

We Want To Pay You - Don't Make It Difficult!

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- I. Bankruptcy Basics
 - A. Four Primary Types of Bankruptcy
 - 1. Chapter 7
 - 2. Chapter 11
 - 3. Chapter 12
 - 4. Chapter 13

 - B. 11 U.S.C. §362 – Automatic Stay
 - 1. Stops all actions to collect
 - 2. Stops foreclosures
 - 3. Stops sales of tax certificates

 - C. 11 U.S.C. §341 Meeting of Creditors
 - 1. Opportunity for creditors and parties in interest to examine Debtor, their assets/liabilities and Chapter 13 Plan
 - 2. Review 341 Notice for relevant information and dates
 - a. Case number
 - b. Date, time and location of 341 Meeting of Creditors
 - c. Deadline to file a proof of claim
 - d. Deadline to object to dischargeability
 - e. Deadline to object to confirmation
 - 3. Post-Covid 341 Meetings will be held via telephone or Zoom

 - D. Chapter 13 Plan
 - 1. Plan is generally for thirty-six (36) to sixty (60) months
 - 2. Should provide for treatment of ongoing real estate taxes and any arrearages
 - a. Debtor disburse
 - b. Trustee disburse
 - 3. Northern District of Ohio Bankruptcy Court and Southern District of Ohio Bankruptcy Court each has their own Plan

 - E. Proof of Claim Form

II. Real Estate Taxes and Bankruptcy

- A. has first and best lien on real estate

- B. Notice To County Treasurer of Bankruptcy Filing Appropriate Where Real Estate Involved
 - 1. Real estate taxes that are escrowed or paid direct
 - 2. Property being surrendered
 - 3. Property being purchased/sold on land contract
 - 4. Property at issue in probate estate
 - 5. Property wherein tax liens are present

- C. Treatment of Real Estate Taxes in Chapter 13 Bankruptcy
 - 1. Determine if real estate being retained or surrendered
 - 2. Determine if real estate taxes are escrowed or paid directly by Debtor
 - 3. If paid direct, determine if real estate taxes are current
 - 4. If delinquent, file proofs of claim for the following:
 - a. Conduit real estate tax payment
 - b. Arrearage
 - c. Court costs (if applicable)

Scenario: Donald and Debbie Dragon have lived at their home on 123 Crabapple Lane, Dayton, Ohio 45452 for over twenty years. The property has a tax value of \$113,280 and Debtors pay real estate taxes of \$2,443.83 every year.

Over the past seven years, Debtors have fallen behind on payment of their real estate taxes. Donald got long-haul COVID and had to go on social security disability in 2021; Debbie works nine months a year at the local elementary school cafeteria. In 2022, several years' tax liens totaling \$8,359.12 were sold to Max Seize LLC at an interest rate of 18%. The Dragons' were unable to pay their 2021 real estate tax obligations and have thus far not paid their first half obligation for 2022.

Facing threats of foreclosure, the Dragons' have filed Chapter 13 bankruptcy and listed County Treasurer as a creditor. The Dragons' bankruptcy attorney mails a copy of the Dragons' Chapter 13 Plan to County Treasurer. The Court mails a copy of the 341 Meeting of Creditors notice to County Treasurer.

Suzy, the new mail clerk at County Treasurer's Office, opens the mail and sees these two bankruptcy filings. What are County Treasurer's next steps?

1. Review the 341 Meeting of Creditors Notice.

- Determine what type of bankruptcy case is being filed
- Look for the Debtors' name & property address
- Calendar all relevant date: 341 date – deadlines to file proofs of claim

2. Review Chapter 13 Plan.

- Determine if real estate taxes are escrowed or paid directly by Debtors
- Determine treatment of real estate taxes in Chapter 13 Plan
- If taxes are being paid through Plan, determine whether interest is paid on arrears

3. Review If Any Tax Liens Have Been Sold to Third Parties

- Per O.R.C. §5721.37, where the owner of a property files bankruptcy, the county treasurer, upon being notified of the filing, shall notify the certificate holder by ordinary first-class or certified mail or by binary means of the filing.

4. Complete Proofs of Claim Forms

- One Proof of Claim for ongoing conduit real estate tax payments
- One Proof of Claim for arrearages
- One Proof of Claim for any court costs incurred

APPENDIX

- Appendix A:** 11 U.S.C. §362 Automatic Stay
- Appendix B:** Official Form 309I – Notice of Chapter 13 Bankruptcy Case
- Appendix C:** Southern District of Ohio Mandatory Chapter 13 Form Plan
- Appendix D:** Northern District of Ohio Mandatory Chapter 13 Form Plan
- Appendix E:** Sample Conduit Real Estate Tax Proof of Claim
- Appendix F:** Sample Arrearage Real Estate Tax Proof of Claim
- Appendix G:** Sample Conduit Real Estate Tax Proof of Claim
- Appendix H:** Sample Arrearage Real Estate Tax Proof of Claim
- Appendix I:** Sample Notice of Real Estate Tax Payment Change
- Appendix J:** Ohio Revised Code § 5721.10 State shall have first lien – foreclosure proceedings – partial payment of delinquent taxes
- Appendix K:** Ohio Revised Code § 5721.37 Filing request for foreclosure
- Appendix L:** Proof of Claim Calculation Chart
- Appendix M:** PACER Account Registration Information

APPENDIX A

ganization to liquidation will be sufficient to pay the protected entity in full. It is clearly the most risky, from the entity's perspective, and should be used only when there is relative certainty that administrative expenses will be able to be paid in full in the event of liquidation.

The fourth [enacted as third] method gives the parties and the courts flexibility by allowing such other relief as will result in the realization by the protected entity of the value of its interest in the property involved. Under this provision, the courts will be able to adapt to new methods of financing and to formulate protection that is appropriate to the circumstances of the case if none of the other methods would accomplish the desired result. For example, another form of adequate protection might be the guarantee by a third party outside the judicial process of compensation for any loss incurred in the case. Adequate protection might also, in some circumstances, be provided by permitting a secured creditor to bid in his claim at the sale of the property and to offset the claim against the price bid in.

The paragraph also defines, more clearly than the others, the general concept of adequate protection, by requiring such relief as will result in the realization of value. It is the general category, and as such, is defined by the concept involved rather than any particular method of adequate protection.

Editorial Notes

AMENDMENTS

1984—Par. (1). Pub. L. 98-353 inserted “a cash payment or” after “make”.

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1984 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 98-353 effective with respect to cases filed 90 days after July 10, 1984, see section 552(a) of Pub. L. 98-353, set out as a note under section 101 of this title.

§ 362. Automatic stay

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, a petition filed under section 301, 302, or 303 of this title, or an application filed under section 5(a)(3) of the Securities Investor Protection Act of 1970, operates as a stay, applicable to all entities, of—

(1) the commencement or continuation, including the issuance or employment of process, of a judicial, administrative, or other action or proceeding against the debtor that was or could have been commenced before the commencement of the case under this title, or to recover a claim against the debtor that arose before the commencement of the case under this title;

(2) the enforcement, against the debtor or against property of the estate, of a judgment obtained before the commencement of the case under this title;

(3) any act to obtain possession of property of the estate or of property from the estate or to exercise control over property of the estate;

(4) any act to create, perfect, or enforce any lien against property of the estate;

(5) any act to create, perfect, or enforce against property of the debtor any lien to the extent that such lien secures a claim that arose before the commencement of the case under this title;

(6) any act to collect, assess, or recover a claim against the debtor that arose before the commencement of the case under this title;

(7) the setoff of any debt owing to the debtor that arose before the commencement of the case under this title against any claim against the debtor; and

(8) the commencement or continuation of a proceeding before the United States Tax Court concerning a tax liability of a debtor that is a corporation for a taxable period the bankruptcy court may determine or concerning the tax liability of a debtor who is an individual for a taxable period ending before the date of the order for relief under this title.

(b) The filing of a petition under section 301, 302, or 303 of this title, or of an application under section 5(a)(3) of the Securities Investor Protection Act of 1970, does not operate as a stay—

(1) under subsection (a) of this section, of the commencement or continuation of a criminal action or proceeding against the debtor;

(2) under subsection (a)—

(A) of the commencement or continuation of a civil action or proceeding—

(i) for the establishment of paternity;

(ii) for the establishment or modification of an order for domestic support obligations;

(iii) concerning child custody or visitation;

(iv) for the dissolution of a marriage, except to the extent that such proceeding seeks to determine the division of property that is property of the estate; or

(v) regarding domestic violence;

(B) of the collection of a domestic support obligation from property that is not property of the estate;

(C) with respect to the withholding of income that is property of the estate or property of the debtor for payment of a domestic support obligation under a judicial or administrative order or a statute;

(D) of the withholding, suspension, or restriction of a driver's license, a professional or occupational license, or a recreational license, under State law, as specified in section 466(a)(16) of the Social Security Act;

(E) of the reporting of overdue support owed by a parent to any consumer reporting agency as specified in section 466(a)(7) of the Social Security Act;

(F) of the interception of a tax refund, as specified in sections 464 and 466(a)(3) of the Social Security Act or under an analogous State law; or

(G) of the enforcement of a medical obligation, as specified under title IV of the Social Security Act;

(3) under subsection (a) of this section, of any act to perfect, or to maintain or continue the perfection of, an interest in property to the extent that the trustee's rights and powers are subject to such perfection under section 546(b) of this title or to the extent that such act is accomplished within the period provided under section 547(e)(2)(A) of this title;

(4) under paragraph (1), (2), (3), or (6) of subsection (a) of this section, of the commencement or continuation of an action or proceeding by a governmental unit or any organi-

zation exercising authority under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, opened for signature on January 13, 1993, to enforce such governmental unit's or organization's police and regulatory power, including the enforcement of a judgment other than a money judgment, obtained in an action or proceeding by the governmental unit to enforce such governmental unit's or organization's police or regulatory power;

[~~(5) Repealed. Pub. L. 105-277, div. I, title VI, § 603(1), Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681-866;~~]

(6) under subsection (a) of this section, of the exercise by a commodity broker, forward contract merchant, stockbroker, financial institution, financial participant, or securities clearing agency of any contractual right (as defined in section 555 or 556) under any security agreement or arrangement or other credit enhancement forming a part of or related to any commodity contract, forward contract or securities contract, or of any contractual right (as defined in section 555 or 556) to offset or net out any termination value, payment amount, or other transfer obligation arising under or in connection with 1 or more such contracts, including any master agreement for such contracts;

(7) under subsection (a) of this section, of the exercise by a repo participant or financial participant of any contractual right (as defined in section 559) under any security agreement or arrangement or other credit enhancement forming a part of or related to any repurchase agreement, or of any contractual right (as defined in section 559) to offset or net out any termination value, payment amount, or other transfer obligation arising under or in connection with 1 or more such agreements, including any master agreement for such agreements;

(8) under subsection (a) of this section, of the commencement of any action by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to foreclose a mortgage or deed of trust in any case in which the mortgage or deed of trust held by the Secretary is insured or was formerly insured under the National Housing Act and covers property, or combinations of property, consisting of five or more living units;

(9) under subsection (a), of—

(A) an audit by a governmental unit to determine tax liability;

(B) the issuance to the debtor by a governmental unit of a notice of tax deficiency;

(C) a demand for tax returns; or

(D) the making of an assessment for any tax and issuance of a notice and demand for payment of such an assessment (but any tax lien that would otherwise attach to property of the estate by reason of such an assessment shall not take effect unless such tax is a debt of the debtor that will not be discharged in the case and such property or its proceeds are transferred out of the estate to, or otherwise revested in, the debtor).

(10) under subsection (a) of this section, of any act by a lessor to the debtor under a lease of nonresidential real property that has termi-

nated by the expiration of the stated term of the lease before the commencement of or during a case under this title to obtain possession of such property;

(11) under subsection (a) of this section, of the presentment of a negotiable instrument and the giving of notice of and protesting dishonor of such an instrument;

(12) under subsection (a) of this section, after the date which is 90 days after the filing of such petition, of the commencement or continuation, and conclusion to the entry of final judgment, of an action which involves a debtor subject to reorganization pursuant to chapter 11 of this title and which was brought by the Secretary of Transportation under section 31325 of title 46 (including distribution of any proceeds of sale) to foreclose a preferred ship or fleet mortgage, or a security interest in or relating to a vessel or vessel under construction, held by the Secretary of Transportation under chapter 537 of title 46 or section 109(h) of title 49, or under applicable State law;

(13) under subsection (a) of this section, after the date which is 90 days after the filing of such petition, of the commencement or continuation, and conclusion to the entry of final judgment, of an action which involves a debtor subject to reorganization pursuant to chapter 11 of this title and which was brought by the Secretary of Commerce under section 31325 of title 46 (including distribution of any proceeds of sale) to foreclose a preferred ship or fleet mortgage in a vessel or a mortgage, deed of trust, or other security interest in a fishing facility held by the Secretary of Commerce under chapter 537 of title 46;

(14) under subsection (a) of this section, of any action by an accrediting agency regarding the accreditation status of the debtor as an educational institution;

(15) under subsection (a) of this section, of any action by a State licensing body regarding the licensure of the debtor as an educational institution;

(16) under subsection (a) of this section, of any action by a guaranty agency, as defined in section 435(j) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 or the Secretary of Education regarding the eligibility of the debtor to participate in programs authorized under such Act;

(17) under subsection (a) of this section, of the exercise by a swap participant or financial participant of any contractual right (as defined in section 560) under any security agreement or arrangement or other credit enhancement forming a part of or related to any swap agreement, or of any contractual right (as defined in section 560) to offset or net out any termination value, payment amount, or other transfer obligation arising under or in connection with 1 or more such agreements, including any master agreement for such agreements;

(18) under subsection (a) of the creation or perfection of a statutory lien for an ad valorem property tax, or a special tax or special assessment on real property whether or not ad valorem, imposed by a governmental unit, if such tax or assessment comes due after the date of the filing of the petition;

(19) under subsection (a), of withholding of income from a debtor's wages and collection of amounts withheld, under the debtor's agreement authorizing that withholding and collection for the benefit of a pension, profit-sharing, stock bonus, or other plan established under section 401, 403, 408, 408A, 414, 457, or 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, that is sponsored by the employer of the debtor, or an affiliate, successor, or predecessor of such employer—

(A) to the extent that the amounts withheld and collected are used solely for payments relating to a loan from a plan under section 408(b)(1) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 or is subject to section 72(p) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; or

(B) a loan from a thrift savings plan permitted under subchapter III of chapter 84 of title 5, that satisfies the requirements of section 8433(g) of such title;

but nothing in this paragraph may be construed to provide that any loan made under a governmental plan under section 414(d), or a contract or account under section 403(b), of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 constitutes a claim or a debt under this title;

(20) under subsection (a), of any act to enforce any lien against or security interest in real property following entry of the order under subsection (d)(4) as to such real property in any prior case under this title, for a period of 2 years after the date of the entry of such an order, except that the debtor, in a subsequent case under this title, may move for relief from such order based upon changed circumstances or for other good cause shown, after notice and a hearing;

(21) under subsection (a), of any act to enforce any lien against or security interest in real property—

(A) if the debtor is ineligible under section 109(g) to be a debtor in a case under this title; or

(B) if the case under this title was filed in violation of a bankruptcy court order in a prior case under this title prohibiting the debtor from being a debtor in another case under this title;

(22) subject to subsection (l), under subsection (a)(3), of the continuation of any eviction, unlawful detainer action, or similar proceeding by a lessor against a debtor involving residential property in which the debtor resides as a tenant under a lease or rental agreement and with respect to which the lessor has obtained before the date of the filing of the bankruptcy petition, a judgment for possession of such property against the debtor;

(23) subject to subsection (m), under subsection (a)(3), of an eviction action that seeks possession of the residential property in which the debtor resides as a tenant under a lease or rental agreement based on endangerment of such property or the illegal use of controlled substances on such property, but only if the lessor files with the court, and serves upon the debtor, a certification under penalty of perjury that such an eviction action has been

filed, or that the debtor, during the 30-day period preceding the date of the filing of the certification, has endangered property or illegally used or allowed to be used a controlled substance on the property;

(24) under subsection (a), of any transfer that is not avoidable under section 544 and that is not avoidable under section 549;

(25) under subsection (a), of—

(A) the commencement or continuation of an investigation or action by a securities self regulatory organization to enforce such organization's regulatory power;

(B) the enforcement of an order or decision, other than for monetary sanctions, obtained in an action by such securities self regulatory organization to enforce such organization's regulatory power; or

(C) any act taken by such securities self regulatory organization to delist, delete, or refuse to permit quotation of any stock that does not meet applicable regulatory requirements;

(26) under subsection (a), of the setoff under applicable nonbankruptcy law of an income tax refund, by a governmental unit, with respect to a taxable period that ended before the date of the order for relief against an income tax liability for a taxable period that also ended before the date of the order for relief, except that in any case in which the setoff of an income tax refund is not permitted under applicable nonbankruptcy law because of a pending action to determine the amount or legality of a tax liability, the governmental unit may hold the refund pending the resolution of the action, unless the court, on the motion of the trustee and after notice and a hearing, grants the taxing authority adequate protection (within the meaning of section 361) for the secured claim of such authority in the setoff under section 506(a);

(27) under subsection (a) of this section, of the exercise by a master netting agreement participant of any contractual right (as defined in section 555, 556, 559, or 560) under any security agreement or arrangement or other credit enhancement forming a part of or related to any master netting agreement, or of any contractual right (as defined in section 555, 556, 559, or 560) to offset or net out any termination value, payment amount, or other transfer obligation arising under or in connection with 1 or more such master netting agreements to the extent that such participant is eligible to exercise such rights under paragraph (6), (7), or (17) for each individual contract covered by the master netting agreement in issue;

(28) under subsection (a), of the exclusion by the Secretary of Health and Human Services of the debtor from participation in the medicare program or any other Federal health care program (as defined in section 1128B(f) of the Social Security Act pursuant to title XI or XVIII of such Act); and

(29) under subsection (a)(1) of this section, of any action by—

(A) an amateur sports organization, as defined in section 220501(b) of title 36, to replace a national governing body, as defined

in that section, under section 220528 of that title; or

(B) the corporation, as defined in section 220501(b) of title 36, to revoke the certification of a national governing body, as defined in that section, under section 220521 of that title.

