page](#) of the public website and will be relocated to the [table](#) of Official Bankruptcy Forms when they become effective on February 19, 2020.

¹ On the effective date of the SBRA, February 19, 2020, the Interim Rules will be relocated to the [current rules](#) page of the courts' public website and will remain on that page until superseded. The Interim Rules may also be located on the website by typing that term into the search box at the top right of any page on the site.

The Advisory Committee intends to continue to carefully study the SBRA and will move forward with promulgation of permanent SBRA rules under the Rules Enabling Act. The first step of that process will be the republication of the Interim Rules as well as the SBRA-related Official Form amendments in August 2020, with any further amendments that appear necessary as a result of using the Interim Rules after the SBRA goes into effect.² Those rules, when finally approved, will replace the Interim Rules. In the meantime, local adoption of the Interim Rules and nationwide promulgation of the form changes needed to conform to the SBRA will help to maintain national uniformity in the administration of the Bankruptcy Code. Thank you for your cooperation.

Attachments

cc: District Court Executives
Clerks, United States District Courts
Clerks, United States Bankruptcy Courts
Bankruptcy Administrators
Circuit Librarians

² Although SBRA-related changes to the Official Forms will be officially promulgated on February 19, 2020, pursuant to the Advisory Committee's delegated authority from the Judicial Conference to issue conforming Official Form amendments, the Advisory Committee intends to publish the changes again under the Rules Enabling Act procedure to ensure that the public has a thorough opportunity to review the changes.

COMMITTEE ON RULES OF PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE
OF THE
JUDICIAL CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20544

DAVID G. CAMPBELL
CHAIR

CHAIR OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE

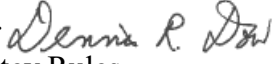
REBECCA A. WOMELDORF
SECRETARY

DENNIS DOW
BANKRUPTCY RULES

December 5, 2019

MEMORANDUM

TO: Honorable David G. Campbell, Chair
Standing Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure

FROM: Honorable Dennis R. Dow, Chair 
Advisory Committee on Bankruptcy Rules

RE: REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON BANKRUPTCY RULES

I. Introduction

On August 1, Congress passed the Small Business Reorganization Act of 2019 (“SBRA”), which creates a new subchapter V of chapter 11 for the reorganization of small business debtors. The President signed the legislation on August 23. It will go into effect 180 days after that date, which will be February 19, 2020.

The enactment of SBRA requires amendments to be made to a number of bankruptcy rules and forms, in some cases excepting subchapter V cases from provisions that apply generally to chapter 11 and in other cases making provisions expressly applicable to subchapter V cases. Because SBRA will take effect long before the rulemaking process can run its course, the Advisory Committee seeks to have amended rules issued initially as interim rules for adoption by each judicial district. In addition, the Advisory Committee has approved amended and new forms pursuant to its delegated authority to make conforming and technical amendments to Official Forms.

By email vote in October, the Standing Committee approved for publication proposed interim rules and forms to implement SBRA. The package for publication consisted of eight rules and nine Official Forms, and it was published from October 16 to November 13. Twelve comments were submitted in response to the publication, five of which did not address the rules and forms in question. The other seven, which are discussed in this report, provided helpful

suggestions regarding the published rules and forms, as well as suggestions for amendments to additional rules. With respect to the latter category, it was pointed out that several existing rules use the disclosure-statement hearing date as the trigger for taking certain actions or the setting of dates by the court. Because there will generally be no disclosure statement in subchapter V cases, a different triggering event is needed for those cases.

Following the publication period, the Advisory Committee reviewed the rules and forms with revisions proposed in response to the comments. By email vote concluded on December 4, the Advisory Committee voted unanimously to seek the issuance of thirteen rules as interim rules, and it approved nine new or amended forms as Official Forms pursuant to the Advisory Committee's delegated authority from the Judicial Conference to issue conforming Official Form amendments, subject to later approval by the Standing Committee and notice to the Judicial Conference.

At its spring 2020 meeting, the Advisory Committee will begin the process for the issuance of permanent rules, and it anticipates seeking the Standing Committee's approval at the June meeting for publication of the rules and forms in August 2020.¹

Action Item. The Advisory Committee recommends that the following rule and form amendments and new rules and forms be approved as set out in Appendices A and B to this report; that the Standing Committee request approval from the Executive Committee of the Judicial Conference to distribute the interim rules to the district and bankruptcy courts for adoption; and that the Standing Committee inform the Judicial Conference at its next meeting of the promulgation of the Official Forms:

- Rule 1007,
- Rule 1020,
- Rule 2009,
- Rule 2012,
- Rule 2015,
- Rule 3010,
- Rule 3011,
- Rule 3014,
- Rule 3016,
- Rule 3017.1,
- new Rule 3017.2,
- Rule 3018,
- Rule 3019,
- Official Form 101,
- Official Form 201,
- Official Form 309E,
- Official Form 309F,
- new Official Form 309E2,

¹ Although the Official Forms will have been officially promulgated, it intends to seek publication of them under the regular procedure in order to ensure that the public has a thorough opportunity to review them.

- new Official Form 309F2
- Official Form 314,
- Official Form 315, and
- Official Form 425A.

II. Comments on the Published Rules and Forms

No comments were received on proposed Interim Rules 1007, 2009, 2015, 3010, 3011, and 3016 or on proposed amendments to Official Forms 309E, 309F, and 315. The Advisory Committee voted to approve them as published

Comments on the remaining published rules and forms are discussed below.

A. Rule 1020 (Small Business Chapter 11 Reorganization Case).

Judge Benjamin Kahn (Bankr. M.D.N.C.) and the National Conference of Bankruptcy Judges (“NCBJ”) addressed an issue that the Advisory Committee had considered in September—whether a delayed decision to elect to proceed under subchapter V should be allowed and, if so, under what circumstances. The Advisory Committee decided then to make no change to the rule to address the issue, with some members expressing the view that delayed elections could be handled through motion practice. The commenters had two different suggestions for how the issue might be addressed: by including a time limit in the rule for a delayed decision to proceed under subchapter V (subject to the court’s authority to allow an election after that date under specified circumstances) or to add language to the Committee Note indicating that the court has discretion to allow delayed elections on a case-by-case basis.

The Advisory Committee preferred the NCBJ’s suggestion of a Committee Note addition, although it concluded that it would be better for the addition to adopt a neutral stance rather than take a position on an issue left open by SBRA. Should a court exercise authority to allow a delayed election, it is likely that one of the court’s prime considerations in ruling on a request to make a delayed election would be the time restrictions imposed by subchapter V to which Judge Kahn referred, so his concerns would largely be addressed.

The following sentence was added to the end of the first paragraph of the Committee Note: “The rule does not address whether the court, on a case-by-case basis, may allow a debtor to make an election to proceed under subchapter V after the times specified in subdivision (a) or, if it can, under what conditions.”

B. Rule 2012 (Substitution of Trustee or Successor Trustee; Accounting).

The NCBJ made a stylistic suggestion, which was accepted by the Advisory Committee.

C. Official Forms 101 (Voluntary Petition for Individuals Filing for Bankruptcy) and **201** (Voluntary Petition for Non-Individuals Filing for Bankruptcy).

The International Council of Shopping Centers commented that Line 14 of Official Form 101 and Line 12 of Official Form 201 should be modified to include instructions, in a case where the debtor has elected to proceed under Subchapter V, to make rental payments directly to a lessor of non-residential real property after the filing of a petition. The Advisory Committee made no change in response to this comment for two reasons. First, the issue of how payments to landlords will be made is not one that is appropriate for the petition to address. And second, because a requirement that rental payments be made directly by the debtor in all subchapter V cases would be controversial, especially in certain districts that follow a different practice in chapter 13 cases, it should not be added to the petition without prior publication of the proposed requirement.

D. Official Form 309E2 (Notice of Chapter 11 Bankruptcy Case—For Individuals or Joint Debtors under Subchapter V).

Walter Oney, a software developer, made a number of stylistic and technical suggestions, most of which were accepted.

NCBJ raised concern about the sentence in Section 11 of the form that read, “However, in some cases the debts will not be discharged until all or a substantial portion of payments under the plan are made. See 11 U.S.C. § 1192.” It commented that the sentence should be deleted because it is both unnecessary and legally inaccurate. Although the Advisory Committee did not fully agree that the sentence was inaccurate, it agreed with NCBJ that there is no need to address the timing of the entry of the discharge itself in the notice. The Advisory Committee therefore voted to delete the sentence.

E. Official Form 309F2 (Notice of Chapter 11 Bankruptcy Case—For Corporations or Partnerships under Subchapter V).

Mr. Oney made stylistic and technical suggestions about this form that were similar to his suggestions about Official Form 309E2, and most were accepted.

F. Official Form 314 (Class [] Ballot for Accepting or Rejecting Plan of Reorganization).

NCBJ suggested some technical corrections, which were accepted.

G. Official Form 425A (Plan of Reorganization for Small Business Under Chapter 11).

The greatest number of comments received following publication addressed this form. In addition to some stylistic suggestions that were accepted, three commenters—Judge Robert Drain (Bankr. S.D.N.Y.), David Mawhinney, and NCBJ—correctly pointed out that the proposed amendments to the form failed to take account of the “special rule” in Code § 1191(e) for the treatment of administrative expense claims in subchapter V plans that are confirmed non-

consensually. The Advisory Committee voted to revise Article 3.02 of the model plan to include an alternative provision appropriate for those plans.

Judge Drain also commented that the model plan should recognize the possibility of more than one class of (a) secured claims and (b) unsecured claims by enabling the addition of such classes to the form. Article 2—Classification of Claims and Interest—already has instructions to add more classes as needed, and Article 4 does so for priority and secured claims. Because this comment did not relate to the proposed amendments specific to SBRA, the Advisory Committee made no change in response to it.

The International Council of Shopping Centers made a comment that paralleled the group's comments about the petition forms. It sought the addition of an instruction to a subchapter V debtor to make rental payment directly to a lessor. The Advisory Committee voted to make no change. First, because the use of Official Form 425A is not mandatory, the proposed instruction would not necessarily achieve the commenter's desired goal. And second, § 1194(b) of the Code, added by SBRA, provides that "the trustee shall make payments to creditors under the plan." This provision is limited to plans confirmed non-consensually and is subject to alteration by the plan or the order of confirmation. Nevertheless, it is inconsistent with a rule or form instructing all subchapter V debtors to make rental payments directly. At least in cases in which the plan is confirmed under § 1191(b), Congress seems to have preferred having the trustee make payments unless a different determination is made on an individual case basis.

Judge Kahn suggested that Official Form 425A should contain a box to check if a debtor designates the plan as intended to contain adequate information under Rule 3016(b). This comment is not specific to subchapter V plans. Indeed, because a disclosure statement is generally not required under subchapter V, in most such cases there will be no need to designate that the plan provides adequate information. The Advisory Committee voted to take no action in response to this comment.

NCBJ commented that the existing "Article I: Summary" should be left on the first page of the form because it is the most important information for creditors. The Advisory Committee voted to make no change. The proposed Background section for subchapter V plans is required by § 1190 of the Code. The discussion of the debtor's business and history, the liquidation analysis, and the discussion of the debtor's ability to make plan payments and operate are required to be included in the plan because there will generally be no disclosure statement in subchapter V cases. These sections provide background information useful in assessing the plan. As such, it does not make sense to put them at the end of the plan or to break up the plan by putting them somewhere in the middle.

II. Comments Suggesting Additional Rules for Amendment

A. Rule 3014 (Election Under § 1111(b) by Secured Creditor in Chapter 9 Municipality or Chapter 11 Reorganization Case).

Judge Hannah L. Blumenstiel (Bankr. N.D. Cal.) commented that Rule 3014 should be amended, and the Advisory Committee agreed. The rule requires a creditor to make any § 1111(b) election prior to the conclusion of the hearing on the disclosure statement or, if the

disclosure statement is conditionally approved and a final hearing on it is not held, not later than the date fixed by the court under Rule 3017.1(a)(2) for filing objections to the disclosure statement. Because § 1181(b) renders § 1125 inapplicable to cases under subchapter V and thereby makes disclosure statements unnecessary (unless the court orders otherwise), there will not be a hearing on a disclosure statement in such cases. Rule 3014 therefore needs to provide a different triggering event or a deadline for the 1111(b) election in such cases.

The amendment approved by the Advisory Committees leaves the timing of such a deadline up to the court. It adds the following sentence to Rule 3014: “In a case under subchapter V of chapter 11 in which § 1125 of the Code does not apply, the election may be made not later than a date the court may fix.”

B. Rule 3017.1 (Court Consideration of Disclosure Statement in a Small Business Case).

Judge Kahn and NCBJ pointed out that, although there will generally not be a disclosure statement in subchapter V cases, the court can order that § 1125 does apply in a particular case. An option provided by § 1125(f)(3) in small business cases is conditional approval of the disclosure statement by the court prior to the solicitation of votes on the plan, with final approval to be considered at the confirmation hearing. Rule 3017.1 prescribes the procedure for the conditional and final approvals. Rule 3017.1, however, now only applies to “small business cases,” a term that does not include subchapter V cases. The Advisory Committee, agreeing with the need to amend Rule 3017.1, voted to add “or in a case under subchapter V of chapter 11” to the title and subdivision (a) of the rule to expand its coverage.

C. Rule 3017.2 (Fixing of Dates by the Court in Subchapter V Cases in Which There Is No Disclosure Statement).

NCBJ commented that because disclosure statements are not required in subchapter V cases, the Rules currently provide no mechanism to trigger the setting of various dates by the court. Rule 3017(c) provides that “[o]n or before approval of the disclosure statement, the court shall fix a time within which the holders of claims and interests may accept or reject the plan and may fix a date for the hearing on confirmation.” In a subchapter V case, however, if there is no disclosure statement to approve, there needs to be another authorization for the court to set dates for voting on the plan and for the confirmation hearing that does not refer to approval of the disclosure statement. The same is true for the other date-setting provisions in Rules 3017 and 3018 that refer to approval of the disclosure statement.

In order to provide for such date setting by the court in subchapter V cases, the Advisory Committee approved a new rule—Rule 3017.2—that authorizes courts in subchapter V cases in which there is no disclosure statement to (a) fix a time within which the holders of claims and interests may accept or reject the plan; (b) fix a date on which an equity security holder or creditor whose claim is based on a security must be the holder of record of the security in order to be eligible to accept or reject the plan; (c) fix a date for the hearing on confirmation; and (d) fix a date for transmission of the plan, notice of the time within which the holders of claims and interests may accept or reject the plan, and notice of the date for the hearing on confirmation.

D. Rule 3018 (Acceptance or Rejection of Plan in a Chapter 9 Municipality or a Chapter 11 Reorganization Case).

The amendment of Rule 3017.1 and the addition of Rule 3017.2 necessitate changes to Rule 3018(a) to take account of the new authorizations for the setting of dates. The Advisory Committee approved amendments to Rule 3018(a) that add references to date setting under Rules 3017.1 and 3017.2.

E. Rule 3019 (Modification of Accepted Plan in a Chapter 9 Municipality or a Chapter 11 Reorganization Case)

Judge Benjamin Kahn noted that Rule 3019 governs the modification of a chapter 11 plan in an individual case, but that subdivision (b) is limited to requests “under § 1127(e)” to modify the plan after confirmation. He commented that the rule should similarly apply to a request for modification under § 1193(b) or (c), the Code provisions applicable in subchapter V cases.

