#### COMMITTEE ON RULES OF PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

OF THE

# JUDICIAL CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES WASHINGTON, D.C. 20544

LEE H. ROSENTHAL CHAIR

PETER G. McCABE

**SECRETARY** 

**CHAIRS OF ADVISORY COMMITTEES** 

JEFFREY S. SUTTON APPELLATE RULES

EUGENE R. WEDOFF BANKRUPTCY RULES

MARK R. KRAVITZ CIVIL RULES

RICHARD C. TALLMAN CRIMINAL RULES

SIDNEY A. FITZWATER EVIDENCE RULES

## **MEMORANDUM**

TO: Honorable Lee H. Rosenthal, Chair

**Standing Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure** 

FROM: Honorable Eugene R. Wedoff, Chair

**Advisory Committee on Bankruptcy Rules** 

**DATE:** May 6, 2011 (Revised June 21, 2011)

**RE:** Report of the Advisory Committee on Bankruptcy Rules

#### I. Introduction

The Advisory Committee on Bankruptcy Rules met on April 7 and 8, 2011, in San Francisco, California.

\* \* \* \* \*

At its April meeting and at an earlier meeting in September 2010, the Committee took action on several matters that it now presents to the Standing Committee. The action items are grouped into three categories:

\* \* \* \* \*

(c) matters for which the Committee seeks approval for publication in August 2011—amendments to Rules 1007(b), 3007(a), 5009(b), 9006, 9013, and 9014, and Official Forms 6C, 7, 22A, and 22C.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### II. Action Items

\* \* \* \* \*

### B. <u>Items for Publication in August 2011</u>

The Advisory Committee recommends that the proposed amendments that are summarized below be published for public comment. The texts of the amended rules and official forms are set out in Appendix B.

Action Item 14. Rule 1007(b)(7) would be amended to relieve individual debtors of the obligation to file Official Form 23 if the provider of an instructional course concerning personal financial management directly notifies the court that the debtor has completed the course. This amendment is proposed in response to a suggestion by Dana McWay, the Clerk of the Bankruptcy Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, which she submitted on behalf of the NextGen Clerk's Office Functional Requirements Group ("FRG").

The Bankruptcy Code provides that a discharge must be denied an individual debtor who does not complete a personal financial management course after filing the bankruptcy petition, but the Code does not address what document must be filed to attest to course completion or who must file it. In implementing the Code requirement, Rule 1007(b)(7) currently requires that the debtor file a "statement of completion of a course concerning personal financial management, prepared as prescribed by the appropriate Official Form." The form referred to is Official Form 23, and it requires the debtor to certify that he or she has completed an instructional course in personal financial management.

As part of its effort to plan for the Next Generation of Bankruptcy CM/ECF, the FRG recommends authorizing financial management course providers, who must be approved by the United States trustee or the bankruptcy administrator, to file course completion statements directly with the court. Ms. McWay indicated that this change is intended to reduce the number of cases closed without entry of a discharge, which currently occurs when debtors are unable to get the necessary certificate from the course provider or they fail to file Form 23. Many of these cases are reopened later, necessitating the payment of an additional fee, in order for the debtor to file the statement and the court to issue the discharge.

Under the FRG's proposal, approved personal financial management course providers would be given "limited user" logins/passwords for the CM/ECF filing system. The FRG envisions that,

as a condition for being approved by the U.S. trustee or bankruptcy administrator, a provider would have to use computer software that allows for automatic filing with the court of a statement indicating that the debtor has completed the personal financial management course. A debtor would be required to provide certain information to the course provider (such as case name, case number, district in which case is pending). Then, upon the debtor's completion of the course, the statement would be automatically e-filed as either a text entry or a PDF; no human intervention would be required.

The Committee expressed support for the goal of reducing the number of individual cases that are dismissed—even though the debtor had completed the financial management course—without the granting of a discharge and later reopened at a cost to the debtor and the court system. It concluded that, while it might not be appropriate for a Bankruptcy Rule to impose a requirement directly on providers of personal financial management courses, Rule 1007(b)(7) could be amended to facilitate the filing of statements by those providers. The Committee voted unanimously at its September 2010 meeting to seek publication of an amendment to Rule 1007(b)(7) that would eliminate the requirement that Form 23 be filed by individual debtors if a course provider notifies the court that the debtor has completed the course. A related amendment to Rule 5009(b) is discussed below.

Action Item 15. Rule 3007(a) would be amended to allow the use of a negative notice procedure for objections to claims and to clarify the method for serving claim objections. These proposed amendments are made in response to suggestions submitted to the Committee by Bankruptcy Judges Margaret D. McGarity (E.D. Wis.) and Michael E. Romero (D. Colo.) on behalf of the Bankruptcy Judges Advisory Group. The Committee considered these suggestions during its September 2010 and April 2011 meetings.

Judge McGarity suggested that the Committee amend Rule 3007(a) to dispense with the rule's apparent requirement that every objection to a claim be noticed for a hearing, a procedure currently not followed by a number of bankruptcy courts. She instead urged the Committee to amend Rule 3007(a) to allow the court to place the burden on a claimant to request a hearing after receiving notice of an objection.

Section 502(b) of the Code provides that if an objection to a claim is made, "the court, after notice and a hearing, shall determine the amount of such claim . . . and shall allow such claim," except to the extent that one of the specified grounds for disallowance applies. As used in the Code and rules, the phrase "after notice and a hearing," or similar wording, allows action to be taken without a hearing if notice is properly given and a hearing is not timely requested by a party in interest. See 11 U.S.C. § 102(1); Bankr. Rule 9001. The Code, therefore, does not mandate that a hearing actually be conducted on every objection to a claim. Rule 3007(a), however, by not using the phrase "after notice and a hearing" and by affirmatively requiring a hearing date to be noticed along with the objection, might be read to require that a hearing be calendared for all objections to claims.

The Committee concluded that a negative notice procedure should be permitted for objections to claims. The bases for some objections are straightforward and do not require a hearing for their resolution. The Committee therefore voted unanimously to propose an amendment to Rule 3007(a) that deletes the requirement for service of a "notice of the hearing" on the objection and that adds a reference to a possible "deadline for the claimant to request a hearing."

With respect to the manner of serving objections to claims, Judge Romero noted that there is confusion and disagreement among the courts about whether an objection must be served according to one of the methods specified for service of complaints in Rule 7004, which is made applicable to contested matters by Rule 9014(b), or whether it is sufficient to serve the objection by mail on the person designated on the proof of claim. The Committee concluded that the issue should be clarified and that, to the extent possible, claim objections should be served by first-class mail to the person designated on the proof of claim for receipt of notices, at the address there indicated.

The Committee concluded, however, that certain types of claimants should be served by an additional method. Because of the large number of claims filed by the federal government and the dispersed responsibility for litigating them, the Committee decided that service by mail as provided under Rule 7004(b)(4) and (5) to the appropriate U.S. Attorney's office, the Attorney General, and, where appropriate, a federal officer or agency should also be required for objections to federal claims.

Claims filed by insured depository institutions must also receive special treatment. Because Congress enacted Rule 7004(h), which specifies the method of serving such institutions in a contested matter or adversary proceeding, the Committee concluded that a claim objection must be served on an insured depository institution in the congressionally prescribed manner, as well as by mailing the objection to the person designated on the proof of claim.

Action Item 16. Rule 5009(b) would be amended to reflect the proposed amendment of Rule 1007(b)(7). As discussed above, Rule 1007(b)(7) would be amended to relieve an individual debtor of the obligation to file a statement of completion of a personal financial management course if the course provider notifies the court directly that the debtor has completed it. Rule 5009(b) currently requires the clerk to send a notice to an individual debtor who has not filed the statement within 45 days after the first date set for the meeting of creditors. The proposed amendment would require the clerk to send this notice only if the debtor is required to file the statement and has failed to do so within the 45-day period. If a course provider has already provided notification of the debtor's completion of the course, the debtor would not be required to file Form 23, and the clerk would not be required to send the notice under Rule 5009(b).

Action Item 17. Rule 9006(d) would be amended to draw attention to the fact that it prescribes default deadlines for the service of motions and written responses. A suggestion to the Committee submitted by Bankruptcy Judge Raymond Lyons (D.N.J.) urged the deletion of the provision for two reasons. First, he contended that the provision is superfluous because most districts have their own local rules governing motion practice that specify time periods for service

of motions and responses. Second, he stated that the rule is "misplaced" because motion practice and contested matters are otherwise governed by Rules 9013 and 9014. Judge Lyons therefore suggested that Rule 9006(d) may be overlooked by parties filing and responding to motions.

At its September 2010 meeting, the Committee discussed this suggestion and concluded that the provision should not be deleted. Rule 9006 is based on Civil Rule 6, which also contains a subsection regarding the time for service of motions. Although many districts have their own local rules governing motion practice, some do not. For the latter districts, Rule 9006(d) provides timing rules for any motions not addressed elsewhere in the Bankruptcy Rules or imposed in an individual case.

Unlike the civil rule, however, Rule 9006 does not indicate in its title that it addresses time periods for motions. Nor is it followed by a rule that addresses the form of motions, as is the case with the civil rule. The Committee concluded that several rule amendments should be proposed to highlight the existence of Rule 9006(d). The first set of changes is to Rule 9006 itself. The Committee voted to amend the title of the rule to add a reference to the "time for motion papers." This change, which is consistent with Civil Rule 6, should make it easier to find the provision governing motion practice.

The Committee also proposes that the coverage of subdivision (d) be expanded to address the timing of the service of any written response to a motion, not just opposing affidavits. Local motion practices vary widely, so the Committee concluded that the provision should be as inclusive as possible. The caption of subdivision (d) and its wording would be changed to reflect this expansion.