The provisions of paragraphs (12) and (13) of this subsection shall apply with respect to any such petition filed on or before December 31, 1989.

(c) Except as provided in subsections (d), (e), (f), and (h) of this section—

(1) the stay of an act against property of the estate under subsection (a) of this section continues until such property is no longer property of the estate;

(2) the stay of any other act under subsection (a) of this section continues until the earliest of—

(A) the time the case is closed;

(B) the time the case is dismissed; or

(C) if the case is a case under chapter 7 of this title concerning an individual or a case under chapter 9, 11, 12, or 13 of this title, the time a discharge is granted or denied;

(3) if a single or joint case is filed by or against a debtor who is an individual in a case under chapter 7, 11, or 13, and if a single or joint case of the debtor was pending within the preceding 1-year period but was dismissed, other than a case refiled under a chapter other than chapter 7 after dismissal under section 707(b)—

(A) the stay under subsection (a) with respect to any action taken with respect to a debt or property securing such debt or with respect to any lease shall terminate with respect to the debtor on the 30th day after the filing of the later case;

(B) on the motion of a party in interest for continuation of the automatic stay and upon notice and a hearing, the court may extend the stay in particular cases as to any or all creditors (subject to such conditions or limitations as the court may then impose) after notice and a hearing completed before the expiration of the 30-day period only if the party in interest demonstrates that the filing of the later case is in good faith as to the creditors to be stayed; and

(C) for purposes of subparagraph (B), a case is presumptively filed not in good faith (but such presumption may be rebutted by clear and convincing evidence to the contrary)—

(i) as to all creditors, if—

(I) more than 1 previous case under any of chapters 7, 11, and 13 in which the individual was a debtor was pending within the preceding 1-year period;

(II) a previous case under any of chapters 7, 11, and 13 in which the individual was a debtor was dismissed within such 1-year period, after the debtor failed to—

(aa) file or amend the petition or other documents as required by this title or the court without substantial excuse (but mere inadvertence or negligence shall not be a substantial excuse unless the dismissal was caused by the negligence of the debtor's attorney);

(bb) provide adequate protection as ordered by the court; or

(cc) perform the terms of a plan confirmed by the court; or

(III) there has not been a substantial change in the financial or personal affairs of the debtor since the dismissal of the next most previous case under chapter 7, 11, or 13 or any other reason to conclude that the later case will be concluded—

(aa) if a case under chapter 7, with a discharge; or

(bb) if a case under chapter 11 or 13, with a confirmed plan that will be fully performed; and

(ii) as to any creditor that commenced an action under subsection (d) in a previous case in which the individual was a debtor if, as of the date of dismissal of such case, that action was still pending or had been resolved by terminating, conditioning, or limiting the stay as to actions of such creditor; and

(4)(A)(i) if a single or joint case is filed by or against a debtor who is an individual under this title, and if 2 or more single or joint cases of the debtor were pending within the previous year but were dismissed, other than a case refiled under a chapter other than chapter 7 after dismissal under section 707(b), the stay under subsection (a) shall not go into effect upon the filing of the later case; and

(ii) on request of a party in interest, the court shall promptly enter an order confirming that no stay is in effect;

(B) if, within 30 days after the filing of the later case, a party in interest requests the court may order the stay to take effect in the case as to any or all creditors (subject to such conditions or limitations as the court may impose), after notice and a hearing, only if the party in interest demonstrates that the filing of the later case is in good faith as to the creditors to be stayed;

(C) a stay imposed under subparagraph (B) shall be effective on the date of the entry of the order allowing the stay to go into effect; and

(D) for purposes of subparagraph (B), a case is presumptively filed not in good faith (but such presumption may be rebutted by clear and convincing evidence to the contrary)—

(i) as to all creditors if—

(I) 2 or more previous cases under this title in which the individual was a debtor were pending within the 1-year period;

(II) a previous case under this title in which the individual was a debtor was dismissed within the time period stated in this paragraph after the debtor failed to file or amend the petition or other documents as required by this title or the court without substantial excuse (but mere inadvertence or negligence shall not be substantial excuse unless the dismissal was caused by the negligence of the debtor's attorney), failed to provide adequate protection as ordered by the court, or failed to perform the terms of a plan confirmed by the court; or

(III) there has not been a substantial change in the financial or personal affairs of the debtor since the dismissal of the next most previous case under this title, or any other reason to conclude that the later case will not be concluded, if a case under chapter 7, with a discharge, and if a case under chapter 11 or 13, with a confirmed plan that will be fully performed; or

(ii) as to any creditor that commenced an action under subsection (d) in a previous case in which the individual was a debtor if, as of the date of dismissal of such case, such action was still pending or had been resolved by terminating, conditioning, or limiting the stay as to such action of such creditor.

(d) On request of a party in interest and after notice and a hearing, the court shall grant relief from the stay provided under subsection (a) of this section, such as by terminating, annulling, modifying, or conditioning such stay—

(1) for cause, including the lack of adequate protection of an interest in property of such party in interest;

(2) with respect to a stay of an act against property under subsection (a) of this section, if—

(A) the debtor does not have an equity in such property; and

(B) such property is not necessary to an effective reorganization;

(3) with respect to a stay of an act against single asset real estate under subsection (a), by a creditor whose claim is secured by an interest in such real estate, unless, not later than the date that is 90 days after the entry of the order for relief (or such later date as the court may determine for cause by order entered within that 90-day period) or 30 days after the court determines that the debtor is subject to this paragraph, whichever is later—

(A) the debtor has filed a plan of reorganization that has a reasonable possibility of being confirmed within a reasonable time; or

(B) the debtor has commenced monthly payments that—

(i) may, in the debtor's sole discretion, notwithstanding section 363(c)(2), be made from rents or other income generated before, on, or after the date of the commencement of the case by or from the property to each creditor whose claim is secured by such real estate (other than a claim secured by a judgment lien or by an unperfected statutory lien); and

(ii) are in an amount equal to interest at the then applicable nondefault contract rate of interest on the value of the creditor's interest in the real estate; or

(4) with respect to a stay of an act against real property under subsection (a), by a creditor whose claim is secured by an interest in such real property, if the court finds that the filing of the petition was part of a scheme to delay, hinder, or defraud creditors that involved either—

(A) transfer of all or part ownership of, or other interest in, such real property without

the consent of the secured creditor or court approval; or

(B) multiple bankruptcy filings affecting such real property.

If recorded in compliance with applicable State laws governing notices of interests or liens in real property, an order entered under paragraph (4) shall be binding in any other case under this title purporting to affect such real property filed not later than 2 years after the date of the entry of such order by the court, except that a debtor in a subsequent case under this title may move for relief from such order based upon changed circumstances or for good cause shown, after notice and a hearing. Any Federal, State, or local governmental unit that accepts notices of interests or liens in real property shall accept any certified copy of an order described in this subsection for indexing and recording.

(e)(1) Thirty days after a request under subsection (d) of this section for relief from the stay of any act against property of the estate under subsection (a) of this section, such stay is terminated with respect to the party in interest making such request, unless the court, after notice and a hearing, orders such stay continued in effect pending the conclusion of, or as a result of, a final hearing and determination under subsection (d) of this section. A hearing under this subsection may be a preliminary hearing, or may be consolidated with the final hearing under subsection (d) of this section. The court shall order such stay continued in effect pending the conclusion of the final hearing under subsection (d) of this section if there is a reasonable likelihood that the party opposing relief from such stay will prevail at the conclusion of such final hearing. If the hearing under this subsection is a preliminary hearing, then such final hearing shall be concluded not later than thirty days after the conclusion of such preliminary hearing, unless the 30-day period is extended with the consent of the parties in interest or for a specific time which the court finds is required by compelling circumstances.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), in a case under chapter 7, 11, or 13 in which the debtor is an individual, the stay under subsection (a) shall terminate on the date that is 60 days after a request is made by a party in interest under subsection (d), unless—

(A) a final decision is rendered by the court during the 60-day period beginning on the date of the request; or

(B) such 60-day period is extended—

(i) by agreement of all parties in interest; or

(ii) by the court for such specific period of time as the court finds is required for good cause, as described in findings made by the court.

(f) Upon request of a party in interest, the court, with or without a hearing, shall grant such relief from the stay provided under subsection (a) of this section as is necessary to prevent irreparable damage to the interest of an entity in property, if such interest will suffer such damage before there is an opportunity for notice and a hearing under subsection (d) or (e) of this section.

(g) In any hearing under subsection (d) or (e) of this section concerning relief from the stay of any act under subsection (a) of this section—

(1) the party requesting such relief has the burden of proof on the issue of the debtor's equity in property; and

(2) the party opposing such relief has the burden of proof on all other issues.

(h)(1) In a case in which the debtor is an individual, the stay provided by subsection (a) is terminated with respect to personal property of the estate or of the debtor securing in whole or in part a claim, or subject to an unexpired lease, and such personal property shall no longer be property of the estate if the debtor fails within the applicable time set by section 521(a)(2)—

(A) to file timely any statement of intention required under section 521(a)(2) with respect to such personal property or to indicate in such statement that the debtor will either surrender such personal property or retain it and, if retaining such personal property, either redeem such personal property pursuant to section 722, enter into an agreement of the kind specified in section 524(c) applicable to the debt secured by such personal property, or assume such unexpired lease pursuant to section 365(p) if the trustee does not do so, as applicable; and

(B) to take timely the action specified in such statement, as it may be amended before expiration of the period for taking action, unless such statement specifies the debtor's intention to reaffirm such debt on the original contract terms and the creditor refuses to agree to the reaffirmation on such terms.

(2) Paragraph (1) does not apply if the court determines, on the motion of the trustee filed before the expiration of the applicable time set by section 521(a)(2), after notice and a hearing, that such personal property is of consequential value or benefit to the estate, and orders appropriate adequate protection of the creditor's interest, and orders the debtor to deliver any collateral in the debtor's possession to the trustee. If the court does not so determine, the stay provided by subsection (a) shall terminate upon the conclusion of the hearing on the motion.

(i) If a case commenced under chapter 7, 11, or 13 is dismissed due to the creation of a debt repayment plan, for purposes of subsection (c)(3), any subsequent case commenced by the debtor under any such chapter shall not be presumed to be filed not in good faith.

(j) On request of a party in interest, the court shall issue an order under subsection (c) confirming that the automatic stay has been terminated.

(k)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), an individual injured by any willful violation of a stay provided by this section shall recover actual damages, including costs and attorneys' fees, and, in appropriate circumstances, may recover punitive damages.

(2) If such violation is based on an action taken by an entity in the good faith belief that subsection (h) applies to the debtor, the recovery under paragraph (1) of this subsection against such entity shall be limited to actual damages.

(l)(1) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, subsection (b)(22) shall apply on the date that is 30 days after the date on which the bankruptcy petition is filed, if the debtor files with the petition and serves upon the lessor a certification under penalty of perjury that—

(A) under nonbankruptcy law applicable in the jurisdiction, there are circumstances under which the debtor would be permitted to cure the entire monetary default that gave rise to the judgment for possession, after that judgment for possession was entered; and

(B) the debtor (or an adult dependent of the debtor) has deposited with the clerk of the court, any rent that would become due during the 30-day period after the filing of the bankruptcy petition.

(2) If, within the 30-day period after the filing of the bankruptcy petition, the debtor (or an adult dependent of the debtor) complies with paragraph (1) and files with the court and serves upon the lessor a further certification under penalty of perjury that the debtor (or an adult dependent of the debtor) has cured, under nonbankruptcy law applicable in the jurisdiction, the entire monetary default that gave rise to the judgment under which possession is sought by the lessor, subsection (b)(22) shall not apply, unless ordered to apply by the court under paragraph (3).

(3)(A) If the lessor files an objection to any certification filed by the debtor under paragraph (1) or (2), and serves such objection upon the debtor, the court shall hold a hearing within 10 days after the filing and service of such objection to determine if the certification filed by the debtor under paragraph (1) or (2) is true.

(B) If the court upholds the objection of the lessor filed under subparagraph (A)—

(i) subsection (b)(22) shall apply immediately and relief from the stay provided under subsection (a)(3) shall not be required to enable the lessor to complete the process to recover full possession of the property; and

(ii) the clerk of the court shall immediately serve upon the lessor and the debtor a certified copy of the court's order upholding the lessor's objection.

(4) If a debtor, in accordance with paragraph (5), indicates on the petition that there was a judgment for possession of the residential rental property in which the debtor resides and does not file a certification under paragraph (1) or (2)—

(A) subsection (b)(22) shall apply immediately upon failure to file such certification, and relief from the stay provided under subsection (a)(3) shall not be required to enable the lessor to complete the process to recover full possession of the property; and

(B) the clerk of the court shall immediately serve upon the lessor and the debtor a certified copy of the docket indicating the absence of a filed certification and the applicability of the exception to the stay under subsection (b)(22).

(5)(A) Where a judgment for possession of residential property in which the debtor resides as a tenant under a lease or rental agreement has been obtained by the lessor, the debtor shall so

indicate on the bankruptcy petition and shall provide the name and address of the lessor that obtained that pre-petition judgment on the petition and on any certification filed under this subsection.

(B) The form of certification filed with the petition, as specified in this subsection, shall provide for the debtor to certify, and the debtor shall certify—

(i) whether a judgment for possession of residential rental housing in which the debtor resides has been obtained against the debtor before the date of the filing of the petition; and

(ii) whether the debtor is claiming under paragraph (1) that under nonbankruptcy law applicable in the jurisdiction, there are circumstances under which the debtor would be permitted to cure the entire monetary default that gave rise to the judgment for possession, after that judgment of possession was entered, and has made the appropriate deposit with the court.