The Advisory Committee agreed. Rather than just adding the additional Code sections to subdivision (b), however, the Advisory Committee approved a new subdivision (c) that makes the provisions of (b) applicable to subchapter V cases. Subdivision (b) is currently limited to individual debtor cases because § 1127(e) only allows a chapter 11 plan to be modified after confirmation if the debtor is an individual. New § 1193(b) and (c), however, allow post-confirmation modification in any subchapter V case, regardless of the identity of the debtor.

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
DISTRICT OF

In re

ADOPTION OF INTERIM
BANKRUPTCY RULES**GENERAL ORDER NO. ____**

On August 23, 2019, the Small Business Reorganization Act of 2019 (the SBRA) was enacted into law. The SBRA makes many substantive and procedural changes to the Bankruptcy Code and requires changes to the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure to implement those changes. However, the February 19, 2020 effective date of the SBRA occurs long before the Bankruptcy Rules can be amended under the three-year process required by the Rules Enabling Act. Accordingly, the Advisory Committee on Bankruptcy Rules (the Advisory Committee) drafted, published for comment, and subsequently approved interim bankruptcy rules (the Interim Rules) for distribution to the courts. The Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure approved the Interim Rules, and the Judicial Conference authorized distribution of the Interim Rules to courts for adoption locally to facilitate uniform implementation of the changes mandated by the SBRA.

NOW THEREFORE, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2071, Rule 83 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and Rule 9029 of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, the attached Interim Rules are adopted in their entirety without change by the judges of this Court to be effective February 19, 2020. For cases and proceedings not governed by the

SBRA, the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure and the Local Rules of this Court, other than the Interim Rules, shall apply.

The Interim Rules shall remain in effect until further order of the Court.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: _____

FOR THE COURT:

Honorable
Chief Judge

Appendix A

**PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE FEDERAL
RULES OF BANKRUPTCY PROCEDURE¹**

1 **Rule 1007. Lists, Schedules, Statements, and Other**
2 **Documents; Time Limits**

3 * * * * *

4 (b) SCHEDULES, STATEMENTS, AND OTHER
5 DOCUMENTS REQUIRED.

6 * * * * *

7 (5) An individual debtor in a chapter 11 case
8 (unless under subchapter V) shall file a statement of
9 current monthly income, prepared as prescribed by
10 the appropriate Official Form.

11 * * * * *

12 (h) INTERESTS ACQUIRED OR ARISING
13 AFTER PETITION. If, as provided by § 541(a)(5) of the
14 Code, the debtor acquires or becomes entitled to acquire any

¹ New material is underlined in red; matter to be omitted is lined through.

15 interest in property, the debtor shall within 14 days after the
 16 information comes to the debtor's knowledge or within such
 17 further time the court may allow, file a supplemental
 18 schedule in the chapter 7 liquidation case, chapter 11
 19 reorganization case, chapter 12 family farmer's debt
 20 adjustment case, or chapter 13 individual debt adjustment
 21 case. If any of the property required to be reported under
 22 this subdivision is claimed by the debtor as exempt, the
 23 debtor shall claim the exemptions in the supplemental
 24 schedule. ~~The This duty to file a supplemental schedule in~~
 25 ~~accordance with this subdivision~~ continues even after the
 26 case is closed, except for property acquired after an order is
 27 entered: ~~notwithstanding the closing of the case, except that~~
 28 ~~the schedule need not be filed in a chapter 11, chapter 12, or~~
 29 ~~chapter 13 case with respect to property acquired after entry~~
 30 ~~of the order~~

31 (1) confirming a chapter 11 plan (other than one
 32 confirmed under § 1191(b)); or

1 **Rule 1020. ~~Small Business~~ Chapter 11 Reorganization**

2 **Case for Small Business Debtors**

3 (a) SMALL BUSINESS DEBTOR

4 DESIGNATION. In a voluntary chapter 11 case, the debtor

5 shall state in the petition whether the debtor is a small

6 business debtor and, if so, whether the debtor elects to have

7 subchapter V of chapter 11 apply. In an involuntary chapter

8 11 case, the debtor shall file within 14 days after entry of the

9 order for relief a statement as to whether the debtor is a small

10 business debtor and, if so, whether the debtor elects to have

11 subchapter V of chapter 11 apply. ~~Except as provided in~~

12 ~~subdivision (c), the~~ The status of the case as a small business

13 case or a case under subchapter V of chapter 11 shall be in

14 accordance with the debtor's statement under this

15 subdivision, unless and until the court enters an order finding

16 that the debtor's statement is incorrect.

17 (b) OBJECTING TO DESIGNATION. ~~Except as~~

18 ~~provided in subdivision (c), the~~ The United States trustee or

19 a party in interest may file an objection to the debtor's
20 statement under subdivision (a) no later than 30 days after
21 the conclusion of the meeting of creditors held under
22 § 341(a) of the Code, or within 30 days after any amendment
23 to the statement, whichever is later.

24 ~~(c) — APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE OF~~
25 ~~UNSECURED CREDITORS. If a committee of unsecured~~
26 ~~creditors has been appointed under § 1102(a)(1), the case~~
27 ~~shall proceed as a small business case only if, and from the~~
28 ~~time when, the court enters an order determining that the~~
29 ~~committee has not been sufficiently active and~~
30 ~~representative to provide effective oversight of the debtor~~
31 ~~and that the debtor satisfies all the other requirements for~~
32 ~~being a small business. A request for a determination under~~
33 ~~this subdivision may be filed by the United States trustee or~~
34 ~~a party in interest only within a reasonable time after the~~
35 ~~failure of the committee to be sufficiently active and~~
36 ~~representative. The debtor may file a request for a~~

37 ~~determination at any time as to whether the committee has~~
 38 ~~been sufficiently active and representative.~~

39 (d~~c~~) PROCEDURE FOR OBJECTION OR
 40 DETERMINATION. Any objection or request for a
 41 determination under this rule shall be governed by Rule 9014
 42 and served on: the debtor; the debtor’s attorney; the United
 43 States trustee; the trustee; the creditors included on the list
 44 filed under Rule 1007(d) or, if any a committee has been
 45 appointed under § 1102(a)(3), the committee or its
 46 authorized agent, ~~or, if no committee of unsecured creditors~~
 47 ~~has been appointed under § 1102, the creditors included on~~
 48 ~~the list filed under Rule 1007(d); and any other entity as the~~
 49 court directs.

Committee Note

The rule is amended in response to the enactment of the Small Business Reorganization Act of 2019 (“SBRA”), Pub. L. No. 116-54, 133 Stat. 1079. That law gives a small business debtor the option of electing to be a debtor under subchapter V of chapter 11. The title and subdivision (a) of the rule are amended to include that option and to require a small business debtor to state in its voluntary petition, or in a statement filed within 14 days after the order for relief is

entered in an involuntary case, whether it elects to proceed under subchapter V. The rule does not address whether the court, on a case-by-case basis, may allow a debtor to make an election to proceed under subchapter V after the times specified in subdivision (a) or, if it can, under what conditions.

Former subdivision (c) of the rule is deleted because the existence or level of activity of a creditors' committee is no longer a criterion for small-business-debtor status. The SBRA eliminated that portion of the definition of "small business debtor" in § 101(51D) of the Code.

Former subdivision (d) is redesignated as subdivision (c), and the list of entities to be served is revised to reflect that in most small business and subchapter V cases there will not be a committee of creditors.

Changes Made After Publication and Comment

- No changes were made to the rule. A sentence was added to the end of the first paragraph of the Committee Note.

Summary of Public Comment

Comment BK-2019-0004-0013 (Judge Benjamin Kahn) (Bankr. M.D.N.C.). Rule 1020(a) should provide that a debtor who did not initially opt to proceed under subchapter V may not amend its statement to effectuate an election for subchapter V more than 30 days after the order for relief unless the court approves the amendment and finds that the debtor's failure to make the election within the 30-day period is attributable to circumstances for which the debtor should not justly be held accountable. To allow otherwise

would make it impossible for the court and the debtor to comply with the time limits of §§ 1188 and 1189.

Comment BK-2019-0004-0014 (National Conference of Bankruptcy Judges). The NCBJ does not suggest any changes to the text of the proposed rule. However, it observes that the proposed rule does not address the subject of a subsequent change in the debtor's position regarding the subchapter V election. The NCBJ assumes that the Advisory Committee does not intend the rule to prohibit a subsequent election to proceed under subchapter V, giving the bankruptcy court the discretion to make that determination on a case-by-case basis. If so, it suggests that the Advisory Committee might consider expanding the Advisory Committee Note to address the issue.

1 **Rule 2009. Trustees for Estates When Joint**
2 **Administration Ordered**

3 (a) ELECTION OF SINGLE TRUSTEE FOR
4 ESTATES BEING JOINTLY ADMINISTERED. If the
5 court orders a joint administration of two or more estates
6 under Rule 1015(b), creditors may elect a single trustee for
7 the estates being jointly administered, unless the case is
8 under subchapter V of chapter 7 or subchapter V of chapter
9 11 of the Code.

10 (b) RIGHT OF CREDITORS TO ELECT
11 SEPARATE TRUSTEE. Notwithstanding entry of an order
12 for joint administration under Rule 1015(b), the creditors of
13 any debtor may elect a separate trustee for the estate of the
14 debtor as provided in § 702 of the Code, unless the case is
15 under subchapter V of chapter 7 or subchapter V of chapter
16 11.

17 (c) APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES FOR
18 ESTATES BEING JOINTLY ADMINISTERED.

19 * * * * *

20 (2) *Chapter 11 Reorganization Cases.* If the
 21 appointment of a trustee is ordered or is required by
 22 the Code, the United States trustee may appoint one
 23 or more trustees for estates being jointly
 24 administered in chapter 11 cases.

25 * * * * *

Committee Note

The rule is amended in response to the enactment of the Small Business Reorganization Act of 2019, Pub. L. No. 116-54, 133 Stat. 1079. That law gives a small business debtor the option of electing to be a debtor under subchapter V of chapter 11. In a case under that subchapter, § 1183 of the Code requires the United States trustee to appoint a trustee, so there will be no election. Accordingly, subdivisions (a) and (b) of the rule are amended to except cases under subchapter V from their coverage. Subdivision (c)(2), which addresses the appointment of trustees in jointly administered chapter 11 cases, is amended to make it applicable to cases under subchapter V.

Changes Made After Publication and Comment

- No changes were made.

Summary of Public Comment

- No comments were submitted.

1 **Rule 2012. Substitution of Trustee or Successor**

2 **Trustee; Accounting**

3 (a) TRUSTEE. If a trustee is appointed in a chapter
4 11 case (other than under subchapter V), or the debtor is
5 removed as debtor in possession in a chapter 12 case or in a
6 case under subchapter V of chapter 11, the trustee is
7 substituted automatically for the debtor in possession as a
8 party in any pending action, proceeding, or matter.

9 * * * * *

Committee Note

The rule is amended in response to the enactment of the Small Business Reorganization Act of 2019, Pub. L. No. 116-54, 133 Stat. 1079. That law gives a small business debtor the option of electing to be a debtor under subchapter V of chapter 11. Subdivision (a) of the rule is amended to include any case under that subchapter in which the debtor is removed as debtor in possession under § 1185 of the Code.

Changes Made After Publication and Comment

- A stylistic change was made.

Summary of Public Comment

Comment BK-2019-0004-0014 (National Conference of Bankruptcy Judges). Because the proposed rule addresses two different scenarios (appointment of a trustee and removal of a debtor in possession) under three separate bankruptcy chapters, the NCBJ finds the present draft awkward and perhaps slightly ambiguous. It suggests that the Advisory Committee add the word “in” after “or” and before “a case under subchapter V.”

1 **Rule 2015. Duty to Keep Records, Make Reports, and**
2 **Give Notice of Case or Change of Status**

3 (a) TRUSTEE OR DEBTOR IN POSSESSION. A
4 trustee or debtor in possession shall:

5 (1) in a chapter 7 liquidation case and, if the
6 court directs, in a chapter 11 reorganization case
7 (other than under subchapter V), file and transmit to
8 the United States trustee a complete inventory of the
9 property of the debtor within 30 days after qualifying
10 as a trustee or debtor in possession, unless such an
11 inventory has already been filed;

12 (2) keep a record of receipts and the
13 disposition of money and property received;

14 (3) file the reports and summaries required by
15 § 704(a)(8) of the Code, which shall include a
16 statement, if payments are made to employees, of the
17 amounts of deductions for all taxes required to be

14 FEDERAL RULES OF BANKRUPTCY PROCEDURE

18 withheld or paid for and in behalf of employees and
19 the place where these amounts are deposited;

20 (4) as soon as possible after the
21 commencement of the case, give notice of the case to
22 every entity known to be holding money or property
23 subject to withdrawal or order of the debtor,
24 including every bank, savings or building and loan
25 association, public utility company, and landlord
26 with whom the debtor has a deposit, and to every
27 insurance company which has issued a policy having
28 a cash surrender value payable to the debtor, except
29 that notice need not be given to any entity who has
30 knowledge or has previously been notified of the
31 case;

32 (5) in a chapter 11 reorganization case (other
33 than under subchapter V), on or before the last day
34 of the month after each calendar quarter during
35 which there is a duty to pay fees under 28 U.S.C.

36 § 1930(a)(6), file and transmit to the United States
37 trustee a statement of any disbursements made
38 during that quarter and of any fees payable under 28
39 U.S.C. § 1930(a)(6) for that quarter; and
40 (6) in a chapter 11 small business case, unless
41 the court, for cause, sets another reporting interval,
42 file and transmit to the United States trustee for each
43 calendar month after the order for relief, on the
44 appropriate Official Form, the report required by
45 § 308. If the order for relief is within the first 15 days
46 of a calendar month, a report shall be filed for the
47 portion of the month that follows the order for relief.
48 If the order for relief is after the 15th day of a
49 calendar month, the period for the remainder of the
50 month shall be included in the report for the next
51 calendar month. Each report shall be filed no later
52 than 21 days after the last day of the calendar month
53 following the month covered by the report. The

54 obligation to file reports under this subparagraph
 55 terminates on the effective date of the plan, or
 56 conversion or dismissal of the case.

57 (b) TRUSTEE, DEBTOR IN POSSESSION, AND
 58 DEBTOR IN A CASE UNDER SUBCHAPTER V OF
 59 CHAPTER 11. In a case under subchapter V of chapter 11,
 60 the debtor in possession shall perform the duties prescribed
 61 in (a)(2)–(4) and, if the court directs, shall file and transmit
 62 to the United States trustee a complete inventory of the
 63 debtor’s property within the time fixed by the court. If the
 64 debtor is removed as debtor in possession, the trustee shall
 65 perform the duties of the debtor in possession prescribed in
 66 this subdivision (b). The debtor shall perform the duties
 67 prescribed in (a)(6).

68 (~~b~~c) CHAPTER 12 TRUSTEE AND DEBTOR IN
 69 POSSESSION. In a chapter 12 family farmer’s debt
 70 adjustment case, the debtor in possession shall perform the
 71 duties prescribed in clauses (2)–(4) of subdivision (a) of this

72 rule and, if the court directs, shall file and transmit to the
73 United States trustee a complete inventory of the property of
74 the debtor within the time fixed by the court. If the debtor is
75 removed as debtor in possession, the trustee shall perform
76 the duties of the debtor in possession prescribed in this
77 ~~paragraph~~ subdivision (c).

78 ~~(e)~~ CHAPTER 13 TRUSTEE AND
79 DEBTOR.