Action Item 18. Rule 9013, which addresses the form and service of motions, would be amended to provide a cross-reference to the time periods in Rule 9006(d). This amendment, like the ones to Rule 9006(d), is proposed to call greater attention to the default deadlines for motion practice. In addition, stylistic changes would be made to Rule 9013 to add greater clarity.

<u>Action Item 19</u>. Rule 9014, which addresses contested matters, would be similarly amended to add a cross-reference to the times under Rule 9006(d) for serving motions and responses.

<u>Action Item 20</u>. Official Form 6C (Schedule C – Property Claimed as Exempt) would be amended to reflect the Supreme Court's decision in *Schwab v. Reilly*, 130 S. Ct. 2652 (2010). It would provide a new option permitting the debtor to state the value of the claimed exemption as the "full fair market value of the exempted property."

In *Schwab* the Court held that a debtor's claim of an exemption in the same amount as the value specified for the exempted property does not constitute a claim for the entire value of the property if the actual property value is more than the value specified. Rather, it is a claim of exemption limited to the specific value stated. Thus, if the debtor "accurately describes an asset subject to an exempt interest and . . . declares the 'value of [the] claimed exemption' as a dollar

amount within the range the Code allows," the trustee has no duty to object to the exemption within the time limit specified by Rule 4003(b). *Schwab*, 130 S. Ct. at 2662. On the facts of the case before it, the Court held that the debtor's Schedule C revealed a valid exemption claim, limited in amount, to which the trustee had no duty to object. As a result, the trustee was not barred from later contending that the property was worth more than the specific exemption amount claimed and seeking to sell the property to collect that excess value for the estate.

At the end of the majority opinion, the Court explained how a debtor can indicate the intent to exempt "the full market value of the asset or the asset itself" in a manner that puts the trustee on notice of the scope of the claimed exemption. The Court stated that the debtor can list as the exempt value of the asset on Schedule C "full fair market value (FMV)" or '100% of FMV." Then, the Court explained, "[i]f the trustee fails to object, or if the trustee objects and the objection is overruled, the debtor will be entitled to exclude the full value of the asset." *Id.* at 2668.

In considering the impact of *Schwab* on Schedule C, the Committee noted that the current form does not indicate the right of a debtor to exercise the option described by the Supreme Court of exempting the full fair market value of an asset. Schedule C requires four pieces of information for each exemption claimed: description of property, law providing each exemption, value of claimed exemption, and current value of property without deducting exemption. Members of the Committee expressed concern that only knowledgeable debtors (or more likely, debtors represented by knowledgeable lawyers) would understand that "value of claimed exemption" could be stated as something other than a specific dollar amount.

Action Item 21. Official Form 7 (Statement of Financial Affairs) would be amended to make the definition of "insider" consistent with the Bankruptcy Code's definition of the word. The phrase "any owner of 5 percent or more of the voting or equity securities of a corporate debtor" would be deleted, and "any persons in control of a corporate debtor" would be included.

This amendment is proposed in response to a suggestion submitted by attorney Aaron Cahn. He pointed out that Form 7 defines "insider" to include "any owner of 5 percent or more of the voting or equity securities of a corporate debtor." By contrast, the definition of "insider" in § 101(31) of the Code does not list such a person as being an insider of a corporate debtor. Section 101(31) includes an affiliate as an insider, but "affiliate" is defined in § 101(2) to mean, among other

things, an "entity that directly or indirectly owns, controls, or holds with power to vote, 20 percent or more of the outstanding voting securities of the debtor." The Code definition of "insider" lists other relationships that make someone an insider, including a "person in control" of a corporate debtor, but Mr. Cahn stated that the statute contains no bright-line test that would invariably make a 5 percent shareholder an insider. He suggested therefore that Form 7 be amended to conform to the Code.

The Committee concluded that Mr. Cahn's suggestion was well taken. The language proposed to be deleted was added to the form's definition in 2000, but no explanation for this amendment appears in the Committee Note, Advisory Committee report to the Standing Committee, or the Advisory Committee minutes. The Committee recognized that the Code definition of "insider" is not exclusive since it says that the term "includes" the relationships that are listed. It found no basis, however, for concluding that § 101(31) provides authority to create the bright-line, 5 percent definition that currently appears in Form 7.

Action Item 22. Official Forms 22A (Chapter 7 Statement of Current Monthly Income and Means-Test Calculations) and 22C (Chapter 13 Statement of Current Monthly Income and Calculations of Commitment Period and Disposable Income) would be amended to make a minor adjustment to the deduction for telecommunication expenses. In addition Form 22C would be amended in response to the Supreme Court's decision in *Hamilton v. Lanning*, 130 S. Ct. 2464 (2010).

The telecommunications-deduction issue was raised in a comment by attorney William Neild on earlier amendments to Forms 22A and 22C. He proposed that Form 22A be revised to allow chapter 7 debtors to deduct from income any expenses incurred in the production of income. He contended that deductions of this type are allowed by the IRS and thus are required to be deducted by § 707(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Code.

The Committee disagreed with Mr. Neild's broad argument because § 707(b)(2)(A)(ii) only allows the deduction of "the debtor's actual monthly expenses for the *categories specified* as Other Necessary Expenses issued by the Internal Revenue Service" (emphasis added). The Committee concluded that Form 22A properly limits deductions for Other Necessary Expenses to the expense items specifically listed in the IRS Financial Analysis Handbook. This part of the means test does not permit the deduction of all expenses incurred in the production of income.

The Committee's comparison of Form 22A to the IRS list of Other Necessary Expenses did reveal one respect in which the allowed deductions on the form are narrower than the IRS categories. The deduction for telecommunication services allows for the monthly cost of pagers, call waiting, internet service, etc. "to the extent necessary for your health and welfare or that of your dependents." The IRS, on the other hand, includes as Other Necessary Expenses the cost of optional telephones, telephone services, and internet provider/email "if it meets the necessary expense test." For internet and email services, the explanation goes on to say, "generally for the production of income." It therefore appears that the IRS necessary expense test does not limit these types of expenses to ones

necessary for the debtor's health and welfare but considers as well their necessity for the production of income.

The Committee therefore voted at the September 2010 meeting to propose an amendment to Forms 22A and 22C (which allows the same deduction) that would permit the deduction of telecommunication services, including business cell phone service, to the extent necessary for the production of income if not reimbursed by the debtor's employer.

Official Form 22C would be amended as well to reflect the *Hamilton v. Lanning* decision. That case concerned the calculation of a chapter 13 debtor's "projected disposable income," which under § 1325(b)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code the debtor's plan may be required to devote to payment of unsecured claims. The Supreme Court rejected a purely "mechanical" approach to the calculation that considers only the debtor's average monthly income for the six months before bankruptcy. The Court instead adopted a "forward-looking" approach that allows consideration of changes in the debtor's income and expenses that have occurred before confirmation or are virtually certain to occur afterward. Because Form 22C calculates disposable income for above-median-income debtors—following the Code definition of "disposable income"—based only on information about the debtor's pre-bankruptcy average income and current expenses, the Advisory Committee considered whether the form should be amended.

At the September 2010 meeting, the Committee approved adding a question to Form 22C in which above-median-income chapter 13 debtors would list any changes in the income and expenses reported on the form that have already occurred or are virtually certain to occur during the 12 months following the filing of the petition. The same time frame for reporting anticipated changes is set out in § 521(a)(1)(vi) of the Code and is included in Schedules I and J (Current Income and Current Expenditures of Individual Debtor(s)).

\* \* \* \* \*

# PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE FEDERAL RULES OF BANKRUPTCY PROCEDURE\*

For Publication for Public Comment

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

1	* * * *
2	(b) SCHEDULES, STATEMENTS, AND OTHER
3	DOCUMENTS REQUIRED.
4	* * * *
5	(7) <u>Unless an approved provider of ar</u>
6	instructional course concerning personal financia
7	management has notified the court that a debtor has
8	completed the course after filing the petition:
9	(A) An individual debtor in a chapter 7 or
10	chapter 13 case shall file a statement of completion of the a
11	course concerning personal financial management, prepared
12	as prescribed by the appropriate Official Form-; and
13	(B) An individual debtor in a chapter 11 case

\*\*In addition to the amendment of Rules 1007(b) and 5009(b), Official Form 23 would be amended to clarify that the debtor should not file the form if the provider of a personal financial management course has already notified

the court of the debtor's completion of the course.

<sup>\*</sup>New material is underlined; matter to be omitted is lined through.

#### 2 FEDERAL RULES OF BANKRUPTCY PROCEDURE

- shall file the statement in a chapter 11 case in which if
- 15 § 1141(d)(3) applies.

#### **COMMITTEE NOTE**

**Subdivision** (b)(7). Subdivision (b)(7) is amended to relieve an individual debtor of the obligation to file a statement of completion of a personal financial management course if the course provider notifies the court that the debtor has completed the course. Course providers approved under § 111 of the Code may be permitted to file this notification electronically with the court immediately upon the debtor's completion of the course. If the provider does not notify the court, the debtor must file the statement, prepared as prescribed by the appropriate Official Form, within the time period specified by subdivision (c).