(C) The standard forms (electronic and otherwise) used in a bankruptcy proceeding shall be amended to reflect the requirements of this subsection.

(D) The clerk of the court shall arrange for the prompt transmittal of the rent deposited in accordance with paragraph (1)(B) to the lessor.

(m)(1) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, subsection (b)(23) shall apply on the date that is 15 days after the date on which the lessor files and serves a certification described in subsection (b)(23).

(2)(A) If the debtor files with the court an objection to the truth or legal sufficiency of the certification described in subsection (b)(23) and serves such objection upon the lessor, subsection (b)(23) shall not apply, unless ordered to apply by the court under this subsection.

(B) If the debtor files and serves the objection under subparagraph (A), the court shall hold a hearing within 10 days after the filing and service of such objection to determine if the situation giving rise to the lessor's certification under paragraph (1) existed or has been remedied.

(C) If the debtor can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the court that the situation giving rise to the lessor's certification under paragraph (1) did not exist or has been remedied, the stay provided under subsection (a)(3) shall remain in effect until the termination of the stay under this section.

(D) If the debtor cannot demonstrate to the satisfaction of the court that the situation giving rise to the lessor's certification under paragraph (1) did not exist or has been remedied—

(i) relief from the stay provided under subsection (a)(3) shall not be required to enable the lessor to proceed with the eviction; and

(ii) the clerk of the court shall immediately serve upon the lessor and the debtor a certified copy of the court's order upholding the lessor's certification.

(3) If the debtor fails to file, within 15 days, an objection under paragraph (2)(A)—

(A) subsection (b)(23) shall apply immediately upon such failure and relief from the stay provided under subsection (a)(3) shall not

be required to enable the lessor to complete the process to recover full possession of the property; and

(B) the clerk of the court shall immediately serve upon the lessor and the debtor a certified copy of the docket indicating such failure.

(n)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), subsection (a) does not apply in a case in which the debtor—

(A) is a debtor in a small business case pending at the time the petition is filed;

(B) was a debtor in a small business case that was dismissed for any reason by an order that became final in the 2-year period ending on the date of the order for relief entered with respect to the petition;

(C) was a debtor in a small business case in which a plan was confirmed in the 2-year period ending on the date of the order for relief entered with respect to the petition; or

(D) is an entity that has acquired substantially all of the assets or business of a small business debtor described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C), unless such entity establishes by a preponderance of the evidence that such entity acquired substantially all of the assets or business of such small business debtor in good faith and not for the purpose of evading this paragraph.

(2) Paragraph (1) does not apply—

(A) to an involuntary case involving no collusion by the debtor with creditors; or

(B) to the filing of a petition if—

(i) the debtor proves by a preponderance of the evidence that the filing of the petition resulted from circumstances beyond the control of the debtor not foreseeable at the time the case then pending was filed; and

(ii) it is more likely than not that the court will confirm a feasible plan, but not a liquidating plan, within a reasonable period of time.

(o) The exercise of rights not subject to the stay arising under subsection (a) pursuant to paragraph (6), (7), (17), or (27) of subsection (b) shall not be stayed by any order of a court or administrative agency in any proceeding under this title.

(Pub. L. 95-598, Nov. 6, 1978, 92 Stat. 2570; Pub. L. 97-222, §3, July 27, 1982, 96 Stat. 235; Pub. L. 98-353, title III, §§304, 363(b), 392, 441, July 10, 1984, 98 Stat. 352, 363, 365, 371; Pub. L. 99-509, title V, §5001(a), Oct. 21, 1986, 100 Stat. 1911; Pub. L. 99-554, title II, §§257(j), 283(d), Oct. 27, 1986, 100 Stat. 3115, 3116; Pub. L. 101-311, title I, §102, title II, §202, June 25, 1990, 104 Stat. 267, 269; Pub. L. 101-508, title III, §3007(a)(1), Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 1388-28; Pub. L. 103-394, title I, §§101, 116, title II, §§204(a), 218(b), title III, §304(b), title IV, §401, title V, §501(b)(2), (d)(7), Oct. 22, 1994, 108 Stat. 4107, 4119, 4122, 4128, 4132, 4141, 4142, 4144; Pub. L. 105-277, div. I, title VI, §603, Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681-886; Pub. L. 109-8, title I, §106(f), title II, §§214, 224(b), title III, §§302, 303, 305(1), 311, 320, title IV, §§401(b), 441, 444, title VII, §§709, 718, title IX, §907(d), (o)(1), (2), title XI, §1106, title XII, §1225, Apr. 20, 2005, 119 Stat. 41, 54, 64, 75, 77, 79, 84, 94, 104, 114, 117, 127, 131, 176,

181, 182, 192, 199; Pub. L. 109-304, § 17(b)(1), Oct. 6, 2006, 120 Stat. 1706; Pub. L. 109-390, § 5(a)(2), Dec. 12, 2006, 120 Stat. 2696; Pub. L. 111-327, § 2(a)(12), Dec. 22, 2010, 124 Stat. 3558; Pub. L. 116-189, § 9, Oct. 30, 2020, 134 Stat. 970.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

LEGISLATIVE STATEMENTS

Section 362(a)(1) of the House amendment adopts the provision contained in the Senate amendment enjoining the commencement or continuation of a judicial, administrative, or other proceeding to recover a claim against the debtor that arose before the commencement of the case. The provision is beneficial and interacts with section 362(a)(6), which also covers assessment, to prevent harassment of the debtor with respect to pre-petition claims.

Section 362(a)(7) contains a provision contained in H.R. 8200 as passed by the House. The differing provision in the Senate amendment was rejected. It is not possible that a debt owing to the debtor may be offset against an interest in the debtor.

Section 362(a)(8) is new. The provision stays the commencement or continuation of any proceeding concerning the debtor before the U.S. Tax Court.

Section 362(b)(4) indicates that the stay under section 362(a)(1) does not apply to affect the commencement or continuation of an action or proceeding by a governmental unit to enforce the governmental unit's police or regulatory power. This section is intended to be given a narrow construction in order to permit governmental units to pursue actions to protect the public health and safety and not to apply to actions by a governmental unit to protect a pecuniary interest in property of the debtor or property of the estate.

Section 362(b)(6) of the House amendment adopts a provision contained in the Senate amendment restricting the exception to the automatic stay with respect to setoffs to permit only the setoff of mutual debts and claims. Traditionally, the right of setoff has been limited to mutual debts and claims and the lack of the clarifying term "mutual" in H.R. 8200 as passed by the House created an unintentional ambiguity. Section 362(b)(7) of the House amendment permits the issuance of a notice of tax deficiency. The House amendment rejects section 362(b)(7) in the Senate amendment. It would have permitted a particular governmental unit to obtain a pecuniary advantage without a hearing on the merits contrary to the exceptions contained in sections 362(b)(4) and (5).

Section 362(d) of the House amendment represents a compromise between comparable provisions in the House bill and Senate amendment. Under section 362(d)(1) of the House amendment, the court may terminate, annul, modify, or condition the automatic stay for cause, including lack of adequate protection of an interest in property of a secured party. It is anticipated that the Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure will provide that those hearings will receive priority on the calendar. Under section 362(d)(2) the court may alternatively terminate, annul, modify, or condition the automatic stay for cause including inadequate protection for the creditor. The court shall grant relief from the stay if there is no equity and it is not necessary to an effective reorganization of the debtor.

The latter requirement is contained in section 362(d)(2). This section is intended to solve the problem of real property mortgage foreclosures of property where the bankruptcy petition is filed on the eve of foreclosure. The section is not intended to apply if the business of the debtor is managing or leasing real property, such as a hotel operation, even though the debtor has no equity if the property is necessary to an effective reorganization of the debtor. Similarly, if the debtor does have an equity in the property, there is no requirement that the property be sold under section 363 of title 11 as would have been required by the Senate amendment.

Section 362(e) of the House amendment represents a modification of provisions in H.R. 8200 as passed by the House and the Senate amendment to make clear that a final hearing must be commenced within 30 days after a preliminary hearing is held to determine whether a creditor will be entitled to relief from the automatic stay. In order to insure that those hearings will in fact occur within such 30-day period, it is anticipated that the rules of bankruptcy procedure provide that such final hearings receive priority on the court calendar.

Section 362(g) places the burden of proof on the issue of the debtor's equity in collateral on the party requesting relief from the automatic stay and the burden on other issues on the debtor.

An amendment has been made to section 362(b) to permit the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development to commence an action to foreclose a mortgage or deed of trust. The commencement of such an action is necessary for tax purposes. The section is not intended to permit the continuation of such an action after it is commenced nor is the section to be construed to entitle the Secretary to take possession in lieu of foreclosure.

Automatic stay: Sections 362(b)(8) and (9) contained in the Senate amendment are largely deleted in the House amendment. Those provisions add to the list of actions not stayed (a) jeopardy assessments, (b) other assessments, and (c) the issuance of deficiency notices. In the House amendment, jeopardy assessments against property which ceases to be property of the estate is already authorized by section 362(c)(1). Other assessments are specifically stayed under section 362(a)(6), while the issuance of a deficiency notice is specifically permitted. Stay of the assessment and the permission to issue a statutory notice of a tax deficiency will permit the debtor to take his personal tax case to the Tax Court, if the bankruptcy judge authorizes him to do so (as explained more fully in the discussion of section 505).

SENATE REPORT NO. 95-989

The automatic stay is one of the fundamental debtor protections provided by the bankruptcy laws. It gives the debtor a breathing spell from his creditors. It stops all collection efforts, all harassment, and all foreclosure actions. It permits the debtor to attempt a re-employment or reorganization plan, or simply to be relieved of the financial pressures that drove him into bankruptcy.

The action commenced by the party seeking relief from the stay is referred to as a motion to make it clear that at the expedited hearing under subsection (e), and at hearings on relief from the stay, the only issue will be the lack of adequate protection, the debtor's equity in the property, and the necessity of the property to an effective reorganization of the debtor, or the existence of other cause for relief from the stay. This hearing will not be the appropriate time at which to bring in other issues, such as counterclaims against the creditor, which, although relevant to the question of the amount of the debt, concern largely collateral or unrelated matters. This approach is consistent with that taken in cases such as *In re Essex Properties, Ltd.*, 430 F.Supp. 1112 (N.D.Cal.1977), that an action seeking relief from the stay is not the assertion of a claim which would give rise to the right or obligation to assert counterclaims. Those counterclaims are not to be handled in the summary fashion that the preliminary hearing under this provision will be. Rather, they will be the subject of more complete proceedings by the trustee to recover property of the estate or to object to the allowance of a claim. However, this would not preclude the party seeking continuance of the stay from presenting evidence on the existence of claims which the court may consider in exercising its discretion. What is precluded is a determination of such collateral claims on the merits at the hearing.

HOUSE REPORT NO. 95-595

Paragraph (7) [of subsec. (a)] stays setoffs of mutual debts and credits between the debtor and creditors. As

with all other paragraphs of subsection (a), this paragraph does not affect the right of creditors. It simply stays its enforcement pending an orderly examination of the debtor's and creditors' rights.

Subsection (c) governs automatic termination of the stay. Subsections (d) through (g) govern termination of the stay by the court on the request of a party in interest. Subsection (d) requires the court, on request of a party in interest, to grant relief from the stay, such as by terminating, annulling, modifying, or conditioning the stay, for cause. The lack of adequate protection of an interest in property of the party requesting relief from the stay is one cause for relief, but is not the only cause. As noted above, a desire to permit an action to proceed to completion in another tribunal may provide another cause. Other causes might include the lack of any connection with or interference with the pending bankruptcy case. For example, a divorce or child custody proceeding involving the debtor may bear no relation to the bankruptcy case. In that case, it should not be stayed. A probate proceeding in which the debtor is the executor or administrator of another's estate usually will not be related to the bankruptcy case, and should not be stayed. Generally, proceedings in which the debtor is a fiduciary, or involving postpetition activities of the debtor, need not be stayed because they bear no relationship to the purpose of the automatic stay, which is debtor protection from his creditors. The facts of each request will determine whether relief is appropriate under the circumstances.

Subsection (e) provides a protection for secured creditors that is not available under present law. The subsection sets a time certain within which the bankruptcy court must rule on the adequacy of protection provided of the secured creditor's interest. If the court does not rule within 30 days from a request for relief from the stay, the stay is automatically terminated with respect to the property in question. In order to accommodate more complex cases, the subsection permits the court to make a preliminary ruling after a preliminary hearing. After a preliminary hearing, the court may continue the stay only if there is a reasonable likelihood that the party opposing relief from the stay will prevail at the final hearing. Because the stay is essentially an injunction, the three stages of the stay may be analogized to the three stages of an injunction. The filing of the petition which gives rise to the automatic stay is similar to a temporary restraining order. The preliminary hearing is similar to the hearing on a preliminary injunction, and the final hearing and order is similar to a permanent injunction. The main difference lies in which party must bring the issue before the court. While in the injunction setting, the party seeking the injunction must prosecute the action, in proceedings for relief from the automatic stay, the enjoined party must move. The difference does not, however, shift the burden of proof. Subsection (g) leaves that burden on the party opposing relief from the stay (that is, on the party seeking continuance of the injunction) on the issue of adequate protection.

At the expedited hearing under subsection (e), and at all hearings on relief from the stay, the only issue will be the claim of the creditor and the lack of adequate protection or existence of other cause for relief from the stay. This hearing will not be the appropriate time at which to bring in other issues, such as counterclaims against the creditor on largely unrelated matters. Those counterclaims are not to be handled in the summary fashion that the preliminary hearing under this provision will be. Rather, they will be the subject of more complete proceedings by the trustees to recover property of the estate or to object to the allowance of a claim.

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Section 5(a)(3) of the Securities Investor Protection Act of 1970, referred to in subsections. (a) and (b), is classi-

fied to section 78eee(a)(3) of Title 15, Commerce and Trade.

The Social Security Act, referred to in subsec. (b)(2)(D) to (G), (28), is act Aug. 14, 1935, ch. 531, 49 Stat. 620. Titles IV, XI, and XVIII of the Act are classified generally to subchapters IV (§601 et seq.), XI (§1301 et seq.), and XVIII (§1395 et seq.), respectively, of chapter 7 of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare. Sections 464, 466, and 1128B of the Act are classified to sections 664, 666, and 1320a-7b, respectively, of Title 42. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see section 1305 of Title 42 and Tables.

The National Housing Act, referred in subsec. (b)(8), is act June 27, 1934, ch. 847, 48 Stat. 1246, which is classified principally to chapter 13 (§1701 et seq.) of Title 12, Banks and Banking. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see section 1701 of Title 12 and Tables.

The Higher Education Act of 1965, referred to in subsec. (b)(16), is Pub. L. 89-329, Nov. 8, 1965, 79 Stat. 1219, which is classified generally to chapter 28 (§1001 et seq.) of Title 20, Education. Section 435(j) of the Act is classified to section 1085(j) of Title 20. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 1001 of Title 20 and Tables.

The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, referred to in subsec. (b)(19), is classified generally to Title 26, Internal Revenue Code.

Section 408(b)(1) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, referred to in subsec. (b)(19)(A), is classified to section 1108(b)(1) of Title 29, Labor.

AMENDMENTS

2020—Subsec. (b)(29). Pub. L. 116-189 added par. (29).

2010—Subsec. (a)(8). Pub. L. 111-327, §2(a)(12)(A), substituted "tax liability of a debtor that is a corporation" for "corporate debtor's tax liability".

Subsec. (c)(3). Pub. L. 111-327, §2(a)(12)(B)(i), inserted "a" after "against" in introductory provisions.

Subsec. (c)(4)(A)(i). Pub. L. 111-327, §2(a)(12)(B)(ii), inserted "under a chapter other than chapter 7 after dismissal" after "refiled".

Subsec. (d)(4). Pub. L. 111-327, §2(a)(12)(C), substituted "hinder, or" for "hinder, and" in introductory provisions.