80 (1) *Business Cases*. In a chapter 13
81 individual's debt adjustment case, when the debtor is
82 engaged in business, the debtor shall perform the
83 duties prescribed by clauses (2)–(4) of subdivision
84 (a) of this rule and, if the court directs, shall file and
85 transmit to the United States trustee a complete
86 inventory of the property of the debtor within the
87 time fixed by the court.

88 (2) *Nonbusiness Cases*. In a chapter 13
89 individual's debt adjustment case, when the debtor is

90 not engaged in business, the trustee shall perform the
91 duties prescribed by clause (2) of subdivision (a) of
92 this rule.

93 ~~(d)~~ FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVE. In a case in
94 which the court has granted recognition of a foreign
95 proceeding under chapter 15, the foreign representative shall
96 file any notice required under § 1518 of the Code within 14
97 days after the date when the representative becomes aware
98 of the subsequent information.

99 ~~(e)~~ TRANSMISSION OF REPORTS. In a chapter
100 11 case the court may direct that copies or summaries of
101 annual reports and copies or summaries of other reports shall
102 be mailed to the creditors, equity security holders, and
103 indenture trustees. The court may also direct the publication
104 of summaries of any such reports. A copy of every report or
105 summary mailed or published pursuant to this subdivision
106 shall be transmitted to the United States trustee.

Committee Note

The rule is amended in response to the enactment of the Small Business Reorganization Act of 2019, Pub. L. No. 116-54, 133 Stat. 1079. That law gives a small business debtor the option of electing to be a debtor under subchapter V of chapter 11. Subdivision (b) is amended to prescribe the duties of a debtor in possession, trustee, and debtor in a subchapter V case. Those cases are excepted from subdivision (a) because, unlike other chapter 11 cases, there will generally be both a trustee and a debtor in possession. Subdivision (b) also reflects that § 1187 of the Code prescribes reporting duties for the debtor in a subchapter V case.

Former subdivisions (b), (c), (d), and (e) are redesignated (c), (d), (e), and (f) respectively.

Changes Made After Publication and Comment

- No changes were made.

Summary of Public Comment

- No comments were submitted.

1 **Rule 3010. Small Dividends and Payments in Cases**
 2 **Under Chapter 7 ~~Liquidation~~, Subchapter V of Chapter**
 3 **11, Chapter 12 ~~Family Farmer's Debt Adjustment~~, and**
 4 **Chapter 13 ~~Individual's Debt Adjustment Cases~~**

5 * * * * *

6 (b) CASES UNDER SUBCHAPTER V OF
 7 CHAPTER 11, CHAPTER 12, AND CHAPTER 13
 8 ~~CASES~~. In a case under subchapter V of chapter 11, chapter
 9 12, or chapter 13, ~~ease~~ no payment in an amount less than
 10 \$15 shall be distributed by the trustee to any creditor unless
 11 authorized by local rule or order of the court. Funds not
 12 distributed because of this subdivision shall accumulate and
 13 shall be paid whenever the accumulation aggregates \$15.
 14 Any funds remaining shall be distributed with the final
 15 payment.

Committee Note

The rule is amended in response to the enactment of the Small Business Reorganization Act of 2019, Pub. L. No. 116-54, 133 Stat. 1079. That law gives a small business debtor the option of electing to be a debtor under subchapter

V of chapter 11. To avoid the undue cost and inconvenience of distributing small payments, the title and subdivision (b) are amended to include subchapter V cases.

Changes Made After Publication and Comment

- No changes were made.

Summary of Public Comment

- No comments were submitted.

1 **Rule 3011. Unclaimed Funds in Cases Under Chapter 7**
 2 **~~Liquidation,~~ Subchapter V of Chapter 11, Chapter 12**
 3 **~~Family Farmer's Debt Adjustment,~~ and Chapter 13**
 4 **~~Individual's Debt Adjustment Cases~~**

5 The trustee shall file a list of all known names and
 6 addresses of the entities and the amounts which they are
 7 entitled to be paid from remaining property of the estate that
 8 is paid into court pursuant to § 347(a) of the Code.

Committee Note

The rule is amended in response to the enactment of the Small Business Reorganization Act of 2019, Pub. L. No. 116-54, 133 Stat. 1079. That law gives a small business debtor the option of electing to be a debtor under subchapter V of chapter 11. The rule is amended to include such cases because § 347(a) of the Code applies to them.

Changes Made After Publication and Comment

- No changes were made.

Summary of Public Comment

- No comments were submitted.

1 **Rule 3014. Election Under § 1111(b) by Secured**
2 **Creditor in Chapter 9 Municipality or Chapter 11**
3 **Reorganization Case**

4 An election of application of § 1111(b)(2) of the
5 Code by a class of secured creditors in a chapter 9 or 11 case
6 may be made at any time prior to the conclusion of the
7 hearing on the disclosure statement or within such later time
8 as the court may fix. If the disclosure statement is
9 conditionally approved pursuant to Rule 3017.1, and a final
10 hearing on the disclosure statement is not held, the election
11 of application of § 1111(b)(2) may be made not later than the
12 date fixed pursuant to Rule 3017.1(a)(2) or another date the
13 court may fix. In a case under subchapter V of chapter 11 in
14 which § 1125 of the Code does not apply, the election may
15 be made not later than a date the court may fix. The election
16 shall be in writing and signed unless made at the hearing on
17 the disclosure statement. The election, if made by the

- 18 majorities required by § 1111(b)(1)(A)(i), shall be binding
- 19 on all members of the class with respect to the plan.

Committee Note

The rule is amended in response to the enactment of the Small Business Reorganization Act of 2019, Pub. L. No. 116-54, 133 Stat. 1079. That law gives a small business debtor the option of electing to be a debtor under subchapter V of chapter 11. Because there generally will not be a disclosure statement in a subchapter V case, *see* § 1181(b) of the Code, the rule is amended to provide a deadline for making an election under § 1111(b) in such cases that is set by the court.

Changes Made After Publication and Comment

- The Advisory Committee voted to propose an amendment to this rule in response to a comment it received.

Summary of Public Comment

Comment of Judge Hannah L. Blumenstiel (Bankr. N.D. Cal.) (made directly to Judge Dow). Rule 3014 requires a creditor to make any § 1111(b) election prior to the conclusion of the hearing on the disclosure statement or, if the disclosure statement is conditionally approved and a final hearing thereon not held, not later than the date fixed by the court under Rule 3017.1(a)(2) for filing objections to the disclosure statement. Since § 1181(b) renders § 1125 inapplicable to cases under subchapter V and thereby makes disclosure statements unnecessary (unless the court orders otherwise), there won't be a hearing on a disclosure statement in such cases. Rule 3014 should be amended to

provide a different triggering event or a deadline for the 1111(b) election in such cases.

1 **Rule 3016. Filing of Plan and Disclosure Statement in a**
 2 **Chapter 9 Municipality or Chapter 11 Reorganization**
 3 **Case**

4 (a) IDENTIFICATION OF PLAN. Every proposed
 5 plan and any modification thereof shall be dated and, in a
 6 chapter 11 case, identified with the name of the entity or
 7 entities submitting or filing it.

8 (b) DISCLOSURE STATEMENT. In a chapter 9 or
 9 11 case, a disclosure statement, if required under § 1125 of
 10 the Code, or evidence showing compliance with § 1126(b)
 11 shall be filed with the plan or within a time fixed by the
 12 court, unless the plan is intended to provide adequate
 13 information under § 1125(f)(1). If the plan is intended to
 14 provide adequate information under § 1125(f)(1), it shall be
 15 so designated, and Rule 3017.1 shall apply as if the plan is a
 16 disclosure statement.

17 * * * * *

18 (d) STANDARD FORM SMALL BUSINESS
19 DISCLOSURE STATEMENT AND PLAN. In a small
20 business case or a case under subchapter V of chapter 11, the
21 court may approve a disclosure statement and may confirm
22 a plan that conform substantially to the appropriate Official
23 Forms or other standard forms approved by the court.

Committee Note

The rule is amended in response to the enactment of the Small Business Reorganization Act of 2019, Pub. L. No. 116-54, 133 Stat. 1079. That law gives a small business debtor the option of electing to be a debtor under subchapter V of chapter 11. Subdivision (b) of the rule is amended to reflect that under § 1181(b) of the Code, § 1125 does not apply to subchapter V cases (and thus a disclosure statement is not required) unless the court for cause orders otherwise. Subdivision (d) is amended to include subchapter V cases as ones in which Official Forms are available for a reorganization plan and, when required, a disclosure statement.

Changes Made After Publication and Comment

- No changes were made.

Summary of Public Comment

- No comments were submitted.

1 **Rule 3017.1. Court Consideration of Disclosure**
 2 **Statement in a Small Business Case or in a Case Under**
 3 **Subchapter V of Chapter 11**

4 (a) CONDITIONAL APPROVAL OF
 5 DISCLOSURE STATEMENT. In a small business case or
 6 in a case under subchapter V of chapter 11 in which the court
 7 has ordered that § 1125 applies, the court may, on
 8 application of the plan proponent or on its own initiative,
 9 conditionally approve a disclosure statement filed in
 10 accordance with Rule 3016. On or before conditional
 11 approval of the disclosure statement, the court shall:

- 12 (1) fix a time within which the holders of claims and
 13 interests may accept or reject the plan;
 14 (2) fix a time for filing objections to the disclosure
 15 statement;
 16 (3) fix a date for the hearing on final approval of the
 17 disclosure statement to be held if a timely objection
 18 is filed; and

19 (4) fix a date for the hearing on confirmation.

20 * * * * *

Committee Note

The rule is amended in response to the enactment of the Small Business Reorganization Act of 2019, Pub. L. No. 116-54, 133 Stat. 1079. That law gives a small business debtor the option of electing to be a debtor under subchapter V of chapter 11. The title and subdivision (a) of the rule are amended to cover such cases when the court orders that § 1125 of the Code applies.

Changes Made After Publication and Comment

- The Advisory Committee voted to propose an amendment to this rule in response to comments it received.

Summary of Public Comment

Comment BK-2019-0004-0013 (Judge Benjamin Kahn) (Bankr. M.D.N.C.). Section 1187(c), enacted by SBRA, provides that “[i]f the court orders under section 1181(b) . . . that section 1125 . . . applies, section 1125(f) . . . shall apply.” Section 1125(f)(3) contemplates that if a separate disclosure statement is required in a small business case, it can be conditionally approved. Under the proposed amendment of Rule 3016, the procedures for conditional approval of a disclosure statement under Rule 3017.1 will apply in a subchapter V case only if the debtor designates the plan as intended to contain adequate information. It does not provide for the circumstances in which the court requires a separate disclosure statement to be conditionally approved under 1125(f)(3) or in which the debtor does not designate

the plan as intended to contain adequate information. In these circumstances, there will be no procedural rule governing conditional approval because Rule 3017.1 applies only to “a small business case.” Therefore, Rule 3017.1 should be amended to provide in (a): “In a small business case, or in a case under subchapter V in which the court has ordered that § 1125 applies....”

Comment BK-2019-0004-0014 (National Conference of Bankruptcy Judges). The NCBJ notes generally that the Rules as drafted fail to provide in subchapter V the deadlines currently in Rule 3017.1 for small business cases.

1 **Rule 3017.2. Fixing of Dates by the Court in Subchapter**
2 **V Cases in Which There Is No Disclosure Statement**

3 In a case under subchapter V of chapter 11 in which
4 § 1125 does not apply, the court shall:

- 5 (a) fix a time within which the holders of claims
6 and interests may accept or reject the plan;
7 (b) fix a date on which an equity security holder
8 or creditor whose claim is based on a security must
9 be the holder of record of the security in order to be
10 eligible to accept or reject the plan;
11 (c) fix a date for the hearing on confirmation; and
12 (d) fix a date for transmission of the plan, notice
13 of the time within which the holders of claims and
14 interests may accept or reject the plan, and notice of
15 the date for the hearing on confirmation.

Committee Note

The rule is added in response to the enactment of the Small Business Reorganization Act of 2019, Pub. L. No. 116-54, 133 Stat. 1079. That law gives a small business debtor the option of electing to be a debtor under subchapter

V of chapter 11. Because there generally will not be a disclosure statement in a subchapter V case, *see* § 1181(b) of the Code, the rule is added to authorize the court in such a case to act at a time other than when a disclosure statement is approved to set certain times and dates.

Changes Made After Publication and Comment

- The Advisory Committee voted to propose the addition of this new rule in response to a comment it received.

Summary of Public Comment

Comment BK-2019-0004-0014 (National Conference of Bankruptcy Judges). Because disclosure statements are not required in subchapter V cases, the Rules currently provide no mechanism to trigger plan solicitation, filing a ballot report, or setting a bar date for proofs of claim.

1 **Rule 3018. Acceptance or Rejection of Plan in a Chapter**
2 **9 Municipality or a Chapter 11 Reorganization Case**

3 (a) ENTITIES ENTITLED TO ACCEPT OR
4 REJECT PLAN; TIME FOR ACCEPTANCE OR
5 REJECTION. A plan may be accepted or rejected in
6 accordance with § 1126 of the Code within the time fixed by
7 the court pursuant to Rule 3017, 3017.1, or 3017.2. Subject
8 to subdivision (b) of this rule, an equity security holder or
9 creditor whose claim is based on a security of record shall
10 not be entitled to accept or reject a plan unless the equity
11 security holder or creditor is the holder of record of the
12 security on the date the order approving the disclosure
13 statement is entered or on another date fixed by the court
14 under Rule 3017.2, or fixed for cause; after notice and a
15 hearing. For cause shown, the court after notice and hearing
16 may permit a creditor or equity security holder to change or
17 withdraw an acceptance or rejection. Notwithstanding
18 objection to a claim or interest, the court after notice and

19 hearing may temporarily allow the claim or interest in an
 20 amount which the court deems proper for the purpose of
 21 accepting or rejecting a plan.

22 * * * * *

Committee Note

Subdivision (a) of the rule is amended to take account of the court's authority to set times under Rules 3017.1 and 3017.2 in small business cases and cases under subchapter V of chapter 11.

Changes Made After Publication and Comment

- The Advisory Committee voted to propose amendments to this rule in response to a comment it received and amendments made to other rules.

Summary of Public Comments

Comment BK-2019-0004-0014 (National Conference of Bankruptcy Judges). Because disclosure statements are not required in subchapter V cases, the Rules currently provide no mechanism to trigger plan solicitation, filing a ballot report, or setting a bar date for proofs of claim.

1 **Rule 3019. Modification of Accepted Plan in a Chapter**
2 **9 Municipality or a Chapter 11 Reorganization Case**

3 * * * * *

4 (b) MODIFICATION OF PLAN AFTER
5 CONFIRMATION IN INDIVIDUAL DEBTOR CASE. If
6 the debtor is an individual, a request to modify the plan under
7 § 1127(e) of the Code is governed by Rule 9014. The request
8 shall identify the proponent and shall be filed together with
9 the proposed modification. The clerk, or some other person
10 as the court may direct, shall give the debtor, the trustee, and
11 all creditors not less than 21 days' notice by mail of the time
12 fixed to file objections and, if an objection is filed, the
13 hearing to consider the proposed modification, unless the
14 court orders otherwise with respect to creditors who are not
15 affected by the proposed modification. A copy of the notice
16 shall be transmitted to the United States trustee, together
17 with a copy of the proposed modification. Any objection to
18 the proposed modification shall be filed and served on the

19 debtor, the proponent of the modification, the trustee, and
20 any other entity designated by the court, and shall be
21 transmitted to the United States trustee.