## Rule 3007. Objections to Claims

1 (a) OBJECTIONS TO CLAIMS TIME AND
2 MANNER OF SERVICE. An objection to the allowance of
3 a claim and a notice of objection that conforms substantially
4 to the appropriate Official Form shall be in writing and filed:
5 and served at least 30 days before any scheduled hearing on
6 the objection or any deadline for the claimant to request a
7 hearing. The objection and notice shall be served as follows:

EEDER.	ΔT	PIHEC	OFR	ANKRIID	TCVPRC	CEDURE
FELLER	<b>ч</b> і.			AINKKIIP	11 1 1 1 1 1 1	, e., , , , , e.,

8	(1) on the claimant, by first-class mail addressed
9	to the person most recently designated on the original or
10	amended proof of claim as the person to receive notices, at
11	the address so indicated; and
12	(A) if the objection is to a claim of the
13	United States or any of its officers or agencies, in the manner
14	provided for serving a summons and complaint by Rule
15	7004(b)(4) or (5); or
16	(B) if the objection is to a claim or an
17	insured depository institution, according to Rule 7004(h); and
18	(2) on the debtor or debtor in possession and the
19	trustee by first-class mail or other permitted means.
20	A copy of the objection with notice of the hearing thereon
21	shall be mailed or otherwise delivered to the claimant, the
22	debtor or debtor in possession, and the trustee at least 30 days
23	prior to the hearing.
24	* * * *

# COMMITTEE NOTE

4

**Subdivision** (a). Subdivision (a) is amended to specify the manner in which an objection to a claim and notice of the objection must be served. It clarifies that Rule 7004 does not apply to the service of most claim objections. Instead, a claimant must be served by first-class mail sent to the person that the claimant most recently designated on its proof of claim to receive notices, at the address so indicated. If, however, the claimant is the United States, an officer or agency of the United States, or an insured depository institution, service must also be made according to the method prescribed by the appropriate provision of Rule 7004. The service methods for the depository institutions are statutorily mandated, and the size and dispersal of the decision-making and litigation authority of the federal government necessitate service on the appropriate United States attorney's office and the Attorney General, as well as the person designated on the proof of claim.

As amended, subdivision (a) no longer requires that a hearing be scheduled or held on every objection. The rule requires the objecting party to provide notice and an opportunity for a hearing on the objection, but, by deleting from the subdivision references to "the hearing," it permits local practices that require a claimant to timely request a hearing or file a response in order to obtain a hearing. The official notice form served with a copy of the objection will inform the claimant of any actions it must take.

Rule 5009. Closing Chapter 7 Liquidation, Chapter 12 Family Farmer's Debt Adjustment, Chapter 13 Individual's Debt Adjustment, and Chapter 15 Ancillary and Cross-Border Cases

\* \* \* \* \* 1 2 (b) NOTICE OF FAILURE TO FILE RULE 3 1007(b)(7) STATEMENT. If an individual debtor in a 4 chapter 7 or 13 case is required to has not filed the a 5 statement under required by Rule 1007(b)(7) and fails to do 6 so within 45 days after the first date set for the meeting of 7 creditors under § 341(a) of the Code, the clerk shall promptly 8 notify the debtor that the case will be closed without entry of 9 a discharge unless the required statement is filed within the 10 applicable time limit under Rule 1007(c). \* \* \* \* \* 11

#### **COMMITTEE NOTE**

**Subdivision (b).** Subdivision (b) is amended to conform to the amendment of Rule 1007(b)(7). Rule 1007(b)(7) relieves an individual debtor of the obligation to file a statement of completion of a personal financial management course if the course provider notifies the court that the debtor has completed the course. The

#### 6 FEDERAL RULES OF BANKRUPTCY PROCEDURE

clerk's duty under subdivision (b) to notify the debtor of the possible closure of the case without discharge if the statement is not timely filed therefore applies only if the course provider has not already notified the court of the debtor's completion of the course.

# Rule 9006. Computing and Extending Time: <u>Time for Motion Papers</u>

1 \*\*\*\*\*

written motion, other than one which may be heard ex parte, and notice of any hearing shall be served not later than seven days before the time specified for such hearing, unless a different period is fixed by these rules or by order of the court. Such an order may for cause shown be made on ex parte application. When a motion is supported by affidavit, the affidavit shall be served with the motion; and, except.

Except as otherwise provided in Rule 9023, opposing affidavits any written response shall may be served not later than one day before the hearing, unless the court permits otherwise them to be served at some other time.

14 \*\*\*\*\*

#### **COMMITTEE NOTE**

The title of this rule is amended to draw attention to the fact that it prescribes time limits for the service of motion papers. These time periods apply unless another Bankruptcy Rule or a court order, including a local rule, prescribes different time periods. Rules 9013 and 9014 should also be consulted regarding motion practice. Rule 9013 governs the form of motions and the parties who must be served. Rule 9014 prescribes the procedures applicable to contested matters, including the method of serving motions commencing contested matters and subsequent papers.

**Subdivision** (d). Subdivision (d) is amended to apply to any written response to a motion, rather than just to opposing affidavits. The caption of the subdivision is amended to reflect this change. Other changes are stylistic.

#### Rule 9013. Motions: Form and Service

1

2

3

4

5

6

A request for an order, except when an application is authorized by these rules, shall be by written motion, unless made during a hearing. The motion shall state with particularity the grounds therefor, and shall set forth the relief or order sought. Every written motion, other than one which may be considered ex parte, shall be served by the moving

8	<b>FEDERAL</b>	<b>RULES</b>	OF	BANKRU	PTCY	PROCEDU:	RE
---	----------------	--------------	----	--------	------	----------	----

- party within the time determined under Rule 9006(d). The
- 8 <u>moving party shall serve the motion on:</u>
- 9 (a) the trustee or debtor in possession and on those entities specified by these rules; or,
- 11 (b) the entities the court directs if these rules do not
  12 require service or specify the entities to be served if service
  13 is not required or the entities to be served are not specified by
  14 these rules, the moving party shall serve the entities the court
  15 directs.

#### **COMMITTEE NOTE**

A cross-reference to Rule 9006(d) is added to this rule to call attention to the time limits for the service of motions, supporting affidavits, and written responses to motions. Rule 9006(d) prescribes time limits that apply unless other limits are fixed by these rules, a court order, or a local rule. The other changes are stylistic.

# **Rule 9014. Contested Matters**

1	* * * * *
2	(b) SERVICE. The motion shall be served in the
3	manner provided for service of a summons and complaint by
4	Rule 7004 and within the time determined under Rule
5	9006(d). Any written response to the motion shall be served
6	within the time determined under Rule 9006(d). Any paper
7	served after the motion shall be served in the manner
8	provided by Rule 5(b) F. R. Civ. P.
Q	* * * *

## **COMMITTEE NOTE**

A cross-reference to Rule 9006(d) is added to subdivision (b) to call attention to the time limits for the service of motions, supporting affidavits, and written responses to motions. Rule 9006(d) prescribes time limits that apply unless other limits are fixed by these rules, a court order, or a local rule.

B6C (Official Form 6C) (12/12)	(08/11 publication draft)		
In re	,	Case No.	
Debtor		(If known)	

# SCHEDULE C - PROPERTY CLAIMED AS EXEMPT

Debtor claims the exemptions to which debtor is entitled under: (Check one box)

□ 11 U.S.C. § 522(b)(2)
□ 11 U.S.C. § 522(b)(3)

□ Check if debtor claims a homestead exemption that exceeds \$146,450.\*

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY	CURRENT MARKET VALUE OF PROPERTY WITHOUT DEDUCTING EXEMPTIONS	SPECIFY LAW PROVIDING EACH EXEMPTION	VALUE OF CLAIMED EXEMPTION (Check only one box for each exemption.)
			Exemption limited to  \$
			☐ Full fair market value of the exempted property
			Exemption limited to \$
			☐ Full fair market value of the exempted property
			Exemption limited to \$
			☐ Full fair market value of the exempted property
			Exemption limited to \$
			☐ Full fair market value of the exempted property
			Exemption limited to \$
			☐ Full fair market value of the exempted property
			Exemption limited to \$
			☐ Full fair market value of the exempted property
			Exemption limited to \$
			☐ Full fair market value of the exempted property
			Exemption limited to
			☐ Full fair market value of the exempted property

<sup>\*</sup> Amount subject to adjustment on 4/1/13, and every three years thereafter with respect to cases commenced on or after the date of adjustment.

#### **COMMITTEE NOTE**

Schedule C—Property Claimed As Exempt—is amended to provide the option of declaring as exempt the full fair market value of property. This option, suggested by the Supreme Court in *Schwab v. Reilly*, 130 S. Ct. 2652, 2668 (2010), allows a debtor to state the intent to exempt the entire value of property, even if that value is found to be greater than the debtor's estimate of the property value. Alternatively, as under the prior version of Schedule C, a debtor may claim an exemption limited to a certain dollar amount.

The amendment also rearranges the order of the columns in Schedule C so that the column for the current market value of the property follows the description of the property.

#### UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT

	DISTRICT OF				
In re:	Debtor	······································	Case No	(if known)	

#### STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

This statement is to be completed by every debtor. Spouses filing a joint petition may file a single statement on which the information for both spouses is combined. If the case is filed under chapter 12 or chapter 13, a married debtor must furnish information for both spouses whether or not a joint petition is filed, unless the spouses are separated and a joint petition is not filed. An individual debtor engaged in business as a sole proprietor, partner, family farmer, or self-employed professional, should provide the information requested on this statement concerning all such activities as well as the individual's personal affairs. To indicate payments, transfers and the like to minor children, state the child's initials and the name and address of the child's parent or guardian, such as "A.B., a minor child, by John Doe, guardian." Do not disclose the child's name. See, 11 U.S.C. §112 and Fed. R. Bankr. P. 1007(m).

Questions 1 - 18 are to be completed by all debtors. Debtors that are or have been in business, as defined below, also must complete Questions 19 - 25. **If the answer to an applicable question is "None," mark the box labeled "None."** If additional space is needed for the answer to any question, use and attach a separate sheet properly identified with the case name, case number (if known), and the number of the question.