Subsec. (l)(2). Pub. L. 111-327, §2(a)(12)(D), substituted "nonbankruptcy" for "nonbankruptcy".

2006—Subsec. (b)(6), (7). Pub. L. 109-390, §5(a)(2)(A), added pars. (6) and (7) and struck out former pars. (6) and (7) which read as follows:

"(6) under subsection (a) of this section, of the setoff by a commodity broker, forward contract merchant, stockbroker, financial institution, financial participant, or securities clearing agency of any mutual debt and claim under or in connection with commodity contracts, as defined in section 761 of this title, forward contracts, or securities contracts, as defined in section 741 of this title, that constitutes the setoff of a claim against the debtor for a margin payment, as defined in section 101, 741, or 761 of this title, or settlement payment, as defined in section 101 or 741 of this title, arising out of commodity contracts, forward contracts, or securities contracts against cash, securities, or other property held by, pledged to, under the control of, or due from such commodity broker, forward contract merchant, stockbroker, financial institution, financial participant, or securities clearing agency to margin, guarantee, secure, or settle commodity contracts, forward contracts, or securities contracts;

"(7) under subsection (a) of this section, of the setoff by a repo participant or financial participant, of any mutual debt and claim under or in connection with repurchase agreements that constitutes the setoff of a claim against the debtor for a margin payment, as defined in section 741 or 761 of this title, or settlement payment, as defined in section 741 of this title, arising out of repurchase agreements against cash, securities, or other property held by, pledged to, under the control of, or due from such repo participant or financial participant to margin, guarantee, secure or settle repurchase agreements;"

Subsec. (b)(12). Pub. L. 109-304, §17(b)(1)(A), substituted “chapter 537 of title 46 or section 109(h) of title 49” for “section 207 or title XI of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936”.

Subsec. (b)(13). Pub. L. 109-304, §17(b)(1)(B), substituted “chapter 537 of title 46” for “section 207 or title XI of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936”.

Subsec. (b)(17). Pub. L. 109-390, §5(a)(2)(B), added par. (17) and struck out former par. (17) which read as follows: “under subsection (a), of the setoff by a swap participant or financial participant of a mutual debt and claim under or in connection with one or more swap agreements that constitutes the setoff of a claim against the debtor for any payment or other transfer of property due from the debtor under or in connection with any swap agreement against any payment due to the debtor from the swap participant or financial participant under or in connection with any swap agreement or against cash, securities, or other property held by, pledged to, under the control of, or due from such swap participant or financial participant to margin, guarantee, secure, or settle any swap agreement;”.

Subsec. (b)(27). Pub. L. 109-390, §5(a)(2)(C), added par. (27) and struck out former par. (27) which read as follows: “under subsection (a), of the setoff by a master netting agreement participant of a mutual debt and claim under or in connection with one or more master netting agreements or any contract or agreement subject to such agreements that constitutes the setoff of a claim against the debtor for any payment or other transfer of property due from the debtor under or in connection with such agreements or any contract or agreement subject to such agreements against any payment due to the debtor from such master netting agreement participant under or in connection with such agreements or any contract or agreement subject to such agreements or against cash, securities, or other property held by, pledged to, under the control of, or due from such master netting agreement participant to margin, guarantee, secure, or settle such agreements or any contract or agreement subject to such agreements, to the extent that such participant is eligible to exercise such offset rights under paragraph (6), (7), or (17) for each individual contract covered by the master netting agreement in issue; and”.

2005—Subsec. (a)(8). Pub. L. 109-8, §709, substituted “a corporate debtor’s tax liability for a taxable period the bankruptcy court may determine or concerning the tax liability of a debtor who is an individual for a taxable period ending before the date of the order for relief under this title” for “the debtor”.

Subsec. (b)(2). Pub. L. 109-8, §214, added par. (2) and struck out former par. (2) which read as follows: “under subsection (a) of this section—

“(A) of the commencement or continuation of an action or proceeding for—

“(i) the establishment of paternity; or

“(ii) the establishment or modification of an order for alimony, maintenance, or support; or

“(B) of the collection of alimony, maintenance, or support from property that is not property of the estate;”.

Subsec. (b)(6). Pub. L. 109-8, §907(d)(1)(A), (o)(1), substituted “financial institution, financial participant,” for “financial institutions,” in two places and inserted “, pledged to, under the control of,” after “held by”.

Subsec. (b)(7). Pub. L. 109-8, §907(d)(1)(B), (o)(2), inserted “or financial participant” after “repo participant” in two places and “, pledged to, under the control of,” after “held by”.

Subsec. (b)(17). Pub. L. 109-8, §907(d)(1)(C), added par. (17) and struck out former par. (17) which read as follows: “under subsection (a) of this section, of the setoff by a swap participant, of any mutual debt and claim under or in connection with any swap agreement that constitutes the setoff of a claim against the debtor for any payment due from the debtor under or in connection with any swap agreement against any payment due to the debtor from the swap participant under or in connection with any swap agreement or against cash,

securities, or other property of the debtor held by or due from such swap participant to guarantee, secure or settle any swap agreement;”.

Subsec. (b)(18). Pub. L. 109-8, §1225, amended par. (18) generally. Prior to amendment, par. (18) read as follows: “under subsection (a) of the creation or perfection of a statutory lien for an ad valorem property tax imposed by the District of Columbia, or a political subdivision of a State, if such tax comes due after the filing of the petition;”.

Subsec. (b)(19). Pub. L. 109-8, §224(b), added par. (19).

Subsec. (b)(20), (21). Pub. L. 109-8, §303(b), added pars. (20) and (21).

Subsec. (b)(22) to (24). Pub. L. 109-8, §311(a), added pars. (22) to (24).

Subsec. (b)(25). Pub. L. 109-8, §401(b), added par. (25).

Subsec. (b)(26). Pub. L. 109-8, §718, added par. (26).

Subsec. (b)(27). Pub. L. 109-8, §907(d)(1)(D), added par. (27).

Subsec. (b)(28). Pub. L. 109-8, §1106, added par. (28).

Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 109-8, §305(1)(A), substituted “(e), (f), and (h)” for “(e), and (f)” in introductory provisions.

Subsec. (c)(3), (4). Pub. L. 109-8, §302, added pars. (3) and (4).

Subsec. (d). Pub. L. 109-8, §303(a), added par. (4) and concluding provisions.

Subsec. (d)(3). Pub. L. 109-8, §444(1), inserted “or 30 days after the court determines that the debtor is subject to this paragraph, whichever is later” after “90-day period” in introductory provisions.

Subsec. (d)(3)(B). Pub. L. 109-8, §444(2), added subpar. (B) and struck out former subpar. (B) which read as follows: “the debtor has commenced monthly payments to each creditor whose claim is secured by such real estate (other than a claim secured by a judgment lien or by an unmatured statutory lien), which payments are in an amount equal to interest at a current fair market rate on the value of the creditor’s interest in the real estate; or”.

Subsec. (e). Pub. L. 109-8, §320, designated existing provisions as par. (1) and added par. (2).

Subsec. (h). Pub. L. 109-8, §305(1)(C), added subsec. (h). Former subsec. (h) redesignated (k).

Subsecs. (i), (j). Pub. L. 109-8, §106(f), added subsecs. (i) and (j).

Subsec. (k). Pub. L. 109-8, §441(1), designated existing provisions as par. (1), substituted “Except as provided in paragraph (2), an” for “An”, and added par. (2).

Pub. L. 109-8, §305(1)(B), redesignated subsec. (h) as (k).

Subsecs. (l), (m). Pub. L. 109-8, §311(b), added subsecs. (l) and (m).

Subsec. (n). Pub. L. 109-8, §441(2), added subsec. (n).

Subsec. (o). Pub. L. 109-8, §907(d)(2), added subsec. (o).

1998—Subsec. (b)(4), (5). Pub. L. 105-277 added par. (4) and struck out former pars. (4) and (5) which read as follows:

“(4) under subsection (a)(1) of this section, of the commencement or continuation of an action or proceeding by a governmental unit to enforce such governmental unit’s police or regulatory power;

“(5) under subsection (a)(2) of this section, of the enforcement of a judgment, other than a money judgment, obtained in an action or proceeding by a governmental unit to enforce such governmental unit’s police or regulatory power;”.

1994—Subsecs. (a), (b). Pub. L. 103-394, §501(d)(7)(A), (B)(i), struck out “(15 U.S.C. 78eee(a)(3))” after “Act of 1970” in introductory provisions.

Subsec. (b)(2). Pub. L. 103-394, §304(b), amended par. (2) generally. Prior to amendment, par. (2) read as follows: “under subsection (a) of this section, of the collection of alimony, maintenance, or support from property that is not property of the estate;”.

Subsec. (b)(3). Pub. L. 103-394, §204(a), inserted “, or to maintain or continue the perfection of,” after “to perfect”.

Subsec. (b)(6). Pub. L. 103-394, §501(b)(2)(A), substituted “section 761” for “section 761(4)”, “section 741”

for “section 741(7)”, “section 101, 741, or 761” for “section 101(34), 741(5), or 761(15)”, and “section 101 or 741” for “section 101(35) or 741(8)”.

Subsec. (b)(7). Pub. L. 103-394, § 501(b)(2)(B), substituted “section 741 or 761” for “section 741(5) or 761(15)” and “section 741” for “section 741(8)”.

Subsec. (b)(9). Pub. L. 103-394, § 116, amended par. (9) generally. Prior to amendment, par. (9) read as follows: “under subsection (a) of this section, of the issuance to the debtor by a governmental unit of a notice of tax deficiency;”.

Subsec. (b)(10). Pub. L. 103-394, § 501(d)(7)(B)(ii), struck out “or” at end.

Subsec. (b)(12). Pub. L. 103-394, § 501(d)(7)(B)(iii), substituted “section 31325 of title 46” for “the Ship Mortgage Act, 1920 (46 App. U.S.C. 911 et seq.)” and struck out “(46 App. U.S.C. 1117 and 1271 et seq., respectively)” after “Act, 1936”.

Subsec. (b)(13). Pub. L. 103-394, § 501(d)(7)(B)(iv), substituted “section 31325 of title 46” for “the Ship Mortgage Act, 1920 (46 App. U.S.C. 911 et seq.)” and struck out “(46 App. U.S.C. 1117 and 1271 et seq., respectively)” after “Act, 1936” and “or” at end.

Subsec. (b)(14). Pub. L. 103-394, § 501(d)(7)(B)(vii), amended par. (14) relating to the setoff by a swap participant of any mutual debt and claim under or in connection with a swap agreement by substituting “; or” for period at end, redesignating par. (14) as (17), and inserting it after par. (16).

Subsec. (b)(15). Pub. L. 103-394, § 501(d)(7)(B)(v), struck out “or” at end.

Subsec. (b)(16). Pub. L. 103-394, § 501(d)(7)(B)(vi), struck out “(20 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.)” after “Act of 1965” and substituted semicolon for period at end.

Subsec. (b)(17). Pub. L. 103-394, § 501(d)(7)(B)(vii)(II), (III), redesignated par. (14) relating to the setoff by a swap participant of any mutual debt and claim under or in connection with a swap agreement as (17) and inserted it after par. (16).

Subsec. (b)(18). Pub. L. 103-394, § 401, added par. (18).

Subsec. (d)(3). Pub. L. 103-394, § 218(b), added par. (3).

Subsec. (e). Pub. L. 103-394, § 101, in last sentence substituted “concluded” for “commenced” and inserted before period at end “, unless the 30-day period is extended with the consent of the parties in interest or for a specific time which the court finds is required by compelling circumstances”.

1990—Subsec. (b)(6). Pub. L. 101-311, § 202, inserted reference to sections 101(34) and 101(35) of this title.

Subsec. (b)(12). Pub. L. 101-508, § 3007(a)(1)(A), which directed the striking of “or” after “State law;”, could not be executed because of a prior amendment by Pub. L. 101-311. See below.

Pub. L. 101-311, § 102(1), struck out “or” after “State law;”.

Subsec. (b)(13). Pub. L. 101-508, § 3007(a)(1)(B), which directed the substitution of a semicolon for period at end, could not be executed because of a prior amendment by Pub. L. 101-311. See below.

Pub. L. 101-311, § 102(2), substituted “; or” for period at end.

Subsec. (b)(14) to (16). Pub. L. 101-508, § 3007(a)(1)(C), added pars. (14) to (16). Notwithstanding directory language adding pars. (14) to (16) immediately following par. (13), pars. (14) to (16) were added after par. (14), as added by Pub. L. 101-311, to reflect the probable intent of Congress.

Pub. L. 101-311, § 102(3), added par. (14) relating to the setoff by a swap participant of any mutual debt and claim under or in connection with a swap agreement. Notwithstanding directory language adding par. (14) at end of subsec. (b), par. (14) was added after par. (13) to reflect the probable intent of Congress.

1986—Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 99-509 inserted sentence at end.

Subsec. (b)(6). Pub. L. 99-554, § 283(d)(1), substituted “, financial institutions” for “financial institution,” in two places.

Subsec. (b)(9). Pub. L. 99-554, § 283(d)(2), (3), struck out “or” at end of first par. (9) and redesignated as par. (10)

the second par. (9) relating to leases of nonresidential property, which was added by section 363(b) of Pub. L. 98-353.

Subsec. (b)(10). Pub. L. 99-554, § 283(d)(3), (4), redesignated as par. (10) the second par. (9) relating to leases of nonresidential property, added by section 363(b) of Pub. L. 99-554, and substituted “property; or” for “property.”. Former par. (10) redesignated (11).

Subsec. (b)(11). Pub. L. 99-554, § 283(d)(3), redesignated former par. (10) as (11).

Subsec. (b)(12), (13). Pub. L. 99-509 added pars. (12) and (13).

Subsec. (c)(2)(C). Pub. L. 99-554, § 257(j), inserted reference to chapter 12 of this title.

1984—Subsec. (a)(1). Pub. L. 98-353, § 441(a)(1), inserted “action or” after “other”.

Subsec. (a)(3). Pub. L. 98-353, § 441(a)(2), inserted “or to exercise control over property of the estate”.

Subsec. (b)(3). Pub. L. 98-353, § 441(b)(1), inserted “or to the extent that such act is accomplished within the period provided under section 547(e)(2)(A) of this title”.

Subsec. (b)(6). Pub. L. 98-353, § 441(b)(2), inserted “or due from” after “held by” and “financial institution,” after “stockbroker” in two places, and substituted “secure, or settle commodity contracts” for “or secure commodity contracts”.

Subsec. (b)(7) to (9). Pub. L. 98-353, § 441(b)(3), (4), in par. (8) as redesignated by Pub. L. 98-353, § 392, substituted “the” for “said” and struck out “or” the last place it appeared which probably meant “or” after “units;” that was struck out by Pub. L. 98-353, § 363(b)(1); and, in par. (9), relating to notices of deficiencies, as redesignated by Pub. L. 98-353, § 392, substituted a semicolon for the period.

Pub. L. 98-353, § 392, added par. (7) and redesignated former pars. (7) and (8) as (8) and (9), respectively.

Pub. L. 98-353, § 363(b), struck out “or” at end of par. (7), substituted “; or” for the period at end of par. (8), and added par. (9) relating to leases of nonresidential property.

Subsec. (b)(10). Pub. L. 98-353, § 441(b)(5), added par. (10).

Subsec. (c)(2)(B). Pub. L. 98-353, § 441(c), substituted “or” for “and”.

Subsec. (d)(2). Pub. L. 98-353, § 441(d), inserted “under subsection (a) of this section” after “property”.

Subsec. (e). Pub. L. 98-353, § 441(e), inserted “the conclusion of” after “pending” and substituted “The court shall order such stay continued in effect pending the conclusion of the final hearing under subsection (d) of this section if there is a reasonable likelihood that the party opposing relief from such stay will prevail at the conclusion of such final hearing. If the hearing under this subsection is a preliminary hearing, then such final hearing shall be commenced not later than thirty days after the conclusion of such preliminary hearing.” for “If the hearing under this subsection is a preliminary hearing—

“(1) the court shall order such stay so continued if there is a reasonable likelihood that the party opposing relief from such stay will prevail at the final hearing under subsection (d) of this section; and

“(2) such final hearing shall be commenced within thirty days after such preliminary hearing.”