22 (c) MODIFICATION OF PLAN AFTER
23 CONFIRMATION IN A SUBCHAPTER V CASE. In a
24 case under subchapter V of chapter 11, a request to modify
25 the plan under § 1193(b) or (c) of the Code is governed by
26 Rule 9014, and the provisions of this Rule 3019(b) apply.

Committee Note

The rule is amended in response to the enactment of the Small Business Reorganization Act of 2019, Pub. L. No. 116-54, 133 Stat. 1079. That law gives a small business debtor the option of electing to be a debtor under subchapter V of chapter 11. Subdivision (c) is added to the rule to govern requests to modify a plan after confirmation in such cases under § 1193(b) or (c) of the Code.

Changes Made After Publication and Comment

- The Advisory Committee voted to propose amendments to the rule in response to a comment it received.

Summary of Public Comment

Comment BK-2019-0004-0013 (Judge Benjamin Kahn) (Bankr. M.D.N.C.). Rule 3019 governs the modification of a chapter 11 plan in an individual case. Subdivision (b) says that a request to modify the plan after confirmation “under § 1127(e)” is governed by Rule 9014. Rule 9014 similarly should apply to a request for modification under § 1193(b) or (c). The rest of Rule 3019(b) then generally discusses the procedure for modification after confirmation. These general provisions should apply to an individual case under subchapter V. If the committee does not intend for them to so apply, subchapter V should be expressly excluded.

Fill in this information to identify your case:

United States Bankruptcy Court for the:

_____ District of _____
(State)

Case number (if known): _____ Chapter you are filing under:

- ☐ Chapter 7
☐ Chapter 11
☐ Chapter 12
☐ Chapter 13

☐ Check if this is an
amended filing

Official Form 101

Voluntary Petition for Individuals Filing for Bankruptcy

02/20

The bankruptcy forms use *you* and *Debtor 1* to refer to a debtor filing alone. A married couple may file a bankruptcy case together—called a *joint case*—and in joint cases, these forms use *you* to ask for information from both debtors. For example, if a form asks, “Do you own a car,” the answer would be yes if either debtor owns a car. When information is needed about the spouses separately, the form uses *Debtor 1* and *Debtor 2* to distinguish between them. In joint cases, one of the spouses must report information as *Debtor 1* and the other as *Debtor 2*. The same person must be *Debtor 1* in all of the forms.

Be as complete and accurate as possible. If two married people are filing together, both are equally responsible for supplying correct information. If more space is needed, attach a separate sheet to this form. On the top of any additional pages, write your name and case number (if known). Answer every question.

Part 1: Identify Yourself

	About Debtor 1:	About Debtor 2 (Spouse Only in a Joint Case):
1. Your full name Write the name that is on your government-issued picture identification (for example, your driver's license or passport). Bring your picture identification to your meeting with the trustee.	First name _____ Middle name _____ Last name _____ Suffix (Sr., Jr., II, III) _____	First name _____ Middle name _____ Last name _____ Suffix (Sr., Jr., II, III) _____
2. All other names you have used in the last 8 years Include your married or maiden names.	First name _____ Middle name _____ Last name _____ First name _____ Middle name _____ Last name _____	First name _____ Middle name _____ Last name _____ First name _____ Middle name _____ Last name _____
3. Only the last 4 digits of your Social Security number or federal Individual Taxpayer Identification number (ITIN)	XXX — XX — _____ OR 9 XX — XX — _____	XXX — XX — _____ OR 9 XX — XX — _____

About Debtor 1:**4. Any business names and Employer Identification Numbers (EIN) you have used in the last 8 years**

Include trade names and
doing business as names

☐ I have not used any business names or EINs.

Business name

Business name

EIN

EIN

About Debtor 2 (Spouse Only in a Joint Case):

☐ I have not used any business names or EINs.

Business name

Business name

EIN

EIN

5. Where you live

Number Street

City State ZIP Code

County

If your mailing address is different from the one above, fill it in here. Note that the court will send any notices to you at this mailing address.

Number Street

P.O. Box

City State ZIP Code

If Debtor 2 lives at a different address:

Number Street

City State ZIP Code

County

If Debtor 2's mailing address is different from yours, fill it in here. Note that the court will send any notices to this mailing address.

Number Street

P.O. Box

City State ZIP Code

6. Why you are choosing this district to file for bankruptcy

Check one:

☐ Over the last 180 days before filing this petition, I have lived in this district longer than in any other district.

☐ I have another reason. Explain.
(See 28 U.S.C. § 1408.)

Check one:

☐ Over the last 180 days before filing this petition, I have lived in this district longer than in any other district.

☐ I have another reason. Explain.
(See 28 U.S.C. § 1408.)

Part 2: Tell the Court About Your Bankruptcy Case**7. The chapter of the Bankruptcy Code you are choosing to file under**

Check one. (For a brief description of each, see *Notice Required by 11 U.S.C. § 342(b) for Individuals Filing for Bankruptcy* (Form 2010)). Also, go to the top of page 1 and check the appropriate box.

- ☐ Chapter 7
- ☐ Chapter 11
- ☐ Chapter 12
- ☐ Chapter 13

8. How you will pay the fee

- ☐ **I will pay the entire fee when I file my petition.** Please check with the clerk's office in your local court for more details about how you may pay. Typically, if you are paying the fee yourself, you may pay with cash, cashier's check, or money order. If your attorney is submitting your payment on your behalf, your attorney may pay with a credit card or check with a pre-printed address.
- ☐ **I need to pay the fee in installments.** If you choose this option, sign and attach the *Application for Individuals to Pay The Filing Fee in Installments* (Official Form 103A).
- ☐ **I request that my fee be waived** (You may request this option only if you are filing for Chapter 7. By law, a judge may, but is not required to, waive your fee, and may do so only if your income is less than 150% of the official poverty line that applies to your family size and you are unable to pay the fee in installments). If you choose this option, you must fill out the *Application to Have the Chapter 7 Filing Fee Waived* (Official Form 103B) and file it with your petition.

9. Have you filed for bankruptcy within the last 8 years?

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes. District _____ When _____ Case number _____
MM / DD / YYYY
- District _____ When _____ Case number _____
MM / DD / YYYY
- District _____ When _____ Case number _____
MM / DD / YYYY

10. Are any bankruptcy cases pending or being filed by a spouse who is not filing this case with you, or by a business partner, or by an affiliate?

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes. Debtor _____ Relationship to you _____
District _____ When _____ Case number, if known _____
MM / DD / YYYY
- Debtor _____ Relationship to you _____
District _____ When _____ Case number, if known _____
MM / DD / YYYY

11. Do you rent your residence?

- ☐ No. Go to line 12.
- ☐ Yes. Has your landlord obtained an eviction judgment against you?
- ☐ No. Go to line 12.
- ☐ Yes. Fill out *Initial Statement About an Eviction Judgment Against You* (Form 101A) and file it as part of this bankruptcy petition.

Part 3: Report About Any Businesses You Own as a Sole Proprietor**12. Are you a sole proprietor of any full- or part-time business?**☐ No. Go to Part 4.☐ Yes. Name and location of business

A sole proprietorship is a business you operate as an individual, and is not a separate legal entity such as a corporation, partnership, or LLC.

If you have more than one sole proprietorship, use a separate sheet and attach it to this petition.

Name of business, if any

Number Street

City

State

ZIP Code

Check the appropriate box to describe your business:

☐ Health Care Business (as defined in 11 U.S.C. § 101(27A))☐ Single Asset Real Estate (as defined in 11 U.S.C. § 101(51B))☐ Stockbroker (as defined in 11 U.S.C. § 101(53A))☐ Commodity Broker (as defined in 11 U.S.C. § 101(6))☐ None of the above**13. Are you filing under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code and are you a small business debtor?**

For a definition of *small business debtor*, see 11 U.S.C. § 101(51D).

If you are filing under Chapter 11, the court must know whether you are a small business debtor so that it can set appropriate deadlines. If you indicate that you are a small business debtor, you must attach your most recent balance sheet, statement of operations, cash-flow statement, and federal income tax return or if any of these documents do not exist, follow the procedure in 11 U.S.C. § 1116(1)(B).

☐ No. I am not filing under Chapter 11.☐ No. I am filing under Chapter 11, but I am NOT a small business debtor according to the definition in the Bankruptcy Code.☐ Yes. I am filing under Chapter 11, I am a small business debtor according to the definition in the Bankruptcy Code, and I do not choose to proceed under Subchapter V of Chapter 11.☐ Yes. I am filing under Chapter 11, I am a small business debtor according to the definition in the Bankruptcy Code, and I choose to proceed under Subchapter V of Chapter 11.**Part 4: Report if You Own or Have Any Hazardous Property or Any Property That Needs Immediate Attention****14. Do you own or have any property that poses or is alleged to pose a threat of imminent and identifiable hazard to public health or safety? Or do you own any property that needs immediate attention?**☐ No☐ Yes. What is the hazard?

For example, do you own perishable goods, or livestock that must be fed, or a building that needs urgent repairs?

If immediate attention is needed, why is it needed?

Where is the property?

Number

Street

City

State

ZIP Code

Part 5: Explain Your Efforts to Receive a Briefing About Credit Counseling**15. Tell the court whether you have received a briefing about credit counseling.**

The law requires that you receive a briefing about credit counseling before you file for bankruptcy. You must truthfully check one of the following choices. If you cannot do so, you are not eligible to file.

If you file anyway, the court can dismiss your case, you will lose whatever filing fee you paid, and your creditors can begin collection activities again.

About Debtor 1:

You must check one:

☐ **I received a briefing from an approved credit counseling agency within the 180 days before I filed this bankruptcy petition, and I received a certificate of completion.**

Attach a copy of the certificate and the payment plan, if any, that you developed with the agency.

☐ **I received a briefing from an approved credit counseling agency within the 180 days before I filed this bankruptcy petition, but I do not have a certificate of completion.**

Within 14 days after you file this bankruptcy petition, you **MUST** file a copy of the certificate and payment plan, if any.

☐ **I certify that I asked for credit counseling services from an approved agency, but was unable to obtain those services during the 7 days after I made my request, and exigent circumstances merit a 30-day temporary waiver of the requirement.**

To ask for a 30-day temporary waiver of the requirement, attach a separate sheet explaining what efforts you made to obtain the briefing, why you were unable to obtain it before you filed for bankruptcy, and what exigent circumstances required you to file this case.

Your case may be dismissed if the court is dissatisfied with your reasons for not receiving a briefing before you filed for bankruptcy.

If the court is satisfied with your reasons, you must still receive a briefing within 30 days after you file. You must file a certificate from the approved agency, along with a copy of the payment plan you developed, if any. If you do not do so, your case may be dismissed.

Any extension of the 30-day deadline is granted only for cause and is limited to a maximum of 15 days.

☐ **I am not required to receive a briefing about credit counseling because of:**

☐ **Incapacity.** I have a mental illness or a mental deficiency that makes me incapable of realizing or making rational decisions about finances.

☐ **Disability.** My physical disability causes me to be unable to participate in a briefing in person, by phone, or through the internet, even after I reasonably tried to do so.

☐ **Active duty.** I am currently on active military duty in a military combat zone.

If you believe you are not required to receive a briefing about credit counseling, you must file a motion for waiver of credit counseling with the court.

About Debtor 2 (Spouse Only in a Joint Case):

You must check one:

☐ **I received a briefing from an approved credit counseling agency within the 180 days before I filed this bankruptcy petition, and I received a certificate of completion.**

Attach a copy of the certificate and the payment plan, if any, that you developed with the agency.

☐ **I received a briefing from an approved credit counseling agency within the 180 days before I filed this bankruptcy petition, but I do not have a certificate of completion.**

Within 14 days after you file this bankruptcy petition, you **MUST** file a copy of the certificate and payment plan, if any.

☐ **I certify that I asked for credit counseling services from an approved agency, but was unable to obtain those services during the 7 days after I made my request, and exigent circumstances merit a 30-day temporary waiver of the requirement.**

To ask for a 30-day temporary waiver of the requirement, attach a separate sheet explaining what efforts you made to obtain the briefing, why you were unable to obtain it before you filed for bankruptcy, and what exigent circumstances required you to file this case.

Your case may be dismissed if the court is dissatisfied with your reasons for not receiving a briefing before you filed for bankruptcy.

If the court is satisfied with your reasons, you must still receive a briefing within 30 days after you file. You must file a certificate from the approved agency, along with a copy of the payment plan you developed, if any. If you do not do so, your case may be dismissed.

Any extension of the 30-day deadline is granted only for cause and is limited to a maximum of 15 days.

☐ **I am not required to receive a briefing about credit counseling because of:**

☐ **Incapacity.** I have a mental illness or a mental deficiency that makes me incapable of realizing or making rational decisions about finances.

☐ **Disability.** My physical disability causes me to be unable to participate in a briefing in person, by phone, or through the internet, even after I reasonably tried to do so.

☐ **Active duty.** I am currently on active military duty in a military combat zone.

If you believe you are not required to receive a briefing about credit counseling, you must file a motion for waiver of credit counseling with the court.

Part 6: Answer These Questions for Reporting Purposes**16. What kind of debts do you have?**

16a. Are your debts primarily consumer debts? *Consumer debts* are defined in 11 U.S.C. § 101(8) as "incurred by an individual primarily for a personal, family, or household purpose."

- ☐ No. Go to line 16b.
☐ Yes. Go to line 17.

16b. Are your debts primarily business debts? *Business debts* are debts that you incurred to obtain money for a business or investment or through the operation of the business or investment.

- ☐ No. Go to line 16c.
☐ Yes. Go to line 17.

16c. State the type of debts you owe that are not consumer debts or business debts.

17. Are you filing under Chapter 7?

☐ No. I am not filing under Chapter 7. Go to line 18.

Do you estimate that after any exempt property is excluded and administrative expenses are paid that funds will be available for distribution to unsecured creditors?

- ☐ Yes. I am filing under Chapter 7. Do you estimate that after any exempt property is excluded and administrative expenses are paid that funds will be available to distribute to unsecured creditors?
- ☐ No
☐ Yes

18. How many creditors do you estimate that you owe?

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|--|
| ☐ 1-49 | ☐ 1,000-5,000 | ☐ 25,001-50,000 |
| ☐ 50-99 | ☐ 5,001-10,000 | ☐ 50,001-100,000 |
| ☐ 100-199 | ☐ 10,001-25,000 | ☐ More than 100,000 |
| ☐ 200-999 | | |

19. How much do you estimate your assets to be worth?

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| ☐ \$0-\$50,000 | ☐ \$1,000,001-\$10 million | ☐ \$500,000,001-\$1 billion |
| ☐ \$50,001-\$100,000 | ☐ \$10,000,001-\$50 million | ☐ \$1,000,000,001-\$10 billion |
| ☐ \$100,001-\$500,000 | ☐ \$50,000,001-\$100 million | ☐ \$10,000,000,001-\$50 billion |
| ☐ \$500,001-\$1 million | ☐ \$100,000,001-\$500 million | ☐ More than \$50 billion |

20. How much do you estimate your liabilities to be?

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| ☐ \$0-\$50,000 | ☐ \$1,000,001-\$10 million | ☐ \$500,000,001-\$1 billion |
| ☐ \$50,001-\$100,000 | ☐ \$10,000,001-\$50 million | ☐ \$1,000,000,001-\$10 billion |
| ☐ \$100,001-\$500,000 | ☐ \$50,000,001-\$100 million | ☐ \$10,000,000,001-\$50 billion |
| ☐ \$500,001-\$1 million | ☐ \$100,000,001-\$500 million | ☐ More than \$50 billion |

Part 7: Sign Below**For you**

I have examined this petition, and I declare under penalty of perjury that the information provided is true and correct.