#### **DEFINITIONS**

"In business." A debtor is "in business" for the purpose of this form if the debtor is a corporation or partnership. An individual debtor is "in business" for the purpose of this form if the debtor is or has been, within six years immediately preceding the filing of this bankruptcy case, any of the following: an officer, director, managing executive, or owner of 5 percent or more of the voting or equity securities of a corporation; a partner, other than a limited partner, of a partnership; a sole proprietor or self-employed full-time or part-time. An individual debtor also may be "in business" for the purpose of this form if the debtor engages in a trade, business, or other activity, other than as an employee, to supplement income from the debtor's primary employment.

"Insider." The term "insider" includes but is not limited to: relatives of the debtor; general partners of the debtor and their relatives; corporations of which the debtor is an officer, director, or person in control; officers, directors, and any persons in control of a corporate debtor and their relatives; affiliates of the debtor and insiders of such affiliates; and any managing agent of the debtor. 11 U.S.C. § 101(2), (31).

\_\_\_\_\_

#### 1. Income from employment or operation of business

None S

State the gross amount of income the debtor has received from employment, trade, or profession, or from operation of the debtor's business, including part-time activities either as an employee or in independent trade or business, from the beginning of this calendar year to the date this case was commenced. State also the gross amounts received during the **two years** immediately preceding this calendar year. (A debtor that maintains, or has maintained, financial records on the basis of a fiscal rather than a calendar year may report fiscal year income. Identify the beginning and ending dates of the debtor's fiscal year.) If a joint petition is filed, state income for each spouse separately. (Married debtors filing under chapter 12 or chapter 13 must state income of both spouses whether or not a joint petition is filed, unless the spouses are separated and a joint petition is not filed.)

AMOUNT SOURCE

B 7 (	(12/12)	(08/11 publication draft)	2

	2. Income other than from employment	or operation of business						
None	State the amount of income received by the debtor other than from employment, trade, profession, operation of the debtor's business during the <b>two years</b> immediately preceding the commencement of this case. Give particulars. If a joint petition is filed, state income for each spouse separately. (Married debtors filing under chapter 12 or chapter 13 must state income for each spouse whether or not a joint petition is filed, unless the spouses are separated and a joint petition is not filed.)							
	AMOUNT	SOURCE						
	3. Payments to creditors							
	Complete a. or b., as appropriate, and c.							
None	allment purchases of he commencement of r is less than \$600. c support obligation or and credit counseling r or both spouses t filed.)							
	NAME AND ADDRESS OF CREDITOR	DATES OF PAYMENTS	AMOUNT PAID	AMOUNT STILL OWING				
None								
	e any creditor made the of all property that ticate with an asterisk to part of an alternative ncy. (Married debtors the spouses whether or							
	NAME AND ADDRESS OF CREDITOR	DATES OF PAYMENTS/ TRANSFERS	AMOUNT PAID OR VALUE OF TRANSFERS	AMOUNT STILL OWING				

<sup>\*</sup>Amount subject to adjustment on 4/01/13, and every three years thereafter with respect to cases commenced on or after the date of adjustment.

3

None List all property that has been repossessed by a creditor, sold at a foreclosure sale, transferred through a deed in lieu of foreclosure or returned to the seller, within one year immediately preceding the commencement of this case. (Married debtors filing under chapter 12 or chapter 13 must include information concerning property of either or both spouses whether or not a joint petition is filed, unless the spouses are separated and a joint petition is not filed.)

NAME AND ADDRESS DATE OF REPOSSESSION, **DESCRIPTION** OF CREDITOR OR SELLER FORECLOSURE SALE, AND VALUE TRANSFER OR RETURN OF PROPERTY

#### 6. Assignments and receiverships

None

a. Describe any assignment of property for the benefit of creditors made within **120 days** immediately preceding the commencement of this case. (Married debtors filing under chapter 12 or chapter 13 must include any assignment by either or both spouses whether or not a joint petition is filed, unless the spouses are separated and a joint petition is not filed.)

NAME AND ADDRESS DATE OF OF ASSIGNEE ASSIGNMENT

TERMS OF ASSIGNMENT OR SETTLEMENT

None

b. List all property which has been in the hands of a custodian, receiver, or court-appointed official within **one year** immediately preceding the commencement of this case. (Married debtors filing under chapter 12 or chapter 13 must include information concerning property of either or both spouses whether or not a joint petition is filed, unless the spouses are separated and a joint petition is not filed.)

NAME AND ADDRESS OF CUSTODIAN NAME AND LOCATION OF COURT CASE TITLE & NUMBER DATE OF ORDER DESCRIPTION AND VALUE Of PROPERTY

#### 7. Gifts

None

List all gifts or charitable contributions made within **one year** immediately preceding the commencement of this case except ordinary and usual gifts to family members aggregating less than \$200 in value per individual family member and charitable contributions aggregating less than \$100 per recipient. (Married debtors filing under chapter 12 or chapter 13 must include gifts or contributions by either or both spouses whether or not a joint petition is filed, unless the spouses are separated and a joint petition is not filed.)

NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON OR ORGANIZATION RELATIONSHIP TO DEBTOR, IF ANY

DATE OF GIFT DESCRIPTION AND VALUE OF GIFT

\_\_\_\_\_

#### 8. Losses

None

List all losses from fire, theft, other casualty or gambling within **one year** immediately preceding the commencement of this case **or since the commencement of this case**. (Married debtors filing under chapter 12 or chapter 13 must include losses by either or both spouses whether or not a joint petition is filed, unless the spouses are separated and a joint petition is not filed.)

DESCRIPTION AND VALUE OF PROPERTY DESCRIPTION OF CIRCUMSTANCES AND, IF LOSS WAS COVERED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

BY INSURANCE, GIVE PARTICULARS

DATE OF LOSS

#### 9. Payments related to debt counseling or bankruptcy

None

List all payments made or property transferred by or on behalf of the debtor to any persons, including attorneys, for consultation concerning debt consolidation, relief under the bankruptcy law or preparation of a petition in bankruptcy within **one year** immediately preceding the commencement of this case.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF PAYEE DATE OF PAYMENT, NAME OF PAYER IF OTHER THAN DEBTOR AMOUNT OF MONEY OR DESCRIPTION AND VALUE OF PROPERTY

\_\_\_\_\_

#### 10. Other transfers

None

a. List all other property, other than property transferred in the ordinary course of the business or financial affairs of the debtor, transferred either absolutely or as security within **two years** immediately preceding the commencement of this case. (Married debtors filing under chapter 12 or chapter 13 must include transfers by either or both spouses whether or not a joint petition is filed, unless the spouses are separated and a joint petition is not filed.)

NAME AND ADDRESS OF TRANSFEREE, RELATIONSHIP TO DEBTOR DATE

DESCRIBE PROPERTY TRANSFERRED AND VALUE RECEIVED

None

b. List all property transferred by the debtor within **ten years** immediately preceding the commencement of this case to a self-settled trust or similar device of which the debtor is a beneficiary.

NAME OF TRUST OR OTHER DEVICE

DATE(S) OF TRANSFER(S) AMOUNT OF MONEY OR DESCRIPTION AND VALUE OF PROPERTY OR DEBTOR'S

INTEREST IN PROPERTY

## 11. Closed financial accounts

None

List all financial accounts and instruments held in the name of the debtor or for the benefit of the debtor which were closed, sold, or otherwise transferred within **one year** immediately preceding the commencement of this case. Include checking, savings, or other financial accounts, certificates of deposit, or other instruments; shares and share accounts held in banks, credit unions, pension funds, cooperatives, associations, brokerage houses and other financial institutions. (Married debtors filing under chapter 12 or chapter 13 must include information concerning accounts or instruments held by or for either or both spouses whether or not a joint petition is filed, unless the spouses are separated and a joint petition is not filed.)

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTION

TYPE OF ACCOUNT, LAST FOUR DIGITS OF ACCOUNT NUMBER, AND AMOUNT OF FINAL BALANCE

AMOUNT AND DATE OF SALE OR CLOSING

None

List each safe deposit or other box or depository in which the debtor has or had securities, cash, or other valuables within **one year** immediately preceding the commencement of this case. (Married debtors filing under chapter 12 or chapter 13 must include boxes or depositories of either or both spouses whether or not a joint petition is filed, unless the spouses are separated and a joint petition is not filed.)

NAME AND ADDRESS NAMES AND ADDRESSES DESCRIPTION DATE OF TRANSFER OF BANK OR OF THOSE WITH ACCESS OF OR SURRENDER,

OTHER DEPOSITORY TO BOX OR DEPOSITORY CONTENTS IF ANY

#### 13. Setoffs

None

List all setoffs made by any creditor, including a bank, against a debt or deposit of the debtor within **90 days** preceding the commencement of this case. (Married debtors filing under chapter 12 or chapter 13 must include information concerning either or both spouses whether or not a joint petition is filed, unless the spouses are separated and a joint petition is not filed.)

NAME AND ADDRESS DATE OF AMOUNT OF CREDITOR SETOFF OF SETOFF

#### 14. Property held for another person

None

List all property owned by another person that the debtor holds or controls.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF OWNER

DESCRIPTION AND VALUE OF PROPERTY

LOCATION OF PROPERTY

#### 15. Prior address of debtor

None

If debtor has moved within **three years** immediately preceding the commencement of this case, list all premises which the debtor occupied during that period and vacated prior to the commencement of this case. If a joint petition is filed, report also any separate address of either spouse.