Subsec. (f). Pub. L. 98-353, § 441(f), substituted “Upon request of a party in interest, the court, with or” for “The court.”.

Subsec. (h). Pub. L. 98-353, § 304, added subsec. (h).

1982—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 97-222, § 3(a), inserted “, or an application filed under section 5(a)(3) of the Securities Investor Protection Act of 1970 (15 U.S.C. 78eee(a)(3)),” after “this title” in provisions preceding par. (1).

Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 97-222, § 3(b), inserted “, or of an application under section 5(a)(3) of the Securities Investor Protection Act of 1970 (15 U.S.C. 78eee(a)(3)),” after “this title” in provisions preceding par. (1).

Subsec. (b)(6). Pub. L. 97-222, § 3(c), substituted provisions that the filing of a bankruptcy petition would not operate as a stay, under subsec. (a) of this section, of

the setoff by a commodity broker, forward contract merchant, stockbroker, or securities clearing agency of any mutual debt and claim under or in connection with commodity, forward, or securities contracts that constitutes the setoff of a claim against the debtor for a margin or settlement payment arising out of commodity, forward, or securities contracts against cash, securities, or other property held by any of the above agents to margin, guarantee, or secure commodity, forward, or securities contracts, for provisions that such filing would not operate as a stay under subsection (a)(7) of this section, of the setoff of any mutual debt and claim that are commodity futures contracts, forward commodity contracts, leverage transactions, options, warrants, rights to purchase or sell commodity futures contracts or securities, or options to purchase or sell commodities or securities.

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2006 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 109-390 not applicable to any cases commenced under this title or to appointments made under any Federal or State law, before Dec. 12, 2006, see section 7 of Pub. L. 109-390, set out as a note under section 101 of this title.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2005 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 109-8 effective 180 days after Apr. 20, 2005, and not applicable with respect to cases commenced under this title before such effective date, except as otherwise provided, see section 1501 of Pub. L. 109-8, set out as a note under section 101 of this title.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1994 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 103-394 effective Oct. 22, 1994, and not applicable with respect to cases commenced under this title before Oct. 22, 1994, see section 702 of Pub. L. 103-394, set out as a note under section 101 of this title.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1990 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 101-508, title III, §3007(a)(3), Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 1388-28, provided that: "The amendments made by this subsection [amending this section and section 541 of this title] shall be effective upon date of enactment of this Act [Nov. 5, 1990]."

Pub. L. 101-508, title III, §3008, Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 1388-29, provided that the amendments made by subtitle A (§§3001-3008) of title III of Pub. L. 101-508, amending this section, sections 541 and 1328 of this title, and sections 1078, 1078-1, 1078-7, 1085, 1088, and 1091 of Title 20, Education, and provisions set out as a note under section 1078-1 of Title 20, were to cease to be effective Oct. 1, 1996, prior to repeal by Pub. L. 102-325, title XV, §1558, July 23, 1992, 106 Stat. 841.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1986 AMENDMENT

Amendment by section 257 of Pub. L. 99-554 effective 30 days after Oct. 27, 1986, but not applicable to cases commenced under this title before that date, see section 302(a), (c)(1) of Pub. L. 99-554, set out as a note under section 581 of Title 28, Judiciary and Judicial Procedure.

Amendment by section 283 of Pub. L. 99-554 effective 30 days after Oct. 27, 1986, see section 302(a) of Pub. L. 99-554.

Pub. L. 99-509, title V, §5001(b), Oct. 21, 1986, 100 Stat. 1912, provided that: "The amendments made by subsection (a) of this section [amending this section] shall apply only to petitions filed under section 362 of title 11, United States Code, which are made after August 1, 1986."

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1984 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 98-353 effective with respect to cases filed 90 days after July 10, 1984, see section 552(a) of Pub. L. 98-353, set out as a note under section 101 of this title.

REPORT TO CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES

Pub. L. 99-509, title V, §5001(a), Oct. 21, 1986, 100 Stat. 1911, directed Secretary of Transportation and Secretary of Commerce, before July 1, 1989, to submit reports to Congress on the effects of amendments to 11 U.S.C. 362 by this subsection.

§ 363. Use, sale, or lease of property

(a) In this section, "cash collateral" means cash, negotiable instruments, documents of title, securities, deposit accounts, or other cash equivalents whenever acquired in which the estate and an entity other than the estate have an interest and includes the proceeds, products, offspring, rents, or profits of property and the fees, charges, accounts or other payments for the use or occupancy of rooms and other public facilities in hotels, motels, or other lodging properties subject to a security interest as provided in section 552(b) of this title, whether existing before or after the commencement of a case under this title.

(b)(1) The trustee, after notice and a hearing, may use, sell, or lease, other than in the ordinary course of business, property of the estate, except that if the debtor in connection with offering a product or a service discloses to an individual a policy prohibiting the transfer of personally identifiable information about individuals to persons that are not affiliated with the debtor and if such policy is in effect on the date of the commencement of the case, then the trustee may not sell or lease personally identifiable information to any person unless—

(A) such sale or such lease is consistent with such policy; or

(B) after appointment of a consumer privacy ombudsman in accordance with section 332, and after notice and a hearing, the court approves such sale or such lease—

(i) giving due consideration to the facts, circumstances, and conditions of such sale or such lease; and

(ii) finding that no showing was made that such sale or such lease would violate applicable nonbankruptcy law.

(2) If notification is required under subsection (a) of section 7A of the Clayton Act in the case of a transaction under this subsection, then—

(A) notwithstanding subsection (a) of such section, the notification required by such subsection to be given by the debtor shall be given by the trustee; and

(B) notwithstanding subsection (b) of such section, the required waiting period shall end on the 15th day after the date of the receipt, by the Federal Trade Commission and the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice, of the notification required under such subsection (a), unless such waiting period is extended—

(i) pursuant to subsection (e)(2) of such section, in the same manner as such subsection (e)(2) applies to a cash tender offer;

(ii) pursuant to subsection (g)(2) of such section; or

(iii) by the court after notice and a hearing.

(c)(1) If the business of the debtor is authorized to be operated under section 721, 1108, 1183,

APPENDIX B

Information to identify the case:

Debtor 1	_____	Social Security number or ITIN
	First Name Middle Name Last Name	EIN --_-----
Debtor 2	_____	Social Security number or ITIN -----
(Spouse, if filing)	First Name Middle Name Last Name	EIN --_-----
United States Bankruptcy Court		Date case filed for chapter 13
Case number:	Case Assigned To:	

Official Form 309I

Notice of Chapter 13 Bankruptcy Case

10/20

For the debtors listed above, a case has been filed under chapter 13 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 debtors, the debtors' property, and certain codebtors. 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 13 plan may result in a discharge. Creditors who assert that the debtors are not entitled to a discharge under 11 U.S.C. § 1328(f) must file a motion objecting to discharge in the bankruptcy clerk's office within the deadline specified in this notice. Creditors who want to have their debt excepted from discharge may be required to file a complaint in the bankruptcy clerk's office by the same deadline. (See line 13 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 <https://pacer.uscourts.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		
4. Debtor's attorney Name and address		
5. Bankruptcy trustee Name and address	John G. Jansing Chapter 13 Office 409 E. Monument Ave. Suite 410 Dayton, OH 45402	Contact phone 937-222-7600 Email: ecfclerk@dayton13.com
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 https://pacer.uscourts.gov .	120 West Third Street Dayton, OH 45402-1819	Hours open 9:00 am – 4:00 pm Monday through Friday Contact phone (937)225-2516

For more information, see page 2

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.

The meeting may be continued or adjourned to a later date. If so, the date will be on the court docket. **No unauthorized weapons are permitted on the court's premises. Cellular phones and portable electronic devices are permitted provided that they are not used to take photographs or record any court proceedings unless otherwise authorized by the court.**

Location:

341 meeting will be conducted remotely. Please check the docket or with the case trustee for procedures.

8. Deadlines

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

Deadline to file a complaint to challenge dischargeability of certain debts:**Filing deadline:****You must file:**

- a motion if you assert that the debtors are not entitled to receive a discharge under U.S.C. § 1328(f) or
- a complaint if you want to have a particular debt excepted from discharge under 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(2) or (4).

Deadline for all creditors to file a proof of claim (except governmental units):**Filing deadline:****Deadline for governmental units to file a proof of claim:****Filing deadline:****Deadline for Rule 3001(c)(1) and (d) attachments to a Rule 3002(c)(7) claim:****Filing deadline:****Deadlines for filing proof of claim:**

A proof of claim is a signed statement describing a creditor's claim. If you would like to electronically complete and file a Proof of Claim form, you may do so at the following web site: <https://www.ohsb.uscourts.gov/epoc>

If you do not have access to a computer, or prefer to file the Proof of Claim manually, a Proof of Claim form can be obtained at <http://www.uscourts.gov> or at any bankruptcy clerk's office.

If you do not file a proof of claim by the deadline, you might not be paid on your claim. To be paid, you must file a proof of claim even if your claim is listed in the schedules that the debtor filed. Under General Order 56-1, if you do not file a timely proof of claim, you may not receive certain notices in this case. Secured creditors retain rights in their collateral regardless of whether they file a proof of claim. Filing a proof of claim submits the 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 of 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**Deadline to Object to Plan:**

Objections to confirmation of a plan shall be in writing, filed and served on debtor, the debtor's attorney, the trustee, and the United States trustee, and shall bear a certificate of service dated not later than fourteen (14) days after the § 341 meeting is concluded.

9. Filing of plan

The debtor has filed a plan. The plan will be sent separately. The hearing on confirmation will be held: _____ at _____, Location: **West Courtroom, U.S. Bankruptcy Court, 120 West Third Street, Dayton, OH 45402**

10. Creditors with a foreign address

If you are a creditor receiving a notice mailed to a foreign address, you may file a motion asking the court to extend the deadline 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 13 bankruptcy case

Chapter 13 allows an individual with regular income and debts below a specified amount to adjust debts according to a plan. A plan is not effective unless the court confirms it. You may object to confirmation of the plan and appear at the confirmation hearing. A copy of the plan, if not enclosed, will be sent to you later, and if the confirmation hearing is not indicated on this notice, you will be sent notice of the confirmation hearing. The debtor will remain in possession of the property and may continue to operate the business, if any, unless the court orders otherwise.

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 <https://pacer.uscourts.gov>. If you believe that the law does not authorize an exemption that debtors claimed, you may file an objection by the deadline.

13. Discharge of debts

Confirmation of a chapter 13 plan may result in a discharge of debts, which may include all or part of a debt. 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 want to have a particular debt excepted from discharge under 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(2) or (4), 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. § 1328(f), you must file a motion by the deadline.

If you would like to receive all future notices from the Bankruptcy Court electronically (email), you may register for the courts free Electronic Bankruptcy Noticing (EBN) service. EBN is reliable, fast, and efficient. Additional details and registration are available at: <https://bankruptcyntices.uscourts.gov>

APPENDIX C

MANDATORY FORM PLAN (Revised 12/14/2022)

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO

In re) Case No.
) Filed
) Chapter 13
 Debtor(s)) Judge Humphrey

CHAPTER 13 PLAN

1. NOTICES

The Debtor has filed a case under chapter 13 of the Bankruptcy Code. A notice of the case (Official Form 309I) will be sent separately.

This is the Mandatory Form Chapter 13 Plan adopted in this District. Local Bankruptcy Rule (“LBR”) 3015-1. “Debtor” means either a single debtor or joint debtors as applicable. “Trustee” means Chapter 13 Trustee. Section “§” numbers refer to sections of Title 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code. “Rule” refers to the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure.

Unless otherwise checked below, the Debtor is eligible for a discharge under § 1328(f).

- Debtor ____ is **not eligible** for a discharge.
 Joint Debtor ____ is **not eligible** for a discharge.

Initial Plan.

Amended Plan. The filing of this Amended Plan shall supersede any previously filed Plan or Amended Plan and must be served on the Trustee, the United States trustee, and all adversely affected parties. If the Amended Plan adversely affects any party, the Amended Plan shall be accompanied by the twenty-one (21) day notice. Rule 2002(a)(9). Any changes (additions or deletions) from the previously filed Plan or Amended Plan must be clearly highlighted in a conspicuous manner in the Amended Plan filed with the Court. LBR 3015-2(a)(1).

If an item is not checked, the provision will be ineffective if set out later in the Plan.

The checkboxes below will be checked automatically if information is entered in the referenced Plan provisions.

- This Plan contains nonstandard provisions in Paragraph 13.**
 The Debtor proposes to limit the amount of a secured claim based on the value of the collateral securing the claim. See Paragraph(s) 5.1.2(A) and/or 5.1.4(A).
 The Debtor proposes to eliminate or avoid a security interest or lien. See Paragraph(s) 5.4.1, 5.4.2, and/ or 5.4.3.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS: You should read this Plan carefully, including Paragraph 13 (Nonstandard Provisions), and discuss it with your attorney if you have one in this bankruptcy case. If you do not have an attorney, you may wish to consult one. Except as otherwise specifically provided, upon confirmation, you will be bound by the terms of this Plan. Your claim may be reduced, modified, or eliminated. The Court may confirm this Plan if no timely objection to confirmation is filed.

2. PLAN PAYMENT AND LENGTH

2.1 Plan Payment. The Debtor shall pay to the Trustee the amount of \$ 906.00 per month. [Enter step payments below, if any.] The Debtor shall commence making payments not later than thirty (30) days after the date of filing of the Plan or the order for relief, whichever is earlier. § 1326(a)(1).

2.1.1 Step Payments, if any:**2.2 Unsecured Percentage.**

Percentage Plan. Subject to Paragraph 2.3, this Plan will not complete earlier than the payment of 1.00 % on each allowed nonpriority unsecured claim.

Pot Plan. Subject to Paragraph 2.3, the total amount to be paid by the Debtor to the Trustee is \$ _____. Assuming all claims are filed as scheduled or estimated by the Debtor, payment on each allowed nonpriority unsecured claim is estimated to be no less than _____ %.

MANDATORY FORM PLAN (Revised 12/14/2022)**2.3 Means Test Determination.**

Below Median Income. Unless the allowed nonpriority unsecured claims are paid 100%, the projected length of the Plan must be a minimum of thirty-six (36) months but not to exceed sixty (60) months.

Above Median Income. Unless the allowed nonpriority unsecured claims are paid 100%, projected length of the Plan must be sixty (60) months.

Upon notice filed with the Court, the Trustee is authorized to administratively increase the proposed percentage payable to nonpriority unsecured creditors to ensure the Plan complies with § 1325(b)(1)(B).

3. PRE-CONFIRMATION LEASE PAYMENTS AND/OR ADEQUATE PROTECTION PAYMENTS

Pre-confirmation personal property lease payments governed by § 1326(a)(1)(B) shall be made as part of the total Plan payment to the Trustee. LBR 3070-1(a). Pre-confirmation adequate protection payments governed by § 1326(a)(1)(C) shall be made as part of the total Plan payment to the Trustee. LBR 3070- 1(b). The lessor/secured creditor must file a proof of claim to receive payment. LBR 3070-1(a) and (b).