If I have chosen to file under Chapter 7, I am aware that I may proceed, if eligible, under Chapter 7, 11, 12, or 13 of title 11, United States Code. I understand the relief available under each chapter, and I choose to proceed under Chapter 7.

If no attorney represents me and I did not pay or agree to pay someone who is not an attorney to help me fill out this document, I have obtained and read the notice required by 11 U.S.C. § 342(b).

I request relief in accordance with the chapter of title 11, United States Code, specified in this petition.

I understand making a false statement, concealing property, or obtaining money or property by fraud in connection with a bankruptcy case can result in fines up to \$250,000, or imprisonment for up to 20 years, or both. 18 U.S.C. §§ 152, 1341, 1519, and 3571.

X

Signature of Debtor 1

Executed on _____
 MM / DD / YYYY

X

Signature of Debtor 2

Executed on _____
 MM / DD / YYYY

Debtor 1

First Name

Middle Name

Last Name

Case number (if known)

For your attorney, if you are represented by one

If you are not represented by an attorney, you do not need to file this page.

I, the attorney for the debtor(s) named in this petition, declare that I have informed the debtor(s) about eligibility to proceed under Chapter 7, 11, 12, or 13 of title 11, United States Code, and have explained the relief available under each chapter for which the person is eligible. I also certify that I have delivered to the debtor(s) the notice required by 11 U.S.C. § 342(b) and, in a case in which § 707(b)(4)(D) applies, certify that I have no knowledge after an inquiry that the information in the schedules filed with the petition is incorrect.

X

Signature of Attorney for Debtor

Date

MM / DD / YYYY

Printed name

Firm name

Number Street

City

State

ZIP Code

Contact phone

Email address

Bar number

State

For you if you are filing this bankruptcy without an attorney

If you are represented by an attorney, you do not need to file this page.

The law allows you, as an individual, to represent yourself in bankruptcy court, but **you should understand that many people find it extremely difficult to represent themselves successfully. Because bankruptcy has long-term financial and legal consequences, you are strongly urged to hire a qualified attorney.**

To be successful, you must correctly file and handle your bankruptcy case. The rules are very technical, and a mistake or inaction may affect your rights. For example, your case may be dismissed because you did not file a required document, pay a fee on time, attend a meeting or hearing, or cooperate with the court, case trustee, U.S. trustee, bankruptcy administrator, or audit firm if your case is selected for audit. If that happens, you could lose your right to file another case, or you may lose protections, including the benefit of the automatic stay.

You must list all your property and debts in the schedules that you are required to file with the court. Even if you plan to pay a particular debt outside of your bankruptcy, you must list that debt in your schedules. If you do not list a debt, the debt may not be discharged. If you do not list property or properly claim it as exempt, you may not be able to keep the property. The judge can also deny you a discharge of all your debts if you do something dishonest in your bankruptcy case, such as destroying or hiding property, falsifying records, or lying. Individual bankruptcy cases are randomly audited to determine if debtors have been accurate, truthful, and complete.

Bankruptcy fraud is a serious crime; you could be fined and imprisoned.

If you decide to file without an attorney, the court expects you to follow the rules as if you had hired an attorney. The court will not treat you differently because you are filing for yourself. To be successful, you must be familiar with the United States Bankruptcy Code, the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, and the local rules of the court in which your case is filed. You must also be familiar with any state exemption laws that apply.

Are you aware that filing for bankruptcy is a serious action with long-term financial and legal consequences?

☐ No

☐ Yes

Are you aware that bankruptcy fraud is a serious crime and that if your bankruptcy forms are inaccurate or incomplete, you could be fined or imprisoned?

☐ No

☐ Yes

Did you pay or agree to pay someone who is not an attorney to help you fill out your bankruptcy forms?

☐ No

☐ Yes. Name of Person _____

Attach *Bankruptcy Petition Preparer's Notice, Declaration, and Signature* (Official Form 119).

By signing here, I acknowledge that I understand the risks involved in filing without an attorney. I have read and understood this notice, and I am aware that filing a bankruptcy case without an attorney may cause me to lose my rights or property if I do not properly handle the case.

X

Signature of Debtor 1

Date

MM / DD / YYYY

Contact phone _____

Cell phone _____

Email address _____

X

Signature of Debtor 2

Date

MM / DD / YYYY

Contact phone _____

Cell phone _____

Email address _____

Committee Note

Line 13 is amended in response to the enactment of the Small Business Reorganization Act of 2019, Pub. L. No. 116-54, 133 Stat. 1079. That law gives a small business debtor the option of electing to be a debtor under subchapter V of chapter 11. Line 13 is amended to add a check box for a small business debtor to indicate that it is making that choice, and the existing check box for small business debtors is amended to allow the debtor to indicate that it is not electing to proceed under subchapter V.

Changes Made After Publication and Comment

- No changes were made.

Summary of Public Comment

Comment BK-2019-0004-0011 (International Council of Shopping Centers). Line 14 of Official Form 101 should be modified to include instructions, in a case where the debtor has elected to proceed under subchapter V, to make rental payments directly to a lessor/property owner of non-residential real property after the filing of a petition.

Fill in this information to identify the case:

United States Bankruptcy Court for the:

_____ District of _____
(State)

Case number (if known): _____ Chapter _____

☐ Check if this is an amended filing

Official Form 201

Voluntary Petition for Non-Individuals Filing for Bankruptcy

02/20

If more space is needed, attach a separate sheet to this form. On the top of any additional pages, write the debtor's name and the case number (if known). For more information, a separate document, *Instructions for Bankruptcy Forms for Non-Individuals*, is available.

1. Debtor's name

2. All other names debtor used in the last 8 years

Include any assumed names, trade names, and *doing business* as names

3. Debtor's federal Employer Identification Number (EIN)

____ - ____ - _____

4. Debtor's address

Principal place of business

Mailing address, if different from principal place of business

Number Street

Number Street

P.O. Box

City State ZIP Code

City State ZIP Code

Location of principal assets, if different from principal place of business

County

Number Street

City State ZIP Code

5. Debtor's website (URL)

Name

6. Type of debtor

- ☐ Corporation (including Limited Liability Company (LLC) and Limited Liability Partnership (LLP))
☐ Partnership (excluding LLP)
☐ Other. Specify: _____

7. Describe debtor's business

A. Check one:

- ☐ Health Care Business (as defined in 11 U.S.C. § 101(27A))
☐ Single Asset Real Estate (as defined in 11 U.S.C. § 101(51B))
☐ Railroad (as defined in 11 U.S.C. § 101(44))
☐ Stockbroker (as defined in 11 U.S.C. § 101(53A))
☐ Commodity Broker (as defined in 11 U.S.C. § 101(6))
☐ Clearing Bank (as defined in 11 U.S.C. § 781(3))
☐ None of the above

B. Check all that apply:

- ☐ Tax-exempt entity (as described in 26 U.S.C. § 501)
☐ Investment company, including hedge fund or pooled investment vehicle (as defined in 15 U.S.C. § 80a-3)
☐ Investment advisor (as defined in 15 U.S.C. § 80b-2(a)(11))

C. NAICS (North American Industry Classification System) 4-digit code that best describes debtor. See <http://www.uscourts.gov/four-digit-national-association-naics-codes>.

8. Under which chapter of the Bankruptcy Code is the debtor filing?

Check one:

- ☐ Chapter 7
☐ Chapter 9
☐ Chapter 11. *Check all that apply:*

- ☐ Debtor's aggregate noncontingent liquidated debts (excluding debts owed to insiders or affiliates) are less than \$2,725,625 (amount subject to adjustment on 4/01/22 and every 3 years after that).
☐ The debtor is a small business debtor as defined in 11 U.S.C. § 101(51D). If the debtor is a small business debtor, attach the most recent balance sheet, statement of operations, cash-flow statement, and federal income tax return or if all of these documents do not exist, follow the procedure in 11 U.S.C. § 1116(1)(B).
☐ The debtor is a small business debtor as defined in 11 U.S.C. § 101(51D), and it chooses to proceed under Subchapter V of Chapter 11.
☐ A plan is being filed with this petition.
☐ Acceptances of the plan were solicited prepetition from one or more classes of creditors, in accordance with 11 U.S.C. § 1126(b).
☐ The debtor is required to file periodic reports (for example, 10K and 10Q) with the Securities and Exchange Commission according to § 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. File the *Attachment to Voluntary Petition for Non-Individuals Filing for Bankruptcy under Chapter 11* (Official Form 201A) with this form.
☐ The debtor is a shell company as defined in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Rule 12b-2.

☐ Chapter 12

9. Were prior bankruptcy cases filed by or against the debtor within the last 8 years?

☐ No

☐ Yes. District _____ When _____ Case number _____
MM / DD / YYYY
District _____ When _____ Case number _____
MM / DD / YYYY

If more than 2 cases, attach a separate list.

Name

10. Are any bankruptcy cases pending or being filed by a business partner or an affiliate of the debtor?

List all cases. If more than 1, attach a separate list.

☐ No

☐ Yes. Debtor _____ Relationship _____
District _____ When _____
Case number, if known _____

MM / DD / YYYY

11. Why is the case filed in this district?

Check all that apply:

- ☐ Debtor has had its domicile, principal place of business, or principal assets in this district for 180 days immediately preceding the date of this petition or for a longer part of such 180 days than in any other district.
- ☐ A bankruptcy case concerning debtor's affiliate, general partner, or partnership is pending in this district.

12. Does the debtor own or have possession of any real property or personal property that needs immediate attention?

☐ No

☐ Yes. Answer below for each property that needs immediate attention. Attach additional sheets if needed.

Why does the property need immediate attention? (Check all that apply.)

- ☐ It poses or is alleged to pose a threat of imminent and identifiable hazard to public health or safety.
What is the hazard? _____
- ☐ It needs to be physically secured or protected from the weather.
- ☐ It includes perishable goods or assets that could quickly deteriorate or lose value without attention (for example, livestock, seasonal goods, meat, dairy, produce, or securities-related assets or other options).
- ☐ Other _____

Where is the property?

Number _____ Street _____
City _____ State ZIP Code _____

Is the property insured?

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes. Insurance agency _____
Contact name _____
Phone _____

Statistical and administrative information

13. Debtor's estimation of available funds

Check one:

- ☐ Funds will be available for distribution to unsecured creditors.
- ☐ After any administrative expenses are paid, no funds will be available for distribution to unsecured creditors.

14. Estimated number of creditors

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|--|
| ☐ 1-49 | ☐ 1,000-5,000 | ☐ 25,001-50,000 |
| ☐ 50-99 | ☐ 5,001-10,000 | ☐ 50,001-100,000 |
| ☐ 100-199 | ☐ 10,001-25,000 | ☐ More than 100,000 |
| ☐ 200-999 | | |

15. Estimated assets	☐ \$0-\$50,000	☐ \$1,000,001-\$10 million	☐ \$500,000,001-\$1 billion
	☐ \$50,001-\$100,000	☐ \$10,000,001-\$50 million	☐ \$1,000,000,001-\$10 billion
	☐ \$100,001-\$500,000	☐ \$50,000,001-\$100 million	☐ \$10,000,000,001-\$50 billion
	☐ \$500,001-\$1 million	☐ \$100,000,001-\$500 million	☐ More than \$50 billion

16. Estimated liabilities	☐ \$0-\$50,000	☐ \$1,000,001-\$10 million	☐ \$500,000,001-\$1 billion
	☐ \$50,001-\$100,000	☐ \$10,000,001-\$50 million	☐ \$1,000,000,001-\$10 billion
	☐ \$100,001-\$500,000	☐ \$50,000,001-\$100 million	☐ \$10,000,000,001-\$50 billion
	☐ \$500,001-\$1 million	☐ \$100,000,001-\$500 million	☐ More than \$50 billion

Request for Relief, Declaration, and Signatures

WARNING -- Bankruptcy fraud is a serious crime. Making a false statement in connection with a bankruptcy case can result in fines up to \$500,000 or imprisonment for up to 20 years, or both. 18 U.S.C. §§ 152, 1341, 1519, and 3571.

17. Declaration and signature of authorized representative of debtor

The debtor requests relief in accordance with the chapter of title 11, United States Code, specified in this petition.

I have been authorized to file this petition on behalf of the debtor.

I have examined the information in this petition and have a reasonable belief that the information is true and correct.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on
MM / DD / YYYY

X

Signature of authorized representative of debtor

Printed name

Title

18. Signature of attorney

X

Signature of attorney for debtor

Date

Printed name

Firm name

Number

Street

City

State

ZIP Code

Contact phone

Email address

Bar number

State

Committee Note

Line 8 of the form is amended in response to the enactment of the Small Business Reorganization Act of 2019, Pub. L. No. 116-54, 133 Stat. 1079. That law gives a small business debtor the option of electing to be a debtor under subchapter V of chapter 11. Line 8 is amended to provide a check box for a small business debtor to indicate that it is making that choice.

Changes Made After Notice and Comment

- No changes were made.

Summary of Public Comment

Comment BK-2019-0004-0011 (International Council of Shopping Centers). Line 12 of Official Form 201 should be modified to include instructions, in a case where the debtor has elected to proceed under Subchapter V, to make rental payments directly to a lessor/property owner of non-residential real property after the filing of a petition.

Information to identify the case:

Debtor 1 _____
 First Name Middle Name Last Name

Last 4 digits of Social Security number or ITIN _____

EIN _____

Debtor 2 _____
 (Spouse, if filing) First Name Middle Name Last Name

Last 4 digits of Social Security number or ITIN _____

EIN _____

United States Bankruptcy Court for the: _____ District of _____
 (State)

[Date case filed for chapter 11 _____] OR
 MM / DD / YYYY

Case number: _____

[Date case filed in chapter _____]
 MM / DD / YYYY

Date case converted to chapter 11 _____
 MM / DD / YYYY

Official Form 309E1 (For Individuals or Joint Debtors)

Notice of Chapter 11 Bankruptcy Case

02/20

For the debtors listed above, a case has been filed under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. An order for relief has been entered.

This notice has important information about the case for creditors and debtors, including information about the meeting of creditors and deadlines. Read both pages carefully.

The filing of the case imposed an automatic stay against most collection activities. This means that creditors generally may not take action to collect debts from the debtors or the debtors' property. For example, while the stay is in effect, creditors cannot sue, garnish wages, assert a deficiency, repossess property, or otherwise try to collect from the debtors. Creditors cannot demand repayment from debtors by mail, phone, or otherwise. Creditors who violate the stay can be required to pay actual and punitive damages and attorney's fees. Under certain circumstances, the stay may be limited to 30 days or not exist at all, although debtors can ask the court to extend or impose a stay.

Confirmation of a chapter 11 plan may result in a discharge of debt. Creditors who assert that the debtors are not entitled to a discharge of any debts or who want to have a particular debt excepted from discharge may be required to file a complaint in the bankruptcy clerk's office within the deadlines specified in this notice. (See line 10 below for more information.)

To protect your rights, consult an attorney. All documents filed in the case may be inspected at the bankruptcy clerk's office at the address listed below or through PACER (Public Access to Court Electronic Records at www.pacer.gov).

The staff of the bankruptcy clerk's office cannot give legal advice.

To help creditors correctly identify debtors, debtors submit full Social Security or Individual Taxpayer Identification Numbers, which may appear on a version of this notice. However, the full numbers must not appear on any document filed with the court.

Do not file this notice with any proof of claim or other filing in the case. Do not include more than the last four digits of a Social Security or Individual Taxpayer Identification Number in any document, including attachments, that you file with the court.