ADDRESS NAME USED DATES OF OCCUPANCY

B 7 (1	2/12) (08/	11 publication draft)			7					
	16. Spouses and Forme	er Spouses								
None	California, Idaho, Louisi <b>years</b> immediately prece	If the debtor resides or resided in a community property state, commonwealth, or territory (including Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Louisiana, Nevada, New Mexico, Puerto Rico, Texas, Washington, or Wisconsin) within <b>eight years</b> immediately preceding the commencement of the case, identify the name of the debtor's spouse and of any former spouse who resides or resided with the debtor in the community property state.								
	NAME									
	17. Environmental Info	ormation.								
	For the purpose of this q	uestion, the following definitions apply:								
	releases of hazardous or	eans any federal, state, or local statute of toxic substances, wastes or material into , but not limited to, statutes or regulation	the air, land, soil, s	urface water, groundwater, or						
		n, facility, or property as defined under a ted by the debtor, including, but not lim			or					
		eans anything defined as a hazardous wa ntaminant or similar term under an Envi		ance, toxic substance, hazard	ous					
None	a. List the name and address of every site for which the debtor has received notice in writing by a governmental unit that it may be liable or potentially liable under or in violation of an Environmental Law. Indicate the governmental unit, the date of the notice, and, if known, the Environmental Law:									
	SITE NAME AND ADDRESS	NAME AND ADDRESS OF GOVERNMENTAL UNIT	DATE OF NOTICE	ENVIRONMENTAL LAW						
None		lress of every site for which the debtor p			<b>;</b>					
	SITE NAME AND ADDRESS	NAME AND ADDRESS OF GOVERNMENTAL UNIT	DATE OF NOTICE	ENVIRONMENTAL LAW						
None		ninistrative proceedings, including settle for is or was a party. Indicate the name a e docket number.								
	NAME AND ADDRESS	DOCKET NUM	MBER	STATUS OR						

18 . Nature, location and name of business

OF GOVERNMENTAL UNIT

None
a. *If the debtor is an individual*, list the names, addresses, taxpayer-identification numbers, nature of the businesses, and beginning and ending dates of all businesses in which the debtor was an officer, director, partner, or managing executive of a corporation, partner in a partnership, sole proprietor, or was self-employed in a trade, profession, or

DISPOSITION

NAME

DATES SERVICES RENDERED

other activity either full- or part-time within **six years** immediately preceding the commencement of this case, or in which the debtor owned 5 percent or more of the voting or equity securities within **six years** immediately preceding the commencement of this case.

If the debtor is a partnership, list the names, addresses, taxpayer-identification numbers, nature of the businesses, and beginning and ending dates of all businesses in which the debtor was a partner or owned 5 percent or more of the voting or equity securities, within **six years** immediately preceding the commencement of this case.

If the debtor is a corporation, list the names, addresses, taxpayer-identification numbers, nature of the businesses, and beginning and ending dates of all businesses in which the debtor was a partner or owned 5 percent or more of the voting or equity securities within **six years** immediately preceding the commencement of this case.

		1 3	I				
	NAME	LAST FOUR DIGITS OF SOCIAL-SECURITY OR OTHER INDIVIDUAL TAXPAYER-I.D. NO. (ITIN)/ COMPLETE EIN	ADDRESS	NATURE OF BUSINESS	BEGINNING AND ENDING DATES		
None		b. Identify any business listed in response to subdivision a., above, that is "single asset real estate" as defined in 11 U.S.C. § 101.					
	NAME		ADDRESS				
officer, partner either f	who is or has l director, mar , other than a l ull- or part-tin (An individues, as defined a	been, within <b>six years</b> immediat naging executive, or owner of m limited partner, of a partnership,	tely preceding tore than 5 pero, a sole propried lete this portion tely preceding	the commencement of this case that the voting or equity settor, or self-employed in a trace of the statement only if the the commencement of this case.	ecurities of a corporation; a de, profession, or other activity, debtor is or has been in		
	,	, records and financial stateme					
None	a. List all bookkeepers and accountants who within <b>two years</b> immediately preceding the filing of this bankruptcy case kept or supervised the keeping of books of account and records of the debtor.						
	NAME AN	ID ADDRESS		Е	OATES SERVICES RENDERED		
None		firms or individuals who within addited the books of account and					

**ADDRESS** 

9

22. Former partners, officers, directors and shareholders a. If the debtor is a partnership, list each member who withdrew from the partnership within one year immediately None preceding the commencement of this case. **ADDRESS** NAME DATE OF WITHDRAWAL b. If the debtor is a corporation, list all officers or directors whose relationship with the corporation terminated None within one year immediately preceding the commencement of this case. NAME AND ADDRESS TITLE DATE OF TERMINATION 23. Withdrawals from a partnership or distributions by a corporation If the debtor is a partnership or corporation, list all withdrawals or distributions credited or given to an insider, None П including compensation in any form, bonuses, loans, stock redemptions, options exercised and any other perquisite during one year immediately preceding the commencement of this case. DATE AND PURPOSE NAME & ADDRESS AMOUNT OF MONEY OF WITHDRAWAL OF RECIPIENT, OR DESCRIPTION RELATIONSHIP TO DEBTOR AND VALUE OF PROPERTY 24. Tax Consolidation Group. If the debtor is a corporation, list the name and federal taxpayer-identification number of the parent corporation of any consolidated group for tax purposes of which the debtor has been a member at any time within six years immediately preceding the commencement of the case. NAME OF PARENT CORPORATION TAXPAYER-IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (EIN) 25. Pension Funds. If the debtor is not an individual, list the name and federal taxpayer-identification number of any pension fund to which the debtor, as an employer, has been responsible for contributing at any time within six years immediately preceding the commencement of the case. NAME OF PENSION FUND TAXPAYER-IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (EIN)

10

(08/11 publication draft)

B 7 (12/12)

\* \* \* \* \* \*

B 7 (12/12) (08/11 publication draft) 11 [If completed by an individual or individual and spouse] I declare under penalty of perjury that I have read the answers contained in the foregoing statement of financial affairs and any attachments thereto and that they are true and correct. Signature Date of Debtor Signature of Joint Debtor Date (if any) [If completed on behalf of a partnership or corporation] I declare under penalty of perjury that I have read the answers contained in the foregoing statement of financial affairs and any attachments thereto and that they are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information and belief. Date Signature Print Name and Title [An individual signing on behalf of a partnership or corporation must indicate position or relationship to debtor.] \_continuation sheets attached Penalty for making a false statement: Fine of up to \$500,000 or imprisonment for up to 5 years, or both. 18 U.S.C. §§ 152 and 3571 DECLARATION AND SIGNATURE OF NON-ATTORNEY BANKRUPTCY PETITION PREPARER (See 11 U.S.C. § 110) I declare under penalty of perjury that: (1) I am a bankruptcy petition preparer as defined in 11 U.S.C. § 110; (2) I prepared this document for compensation and have provided the debtor with a copy of this document and the notices and information required under 11 U.S.C. §§ 110(b), 110(h), and

I declare under penalty of perjury that: (1) I am a bankruptcy petition preparer as defined in 11 U.S.C. § 110; (2) I prepared this document for compensation and have provided the debtor with a copy of this document and the notices and information required under 11 U.S.C. §§ 110(b), 110(h), and 342(b); and, (3) if rules or guidelines have been promulgated pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 110(h) setting a maximum fee for services chargeable by bankruptcy petition preparers, I have given the debtor notice of the maximum amount before preparing any document for filing for a debtor or accepting any fee from the debtor, as required by that section.

Printed or Typed Name and Title, if any, of Bankruptcy Petition Preparer	Social-Security No. (Required by 11 U.S.C. § 110.)
If the bankruptcy petition preparer is not an individual, state the name, title (if a responsible person, or partner who signs this document.	ny), address, and social-security number of the officer, principal
Address	
Signature of Bankruptcy Petition Preparer	Date

Names and Social-Security numbers of all other individuals who prepared or assisted in preparing this document unless the bankruptcy petition preparer is not an individual:

If more than one person prepared this document, attach additional signed sheets conforming to the appropriate Official Form for each person

A bankruptcy petition preparer's failure to comply with the provisions of title 11 and the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure may result in fines or imprisonment or both. 18 U.S.C. § 156.

#### **COMMITTEE NOTE**

The definition of "insider" is amended to conform to the statutory definition of the term. See 11 U.S.C. § 101(31). Under the Code definition, ownership of 5% or more of the voting shares of a corporate debtor does not automatically make the owner an insider of the corporation. And in order to be an affiliate of the debtor and an insider on that basis, ownership or control of at least 20% of the outstanding voting securities of the debtor is required. 11 U.S.C. § 101(2). The phrase "any owner of 5% or more of the voting or equity securities" is therefore deleted. Because § 101(31) provides that a person in control of a debtor corporation is an insider, that term is substituted for the deleted phrase.

In re		According to the information required to be entered on this statement (check one box as directed in Part I, III, or VI of this statement):
Case Number:	(If known)	☐ The presumption arises. ☐ The presumption does not arise. ☐ The presumption is temporarily inapplicable.

# CHAPTER 7 STATEMENT OF CURRENT MONTHLY INCOME AND MEANS-TEST CALCULATION

In addition to Schedules I and J, this statement must be completed by every individual chapter 7 debtor. If none of the exclusions in Part I applies, joint debtors may complete one statement only. If any of the exclusions in Part I applies, joint debtors should complete separate statements if they believe this is required by § 707(b)(2)(C).