NONE

Name of Lessor/Secured Creditor	Property Description	Monthly Payment Amount
Gm Financial	2018 Chevrolet Colorado	\$345.00

4. SECURED CLAIMS: TREATMENT, TIMING AND SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

- 4.1 **Non-Government Unit Secured Claims.** The Debtor may propose to limit the amount of a secured claim based on the value of the collateral securing the claim by the procedure proposed in Paragraphs 5.1.2(A) and 5.1.4(A). Further, the Debtor may propose to eliminate or avoid a security interest or lien by the procedure proposed in Paragraphs 5.4.1, 5.4.2, and 5.4.3. If the Debtor proposes to seek any of the above-stated relief by way of motion or claim objection, the motion or claim objection must be filed on or before the § 341 meeting of creditors or the confirmation hearing may be delayed. If a judicial lien or nonpossessory, nonpurchase-money security interest is discovered after confirmation of the Plan, a motion to avoid the judicial lien or security interest may be promptly filed after it is discovered.
- 4.2 **Governmental Unit Secured Claims.** A request to determine the amount of the secured claim of a governmental unit or to modify and eliminate the secured claim of a governmental unit may be made **only** by motion or claim objection. Rule 3012(c). Any motion or claim objection that includes a request to determine the amount of the secured claim of a governmental unit (including any such motion or claim objection that also includes a request to determine the amount of the secured claim of a non-governmental entity) may be filed **only** after the governmental unit files a proof of claim or after the time for filing one has expired. Rule 3012, advisory committee note (2017 Amendments).
- 4.3 **Service Requirements.** If the Debtor proposes to seek relief under Paragraphs 5.1.2(A), 5.1.4(A), 5.4.1, 5.4.2, or 5.4.3, the motion, Plan or claim objection, as applicable, must be served in the manner provided by Rule 7004 for service of a summons and complaint. Rule 3007(a)(2), Rule 3012(b), and Rule 4003(d).
- 4.4 **Retention of Lien.** The holder of any claim listed in Paragraphs 5.1.2(A) or (B), 5.1.3, 5.1.4(A) or (B), and 5.4.1 will retain its lien on the property interest of the Debtor or the Debtor's estate until the earlier of -- (a) payment of the underlying debt determined under nonbankruptcy law, (b) discharge of the underlying debt under § 1328, or (c) completion of the Plan -- at which time the lien will terminate and be released by the creditor.

5. PAYMENTS TO CREDITORS

SUMMARY OF PAYMENTS BY CLASS

Class	Definition	Payment/Distribution by Trustee
Class 1	Claims with Designated Specific Monthly Payments	Paid first in the monthly payment amount designated in the Plan
Class 2	Secured Claims with No Designated Specific Monthly	Paid second and pro rata with other Class 2 claims.

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	Payments and Domestic Support Obligations (Arrearages)	
Class 3	Priority Claims	Paid third and pro rata with other Class 3 claims.
Class 4	Nonpriority Unsecured Claims	Paid fourth and pro rata with other Class 4 claims.
Class 5	Treatment of Claims with a Non-Filing Codebtor, Guarantor, or Third Party	See Paragraph 5.5
Class 6	Claims Paid by the Debtor	Not applicable

Except as provided in Paragraph 3, the Trustee shall begin making distributions upon confirmation. To the extent funds are available, the maximum number of Classes may receive distributions concurrently. Notwithstanding the above, the Trustee is authorized within the Trustee's discretion to calculate the amount and timing of distributions as is administratively efficient. If the Trustee receives written communication from a creditor that a claim has been paid in full, released, waived, or otherwise deemed satisfied, the Trustee may file a Notice of Deemed Satisfaction of Claim with the Court and distribute any funds returned to the Trustee relating to such claim to other creditors without further order of the Court.

5.1 CLASS 1 - CLAIMS WITH DESIGNATED SPECIFIC MONTHLY PAYMENTS

The following Class 1 claims shall be paid first in the monthly payment amount designated below. The Plan payment is calculated in an amount that is sufficient for the Trustee to make a full monthly distribution on all Class 1 claims plus the statutory Trustee fee. If the Debtor makes a payment that is less than the full Plan payment amount, the Trustee will make distributions on Class 1 claims in the order of priority set forth in the Bankruptcy Code.

5.1.1 Maintenance of Regular Mortgage Payments

Regular mortgage payments shall be calculated to include the payment due the month after the filing of the petition. For mortgage loan claims disbursed by the Trustee, arrearage payments shall be calculated to include the payment due for the month of the filing of the petition. Arrearages shall be listed in Paragraph 5.2.1 and paid as Class 2 claims.

Trustee disburse.

NONE

Name of Creditor	Property Address	Residence (Y/N)	Monthly Payment Amount
Montgomery County Treasurer – Conduit Real Estate Taxes	Montgomery County	Y	\$175.00

Debtor direct pay. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, regular monthly mortgage payments may be paid directly by the Debtor only if the mortgage is current as of the petition date. LBR 3015-1(d).

NONE

5.1.2 Modified Mortgages or Liens Secured by Real Property

The following claims are subject to modification as (1) claims secured by real property that is not the Debtor's principal residence, (2) claims secured by other assets in addition to the Debtor's principal residence, or (3) claims for which the last payment on the original payment schedule for a claim secured only by a security interest in real property that is the Debtor's principal residence is due before the date on which the final payment under the Plan is due. §§ 1322(b)(2), (c)(2).

5.1.2(A) Cramdown/Real Property. To the extent that a claim is in excess of the value of the property, the balance in excess of the value of the property shall be treated as a Class 4 nonpriority unsecured claim. See Paragraph 4 for more information.

NONE

5.1.2(B) Non-Cramdown/Real Property. The full amount of the following claims shall be paid through the Plan because the value of the property is greater than the value of the claim. The proof of claim amount will control, subject to the claims objection process.

NONE

MANDATORY FORM PLAN (Revised 12/14/2022)**5.1.3 Claims Secured by Personal Property for Which § 506 Determination is Not Applicable [“910 Claims/Personal Property”]**

The following claims are secured by a purchase money security interest in either (1) a motor vehicle acquired for the Debtor’s personal use within 910 days of the petition date or (2) personal property acquired within one year of the petition date. The proof of claim amount will control, subject to the claims objection process.

NONE

5.1.4 Claims Secured by Personal Property for Which § 506 Determination is Applicable

The following claims are secured by personal property not described above in Paragraph 5.1.3.

5.1.4(A) Cramdown/Personal Property. To the extent that a claim is in excess of the value of the property, the balance in excess of the value of the property shall be treated as a Class 4 nonpriority unsecured claim. See Paragraph 4 for more information.

NONE

	Name of Creditor/Procedure	Property Description	Purchase/ Transaction Date
1.	<u>Gm Financial</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Motion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Claim Objection	2018 Chevrolet Colorado	Opened 02/18
	Value of Property	Estimated Secured Claim to be Paid	Interest Rate
1.	<u>\$23,423.00</u>	<u>\$18,000.00</u>	<u>9.0%</u>
			Minimum Monthly Payment Including Interest
			<u>\$345.00</u>

5.1.4(B) Non-Cramdown/Personal Property. The full amount of the following claims will be paid through the Plan because the value of the property is greater than the value of the claim. The proof of claim amount will control, subject to the claims objection process.

NONE

5.1.5 Domestic Support Obligations (Ongoing) - Priority Claims under § 507(a)(1)

The name of any holder of any domestic support obligation as defined in § 101(14A) shall be listed below. If the Debtor becomes subject to a domestic support obligation during the Plan term, the Debtor shall notify his or her attorney and the Trustee. Arrearages shall be listed in Paragraph 5.2.2 and paid as Class 2 claims.

NONE

5.1.6 Executory Contracts and Unexpired Leases

Service Requirements. The Plan shall be served on the holder of any executory contract or unexpired lease listed in Paragraph 5.1.6.

The Debtor rejects the following executory contracts and unexpired leases.

Notice to Creditor of Deadline to File Claim for Rejection Damages: A proof of claim for rejection damages must be filed by the creditor within ninety (90) days from the date of confirmation of the Plan. Rule 3002(c)(4). Such claim shall be treated as a Class 4 nonpriority unsecured claim.

NONE

The Debtor assumes the following executory contracts and unexpired leases. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, all motor vehicle lease payments shall be made by the Trustee. LBR 3015-1(c)(1). Any prepetition arrearage shall be cured in monthly payments prior to the expiration of the executory contract or unexpired lease. The Debtor may not incur debt to exercise an

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option to purchase without obtaining Trustee or Court approval. LBR 4001-3.

Trustee disburse.

NONE

Debtor direct pay.

NONE

5.1.7 Administrative Claims

The following claims are administrative claims. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, requests for additional attorney fees beyond those set forth below will be paid after the attorney fees set forth below and in the same monthly amount as set forth below. LBR 2016-1(b).

NONE

Name of Claimant	Total Claim	Amount to be Disbursed by Trustee	Minimum Monthly Payment Amount
	4,350.00	4,350.00	72.50

5.2 CLASS 2 - SECURED CLAIMS WITH NO DESIGNATED MONTHLY PAYMENTS AND DOMESTIC SUPPORT OBLIGATIONS (ARREARAGES)**5.2.1 Secured Claims with No Designated Monthly Payments**

The following claims are secured claims with no designated monthly payments, including mortgage arrearages, certificates of judgment, and tax liens. The proof of claim amount shall control, subject to the claims objection process. Class 2 claims shall be paid second and shall be paid pro rata with other Class 2 claims. The interest rate in Paragraph 7 does not apply to claims in this Paragraph.

NONE

Name of Creditor	Description of Claim/Collateral	Estimated Secured Claim to be Paid	Interest Rate
Montgomery County Treasurer		\$2,000.00	9%
Tax Ease Ohio IV, LLC		\$8,000.00	18%

5.2.2 Domestic Support Obligations (Arrearages) - Priority Claims under § 507(a)(1)

The name of any holder of any domestic support obligation arrearage claim or claim assigned to or owed to a governmental unit and the estimated arrearage amount shall be listed below.

NONE

5.3 CLASS 3 - PRIORITY CLAIMS

Unless otherwise provided for in § 1322(a), or the holder agrees to a different treatment, all priority claims under § 507(a) shall be paid in full in deferred cash payments. § 1322(a). Class 3 claims shall be paid third and shall be paid pro rata with other Class 3 claims.

5.4 CLASS 4 - NONPRIORITY UNSECURED CLAIMS

Allowed nonpriority unsecured claims shall be paid a dividend as provided in Paragraph 2.2. Class 4 claims shall be paid fourth and shall be paid pro rata with other nonpriority Class 4 claims.

5.4.1 Wholly Unsecured Mortgages/Liens

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The following mortgages/liens are wholly unsecured and may be modified and eliminated. See *In re Lane*, 280 F.3d 663 (6th Cir. 2002). See Paragraph 4 for additional information. Preferred form motions and orders are available on the Court's website at www.ohsb.uscourts.gov.

NONE

5.4.2 Judicial Liens Impairing an Exemption in Real Property

The following judicial liens impair the Debtor's exemption in real property and may be avoided under § 522(f)(1)(A). See Paragraph 4 for additional information. Preferred form motions and orders are available on the Court's website at www.ohsb.uscourts.gov.

NONE

	Name of Creditor/Procedure	Property Address	Value of Property	Exemption
1	Citibank, N.A. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Motion <input type="checkbox"/> Plan		\$73,930.00 Debtor's Interest \$73,930.00	\$161,375.00 Statutory Basis Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2329.66(A)(1) – Homestead
	OTHER Liens or Mortgages (Amount/Lienholder Name)		Judicial Lien	Amount of Judicial Lien to be Avoided
1	Montgomery County Treasurer - \$2800.00 Tax Ease Ohio IV, LLC - \$8,000.00		\$2,341.28 Recorded Date March 8, 2021	\$2,341.28 Effective Upon: <u>Discharge</u>

5.4.3 Nonpossessory, Nonpurchase-Money Security Interest in Exempt Property

The following nonpossessory, nonpurchase-money security interests impair the Debtor's exemption in personal property and may be avoided under § 522(f)(1)(B). See Paragraph 4 for additional information. Preferred form motions and orders are available on the Court's website at www.ohsb.uscourts.gov.

NONE

5.4.4 Mortgages to be Avoided Under § 544

The following debts secured by a mortgage will be paid as unsecured claims concurrent with other Class 4 claims. The Debtor or the Trustee shall file an adversary proceeding to determine whether the mortgage may be avoided. To the extent that the Trustee has standing to bring such action, standing is hereby assigned to the Debtor, provided a colorable claim exists that would benefit the estate.

NONE

5.5 CLASS 5 - TREATMENT OF CLAIMS WITH A NON-FILING CODEBTOR, GUARANTOR, OR THIRD PARTY

5.5(A) Claims Paid by Non-Filing Codebtor, Guarantor, or Third Party. The following claims shall not be paid by the Trustee or the Debtor but shall be paid by a non-filing codebtor, guarantor, or third party.

NONE

5.5(B) Claims Paid by Debtor or Trustee. The following claims with a non-filing codebtor or guarantor shall be paid by the Debtor or Trustee.

NONE

5.6 CLASS 6 - CLAIMS PAID DIRECTLY BY THE DEBTOR

The following claims, which are not otherwise addressed in the Plan, shall not be paid by the Trustee but shall be paid directly by the Debtor.

MANDATORY FORM PLAN (Revised 12/14/2022) NONE**6. SURRENDER OF PROPERTY**

The Debtor elects to surrender to the creditor the following property that is collateral for the creditor's claim. Upon confirmation of the Plan, the stay under § 362(a) and, if applicable, § 1301(a) shall be terminated as to the surrendered property only. Rule 3015(g)(2).

 NONE**7. INTEREST RATE**

Unless otherwise stipulated by the parties, ordered by the Court or provided for in this Plan and except for claims treated in paragraph 5.1.1 and 5.2.1, secured claims shall be paid interest at the annual percentage rate of 9.0 % based upon a declining monthly balance on the amount of the allowed secured claim. Interest is included in the monthly payment amount. *See Till v. SCS Credit Corp. (In re Till)*, 541 U.S. 465 (2004).

This is a solvent estate. Unless otherwise provided, all nonpriority unsecured claims shall be paid in full with interest at ____% from the date of confirmation. If this box is not checked, the estate is presumed to be insolvent.

8. FEDERAL INCOME TAX RETURNS AND REFUNDS**8.1 Federal Income Tax Returns**

The Debtor shall provide the Trustee with a copy of each federal income tax return by April 30 of each year, unless otherwise ordered by the Court.

8.2 Federal Income Tax Refunds

Notwithstanding single/joint tax filing status, the Debtor may annually retain the greater of (1) any earned income tax credit and additional child tax credit or (2) \$3,000 of any federal income tax refund for maintenance and support pursuant to § 1325(b)(2) and, unless otherwise ordered by the Court, shall turn over any balance in excess of such amount to the Trustee by June 1 of each year. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, tax refunds turned over to the Trustee shall be distributed by the Trustee for the benefit of creditors. Any motion to retain a tax refund in excess of the amount set forth above shall be filed and served pursuant to LBR 9013-3(b).

9. OTHER DUTIES OF THE DEBTOR**9.1 Change of Address, Employment, Marital Status, or Child or Spousal Support Payments**

The Debtor shall fully and timely disclose to the Trustee and file any appropriate notice, application or motion with the Court in the event of any change of the Debtor's address, employment, marital status, or child or spousal support payments.

9.2 Personal Injury, Workers Compensation, Bonuses, Buyout, Severance Package, Lottery Winning, Inheritance, or Any Other Funds to Which the Debtor May Be Entitled or Becomes Entitled to Receive

The Debtor shall keep the Trustee informed as to any claim for or receipt of money or property regarding personal injury, workers compensation, bonuses, buyout, severance package, lottery winning, inheritance, or any other funds to which the Debtor may be entitled or becomes entitled to receive. Before the matter can be settled and any funds distributed, the Debtor shall comply with all requirements for filing applications or motions for settlement with the Court as may be required by the Bankruptcy Code, the Bankruptcy Rules, or the Local Bankruptcy Rules. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, these funds shall be distributed by the Trustee for the benefit of creditors.

9.3 Social Security

The Debtor shall keep the Trustee informed as to any claim for or receipt of social security funds.

10. INSURANCE**10.1 Insurance Information**

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As of the petition date, the Debtor's real and personal property is insured as follows.