	About Debtor 1:	About Debtor 2:
1. Debtor's full name		
2. All other names used in the last 8 years		
3. Address		If Debtor 2 lives at a different address:
4. Debtor's attorney Name and address		Contact phone _____ Email _____
5. Bankruptcy clerk's office Documents in this case may be filed at this address. You may inspect all records filed in this case at this office or online at www.pacer.gov .		Hours open _____ Contact phone _____

For more information, see page 2 ►

6. Meeting of creditors

Debtors must attend the meeting to be questioned under oath. In a joint case, both spouses must attend.

Creditors may attend, but are not required to do so.

_____ at _____
Date Time

Location:

The meeting may be continued or adjourned to a later date. If so, the date will be on the court docket.

7. Deadlines

The bankruptcy clerk's office must receive these documents and any required filing fee by the following deadlines.

File by the deadline to object to discharge or to challenge whether certain debts are dischargeable:**You must file a complaint:**

- if you assert that the debtor is not entitled to receive a discharge of any debts under 11 U.S.C. § 1141(d)(3) or
- if you want to have a debt excepted from discharge under 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(2), (4), or (6).

First date set for hearing on confirmation of plan. The court will send you a notice of that date later.

Filing deadline for dischargeability complaints: _____**Deadline for filing proof of claim:**

[Not yet set. If a deadline is set, the court will send you another notice.] or

[date, if set by the court]]

A proof of claim is a signed statement describing a creditor's claim. A proof of claim form may be obtained at www.uscourts.gov or any bankruptcy clerk's office.

Your claim will be allowed in the amount scheduled unless:

- your claim is designated as *disputed*, *contingent*, or *unliquidated*;
- you file a proof of claim in a different amount; or
- you receive another notice.

If your claim is not scheduled or if your claim is designated as *disputed*, *contingent*, or *unliquidated*, you must file a proof of claim or you might not be paid on your claim and you might be unable to vote on a plan. You may file a proof of claim even if your claim is scheduled.

You may review the schedules at the bankruptcy clerk's office or online at www.pacer.gov.

Secured creditors retain rights in their collateral regardless of whether they file a proof of claim. Filing a proof of claim submits a creditor to the jurisdiction of the bankruptcy court, with consequences a lawyer can explain. For example, a secured creditor who files a proof of claim may surrender important nonmonetary rights, including the right to a jury trial.

Deadline to object to exemptions:

The law permits debtors to keep certain property as exempt. If you believe that the law does not authorize an exemption claimed, you may file an objection.

Filing deadline: 30 days after the *conclusion* of the meeting of creditors

8. Creditors with a foreign address

If you are a creditor receiving mailed notice at a foreign address, you may file a motion asking the court to extend the deadlines in this notice. Consult an attorney familiar with United States bankruptcy law if you have any questions about your rights in this case.

9. Filing a Chapter 11 bankruptcy case

Chapter 11 allows debtors to reorganize or liquidate according to a plan. A plan is not effective unless the court confirms it. You may receive a copy of the plan and a disclosure statement telling you about the plan, and you may have the opportunity to vote on the plan. You will receive notice of the date of the confirmation hearing, and you may object to confirmation of the plan and attend the confirmation hearing. Unless a trustee is serving, the debtor will remain in possession of the property and may continue to operate the debtor's business.

10. Discharge of debts

Confirmation of a chapter 11 plan may result in a discharge of debts, which may include all or part of a debt. See 11 U.S.C. § 1141(d). However, unless the court orders otherwise, the debts will not be discharged until all payments under the plan are made. A discharge means that creditors may never try to collect the debt from the debtors personally except as provided in the plan. If you believe that a particular debt owed to you should be excepted from the discharge under 11 U.S.C. § 523 (a)(2), (4), or (6), you must file a complaint and pay the filing fee in the bankruptcy clerk's office by the deadline. If you believe that the debtors are not entitled to a discharge of any of their debts under 11 U.S.C. § 1141 (d)(3), you must file a complaint and pay the filing fee in the clerk's office by the first date set for the hearing on confirmation of the plan. The court will send you another notice telling you of that date.

11. Exempt property

The law allows debtors to keep certain property as exempt. Fully exempt property will not be sold and distributed to creditors, even if the case is converted to chapter 7. Debtors must file a list of property claimed as exempt. You may inspect that list at the bankruptcy clerk's office or online at www.pacer.gov. If you believe that the law does not authorize an exemption that the debtors claim, you may file an objection. The bankruptcy clerk's office must receive the objection by the deadline to object to exemptions in line 7.

Information to identify the case:			
Debtor 1	First Name	Middle Name	Last Name
	Last 4 digits of Social Security number or ITIN _____		
	EIN _____		
Debtor 2 (Spouse, if filing)	First Name	Middle Name	Last Name
	Last 4 digits of Social Security number or ITIN _____		
	EIN _____		
United States Bankruptcy Court for the: _____ District of _____			
(State)			
Case number:	_____		
[Date case filed for chapter 11 _____ MM / DD / YYYY] OR			
[Date case filed in chapter _____ MM / DD / YYYY]			
Date case converted to chapter 11 _____ MM / DD / YYYY]			

Official Form 309E² (For Individuals or Joint Debtors under Subchapter V)

Notice of Chapter 11 Bankruptcy Case

02/20

For the debtors listed above, a case has been filed under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. An order for relief has been entered.

This notice has important information about the case for creditors, debtors, and trustees, including information about the meeting of creditors and deadlines. Read all pages carefully.

The filing of the case imposed an automatic stay against most collection activities. This means that creditors generally may not take action to collect debts from the debtors or the debtors' property. For example, while the stay is in effect, creditors cannot sue, garnish wages, assert a deficiency, repossess property, or otherwise try to collect from the debtors. Creditors cannot demand repayment from debtors by mail, phone, or otherwise. Creditors who violate the stay can be required to pay actual and punitive damages and attorney's fees. Under certain circumstances, the stay may be limited to 30 days or not exist at all, although debtors can ask the court to extend or impose a stay.

Confirmation of a chapter 11 plan may result in a discharge of debt. Creditors who assert that the debtors are not entitled to a discharge of any debts or who want to have a particular debt excepted from discharge may be required to file a complaint in the bankruptcy clerk's office within the deadlines specified in this notice. (See line 11 below for more information.)

To protect your rights, consult an attorney. All documents filed in the case may be inspected at the bankruptcy clerk's office at the address listed below or through PACER (Public Access to Court Electronic Records at www.pacer.gov).

The staff of the bankruptcy clerk's office cannot give legal advice.

To help creditors correctly identify debtors, debtors submit full Social Security or Individual Taxpayer Identification Numbers, which may appear on a version of this notice. However, the full numbers must not appear on any document filed with the court.

Do not file this notice with any proof of claim or other filing in the case. Do not include more than the last four digits of a Social Security or Individual Taxpayer Identification Number in any document, including attachments, that you file with the court.

About Debtor 1:	About Debtor 2:
1. Debtor's full name	
2. All other names used in the last 8 years	
3. Address	If Debtor 2 lives at a different address:
4. Debtor's attorney Name and address	Contact phone _____ Email _____
5. Bankruptcy trustee Name and address	Contact phone _____ Email _____

For more information, see page 2 ►

6. Bankruptcy clerk's office

Documents in this case may be filed at this address.
You may inspect all records filed in this case at this office or online at www.pacer.gov.

Hours open _____

Contact phone _____

7. Meeting of creditors

Debtors must attend the meeting to be questioned under oath. In a joint case, both spouses must attend.

Creditors may attend, but are not required to do so.

_____ at _____
Date Time

Location: _____

The meeting may be continued or adjourned to a later date.
If so, the date will be on the court docket.

8. Deadlines

The bankruptcy clerk's office must receive these documents and any required filing fee by the following deadlines.

File by the deadline to object to discharge or to challenge whether certain debts are dischargeable:

You must file a complaint:

- ☐ if you assert that the debtor is not entitled to receive a discharge of any debts under 11 U.S.C. § 1141(d)(3) or
- ☐ if you want to have a debt excepted from discharge under 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(2), (4), or (6).

First date set for hearing on confirmation of plan. The court will send you a notice of that date later.

Filing deadline for dischargeability complaints: _____

Deadline for filing proof of claim:

[Not yet set. If a deadline is set, the court will send you another notice.] or

[date, if set by the court]]

A proof of claim is a signed statement describing a creditor's claim. A proof of claim form may be obtained at www.uscourts.gov or any bankruptcy clerk's office.

Your claim will be allowed in the amount scheduled unless:

- ☐ your claim is designated as *disputed*, *contingent*, or *unliquidated*;
- ☐ you file a proof of claim in a different amount; or
- ☐ you receive another notice.

If your claim is not scheduled or if your claim is designated as *disputed*, *contingent*, or *unliquidated*, you must file a proof of claim or you might not be paid on your claim and you might be unable to vote on a plan. You may file a proof of claim even if your claim is scheduled.

You may review the schedules at the bankruptcy clerk's office or online at www.pacer.gov.

Secured creditors retain rights in their collateral regardless of whether they file a proof of claim. Filing a proof of claim submits a creditor to the jurisdiction of the bankruptcy court, with consequences a lawyer can explain. For example, a secured creditor who files a proof of claim may surrender important nonmonetary rights, including the right to a jury trial.

Deadline to object to exemptions:

The law permits debtors to keep certain property as exempt.

If you believe that the law does not authorize an exemption claimed, you may file an objection.

Filing deadline: 30 days after the conclusion of the meeting of creditors

9. Creditors with a foreign address

If you are a creditor receiving mailed notice at a foreign address, you may file a motion asking the court to extend the deadlines in this notice. Consult an attorney familiar with United States bankruptcy law if you have any questions about your rights in this case.

10. Filing a Chapter 11 bankruptcy case

Chapter 11 allows debtors to reorganize or liquidate according to a plan. A plan is not effective unless the court confirms it. You may receive a copy of the plan and a disclosure statement telling you about the plan, and you may have the opportunity to vote on the plan. You will receive notice of the date of the confirmation hearing, and you may object to confirmation of the plan and attend the confirmation hearing. **The debtor will generally remain in possession of the property and may continue to operate the debtor's business.**

For more information, see page 3 ►

11. Discharge of debts

Confirmation of a chapter 11 plan may result in a discharge of debts, which may include all or part of a debt. See 11 U.S.C. § 1141(d). A discharge means that creditors may never try to collect the debt from the debtors personally except as provided in the plan. If you believe that a particular debt owed to you should be excepted from the discharge under 11 U.S.C. § 523 (a)(2), (4), or (6), you must file a complaint and pay the filing fee in the bankruptcy clerk's office by the deadline. If you believe that the debtors are not entitled to a discharge of any of their debts under 11 U.S.C. § 1141 (d)(3), you must file a complaint and pay the filing fee in the clerk's office by the first date set for the hearing on confirmation of the plan. The court will send you another notice telling you of that date.

12. Exempt property

The law allows debtors to keep certain property as exempt. Fully exempt property will not be sold and distributed to creditors, even if the case is converted to chapter 7. Debtors must file a list of property claimed as exempt. You may inspect that list at the bankruptcy clerk's office or online at www.pacer.gov. If you believe that the law does not authorize an exemption that the debtors claim, you may file an objection. The bankruptcy clerk's office must receive the objection by the deadline to object to exemptions in line **8**.

Information to identify the case:

Debtor _____ Name _____ EIN _____ - - - - -

United States Bankruptcy Court for the: _____ District of _____
(State) [Date case filed for chapter 11 _____ MM / DD / YYYY OR

Case number: _____ [Date case filed in chapter _____ MM / DD / YYYY

Date case converted to chapter 11 _____ MM / DD / YYYY

Official Form 309F1 (For Corporations or Partnerships)**Notice of Chapter 11 Bankruptcy Case****02/20**

For the debtor listed above, a case has been filed under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. An order for relief has been entered.

This notice has important information about the case for creditors and debtors, including information about the meeting of creditors and deadlines. Read both pages carefully.

The filing of the case imposed an automatic stay against most collection activities. This means that creditors generally may not take action to collect debts from the debtor or the debtor's property. For example, while the stay is in effect, creditors cannot sue, assert a deficiency, repossess property, or otherwise try to collect from the debtor. Creditors cannot demand repayment from the debtor by mail, phone, or otherwise. Creditors who violate the stay can be required to pay actual and punitive damages and attorney's fees.

Confirmation of a chapter 11 plan may result in a discharge of debt. A creditor who wants to have a particular debt excepted from discharge may be required to file a complaint in the bankruptcy clerk's office within the deadline specified in this notice. (See line 11 below for more information.)

To protect your rights, consult an attorney. All documents filed in the case may be inspected at the bankruptcy clerk's office at the address listed below or through PACER (Public Access to Court Electronic Records at www.pacer.gov).

The staff of the bankruptcy clerk's office cannot give legal advice.

Do not file this notice with any proof of claim or other filing in the case.

1. Debtor's full name**2. All other names used in the last 8 years****3. Address****4. Debtor's attorney**

Name and address

Contact phone _____

Email _____

5. Bankruptcy clerk's office

Documents in this case may be filed at this address.

You may inspect all records filed in this case at this office or online at www.pacer.gov.

Hours open _____

Contact phone _____

6. Meeting of creditors

The debtor's representative must attend the meeting to be questioned under oath.

Creditors may attend, but are not required to do so.

_____ at _____
Date Time

Location: _____

The meeting may be continued or adjourned to a later date. If so, the date will be on the court docket.

For more information, see page 2 ►

7. **Proof of claim deadline**

Deadline for filing proof of claim:

[Not yet set. If a deadline is set, the court will send you another notice.] or

[date, if set by the court)]

A proof of claim is a signed statement describing a creditor's claim. A proof of claim form may be obtained at www.uscourts.gov or any bankruptcy clerk's office.

Your claim will be allowed in the amount scheduled unless:

- your claim is designated as *disputed*, *contingent*, or *unliquidated*;
- you file a proof of claim in a different amount; or
- you receive another notice.

If your claim is not scheduled or if your claim is designated as *disputed*, *contingent*, or *unliquidated*, you must file a proof of claim or you might not be paid on your claim and you might be unable to vote on a plan. You may file a proof of claim even if your claim is scheduled.

You may review the schedules at the bankruptcy clerk's office or online at www.pacer.gov.

Secured creditors retain rights in their collateral regardless of whether they file a proof of claim. Filing a proof of claim submits a creditor to the jurisdiction of the bankruptcy court, with consequences a lawyer can explain. For example, a secured creditor who files a proof of claim may surrender important nonmonetary rights, including the right to a jury trial.

8. **Exception to discharge deadline**

The bankruptcy clerk's office must receive a complaint and any required filing fee by the following deadline.

If § 523(c) applies to your claim and you seek to have it excepted from discharge, you must start a judicial proceeding by filing a complaint by the deadline stated below.

Deadline for filing the complaint: _____

9. **Creditors with a foreign address**

If you are a creditor receiving notice mailed to a foreign address, you may file a motion asking the court to extend the deadlines in this notice. Consult an attorney familiar with United States bankruptcy law if you have any questions about your rights in this case.

10. **Filing a Chapter 11 bankruptcy case**

Chapter 11 allows debtors to reorganize or liquidate according to a plan. A plan is not effective unless the court confirms it. You may receive a copy of the plan and a disclosure statement telling you about the plan, and you may have the opportunity to vote on the plan. You will receive notice of the date of the confirmation hearing, and you may object to confirmation of the plan and attend the confirmation hearing. Unless a trustee is serving, the debtor will remain in possession of the property and may continue to operate its business.