	Part I. MILITARY AND NON-CONSUMER DEBTORS			
1A	<b>Disabled Veterans.</b> If you are a disabled veteran described in the Declaration in this Part 1A, (1) check the box at the beginning of the Declaration, (2) check the box for "The presumption does not arise" at the top of this statement, and (3) complete the verification in Part VIII. Do not complete any of the remaining parts of this statement.			
	Declaration of Disabled Veteran. By checking this box, I declare under penalty of perjury that I am a disabled veteran (as defined in 38 U.S.C. § 3741(1)) whose indebtedness occurred primarily during a period in which I was on active duty (as defined in 10 U.S.C. § 101(d)(1)) or while I was performing a homeland defense activity (as defined in 32 U.S.C. §901(1)).			
1B	<b>Non-consumer Debtors.</b> If your debts are not primarily consumer debts, check the box below and complete the verification in Part VIII. Do not complete any of the remaining parts of this statement.			
	☐ <b>Declaration of non-consumer debts.</b> By checking this box, I declare that my debts are not primarily consumer debts.			
	Reservists and National Guard Members; active duty or homeland defense activity. Members of a reserve component of the Armed Forces and members of the National Guard who were called to active duty (as defined in 10 U.S.C. § 101(d)(1)) after September 11, 2001, for a period of at least 90 days, or who have performed homeland defense activity (as defined in 32 U.S.C. § 901(1)) for a period of at least 90 days, are excluded from all forms of means testing during the time of active duty or homeland defense activity and for 540 days thereafter (the "exclusion period"). If you qualify for this temporary exclusion, (1) check the appropriate boxes and complete any required information in the Declaration of Reservists and National Guard Members below, (2) check the box for "The presumption is temporarily inapplicable" at the top of this statement, and (3) complete the verification in Part VIII. During your exclusion period you are not required to complete the balance of this form, but you must complete the form no later than 14 days after the date on which your exclusion period ends, unless the time for filing a motion raising the means test presumption expires in your case before your exclusion period ends.			
1C	Declaration of Reservists and National Guard Members. By checking this box and making the appropriate entries below, I declare that I am eligible for a temporary exclusion from means testing because, as a member of a reserve component of the Armed Forces or the National Guard			
	a.   I was called to active duty after September 11, 2001, for a period of at least 90 days and  I remain on active duty /or/  I was released from active duty on, which is less than 540 days before this bankruptcy case was filed;  OR			
	b. I am performing homeland defense activity for a period of at least 90 days /or/ I performed homeland defense activity for a period of at least 90 days, terminating on , which is less than 540 days before this bankruptcy case was filed.			

#### Part II. CALCULATION OF MONTHLY INCOME FOR § 707(b)(7) EXCLUSION Marital/filing status. Check the box that applies and complete the balance of this part of this statement as directed. a. Unmarried. Complete only Column A ("Debtor's Income") for Lines 3-11. b. Married, not filing jointly, with declaration of separate households. By checking this box, debtor declares under penalty of perjury: "My spouse and I are legally separated under applicable non-bankruptcy law or my spouse and I are living apart other than for the purpose of evading the requirements of § 707(b)(2)(A) of the Bankruptcy Code." 2 Complete only Column A ("Debtor's Income") for Lines 3-11. c. Married, not filing jointly, without the declaration of separate households set out in Line 2.b above. Complete both Column A ("Debtor's Income") and Column B ("Spouse's Income") for Lines 3-11. d. Married, filing jointly. Complete both Column A ("Debtor's Income") and Column B ("Spouse's Income") for Lines 3-11. All figures must reflect average monthly income received from all sources, derived during Column A Column B the six calendar months prior to filing the bankruptcy case, ending on the last day of the Debtor's Spouse's month before the filing. If the amount of monthly income varied during the six months, you **Income Income** must divide the six-month total by six, and enter the result on the appropriate line. 3 Gross wages, salary, tips, bonuses, overtime, commissions. \$ \$ **Income from the operation of a business, profession or farm.** Subtract Line b from Line a and enter the difference in the appropriate column(s) of Line 4. If you operate more than one business, profession or farm, enter aggregate numbers and provide details on an attachment. Do not enter a number less than zero. Do not include any part of the business expenses entered on Line b as a deduction in Part V. 4 \$ Gross receipts \$ b. Ordinary and necessary business expenses c. Business income Subtract Line b from Line a \$ \$ Rent and other real property income. Subtract Line b from Line a and enter the difference in the appropriate column(s) of Line 5. Do not enter a number less than zero. Do not include any part of the operating expenses entered on Line b as a deduction in Part V. 5 a. Gross receipts Ordinary and necessary operating expenses b. Subtract Line b from Line a Rent and other real property income \$ \$ Interest, dividends and royalties. 6 \$ \$ 7 Pension and retirement income. \$ \$ Any amounts paid by another person or entity, on a regular basis, for the household expenses of the debtor or the debtor's dependents, including child support paid for that 8 purpose. Do not include alimony or separate maintenance payments or amounts paid by your spouse if Column B is completed. Each regular payment should be reported in only one column; if a payment is listed in Column A, do not report that payment in Column B. **Unemployment compensation.** Enter the amount in the appropriate column(s) of Line 9. However, if you contend that unemployment compensation received by you or your spouse was a benefit under the Social Security Act, do not list the amount of such compensation in 9 Column A or B, but instead state the amount in the space below: Unemployment compensation claimed to be a benefit under the Social Security Act Debtor \$ Spouse \$

# Complete Parts IV, V, VI, and VII of this statement only if required. (See Line 15.)

The amount on Line 13 is less than or equal to the amount on Line 14. Check the box for "The presumption does

not arise" at the top of page 1 of this statement, and complete Part VIII; do not complete Parts IV, V, VI or VII. The amount on Line 13 is more than the amount on Line 14. Complete the remaining parts of this statement.

**Application of Section 707(b)(7).** Check the applicable box and proceed as directed.

15

Part IV. CALCULATION OF CURRENT MONTHLY INCOME FOR § 707(b)(2)				
16	Enter the amount from Line 12.	Enter the amount from Line 12.		
17	Marital adjustment. If you checked the box at Line 11, Column B that was NOT paid on a reg debtor's dependents. Specify in the lines below payment of the spouse's tax liability or the spot dependents) and the amount of income devoted a separate page. If you did not check box at Line a.  b. c.	tular basis for the household expenses of the basis for excluding the Column B incuse's support of persons other than the debt to each purpose. If necessary, list addition	he debtor or the ome (such as otor or the debtor's	
	Total and enter on Line 17.		\$	
18	Current monthly income for § 707(b)(2). Subtract Line 17 from Line 16 and enter the result.			

#### Part V. CALCULATION OF DEDUCTIONS FROM INCOME Subpart A: Deductions under Standards of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) National Standards: food, clothing and other items. Enter in Line 19A the "Total" amount from IRS National Standards for Food, Clothing and Other Items for the applicable number of persons. (This 19A information is available at www.usdoj.gov/ust/ or from the clerk of the bankruptcy court.) The applicable number of persons is the number that would currently be allowed as exemptions on your federal income tax return, plus the number of any additional dependents whom you support. \$ National Standards: health care. Enter in Line all below the amount from IRS National Standards for Outof-Pocket Health Care for persons under 65 years of age, and in Line a2 the IRS National Standards for Outof-Pocket Health Care for persons 65 years of age or older. (This information is available at www.usdoj.gov/ust/ or from the clerk of the bankruptcy court.) Enter in Line b1 the applicable number of persons who are under 65 years of age, and enter in Line b2 the applicable number of persons who are 65 years of age or older. (The applicable number of persons in each age category is the number in that category that would currently be allowed as exemptions on your federal income tax return, plus the number of any additional dependents whom you support.) Multiply Line a1 by Line b1 to obtain a total amount for persons under 65, and enter the result in Line c1. Multiply Line a2 by Line b2 to obtain a total amount for persons 65 19B and older, and enter the result in Line c2. Add Lines c1 and c2 to obtain a total health care amount, and enter the result in Line 19B. Persons under 65 years of age Persons 65 years of age or older a1. Allowance per person a2. Allowance per person b2. b1. Number of persons Number of persons c1. Subtotal c2. Subtotal \$ Local Standards: housing and utilities; non-mortgage expenses. Enter the amount of the IRS Housing and Utilities Standards; non-mortgage expenses for the applicable county and family size. (This information is 20A available at www.usdoj.gov/ust/ or from the clerk of the bankruptcy court). The applicable family size consists of the number that would currently be allowed as exemptions on your federal income tax return, plus the number of any additional dependents whom you support. \$ Local Standards: housing and utilities; mortgage/rent expense. Enter, in Line a below, the amount of the IRS Housing and Utilities Standards; mortgage/rent expense for your county and family size (this information is available at www.usdoj.gov/ust/ or from the clerk of the bankruptcy court) (the applicable family size consists of the number that would currently be allowed as exemptions on your federal income tax return, plus the number of any additional dependents whom you support); enter on Line b the total of the Average Monthly Payments for any debts secured by your home, as stated in Line 42; subtract Line b from 20B Line a and enter the result in Line 20B. Do not enter an amount less than zero. IRS Housing and Utilities Standards; mortgage/rental expense b. Average Monthly Payment for any debts secured by your home, if any, as stated in Line 42 Subtract Line b from Line a. \$ Net mortgage/rental expense Local Standards: housing and utilities; adjustment. If you contend that the process set out in Lines 20A and 20B does not accurately compute the allowance to which you are entitled under the IRS Housing and Utilities Standards, enter any additional amount to which you contend you are entitled, and state the basis for your contention in the space below: 21