NONE

Property Address/ Description	Insurance Company	Policy Number	Full/Liability	Agent Name/ Contact Information

10.2 Casualty Loss Insurance Proceeds (Substitution of Collateral)

If a motor vehicle is deemed to be a total loss while there is still an unpaid claim secured by the motor vehicle, the Debtor shall have the option to use the insurance proceeds to either (1) pay off the balance of the secured claim through the Trustee if the secured creditor is a named loss payee on the policy or (2) upon order of the Court, substitute the collateral by purchasing a replacement motor vehicle. If a replacement motor vehicle is purchased, the motor vehicle shall have a value of not less than the balance of the unpaid secured claim, the Debtor shall ensure that the lien of the creditor is transferred to the replacement motor vehicle, and the Trustee shall continue to pay the allowed secured claim. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, if any insurance proceeds remain after paying the secured creditor's claim, these funds shall be distributed by the Trustee for the benefit of creditors.

11. EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE PLAN

The effective date of the Plan is the date on which the order confirming the Plan is entered.

12. VESTING OF PROPERTY OF THE ESTATE

Unless checked below, property of the estate does not vest in the Debtor until the discharge is entered. The Debtor shall remain responsible for the preservation and protection of all property of the estate.

Confirmation of the Plan vests all property of the estate in the Debtor in accordance with §§ 1327(b) and (c).

Other _____

13. NONSTANDARD PROVISIONS

The nonstandard provisions listed below are restricted to those items applicable to the particular circumstances of the Debtor. Nonstandard provisions shall not contain a restatement of the Bankruptcy Code, the Bankruptcy Rules, the Local Bankruptcy Rules or the Mandatory Chapter 13 Form Plan. Any nonstandard provision placed elsewhere in this Plan is void and shall have no binding effect.

NONE

Nonstandard Provisions

By filing this Plan, the Debtor, if unrepresented by an attorney, or the Debtor's Attorney certifies that (1) the wording and order of provisions of this Plan are identical to those contained in the Mandatory Form Chapter 13 Plan adopted in this District and (2) this Plan contains no nonstandard provisions other than those set forth in Paragraph 13.

Debtor's Attorney

Attorney for Debtor(s)

MANDATORY FORM PLAN (Revised 12/14/2022)

Date: _____

Debtor
/s/

Joint Debtor

Date: _____

Date: _____

NOTICE OF DEADLINE FOR OBJECTING TO PLAN CONFIRMATION

Debtor has filed a Chapter 13 plan or an amended Chapter 13 plan (hereafter, the "Plan").

Your rights may be affected. You should read the Plan carefully and discuss it with your attorney, if you have one in this bankruptcy case. If you do not have an attorney, you may wish to consult one.

If you do not want the Court to confirm the Plan, you must file a written objection to the Plan. Objections to confirmation of an initial plan shall be filed within fourteen (14) days after the § 341 meeting of creditors is concluded. Objections to confirmation of an amended plan shall be filed with the later of twenty-one (21) days after service of the amended plan or fourteen (14) days after the 341 meeting of creditors is concluded. If a timely objection to the Plan is filed within seven (7) days of the confirmation hearing date, the confirmation hearing will be rescheduled. Rule 3015(f).

Your objection to the Plan, explaining your position, must be filed with the Court and mailed by first class mail to the United States Bankruptcy Court

120 West Third Street, Dayton OH 45402

OR your attorney must file the objection using the Court's ECF System.

The Court must **receive** your objection on or before the applicable deadline above.

You must also send a copy of your objection either by 1) the Court's ECF System or by 2) first class mail to:

Trustee John Jansing 409 E. Monument Ave. Ste 410, Dayton, Ohio 45402
Office of the U.S. Trustee, 170 North High St., Suite 200, Columbus, OH 43215

If you or your attorney do not take these steps, the Court may decide that you do not oppose the terms of the Plan and may enter an order confirming the Plan without further hearing or notice.

Certificate of Service

I hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing **Chapter 13 Plan** was served **electronically** on the date of filing through the Court's ECF System on all ECF participants registered in this case at the email address registered with the Court and

by first class mail on __ _____ addressed to:

And all parties on the attached Creditor Matrix

MANDATORY FORM PLAN (Revised 12/14/2022)

NONE

by First Class Mail pursuant to FRBP 7004 addressed to:

/s/ _____

Ph:

Fx:

APPENDIX D

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 plan, and list below the sections of the plan that have been changed.

Official Form 113
Chapter 13 Plan

12/17

Part 1: Notices

To Debtors: This form sets out options that may be appropriate in some cases, but the presence of an option on the form does not indicate that the option is appropriate in your circumstances or that it is permissible in your judicial district. Plans that do not comply with local rules and judicial rulings may not be confirmable.

In the following notice to creditors, you must check each box that applies.

To Creditors: Your rights may be affected by this plan. Your claim may be reduced, modified, or eliminated.

You should read this plan carefully and discuss it with your attorney if you have one in this bankruptcy case. If you do not have an attorney, you may wish to consult one.

If you oppose the plan's treatment of your claim or any provision of this plan, you or your attorney must file an objection to confirmation at least 7 days before the date set for the hearing on confirmation, unless otherwise ordered by the Bankruptcy Court. The Bankruptcy Court may confirm this plan without further notice if no objection to confirmation is filed. See Bankruptcy Rule 3015. In addition, you may need to file a timely proof of claim in order to be paid under any plan.

The following matters may be of particular importance. **Debtors must check one box on each line to state whether or not the plan includes each of the following items. If an item is checked as "Not Included" or if both boxes are checked, the provision will be ineffective if set out later in the plan.**

1.1	A limit on the amount of a secured claim, set out in Section 3.2, which may result in a partial payment or no payment at all to the secured creditor	<input type="checkbox"/> Included	<input type="checkbox"/> Not included
1.2	Avoidance of a judicial lien or nonpossessory, nonpurchase-money security interest, set out in Section 3.4	<input type="checkbox"/> Included	<input type="checkbox"/> Not included
1.3	Nonstandard provisions, set out in Part 8	<input type="checkbox"/> Included	<input type="checkbox"/> Not included

Part 2: Plan Payments and Length of Plan

2.1 Debtor(s) will make regular payments to the trustee as follows:

\$ _____ per _____ for _____ months

[and \$ _____ per _____ for _____ months.] *Insert additional lines if needed.*

If fewer than 60 months of payments are specified, additional monthly payments will be made to the extent necessary to make the payments to creditors specified in this plan.

2.2 Regular payments to the trustee will be made from future income in the following manner:

Check all that apply.

- Debtor(s) will make payments pursuant to a payroll deduction order.
- Debtor(s) will make payments directly to the trustee.
- Other (specify method of payment): _____.

2.3 Income tax refunds.

Check one.

- Debtor(s) will retain any income tax refunds received during the plan term.
- Debtor(s) will supply the trustee with a copy of each income tax return filed during the plan term within 14 days of filing the return and will turn over to the trustee all income tax refunds received during the plan term.
- Debtor(s) will treat income tax refunds as follows:

2.4 Additional payments.

Check one.

- None.** If "None" is checked, the rest of § 2.4 need not be completed or reproduced.
- Debtor(s) will make additional payment(s) to the trustee from other sources, as specified below. Describe the source, estimated amount, and date of each anticipated payment.

2.5 The total amount of estimated payments to the trustee provided for in §§ 2.1 and 2.4 is \$ _____.

Part 3: Treatment of Secured Claims

3.1 Maintenance of payments and cure of default, if any.

Check one.

- None.** If "None" is checked, the rest of § 3.1 need not be completed or reproduced.
- The debtor(s) will maintain the current contractual installment payments on the secured claims listed below, with any changes required by the applicable contract and noticed in conformity with any applicable rules. These payments will be disbursed either by the trustee or directly by the debtor(s), as specified below. Any existing arrearage on a listed claim will be paid in full through disbursements by the trustee, with interest, if any, at the rate stated. Unless otherwise ordered by the court, the amounts listed on a proof of claim filed before the filing deadline under Bankruptcy Rule 3002(c) control over any contrary amounts listed below as to the current installment payment and arrearage. In the absence of a contrary timely filed proof of claim, the amounts stated below are controlling. If relief from the automatic stay is ordered as to any item of collateral listed in this paragraph, then, unless otherwise ordered by the court, all payments under this paragraph as to that collateral will cease, and all secured claims based on that collateral will no longer be treated by the plan. The final column includes only payments disbursed by the trustee rather than by the debtor(s).

Name of creditor	Collateral	Current installment payment (including escrow)	Amount of arrearage (if any)	Interest rate on arrearage (if applicable)	Monthly plan payment on arrearage	Estimated total payments by trustee
_____	_____	\$ _____ Disbursed by: <input type="checkbox"/> Trustee <input type="checkbox"/> Debtor(s)	\$ _____	_____ %	\$ _____	\$ _____
_____	_____	\$ _____ Disbursed by: <input type="checkbox"/> Trustee <input type="checkbox"/> Debtor(s)	\$ _____	_____ %	\$ _____	\$ _____

Insert additional claims as needed.

3.2 Request for valuation of security, payment of fully secured claims, and modification of undersecured claims. Check one.

None. If "None" is checked, the rest of § 3.2 need not be completed or reproduced.

The remainder of this paragraph will be effective only if the applicable box in Part 1 of this plan is checked.

The debtor(s) request that the court determine the value of the secured claims listed below. For each non-governmental secured claim listed below, the debtor(s) state that the value of the secured claim should be as set out in the column headed *Amount of secured claim*. For secured claims of governmental units, unless otherwise ordered by the court, the value of a secured claim listed in a proof of claim filed in accordance with the Bankruptcy Rules controls over any contrary amount listed below. For each listed claim, the value of the secured claim will be paid in full with interest at the rate stated below.

The portion of any allowed claim that exceeds the amount of the secured claim will be treated as an unsecured claim under Part 5 of this plan. If the amount of a creditor's secured claim is listed below as having no value, the creditor's allowed claim will be treated in its entirety as an unsecured claim under Part 5 of this plan. Unless otherwise ordered by the court, the amount of the creditor's total claim listed on the proof of claim controls over any contrary amounts listed in this paragraph.

The holder of any claim listed below as having value in the column headed *Amount of secured claim* will retain the lien on the property interest of the debtor(s) or the estate(s) until the earlier of:

- (a) payment of the underlying debt determined under nonbankruptcy law, or
- (b) discharge of the underlying debt under 11 U.S.C. § 1328, at which time the lien will terminate and be released by the creditor.

Name of creditor	Estimated amount of creditor's total claim	Collateral	Value of collateral	Amount of claims senior to creditor's claim	Amount of secured claim	Interest rate	Monthly payment to creditor	Estimated total of monthly payments
_____	\$ _____	_____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	____%	\$ _____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____	_____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	____%	\$ _____	\$ _____

Insert additional claims as needed.

3.3 Secured claims excluded from 11 U.S.C. § 506.

Check one.

None. If "None" is checked, the rest of § 3.3 need not be completed or reproduced.

The claims listed below were either:

- (1) incurred within 910 days before the petition date and secured by a purchase money security interest in a motor vehicle acquired for the personal use of the debtor(s), or
- (2) incurred within 1 year of the petition date and secured by a purchase money security interest in any other thing of value.

These claims will be paid in full under the plan with interest at the rate stated below. These payments will be disbursed either by the trustee or directly by the debtor(s), as specified below. Unless otherwise ordered by the court, the claim amount stated on a proof of claim filed before the filing deadline under Bankruptcy Rule 3002(c) controls over any contrary amount listed below. In the absence of a contrary timely filed proof of claim, the amounts stated below are controlling. The final column includes only payments disbursed by the trustee rather than by the debtor(s).

Name of creditor	Collateral	Amount of claim	Interest rate	Monthly plan payment	Estimated total payments by trustee
_____	_____	\$ _____	____%	\$ _____	\$ _____
				Disbursed by:	
				<input type="checkbox"/> Trustee	
				<input type="checkbox"/> Debtor(s)	
_____	_____	\$ _____	____%	\$ _____	\$ _____
				Disbursed by:	
				<input type="checkbox"/> Trustee	
				<input type="checkbox"/> Debtor(s)	

Insert additional claims as needed.

3.4 Lien avoidance.

Check one.

None. If "None" is checked, the rest of § 3.4 need not be completed or reproduced.

The remainder of this paragraph will be effective only if the applicable box in Part 1 of this plan is checked.

The judicial liens or nonpossessory, nonpurchase money security interests securing the claims listed below impair exemptions to which the debtor(s) would have been entitled under 11 U.S.C. § 522(b). Unless otherwise ordered by the court, a judicial lien or security interest securing a claim listed below will be avoided to the extent that it impairs such exemptions upon entry of the order confirming the plan. The amount of the judicial lien or security interest that is avoided will be treated as an unsecured claim in Part 5 to the extent allowed. The amount, if any, of the judicial lien or security interest that is not avoided will be paid in full as a secured claim under the plan. See 11 U.S.C. § 522(f) and Bankruptcy Rule 4003(d). *If more than one lien is to be avoided, provide the information separately for each lien.*

Information regarding judicial lien or security interest	Calculation of lien avoidance		Treatment of remaining secured claim
Name of creditor _____ _____	a. Amount of lien	\$ _____	Amount of secured claim after avoidance (line a minus line f) \$ _____
	b. Amount of all other liens	\$ _____	
Collateral _____ _____	c. Value of claimed exemptions	+ \$ _____	Interest rate (if applicable) _____ %
	d. Total of adding lines a, b, and c	\$ _____	
Lien identification (such as judgment date, date of lien recording, book and page number) _____ _____	e. Value of debtor(s)' interest in property	- \$ _____	Monthly payment on secured claim \$ _____
	f. Subtract line e from line d.	\$ _____	
Extent of exemption impairment (Check applicable box): <input type="checkbox"/> Line f is equal to or greater than line a. The entire lien is avoided. (Do not complete the next column.) <input type="checkbox"/> Line f is less than line a. A portion of the lien is avoided. (Complete the next column.)			Estimated total payments on secured claim \$ _____

Insert additional claims as needed.

3.5 Surrender of collateral.

Check one.

None. If "None" is checked, the rest of § 3.5 need not be completed or reproduced.

The debtor(s) elect to surrender to each creditor listed below the collateral that secures the creditor's claim. The debtor(s) request that upon confirmation of this plan the stay under 11 U.S.C. § 362(a) be terminated as to the collateral only and that the stay under § 1301 be terminated in all respects. Any allowed unsecured claim resulting from the disposition of the collateral will be treated in Part 5 below.

Name of creditor	Collateral
_____	_____
_____	_____

Insert additional claims as needed.

Part 4: Treatment of Fees and Priority Claims

4.1 General

Trustee's fees and all allowed priority claims, including domestic support obligations other than those treated in § 4.5, will be paid in full without postpetition interest.

4.2 Trustee's fees

Trustee's fees are governed by statute and may change during the course of the case but are estimated to be _____% of plan payments; and during the plan term, they are estimated to total \$_____.

4.3 Attorney's fees

The balance of the fees owed to the attorney for the debtor(s) is estimated to be \$_____.

4.4 Priority claims other than attorney's fees and those treated in § 4.5.

Check one.

- None.** If "None" is checked, the rest of § 4.4 need not be completed or reproduced.
- The debtor(s) estimate the total amount of other priority claims to be _____.

4.5 Domestic support obligations assigned or owed to a governmental unit and paid less than full amount.

Check one.

- None.** If "None" is checked, the rest of § 4.5 need not be completed or reproduced.
- The allowed priority claims listed below are based on a domestic support obligation that has been assigned to or is owed to a governmental unit and will be paid less than the full amount of the claim under 11 U.S.C. § 1322(a)(4). *This plan provision requires that payments in § 2.1 be for a term of 60 months; see 11 U.S.C. § 1322(a)(4).*

Name of creditor	Amount of claim to be paid
_____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____

Insert additional claims as needed.