11. **Discharge of debts**

Confirmation of a chapter 11 plan may result in a discharge of debts, which may include all or part of your debt. See 11 U.S.C. § 1141(d). A discharge means that creditors may never try to collect the debt from the debtor except as provided in the plan. If you want to have a particular debt owed to you excepted from the discharge and § 523(c) applies to your claim, you must start a judicial proceeding by filing a complaint and paying the filing fee in the bankruptcy clerk's office by the deadline.

Information to identify the case:

Debtor _____ EIN _____
Name _____
United States Bankruptcy Court for the: _____ District of _____
(State) [Date case filed for chapter 11 _____ MM / DD / YYYY OR
Case number: _____ [Date case filed in chapter _____ MM / DD / YYYY
Date case converted to chapter 11 _____ MM / DD / YYYY]

Official Form 309F² (For Corporations or Partnerships under Subchapter V)**Notice of Chapter 11 Bankruptcy Case**

02/20

For the debtor listed above, a case has been filed under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. An order for relief has been entered.

This notice has important information about the case for creditors, debtors, and trustees, including information about the meeting of creditors and deadlines. Read both pages carefully.

The filing of the case imposed an automatic stay against most collection activities. This means that creditors generally may not take action to collect debts from the debtor or the debtor's property. For example, while the stay is in effect, creditors cannot sue, assert a deficiency, repossess property, or otherwise try to collect from the debtor. Creditors cannot demand repayment from the debtor by mail, phone, or otherwise. Creditors who violate the stay can be required to pay actual and punitive damages and attorney's fees.

Confirmation of a chapter 11 plan may result in a discharge of debt. A creditor who wants to have a particular debt excepted from discharge may be required to file a complaint in the bankruptcy clerk's office within the deadline specified in this notice. (See line 12 below for more information.)

To protect your rights, consult an attorney. All documents filed in the case may be inspected at the bankruptcy clerk's office at the address listed below or through PACER (Public Access to Court Electronic Records at www.pacer.gov).

The staff of the bankruptcy clerk's office cannot give legal advice.

Do not file this notice with any proof of claim or other filing in the case.

1. Debtor's full name**2. All other names used in the last 8 years****3. Address****4. Debtor's attorney**

Name and address

Contact phone _____

Email _____

5. Bankruptcy trustee

Name and address

Contact phone _____

Email _____

6. Bankruptcy clerk's office

Documents in this case may be filed at this address.

You may inspect all records filed in this case at this office or online at www.pacer.gov.

Hours open _____

Contact phone _____

For more information, see page 2 ►

7. Meeting of creditors The debtor's representative must attend the meeting to be questioned under oath. Creditors may attend, but are not required to do so.	_____ at _____ Date Time The meeting may be continued or adjourned to a later date. If so, the date will be on the court docket.	Location:
8. Proof of claim deadline	Deadline for filing proof of claim: [Not yet set. If a deadline is set, the court will send you another notice.] or [date, if set by the court]] A proof of claim is a signed statement describing a creditor's claim. A proof of claim form may be obtained at www.uscourts.gov or any bankruptcy clerk's office. Your claim will be allowed in the amount scheduled unless: ■ your claim is designated as <i>disputed</i>, <i>contingent</i>, or <i>unliquidated</i>; ■ you file a proof of claim in a different amount; or ■ you receive another notice. If your claim is not scheduled or if your claim is designated as <i>disputed</i>, <i>contingent</i>, or <i>unliquidated</i>, you must file a proof of claim or you might not be paid on your claim and you might be unable to vote on a plan. You may file a proof of claim even if your claim is scheduled. You may review the schedules at the bankruptcy clerk's office or online at www.pacer.gov. Secured creditors retain rights in their collateral regardless of whether they file a proof of claim. Filing a proof of claim submits a creditor to the jurisdiction of the bankruptcy court, with consequences a lawyer can explain. For example, a secured creditor who files a proof of claim may surrender important nonmonetary rights, including the right to a jury trial.	
9. Exception to discharge deadline The bankruptcy clerk's office must receive a complaint and any required filing fee by the following deadline.	If § 523(c) applies to your claim and you seek to have it excepted from discharge, you must start a judicial proceeding by filing a complaint by the deadline stated below. Deadline for filing the complaint: _____	
10. Creditors with a foreign address	If you are a creditor receiving notice mailed to a foreign address, you may file a motion asking the court to extend the deadlines in this notice. Consult an attorney familiar with United States bankruptcy law if you have any questions about your rights in this case.	
11. Filing a Chapter 11 bankruptcy case	Chapter 11 allows debtors to reorganize or liquidate according to a plan. A plan is not effective unless the court confirms it. You may receive a copy of the plan and a disclosure statement telling you about the plan, and you may have the opportunity to vote on the plan. You will receive notice of the date of the confirmation hearing, and you may object to confirmation of the plan and attend the confirmation hearing. The debtor will generally remain in possession of the property and may continue to operate the debtor's business.	
12. Discharge of debts	Confirmation of a chapter 11 plan may result in a discharge of debts, which may include all or part of your debt. See 11 U.S.C. § 1141(d). A discharge means that creditors may never try to collect the debt from the debtor except as provided in the plan. If you want to have a particular debt owed to you excepted from the discharge and § 523(c) applies to your claim, you must start a judicial proceeding by filing a complaint and paying the filing fee in the bankruptcy clerk's office by the deadline.	

Committee Note

Official Forms 309E2 and 309F2 are new. They are promulgated in response to the enactment of the Small Business Reorganization Act of 2019, Pub. L. No. 116-54, 133 Stat. 1079. That law gives a small business debtor the option of electing to be a debtor under subchapter V of chapter 11.

Because a trustee is always appointed in a subchapter V case, both forms require the name and contact information of the trustee to be provided.

Previously existing Official Forms 309E and 309F have been renumbered 309E1 and 309F1, respectively. Other changes are stylistic.

Changes Made After Publication and Comment

- The second sentence of line 11 of Official Form 309E2 and the same sentence in line 12 of Official Form 309F2 were deleted. Stylistic and technical changes were made to the forms.

Summary of Public Comment

Comment BK-2019-0004-0005 (Walter Oney). The line number cross-reference in the introduction to Official Form 309E2 should be to line 11, not 10. The cross-reference in line 12 of the form should be to line 8. The line number cross-reference in the introduction to Official Form 309F2 should be to line 12, not 11. The forms will be 3 pages in length. Therefore “both” in the second sentence of the form introduction should be replaced with “all.” The line reading, “For more information, see page x,” should be eliminated from the forms to accommodate variations in pagination between different software packages. Lines 3, 4, and 5 can easily be longer than the draft form if additional address lines

are needed, so that the “for more information” text will fall at an unpredictable location in the finished forms.

Comment BK-2019-0004-0014 (National Conference of Bankruptcy Judges). The sentence in Section 11 of Official Form 309E2 that reads, “However, in some cases the debts will not be discharged until all or a substantial portion of payments under the plan are made. See 11 U.S.C. § 1192,” should be deleted because it is both unnecessary and legally inaccurate. Section 1192 addresses the discharge only if the plan is non-consensual. For a consensual plan confirmed under § 1191(a), § 1141(d)(1)(A) applies, and the discharge is granted upon confirmation. For the non-consensual plan referenced in § 1192, the discharge is granted only after completion of all payments due. Nothing in § 1191 or § 1192 conditions the grant of the discharge upon payment of a “substantial portion” of the payments. Further, the main purpose of Section 11 of the Notice is to describe the consequence of the discharge and to give notice of the deadline for requesting a determination of dischargeability of a debt. The NCBJ sees no need to address the timing of the entry of the discharge itself in the notice.

[Caption as in 416A]

Class [] Ballot for Accepting or Rejecting Plan of Reorganization

[Proponent] filed a plan of reorganization dated [Date] (the Plan) for the Debtor in this case. {The Court has [conditionally] approved a disclosure statement with respect to the Plan (the Disclosure Statement). The Disclosure Statement provides information to assist you in deciding how to vote your ballot. If you do not have a Disclosure Statement, you may obtain a copy from [name, address, telephone number and telecopy number of proponent/proponent's attorney.]}

{Court approval of the Disclosure Statement does not indicate approval of the Plan by the Court.}

You should review {the Disclosure Statement and} the Plan before you vote. You may wish to seek legal advice concerning the Plan and your classification and treatment under the Plan. Your [claim] [equity interest] has been placed in class [] under the Plan. If you hold claims or equity interests in more than one class, you will receive a ballot for each class in which you are entitled to vote.

If your ballot is not received by [name and address of proponent's attorney or other appropriate address] on or before [date], and such deadline is not extended, your vote will not count as either an acceptance or rejection of the Plan.

If the Plan is confirmed by the Bankruptcy Court, it will be binding on you whether or not you vote.

Acceptance or Rejection of the Plan

[At this point the ballot should provide for voting by the particular class of creditors or equity holders receiving the ballot using one of the following alternatives:]

[If the voter is the holder of a secured, priority, or unsecured nonpriority claim:]

The undersigned, the holder of a Class [] claim against the Debtor in the unpaid amount of Dollars (\$)

[or, if the voter is the holder of a bond, debenture, or other debt security:]

The undersigned, the holder of a Class [] claim against the Debtor, consisting of Dollars (\$) principal amount of [describe bond, debenture, or other debt security] of the Debtor (For purposes of this Ballot, it is not necessary and you should not adjust the principal amount for any accrued or unmatured interest.)

[or, if the voter is the holder of an equity interest:]

The undersigned, the holder of Class [] equity interest in the Debtor, consisting of _____ shares or other interests of [describe equity interest] in the Debtor

[In each case, the following language should be included:]

Check one box only

☐ **Accepts the plan**

☐ **Rejects the plan**

Dated: _____

Print or type name: _____

Signature: _____ Title (if corporation or partnership) _____

Address: _____

Return this ballot to:

[Name and address of proponent's attorney or other appropriate address]

Committee Note

The form is amended in response to the enactment of the Small Business Reorganization Act of 2019, Pub. L. No. 116-54, 133 Stat. 1079. That law gives a small business debtor the option of electing to be a debtor under subchapter V of chapter 11. The first three paragraphs of the form are amended to place braces around all references to a disclosure statement. Section 1125 of the Code does not apply to subchapter V cases unless the court for cause orders otherwise. See Code § 1181(b). Thus, in most subchapter V cases there will not be a disclosure statement, and the language in braces on the form should not be included on the ballot.

Changes Made After Publication and Comment

- Technical and stylistic changes were made.

Summary of Public Comment

Comment BK-2019-0004-0014 (National Conference of Bankruptcy Judges). The NCBJ suggests, for consistency, that “disclosure statement” in the sentence beginning “Court approval of the disclosure statement” should be capitalized to match the defined term in paragraph one and the capitalization in the first and third paragraphs. In addition, there is a typographical error in the final sentence of the Committee Note; “chapter V” should be “subchapter V.”

Order Confirming Plan

The plan under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code filed by _____, on _____ [if applicable, as modified by a modification filed on _____], or a summary thereof, having been transmitted to creditors and equity security holders; and

It having been determined after hearing on notice that the requirements for confirmation set forth in 11 U.S.C. § 1129(a) [or, if appropriate, 11 U.S.C. § 1129(b), 1191(a), or 1191(b)] have been satisfied;

IT IS ORDERED that:

The plan filed by _____, on _____, [If appropriate, include dates and any other pertinent details of modifications to the plan] is confirmed. [If the plan provides for an injunction against conduct not otherwise enjoined under the Code, include the information required by Rule 3020.]

A copy of the confirmed plan is attached.

MM / DD / YYYY

By the court: _____
United States Bankruptcy Judge

Committee Note

The form is amended in response to the enactment of the Small Business Reorganization Act of 2019, Pub. L. No. 116-54, 133 Stat. 1079. That law gives a small business debtor the option of electing to be a debtor under subchapter V of chapter 11. Citations to the statutory provisions governing confirmation in such cases are added to the form for the court to include as appropriate.

Changes After Publication and Comment

- No changes were made.

Summary of Public Comment

- No comments were submitted.

Fill in this information to identify the case:

Debtor Name _____
United States Bankruptcy Court for the: _____ District of _____
(State)
Case number: _____

☐ Check if this is an amended filing

Official Form 425A

Plan of Reorganization for Small Business Under Chapter 11

02/20

[Name of Proponent]'s Plan of Reorganization, Dated [Insert Date]

[If this plan is for a small business debtor under Subchapter V, 11 U.S.C. § 1190 requires that it include "(A) a brief history of the business operations of the debtor; (B) a liquidation analysis; and (C) projections with respect to the ability of the debtor to make payments under the proposed plan of reorganization." The Background section below may be used for that purpose. Otherwise, the Background section can be deleted from the form, and the Plan can start with "Article 1: Summary"]

Background for Cases Filed Under Subchapter V

A. Description and History of the Debtor's Business

The Debtor is a [corporation, partnership, etc.]. Since [insert year operations commenced], the Debtor has been in the business of _____. [Describe the Debtor's business].

B. Liquidation Analysis

To confirm the Plan, the Court must find that all creditors and equity interest holders who do not accept the Plan will receive at least as much under the Plan as such claim and equity interest holders would receive in a chapter 7 liquidation. A liquidation analysis is attached to the Plan as Exhibit _____.

C. Ability to make future plan payments and operate without further reorganization

The Plan Proponent must also show that it will have enough cash over the life of the Plan to make the required Plan payments and operate the debtor's business.

The Plan Proponent has provided projected financial information as Exhibit _____.

The Plan Proponent's financial projections show that the Debtor will have projected disposable income (as defined by § 1191(d) of the Bankruptcy Code) for the period described in § 1191(c)(2) of \$ _____.

The final Plan payment is expected to be paid on _____.

[Summarize the numerical projections, and highlight any assumptions that are not in accord with past experience. Explain why such assumptions should now be made.]

You should consult with your accountant or other financial advisor if you have any questions pertaining to these projections.

Article 1: Summary

This Plan of Reorganization (the *Plan*) under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code (the *Code*) proposes to pay creditors of [insert the name of the Debtor] (the *Debtor*) from [Specify sources of payment, such as an infusion of capital, loan proceeds, sale of assets, cash flow from operations, or future income].

This Plan provides for: classes of priority claims;
 classes of secured claims;
 classes of non-priority unsecured claims; and
 classes of equity security holders.

Non-priority unsecured creditors holding allowed claims will receive distributions, which the proponent of this Plan has valued at approximately cents on the dollar. This Plan also provides for the payment of administrative and priority claims.