B 22A (C	official Fo	rm 22A) (Chapter 7) (12/12) (08/11 publication draft)		
	<b>Local Standards: transportation; vehicle operation/public transportation expense.</b> You are entitled to an expense allowance in this category regardless of whether you pay the expenses of operating a vehicle and regardless of whether you use public transportation.			
22A	Check the number of vehicles for which you pay the operating expenses or for which the operating expenses are included as a contribution to your household expenses in Line 8.  \[ \begin{array}{c} 0 &  1 &  2 \end{array} \text{ or more.} \]			
	If you checked 0, enter on Line 22A the "Public Transportation" amount from IRS Local Standards: Transportation. If you checked 1 or 2 or more, enter on Line 22A the "Operating Costs" amount from IRS Local Standards: Transportation for the applicable number of vehicles in the applicable Metropolitan Statistical Area or Census Region. (These amounts are available at <a href="www.usdoj.gov/ust/">www.usdoj.gov/ust/</a> or from the clerk of the bankruptcy court.)			
22B	<b>Local Standards: transportation; additional public transportation expense.</b> If you pay the operating expenses for a vehicle and also use public transportation, and you contend that you are entitled to an additional deduction for your public transportation expenses, enter on Line 22B the "Public Transportation" amount from IRS Local Standards: Transportation. (This amount is available at <a href="www.usdoj.gov/ust/">www.usdoj.gov/ust/</a> or from the clerk of the bankruptcy court.)			\$
23	Local Standards: transportation ownership/lease expense; Vehicle 1. Check the number of vehicles for which you claim an ownership/lease expense. (You may not claim an ownership/lease expense for more than two vehicles.)  1 2 or more.  Enter, in Line a below, the "Ownership Costs" for "One Car" from the IRS Local Standards: Transportation (available at <a href="www.usdoj.gov/ust/">www.usdoj.gov/ust/</a> or from the clerk of the bankruptcy court); enter in Line b the total of the Average Monthly Payments for any debts secured by Vehicle 1, as stated in Line 42; subtract Line b from Line a and enter the result in Line 23. Do not enter an amount less than zero.			
	a.	IRS Transportation Standards, Ownership Costs	\$	
	b.	Average Monthly Payment for any debts secured by Vehicle 1, as stated in Line 42	\$	
	c.	Net ownership/lease expense for Vehicle 1	Subtract Line b from Line a.	\$
24	Local Standards: transportation ownership/lease expense; Vehicle 2. Complete this Line only if you checked the "2 or more" Box in Line 23.  Enter, in Line a below, the "Ownership Costs" for "One Car" from the IRS Local Standards: Transportation (available at <a href="www.usdoj.gov/ust/">www.usdoj.gov/ust/</a> or from the clerk of the bankruptcy court); enter in Line b the total of the Average Monthly Payments for any debts secured by Vehicle 2, as stated in Line 42; subtract Line b from Line a and enter the result in Line 24. Do not enter an amount less than zero.			
	a.	IRS Transportation Standards, Ownership Costs	\$	
	b.	Average Monthly Payment for any debts secured by Vehicle 2, as stated in Line 42	\$	
	c.	Net ownership/lease expense for Vehicle 2	Subtract Line b from Line a.	\$
25	Other Necessary Expenses: taxes. Enter the total average monthly expense that you actually incur for all federal, state and local taxes, other than real estate and sales taxes, such as income taxes, self-employment taxes, social-security taxes, and Medicare taxes. Do not include real estate or sales taxes.			\$
26	Other Necessary Expenses: involuntary deductions for employment. Enter the total average monthly payroll deductions that are required for your employment, such as retirement contributions, union dues, and uniform costs. Do not include discretionary amounts, such as voluntary 401(k) contributions.			\$
27	Other Necessary Expenses: life insurance. Enter total average monthly premiums that you actually pay for term life insurance for yourself. Do not include premiums for insurance on your dependents, for whole life or for any other form of insurance.			\$
28	Other Necessary Expenses: court-ordered payments. Enter the total monthly amount that you are required to pay pursuant to the order of a court or administrative agency, such as spousal or child support payments. Do not include payments on past due obligations included in Line 44.			\$

D 22A (C	inciai roim	(08/11 publication draft)				
29	Other Necessary Expenses: education for employment or for a physically or mentally challenged child. Enter the total average monthly amount that you actually expend for education that is a condition of employment and for education that is required for a physically or mentally challenged dependent child for whom no public education providing similar services is available.					
30		ecessary Expenses: childcare. Enter the total average monthly such as baby-sitting, day care, nursery and preschool. <b>Do n</b> is.			\$	
31	on health reimburs	ecessary Expenses: health care. Enter the total average mont a care that is required for the health and welfare of yourself or yed by insurance or paid by a health savings account, and that is B. Do not include payments for health insurance or health s	your dependents, that in excess of the am	t is not ount entered in	\$	
Other Necessary Expenses: telecommunication services. Enter the total average monthly amount that you actually pay for telecommunication services other than your basic home telephone and cell phone service—such as pagers, call waiting, caller id, special long distance, internet service, or business cell phone service—to the extent necessary for your health and welfare or that of your dependents or for the production of income if not reimbursed by your employer. Do not include any amount previously deducted.						
33	Total Ex	cpenses Allowed under IRS Standards. Enter the total of Line	es 19 through 32.		\$	
		Subpart B: Additional Living Expe	nse Deductions			
		Note: Do not include any expenses that you h	nave listed in Lir	nes 19-32		
	expenses	in the categories set out in lines a-c below that are reasonably ependents.				
2.4	a.	Health Insurance	\$			
34	b.	Disability Insurance	\$			
	c.	Health Savings Account	\$			
Total and enter on Line 34  If you do not actually expend this total amount, state your actual total average monthly expenditures in the space below:  \$						
35	Continued contributions to the care of household or family members. Enter the total average actual monthly expenses that you will continue to pay for the reasonable and necessary care and support of an elderly, chronically ill, or disabled member of your household or member of your immediate family who is unable to pay for such expenses.					
36	Protection against family violence. Enter the total average reasonably necessary monthly expenses that you actually incurred to maintain the safety of your family under the Family Violence Prevention and Services					
Home energy costs. Enter the total average monthly amount, in excess of the allowance specified by IRS Local Standards for Housing and Utilities, that you actually expend for home energy costs. You must provide your case trustee with documentation of your actual expenses, and you must demonstrate that the additional amount claimed is reasonable and necessary.					\$	
the additional amount claimed is reasonable and necessary.  Education expenses for dependent children less than 18. Enter the total average monthly expenses that you actually incur, not to exceed \$147.92* per child, for attendance at a private or public elementary or secondary school by your dependent children less than 18 years of age. You must provide your case trustee with documentation of your actual expenses, and you must explain why the amount claimed is reasonable and necessary and not already accounted for in the IRS Standards.					\$	

<sup>\*</sup>Amount subject to adjustment on 4/01/13, and every three years thereafter with respect to cases commenced on or after the date of adjustment.

3 22A (O	fficial For	m 22A) (Chapter 7) (12/1	2) (08/11 publication draft)				,
39	Additional food and clothing expense. Enter the total average monthly amount by which your food and clothing expenses exceed the combined allowances for food and clothing (apparel and services) in the IRS National Standards, not to exceed 5% of those combined allowances. (This information is available at <a href="https://www.usdoj.gov/ust/">www.usdoj.gov/ust/</a> or from the clerk of the bankruptcy court.) You must demonstrate that the additional amount claimed is reasonable and necessary.						\$
40			<b>ributions.</b> Enter the amount that you wis to a charitable organization as defined			of	\$
41	Total Additional Expense Deductions under § 707(b). Enter the total of Lines 34 through 40						
			Subpart C: Deductions for I	<b>Debt Payment</b>			
	<b>Future payments on secured claims.</b> For each of your debts that is secured by an interest in property that you own, list the name of the creditor, identify the property securing the debt, state the Average Monthly Payment, and check whether the payment includes taxes or insurance. The Average Monthly Payment is the total of all amounts scheduled as contractually due to each Secured Creditor in the 60 months following the filing of the bankruptcy case, divided by 60. If necessary, list additional entries on a separate page. Enter the total of the Average Monthly Payments on Line 42.						
42		Name of Creditor	Property Securing the Debt	Average Monthly Payment	Does payment include taxes or insurance?		
	a.			\$	□ yes □ no		
	b.			\$	□ yes □ no		
	c.			\$	□ yes □ no		
				Total: Add Lines a, b and c.			\$
43	Other payments on secured claims. If any of debts listed in Line 42 are secured by your primary residence, a motor vehicle, or other property necessary for your support or the support of your dependents, you may include in your deduction 1/60th of any amount (the "cure amount") that you must pay the creditor in addition to the payments listed in Line 42, in order to maintain possession of the property. The cure amount would include any sums in default that must be paid in order to avoid repossession or foreclosure. List and total any such amounts in the following chart. If necessary, list additional entries on a separate page.    Name of   Property Securing the Debt   1/60th of the Cure Amount						
	b.			\$			
	c.			\$			
				Total: Add Line	s a, b and c		\$
44	Payments on prepetition priority claims. Enter the total amount, divided by 60, of all priority claims, such as priority tax, child support and alimony claims, for which you were liable at the time of your bankruptcy filing. Do not include current obligations, such as those set out in Line 28.						\$

## Expense Description Monthly Amount a. \$

56

b. \$
c. \$
Total: Add Lines a, b and c \$

<sup>\*</sup>Amounts are subject to adjustment on 4/01/13, and every three years thereafter with respect to cases commenced on or after the date of adjustment.

Part VIII: VERIFICATION							
	I declare under penalty of perjury that the information both debtors must sign.)	ation provided in this statement is true and correct. (If this is a joint case,					
57	Date:	Signature:					
	Date:	Signature:					

In re		According to the calculations required by this statement:
	Debtor(s)	☐ The applicable commitment period is 3 years.
		☐ The applicable commitment period is 5 years.
Case Number:		Disposable income is determined under § 1325(b)(3).
	(If known)	Disposable income is not determined under § 1325(b)(3).
	(== ===== ::=)	(Check the boxes as directed in Lines 17 and 23 of this statement.)

## CHAPTER 13 STATEMENT OF CURRENT MONTHLY INCOME AND CALCULATION OF COMMITMENT PERIOD AND DISPOSABLE INCOME

In addition to Schedules I and J, this statement must be completed by every individual chapter 13 debtor, whether or not filing jointly. Joint debtors may complete one statement only.

Part I. REPORT OF INCOME							
1	Marital/filing status. Check the box that applies and complete the balance of this part of this statement as directed.  a.  Unmarried. Complete only Column A ("Debtor's Income") for Lines 2-10.  b.  Married. Complete both Column A ("Debtor's Income") and Column B ("Spouse's Income") for Lines 2-10.						
	All figures must reflect average monthly income received from all sources, derived during the six calendar months prior to filing the bankruptcy case, ending on the last day of the month before the filing. If the amount of monthly income varied during the six months, you must divide the six-month total by six, and enter the result on the appropriate line.					Column B Spouse's Income	
2	Gross	wages, salary, tips, bonuses, overtime, commis	sions.		\$	\$	
3	Income from the operation of a business, profession, or farm. Subtract Line b from Line a and enter the difference in the appropriate column(s) of Line 3. If you operate more than one business, profession or farm, enter aggregate numbers and provide details on an attachment. Do not enter a number less than zero. Do not include any part of the business expenses entered on Line b as a deduction in Part IV.						
	a.	Gross receipts	\$				
	b.	Ordinary and necessary business expenses	\$				
	c.	Business income	Subtract Line b from Line a		\$	\$	
	Rent and other real property income. Subtract Line b from Line a and enter the difference in the appropriate column(s) of Line 4. Do not enter a number less than zero. Do not include any part of the operating expenses entered on Line b as a deduction in Part IV.						
4	a.	Gross receipts	\$				
	b.	Ordinary and necessary operating expenses	\$				
	c.	Rent and other real property income	Subtract Line b from Line a		\$	\$	
5	Intere	st, dividends, and royalties.	_		\$	\$	
6	Pension and retirement income.					\$	
7	Any amounts paid by another person or entity, on a regular basis, for the household expenses of the debtor or the debtor's dependents, including child support paid for that purpose. Do not include alimony or separate maintenance payments or amounts paid by the debtor's spouse. Each regular payment should be reported in only one column; if a payment is listed in Column A, do not report that payment in Column B.			\$	\$		

B 22C (O	fficial For	rm 22C) (Chapter 13) (12/12) (08/11 publication draft		5	
		Standards: transportation ownership/lease expense; Vehicle 2. ed the "2 or more" Box in Line 28.	Complete this Line only if you		
29	(availa Averag	in Line a below, the "Ownership Costs" for "One Car" from the IR able at <a href="www.usdoj.gov/ust/">www.usdoj.gov/ust/</a> or from the clerk of the bankruptcy courge Monthly Payments for any debts secured by Vehicle 2, as stated and enter the result in Line 29. <b>Do not enter an amount less than</b>	rt); enter in Line b the total of the in Line 47; subtract Line b from		
	a.	IRS Transportation Standards, Ownership Costs	\$		
	b.	Average Monthly Payment for any debts secured by Vehicle 2, as stated in Line 47	\$		
	c.	Net ownership/lease expense for Vehicle 2	Subtract Line b from Line a.	\$	
30	federal	Necessary Expenses: taxes. Enter the total average monthly expel, state, and local taxes, other than real estate and sales taxes, such a social-security taxes, and Medicare taxes. Do not include real estate	as income taxes, self-employment	\$	
31	Other Necessary Expenses: involuntary deductions for employment. Enter the total average monthly deductions that are required for your employment, such as mandatory retirement contributions, union dues, and uniform costs. Do not include discretionary amounts, such as voluntary 401(k) contributions.				
32	Other Necessary Expenses: life insurance. Enter total average monthly premiums that you actually pay for term life insurance for yourself. Do not include premiums for insurance on your dependents, for whole life or for any other form of insurance.				
33	Other Necessary Expenses: court-ordered payments. Enter the total monthly amount that you are required to pay pursuant to the order of a court or administrative agency, such as spousal or child support payments.  Do not include payments on past due obligations included in Line 49.				
34	Other Necessary Expenses: education for employment or for a physically or mentally challenged child. Enter the total average monthly amount that you actually expend for education that is a condition of employment and for education that is required for a physically or mentally challenged dependent child for whom no public education providing similar services is available.				
35	Other Necessary Expenses: childcare. Enter the total average monthly amount that you actually expend on childcare—such as baby-sitting, day care, nursery and preschool. Do not include other educational payments.			\$	
36	Other Necessary Expenses: health care. Enter the total average monthly amount that you actually expend on health care that is required for the health and welfare of yourself or your dependents, that is not reimbursed by insurance or paid by a health savings account, and that is in excess of the amount entered in Line 24B. Do not include payments for health insurance or health savings accounts listed in Line 39.			\$	
37	Other Necessary Expenses: telecommunication services. Enter the total average monthly amount that you actually pay for telecommunication services other than your basic home telephone and cell phone service—such as pagers, call waiting, caller id, special long distance, internet service, or business cell phone service—to the extent necessary for your health and welfare or that of your dependents or for the production of income if not reimbursed by your employer. Do not include any amount previously deducted.				
38	Total Expenses Allowed under IRS Standards. Enter the total of Lines 24 through 37.				
		C. L A. D. A. LIVI LT. ' T.			

Subpart B: Additional Living Expense Deductions
Note: Do not include any expenses that you have listed in Lines 24-37

B 22C (O	fficial Fo	rm 22C) (0	Chapter 13) (12/12) (08/11 publication dr	aft				8
(	Deduction for special circumstances. If there are special circumstances that justify additional expenses for which there is no reasonable alternative, describe the special circumstances and the resulting expenses in line a-c below. If necessary, list additional entries on a separate page. Total the expenses and enter the total in Line 57. You must provide your case trustee with documentation of these expenses and you must provide a detailed explanation of the special circumstances that make such expenses necessary and reasonable.							
57		Nature	of special circumstances		Amount o	of expense		
	a.				\$			
	b.				\$			
	c.				\$			
					Total: Ac	ld Lines a, b, and c		\$
58	Total the res	•	ents to determine disposable incom	e. Add the amounts	on Lines	54, 55, 56, and 57 a	nd enter	\$
59	Montl	nly Disp	osable Income Under § 1325(b)(2).	Subtract Line 58 fro	om Line 5.	3 and enter the resul	t.	\$
			Part VI: ADDIT	TIONAL INFO	RMATI	ON		
60	Other Expenses. List and describe any monthly expenses, not otherwise stated in this form, that are required for and welfare of you and your family and that you contend should be an additional deduction from your current me income under § 707(b)(2)(A)(ii)(I). If necessary, list additional sources on a separate page. All figures should reaverage monthly expense for each item. Total the expenses.    Expense Description							nonthly
61	virtuall each lir on the a or are d increas decreas	ge in income or expenses. If any change from the income or expenses you reported in this form has occur lly certain to occur during the 12-month period following the date of the filing of your petition, state in the ine affected, the reason for the change, the date of the change, and the amount by which the income or expense affected line would be increased or decreased. For example, if the wages reported in Line 2 have increase definitely scheduled to increase or decrease in the future, you would make an entry listing Line 2, the reasons or decrease, the date it has occurred or will occur, and the amount of the change. Make a similar entry fasses in expenses reported earlier in this form. Add a separate page with additional lines, if necessary.  The conchange Reason for change Date of change Increase (+) or decrease (-)  \$  \$  \$  \$  \$  \$  \$  \$  \$  \$  \$  \$  \$					e space below: bense reported ed or decreased son for the	
			Part VII	: VERIFICATI	ON			
			penalty of perjury that the information ust sign.)			s true and correct. (	If this is a	a joint case,
62	Date: Signature:(Debtor)							
	Date: Signature:							

(Joint Debtor, if any)

## **COMMITTEE NOTE**

The chapter 13 form is amended in response to the Supreme Court's decision in *Hamilton v. Lanning*, 130 S. Ct. 2464 (2010). Adopting a forward-looking approach, the Court there held that the calculation of a chapter 13 debtor's projected disposable income under §1325(b) of the Code may take into account changes to income or expenses reported elsewhere on this form that, at the time of plan confirmation, have occurred or are virtually certain to occur. Those changes could result in either an increased or decreased projected disposable income.

A new line 61 is added to Form 22C for the reporting of those changes, and the title of Part VI is changed to reflect its broadened content. Only debtors whose annualized current monthly income exceeds the applicable median family income have their projected disposable income determined exclusively by the information provided on Form 22C. Therefore they are the only debtors required to provide the information about changes to income and expenses on this form. Debtors whose annualized current monthly income falls at or below the applicable median must report on Schedules I and J any changes to income and expenses that are reasonably expected to occur within the next year.

In reporting changes to income on line 61, a debtor must indicate whether the amounts reported in Part I of the form—which are monthly averages of various types of income received during the six months prior to the filing of the bankruptcy case—have already changed or are virtually certain to change during the 12 months following the filing of the bankruptcy petition. For each change, the debtor must indicate the line of this form on which the changed amount was reported, the reason for the change, the date of its occurrence, whether the change was an increase or decrease of income, and the amount of the change.

In reporting changes to expenses on line 61, a debtor must list changes to the debtor's actual expenditures reported in Part IV that are virtually certain to occur during the 12 months following the filing of the bankruptcy petition. With respect to the deductible amounts reported in Part IV that are determined by the IRS national and local standards, only changed amounts that result from changed circumstances in the debtor's life—such as the addition of a family member or the surrender of a vehicle—should be reported. For each change in expenses, the same information required to be provided for income changes must be reported.

Because of the addition of new line 61, the line for the debtor's verification is renumbered as 62.

The chapter 7 and chapter 13 forms are amended to permit the deduction of telecommunications expenses (Line 32 on Form 22A and line 37 on Form 22C) that are necessary for the production of income if those expenses have not been reimbursed by the debtor's employer. If a debtor is self-employed, those expenses are deductible as ordinary and necessary operating expenses at line 4 on Form 22A and line 3 on Form 22C.