All creditors and equity security holders should refer to Articles 3 through 6 of this Plan for information regarding the precise treatment of their claim. A disclosure statement that provides more detailed information regarding this Plan and the rights of creditors and equity security holders has been circulated with this Plan. **Your rights may be affected. You should read these papers carefully and discuss them with your attorney, if you have one. (If you do not have an attorney, you may wish to consult one.)**

Article 2: Classification of Claims and Interests

- 2.01 **Class 1** All allowed claims entitled to priority under § 507(a) of the Code (except administrative expense claims under § 507(a)(2), ["gap" period claims in an involuntary case under § 507(a)(3),] and priority tax claims under § 507(a)(8)).
 [Add classes of priority claims, if applicable]
- 2.02 **Class 2** The claim of , to the extent allowed as a secured claim under § 506 of the Code.
 [Add other classes of secured creditors, if any. *Note:* Section 1129(a)(9)(D) of the Code provides that a secured tax claim which would otherwise meet the description of a priority tax claim under § 507(a)(8) of the Code is to be paid in the same manner and over the same period as prescribed in § 507(a)(8).]
- 2.03 **Class 3** All non-priority unsecured claims allowed under § 502 of the Code.
 [Add other classes of unsecured claims, if any.]
- 2.04 **Class 4** Equity interests of the Debtor. [If the Debtor is an individual, change this heading to *The interests of the individual Debtor in property of the estate.*]

Article 3: Treatment of Administrative Expense Claims, Priority Tax Claims, and Quarterly and Court Fees

- 3.01 **Unclassified claims** Under section § 1123(a)(1), administrative expense claims, ["gap" period claims in an involuntary case allowed under § 502(f) of the Code,] and priority tax claims are not in classes.
- 3.02 **Administrative expense claims** Each holder of an administrative expense claim allowed under § 503 of the Code, [and a "gap" claim in an involuntary case allowed under § 502(f) of the Code,] will be paid in full on the effective date of this Plan, in cash, or upon such other terms as may be agreed upon by the holder of the claim and the Debtor.
Or
 Each holder of an administrative expense claim allowed under § 503 of the Code, [and a "gap" claim in an involuntary case allowed under § 502(f) of the Code,] will be paid [specify terms of treatment, including the form, amount, and timing of distribution, consistent with section 1191(e) of the

Code].

[Note: the second provision is appropriate only in a subchapter V plan that is confirmed non-consensually under section 1191(b).]

- 3.03 **Priority tax claims** Each holder of a priority tax claim will be paid [Specify terms of treatment consistent with § 1129(a)(9)(C) of the Code].
- 3.04 **Statutory fees** All fees required to be paid under 28 U.S.C. § 1930 that are owed on or before the effective date of this Plan have been paid or will be paid on the effective date.
- 3.05 **Prospective quarterly fees** All quarterly fees required to be paid under 28 U.S.C. § 1930(a)(6) or (a)(7) will accrue and be timely paid until the case is closed, dismissed, or converted to another chapter of the Code.

Article 4: Treatment of Claims and Interests Under the Plan

4.01 Claims and interests shall be treated as follows under this Plan:

Class	Impairment	Treatment
Class 1 - Priority claims excluding those in Article 3	☐ Impaired ☐ Unimpaired	[Insert treatment of priority claims in this Class, including the form, amount and timing of distribution, if any. For example: "Class 1 is unimpaired by this Plan, and each holder of a Class 1 Priority Claim will be paid in full, in cash, upon the later of the effective date of this Plan, or the date on which such claim is allowed by a final non-appealable order. Except: _____."] [Add classes of priority claims if applicable]
Class 2 – Secured claim of [Insert name of secured creditor.]	☐ Impaired ☐ Unimpaired	[Insert treatment of secured claim in this Class, including the form, amount and timing of distribution, if any.] [Add classes of secured claims if applicable]
Class 3 – Non-priority unsecured creditors	☐ Impaired ☐ Unimpaired	[Insert treatment of unsecured creditors in this Class, including the form, amount and timing of distribution, if any.] [Add administrative convenience class if applicable]
Class 4 - Equity security holders of the Debtor	☐ Impaired ☐ Unimpaired	[Insert treatment of equity security holders in this Class, including the form, amount and timing of distribution, if any.]

Article 5: Allowance and Disallowance of Claims

- 5.01 **Disputed claim** A *disputed claim* is a claim that has not been allowed or disallowed [by a final non-appealable order], and as to which either:
- (i) a proof of claim has been filed or deemed filed, and the Debtor or another party in interest has filed an objection; or
 - (ii) no proof of claim has been filed, and the Debtor has scheduled such claim as disputed, contingent, or unliquidated.
- 5.02 **Delay of distribution on a disputed claim** No distribution will be made on account of a disputed claim unless such claim is allowed [by a final non-appealable order].
- 5.03 **Settlement of disputed claims** The Debtor will have the power and authority to settle and compromise a disputed claim with court approval and compliance with Rule 9019 of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure.

Article 6: Provisions for Executory Contracts and Unexpired Leases

6.01 Assumed executory contracts and unexpired leases

(a) The Debtor assumes, and if applicable assigns, the following executory contracts and unexpired leases as of the effective date:

[List assumed, or if applicable assigned, executory contracts and unexpired leases.]

(b) Except for executory contracts and unexpired leases that have been assumed, and if applicable assigned, before the effective date or under section 6.01(a) of this Plan, or that are the subject of a pending motion to assume, and if applicable assign, the Debtor will be conclusively deemed to have rejected all executory contracts and unexpired leases as of the effective date.

A proof of a claim arising from the rejection of an executory contract or unexpired lease under this section must be filed no later than days after the date of the order confirming this Plan.

Article 7: Means for Implementation of the Plan

[Insert here provisions regarding how the plan will be implemented as required under § 1123(a)(5) of the Code. For example, provisions may include those that set out how the plan will be funded, including any claims reserve to be established in connection with the plan, as well as who will be serving as directors, officers or voting trustees of the reorganized Debtor.]

Article 8: General Provisions**8.01 Definitions and rules of construction**

The definitions and rules of construction set forth in §§ 101 and 102 of the Code shall apply when terms defined or construed in the Code are used in this Plan, and they are supplemented by the following definitions:

[Insert additional definitions if necessary].

8.02 Effective date

The effective date of this Plan is the first business day following the date that is 14 days after the entry of the confirmation order. If, however, a stay of the confirmation order is in effect on that date, the effective date will be the first business day after the date on which the stay expires or is otherwise terminated.

8.03 Severability

If any provision in this Plan is determined to be unenforceable, the determination will in no way limit or affect the enforceability and operative effect of any other provision of this Plan.

8.04 Binding effect

The rights and obligations of any entity named or referred to in this Plan will be binding upon, and will inure to the benefit of the successors or assigns of such entity.

8.05 Captions

The headings contained in this Plan are for convenience of reference only and do not affect the meaning or interpretation of this Plan.

[8.06 Controlling effect

Unless a rule of law or procedure is supplied by federal law (including the Code or the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure), the laws of the State of govern this Plan and any agreements, documents, and instruments executed in connection with this Plan, except as otherwise provided in this Plan.]

[8.07 Corporate governance

[If the Debtor is a corporation include provisions required by § 1123(a)(6) of the Code.]

[8.08 Retention of Jurisdiction

Language addressing the extent and the scope of the bankruptcy court's jurisdiction after the effective date of the plan.]

Article 9: Discharge

[Include the appropriate provision in the Plan]

[No Discharge -- Section 1141(d)(3) IS applicable.]

In accordance with § 1141(d)(3) of the Code, the Debtor will not receive any discharge of debt in this bankruptcy case.

[Discharge -- Section 1141(d)(3) IS NOT applicable; use one of the alternatives below]

*[The following 3 alternatives apply to cases in which a discharge is applicable and the Debtor **DID NOT** elect to proceed under Subchapter V of Chapter 11.]*

[Discharge if the Debtor is an individual and did not proceed under Subchapter V]

Confirmation of this Plan does not discharge any debt provided for in this Plan until the court grants a discharge on completion of all payments under this Plan, or as otherwise provided in § 1141(d)(5) of the Code. The Debtor will not be discharged from any debt excepted from discharge under § 523 of the Code, except as provided in Rule 4007(c) of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure.

[Discharge if the Debtor is a partnership and did not proceed under Subchapter V]

On the effective date of this Plan, the Debtor will be discharged from any debt that arose before confirmation of this Plan, to the extent specified in § 1141(d)(1)(A) of the Code. The Debtor will not be discharged from any debt imposed by this Plan.

[Discharge if the Debtor is a corporation and did not proceed under Subchapter V]

On the effective date of this Plan, the Debtor will be discharged from any debt that arose before confirmation of this Plan, to the extent specified in § 1141(d)(1)(A) of the Code, except that the Debtor will not be discharged of any debt:

- (i) imposed by this Plan; or
- (ii) to the extent provided in § 1141(d)(6).

*[The following 3 alternatives apply to cases in which the Debtor **DID** elect to proceed under Subchapter V of Chapter 11.]*

[Discharge if the Debtor is an individual under Subchapter V]

If the Debtor's Plan is confirmed under § 1191(a), on the effective date of the Plan, the Debtor will be discharged from any debt that arose before confirmation of this Plan, to the extent specified in § 1141(d)(1)(A) of the Code. The Debtor will not be discharged from any debt:

- (i) imposed by this Plan; or
- (ii) excepted from discharge under § 523(a) of the Code, except as provided in Rule 4007(c) of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure.

If the Debtor's Plan is confirmed under § 1191(b), confirmation of the Plan does not discharge any debt provided for in this Plan until the court grants a discharge on completion of all payments due within the first 3 years of this Plan, or as otherwise provided in § 1192 of the Code. The Debtor will not be discharged from any debt:

- (i) on which the last payment is due after the first 3 years of the plan, or as otherwise provided in § 1192;
- or
- (ii) excepted from discharge under § 523(a) of the Code, except as provided in Rule 4007(c) of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure.

[Discharge if the Debtor is a partnership under Subchapter V]

If the Debtor's Plan is confirmed under § 1191(a), on the effective date of the Plan, the Debtor will be discharged from any debt that arose before confirmation of this Plan, to the extent specified in § 1141(d)(1)(A) of the Code. The Debtor will not be discharged from any debt imposed by this Plan.

If the Debtor's Plan is confirmed under § 1191(b), confirmation of the Plan does not discharge any debt provided for in this Plan until the court grants a discharge on completion of all payments due within the first 3 years of this Plan, or as otherwise provided in § 1192 of the Code. The Debtor will not be discharged from any debt:

- (i) on which the last payment is due after the first 3 years of the plan, or as otherwise provided in § 1192;
- or
- (ii) excepted from discharge under § 523(a) of the Code, except as provided in Rule 4007(c) of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure.

[Discharge if the Debtor is a corporation under Subchapter V]

If the Debtor's Plan is confirmed under § 1191(a), on the effective date of the Plan, the Debtor will be discharged from any debt that arose before confirmation of this Plan, to the extent specified in § 1141(d)(1)(A) of the Code, except that the Debtor will not be discharged of any debt:

- (i) imposed by this Plan; or
- (ii) to the extent provided in § 1141(d)(6).

If the Debtor's Plan is confirmed under § 1191(b), confirmation of this Plan does not discharge any debt provided for in this Plan until the court grants a discharge on completion of all payments due within the first 3 years of this Plan, or as otherwise provided in § 1192 of the Code. The Debtor will not be discharged from any debt:

- (i) on which the last payment is due after the first 3 years of the plan, or as otherwise provided in § 1192;
- or
- (ii) excepted from discharge under § 523(a) of the Code, except as provided in Rule 4007(c) of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure.

Article 10: Other Provisions

[Insert other provisions, as applicable.]

Respectfully submitted,

Debtor Name _____

Case number _____

x _____
[Signature of the Plan Proponent]

[Printed Name]

x _____
[Signature of the Attorney for the Plan Proponent]

[Printed Name]

Committee Note

The form is amended in response to the enactment of the Small Business Reorganization Act of 2019, Pub. L. No. 116-54, 133 Stat. 1079. That law gives a small business debtor the option of electing to be a debtor under subchapter V of chapter 11. Because there will generally not be a disclosure statement in subchapter V cases, § 1190 of the Code provides that plans in those cases must include a brief history of the debtor's business operations, a liquidation analysis, and projections of the debtor's ability to make payments under the plan. Those provisions are added to a new Background section of the form with an indication that they are to be included in plans only in subchapter V cases.

Article 3.02 is amended to reflect a special rule for the treatment of administrative expense claims in subchapter V plans that are confirmed non-consensually. See § 1191(e).

Article 9 of the form is amended to include descriptions of the effect of a discharge in a case under subchapter V. The plan proponent is directed to include in the plan the particular provision that is appropriate for the case.

Changes Made After Publication and Comment

- Article 3.02 was revised to reflect a special rule under § 1191(e) of the Code for the treatment of administrative expense claims in subchapter V plans that are confirmed non-consensually. Technical and stylistic changes to the form were also made.

Summary of Public Comment

Comment BK-2019-0004-0003 (Ben Stowell). On the top of page 1, insert the word that is underlined: “The Background section below may be used for that purpose.” Near the top of page 5, change the code citation from “11(41(d)(3)” to “1141(d)(3).” Finally, a formatting suggestion: In the middle of page 5, there is line spacing between “(i) imposed by this Plan; or” and “(ii) to the extent provided in ... 1141(d)(6).” From that point on through page 6, however, that spacing does not exist between (i) and (ii). And you have the exact same wording in the middle of page 6, again, with no spacing.

Comment BK-2019-0004-0004 (Judge Robert Drain) (Bankr. S.D.N.Y.). Section 3.02 of the proposed model plan tracks § 1129(a)(9) of the Bankruptcy Code with respect to payment of allowed administrative expenses, including under § 507(a)(2). This appears to be inconsistent with § 1191(e) of subchapter V, which states, “SPECIAL RULE – Notwithstanding section 1129(a)(9)(A) of this title, a plan that provides for the payment through the plan of a claim of a kind specified in paragraph (2) or (3) of section 507(a) of this title may be confirmed under subsection (b) of this title.”

The proposed model plan should recognize the possibility of more than one class of (a) secured claims and (b) unsecured claims by enabling the addition of such classes to the form.

Comment BK-2019-0004-0008 (David Mawhinney). The proposed model Plan of Reorganization for Small Business Under Chapter 11 does not appear to address § 1191(e)’s Special Rule for § 507(a)(2) and (a)(3) claims. Instead, section 3.02 of the proposed model plan tracks § 1129(a)(9)(A) without addressing § 1191(e). The proposed

model plan should reflect section 1191(e) by providing two sections for administrative expense claims (3.02.1 and 3.02.2). Section 3.02.1 would apply to small business debtor plans that are not under subchapter V and subchapter V plans where the debtor wants to provide treatment consistent with section 1129(a)(9)(A). It could remain as drafted. Section 3.02.2 could say, “If the Debtor is proceeding under subchapter V, each holder of a claim described in § 507(a)(2) and (3) of the Code shall receive [specify terms of treatment consistent with section 1191(e) of the Code].”

Comment BK-2019-0004-0011 (International Council of Shopping Centers). Article 6 of Proposed Official Form 425A should be modified to include instructions, in a case where the debtor has elected to proceed under Subchapter V, to make rental payments directly to a lessor/property owner of non-residential real property after the filing of a petition.

Comment BK-2019-0004-0013 (Judge Benjamin Kahn) (Bankr. M.D.N.C.). Since Rule 3016 provides that the debtor may designate the plan as intended to contain adequate information, Official Form 425A should contain a box to check if debtor designates the plan as intended to contain adequate information under Rule 3016(b).

Comment BK-2019-0004-0014 (National Conference of Bankruptcy Judges). The existing “Article I: Summary” should be left on the first page of the form. Because it is the most important information for creditors, it is preferable that it maintain its primacy in the document, particularly because the new information required by § 1190 is designed to explain and justify the terms of the proposed plan.

Second, Article 3.02 of the Form provides that “[e]ach holder of an administrative expense claim allowed under § 503 of the Code . . . will be paid in full on the

effective date of this Plan, in cash, or upon such other terms as may be agreed upon by the holder of the claim and the Debtor.” In light of the “Special Rule” of § 1191(e), which provides for confirmation of a plan under § 1191(b) “[n]otwithstanding section 1129(a)(9)(A),” this provision in the form plan is contrary to the statute, which permits administrative expenses to be paid over time through the plan.