Part 5: Treatment of Nonpriority Unsecured Claims

5.1 Nonpriority unsecured claims not separately classified.

Allowed nonpriority unsecured claims that are not separately classified will be paid, pro rata. If more than one option is checked, the option providing the largest payment will be effective. *Check all that apply.*

- The sum of \$_____.
- _____% of the total amount of these claims, an estimated payment of \$_____.
- The funds remaining after disbursements have been made to all other creditors provided for in this plan.

If the estate of the debtor(s) were liquidated under chapter 7, nonpriority unsecured claims would be paid approximately \$_____. Regardless of the options checked above, payments on allowed nonpriority unsecured claims will be made in at least this amount.

5.2 Maintenance of payments and cure of any default on nonpriority unsecured claims. Check one.

- None.** If "None" is checked, the rest of § 5.2 need not be completed or reproduced.
- The debtor(s) will maintain the contractual installment payments and cure any default in payments on the unsecured claims listed below on which the last payment is due after the final plan payment. These payments will be disbursed either by the trustee or directly by the debtor(s), as specified below. The claim for the arrearage amount will be paid in full as specified below and disbursed by the trustee. The final column includes only payments disbursed by the trustee rather than by the debtor(s).

Name of creditor	Current installment payment	Amount of arrearage to be paid	Estimated total payments by trustee
_____	\$ _____ Disbursed by: <input type="checkbox"/> Trustee <input type="checkbox"/> Debtor(s)	\$ _____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____ Disbursed by: <input type="checkbox"/> Trustee <input type="checkbox"/> Debtor(s)	\$ _____	\$ _____

Insert additional claims as needed.

5.3 Other separately classified nonpriority unsecured claims. Check one.

- None.** If "None" is checked, the rest of § 5.3 need not be completed or reproduced.
- The nonpriority unsecured allowed claims listed below are separately classified and will be treated as follows

Name of creditor	Basis for separate classification and treatment	Amount to be paid on the claim	Interest rate (if applicable)	Estimated total amount of payments
_____	_____	\$ _____	_____%	\$ _____
_____	_____	\$ _____	_____%	\$ _____

Insert additional claims as needed.

Part 6: Executory Contracts and Unexpired Leases

6.1 The executory contracts and unexpired leases listed below are assumed and will be treated as specified. All other executory contracts and unexpired leases are rejected. Check one.

- None.** If "None" is checked, the rest of § 6.1 need not be completed or reproduced.
- Assumed items.** Current installment payments will be disbursed either by the trustee or directly by the debtor(s), as specified below, subject to any contrary court order or rule. Arrearage payments will be disbursed by the trustee. The final column includes only payments disbursed by the trustee rather than by the debtor(s).

Name of creditor	Description of leased property or executory contract	Current installment payment	Amount of arrearage to be paid	Treatment of arrearage (Refer to other plan section if applicable)	Estimated total payments by trustee
_____	_____	\$ _____ Disbursed by: <input type="checkbox"/> Trustee <input type="checkbox"/> Debtor(s)	\$ _____	_____	\$ _____
_____	_____	\$ _____ Disbursed by: <input type="checkbox"/> Trustee <input type="checkbox"/> Debtor(s)	\$ _____	_____	\$ _____

Insert additional contracts or leases as needed.

Part 7: Vesting of Property of the Estate

7.1 Property of the estate will vest in the debtor(s) upon

Check the applicable box:

- plan confirmation.
- entry of discharge.
- other: _____.

Part 8: Nonstandard Plan Provisions

8.1 Check "None" or List Nonstandard Plan Provisions

None. If "None" is checked, the rest of Part 8 need not be completed or reproduced.

Under Bankruptcy Rule 3015(c), nonstandard provisions must be set forth below. A nonstandard provision is a provision not otherwise included in the Official Form or deviating from it. Nonstandard provisions set out elsewhere in this plan are ineffective.

The following plan provisions will be effective only if there is a check in the box "Included" in § 1.3.

Part 9: Signature(s):

9.1 Signatures of Debtor(s) and Debtor(s)' Attorney

If the Debtor(s) do not have an attorney, the Debtor(s) must sign below; otherwise the Debtor(s) signatures are optional. The attorney for the Debtor(s), if any, must sign below.

x _____
Signature of Debtor 1

x _____
Signature of Debtor 2

Executed on _____
MM / DD / YYYY

Executed on _____
MM / DD / YYYY

x _____
Signature of Attorney for Debtor(s)

Date _____
MM / DD / YYYY

By filing this document, the Debtor(s), if not represented by an attorney, or the Attorney for Debtor(s) also certify(ies) that the wording and order of the provisions in this Chapter 13 plan are identical to those contained in Official Form 113, other than any nonstandard provisions included in Part 8.

Exhibit: Total Amount of Estimated Trustee Payments

The following are the estimated payments that the plan requires the trustee to disburse. If there is any difference between the amounts set out below and the actual plan terms, the plan terms control.

- a. **Maintenance and cure payments on secured claims** *(Part 3, Section 3.1 total)* \$ _____
- b. **Modified secured claims** *(Part 3, Section 3.2 total)* \$ _____
- c. **Secured claims excluded from 11 U.S.C. § 506** *(Part 3, Section 3.3 total)* \$ _____
- d. **Judicial liens or security interests partially avoided** *(Part 3, Section 3.4 total)* \$ _____
- e. **Fees and priority claims** *(Part 4 total)* \$ _____
- f. **Nonpriority unsecured claims** *(Part 5, Section 5.1, highest stated amount)* \$ _____
- g. **Maintenance and cure payments on unsecured claims** *(Part 5, Section 5.2 total)* \$ _____
- h. **Separately classified unsecured claims** *(Part 5, Section 5.3 total)* \$ _____
- i. **Trustee payments on executory contracts and unexpired leases** *(Part 6, Section 6.1 total)* \$ _____
- j. **Nonstandard payments** *(Part 8, total)* + \$ _____

Total of lines a through j

\$ _____

APPENDIX E

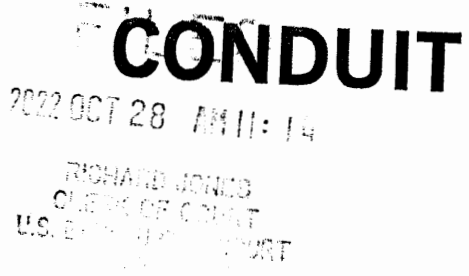
Fill in this information to identify the case:

Debtor 1 _____

Debtor 2 _____
(Spouse, if filing)

United States Bankruptcy Court for the: Southern District of Ohio

Case number _____



Official Form 410

Proof of Claim

04/16

Read the instructions before filling out this form. This form is for making a claim for payment in a bankruptcy case. Do not use this form to make a request for payment of an administrative expense. Make such a request according to 11 U.S.C. § 503.

Filers must leave out or redact information that is entitled to privacy on this form or on any attached documents. Attach redacted copies of any documents that support the claim, such as promissory notes, purchase orders, invoices, itemized statements of running accounts, contracts, judgments, mortgages, and security agreements. Do not send original documents; they may be destroyed after scanning. If the documents are not available, explain in an attachment.

A person who files a fraudulent claim could be fined up to \$500,000, imprisoned for up to 5 years, or both. 18 U.S.C. §§ 152, 157, and 3571.

Fill in all the information about the claim as of the date the case was filed. That date is on the notice of bankruptcy (Form 309) that you received.

Part 1: Identify the Claim

1. Who is the current creditor?
 Name of the current creditor (the person or entity to be paid for this claim) _____
 Other names the creditor used with the debtor _____

2. Has this claim been acquired from someone else?
 No
 Yes. From whom? _____

3. Where should notices and payments to the creditor be sent?
 Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure (FRBP) 2002(g)

Where should notices to the creditor be sent? Name _____ Number Street _____ City State ZIP Code _____ Contact phone _____ Contact email _____	Where should payments to the creditor be sent? (if different) Name _____ Number Street _____ City State ZIP Code _____ Contact phone _____ Contact email _____
--	--

Uniform claim identifier for electronic payments in chapter 13 (if you use one):

4. Does this claim amend one already filed?
 No
 Yes. Claim number on court claims registry (if known) _____ Filed on MM / DD / YYYY

5. Do you know if anyone else has filed a proof of claim for this claim?
 No
 Yes. Who made the earlier filing? _____

Part 2: Give Information About the Claim as of the Date the Case Was Filed

6. Do you have any number you use to identify the debtor? No Yes. Last 4 digits of the debtor's account or any number you use to identify the debtor:

7. How much is the claim? \$ 308.68 Does this amount include interest or other charges? No Yes. Attach statement itemizing interest, fees, expenses, or other charges required by Bankruptcy Rule 3001(c)(2)(A).

8. What is the basis of the claim? Examples: Goods sold, money loaned, lease, services performed, personal injury or wrongful death, or credit card. Attach redacted copies of any documents supporting the claim required by Bankruptcy Rule 3001(c). Limit disclosing information that is entitled to privacy, such as health care information. Real Estate Taxes

9. Is all or part of the claim secured? No Yes. The claim is secured by a lien on property. Nature of property: Real estate. If the claim is secured by the debtor's principal residence, file a *Mortgage Proof of Claim Attachment* (Official Form 410-A) with this *Proof of Claim*. Motor vehicle Other. Describe: _____ Basis for perfection: _____ Attach redacted copies of documents, if any, that show evidence of perfection of a security interest (for example, a mortgage, lien, certificate of title, financing statement, or other document that shows the lien has been filed or recorded.) Value of property: \$ _____ Amount of the claim that is secured: \$ 308.68 Amount of the claim that is unsecured: \$ _____ (The sum of the secured and unsecured amounts should match the amount in line 7.) Amount necessary to cure any default as of the date of the petition: \$ _____ Annual Interest Rate (when case was filed) _____% Fixed Variable

10. Is this claim based on a lease? No Yes. Amount necessary to cure any default as of the date of the petition. \$ _____

11. Is this claim subject to a right of setoff? No Yes. Identify the property: _____

12. Is all or part of the claim entitled to priority under 11 U.S.C. § 507(a)?

No

Yes. Check one:

Domestic support obligations (including alimony and child support) under 11 U.S.C. § 507(a)(1)(A) or (a)(1)(B).

Up to \$2,850* of deposits toward purchase, lease, or rental of property or services for personal, family, or household use. 11 U.S.C. § 507(a)(7).

Wages, salaries, or commissions (up to \$12,850*) earned within 180 days before the bankruptcy petition is filed or the debtor's business ends, whichever is earlier. 11 U.S.C. § 507(a)(4).

Taxes or penalties owed to governmental units. 11 U.S.C. § 507(a)(8).

Contributions to an employee benefit plan. 11 U.S.C. § 507(a)(5).

Other. Specify subsection of 11 U.S.C. § 507(a)() that applies.

Amount entitled to priority

\$ _____

\$ _____

\$ _____

\$ _____

\$ _____

\$ _____

* Amounts are subject to adjustment on 4/01/19 and every 3 years after that for cases begun on or after the date of adjustment.

Part 3: Sign Below

The person completing this proof of claim must sign and date it. FRBP 9011(k).

If you file this claim electronically, FRBP 5005(a)(2) authorizes courts to establish local rules specifying what a signature is.

A person who files a fraudulent claim could be fined up to \$500,000, imprisoned for up to 5 years, or both. 18 U.S.C. §§ 152, 157, and 3571.

Check the appropriate box:

I am the creditor.

I am the creditor's attorney or authorized agent.

I am the trustee, or the debtor, or their authorized agent. Bankruptcy Rule 3004.

I am a guarantor, surety, endorser, or other codebtor. Bankruptcy Rule 3005.

I understand that an authorized signature on this *Proof of Claim* serves as an acknowledgment that when calculating the amount of the claim, the creditor gave the debtor credit for any payments received toward the debt.

I have examined the information in this *Proof of Claim* 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 date _____

Signature

Print the name of the person who is completing and signing this claim:

Name _____
First name Middle name Last name

Title _____

Company _____
Identify the corporate servicer as the company if the authorized agent is a servicer.

Address _____
Number Street

City State ZIP Code

Contact phone _____ Email _____

APPENDIX F

Fill in this information to identify the case:

Debtor 1 _____

Debtor 2 _____
(Spouse, if filing)

United States Bankruptcy Court for the: Southern District of Ohio

Case number _____

FILED

2022 OCT 28 AM 11:14

RICHARD JONES
CLERK OF COURT
U.S. BANKRUPTCY COURT

Official Form 410
Proof of Claim

04/16

Read the instructions before filling out this form. This form is for making a claim for payment in a bankruptcy case. Do not use this form to make a request for payment of an administrative expense. Make such a request according to 11 U.S.C. § 503.

Filers must leave out or redact information that is entitled to privacy on this form or on any attached documents. Attach redacted copies of any documents that support the claim, such as promissory notes, purchase orders, invoices, itemized statements of running accounts, contracts, judgments, mortgages, and security agreements. Do not send original documents; they may be destroyed after scanning. If the documents are not available, explain in an attachment.

A person who files a fraudulent claim could be fined up to \$500,000, imprisoned for up to 5 years, or both. 18 U.S.C. §§ 152, 157, and 3571.

Fill in all the information about the claim as of the date the case was filed. That date is on the notice of bankruptcy (Form 309) that you received.

Part 1: Identify the Claim

1. Who is the current creditor?
 Name of the current creditor (the person or entity to be paid for this claim) _____
 Other names the creditor used with the debtor _____

2. Has this claim been acquired from someone else?
 No
 Yes. From whom? _____

3. Where should notices and payments to the creditor be sent?
 Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure (FRBP) 2002(g)

<p>Where should notices to the creditor be sent?</p> <p>Name _____</p> <p>Number Street _____</p> <p>City St _____</p> <p>Contact email _____</p>	<p>Where should payments to the creditor be sent? (if different)</p> <p>Name _____</p> <p>Number Street _____</p> <p>Contact phone _____</p> <p>Contact email _____</p>
--	--

Uniform claim identifier for electronic payments in chapter 13 (if you use one):

4. Does this claim amend one already filed?
 No
 Yes. Claim number on court claims registry (if known) _____ Filed on MM / DD / YYYY

5. Do you know if anyone else has filed a proof of claim for this claim?
 No
 Yes. Who made the earlier filing? _____

Part 2: Give Information About the Claim as of the Date the Case Was Filed

6. Do you have any number you use to identify the debtor? No Yes. Last 4 digits of the debtor's account or any number you use to identify the debtor: _____

7. How much is the claim? \$ 35,157.24 Does this amount include interest or other charges? No Yes. Attach statement itemizing interest, fees, expenses, or other charges required by Bankruptcy Rule 3001(c)(2)(A).

8. What is the basis of the claim? Examples: Goods sold, money loaned, lease, services performed, personal injury or wrongful death, or credit card. Attach redacted copies of any documents supporting the claim required by Bankruptcy Rule 3001(c). Limit disclosing information that is entitled to privacy, such as health care information. Real Estate Taxes

9. Is all or part of the claim secured? No Yes. The claim is secured by a lien on property. Nature of property: Real estate. If the claim is secured by the debtor's principal residence, file a *Mortgage Proof of Claim Attachment* (Official Form 410-A) with this *Proof of Claim*. Motor vehicle Other. Describe: _____ Basis for perfection: _____ Attach redacted copies of documents, if any, that show evidence of perfection of a security interest (for example, a mortgage, lien, certificate of title, financing statement, or other document that shows the lien has been filed or recorded.) Value of property: \$ _____ Amount of the claim that is secured: \$ 35,157.24 Amount of the claim that is unsecured: \$ _____ (The sum of the secured and unsecured amounts should match the amount in line 7.) Amount necessary to cure any default as of the date of the petition: \$ _____ Annual Interest Rate (when case was filed) _____ % Fixed Variable

10. Is this claim based on a lease? No Yes. Amount necessary to cure any default as of the date of the petition. \$ _____

11. Is this claim subject to a right of setoff? No Yes. Identify the property: _____

12. Is all or part of the claim entitled to priority under 11 U.S.C. § 507(a)?

No

Yes. Check one:

Domestic support obligations (including alimony and child support) under 11 U.S.C. § 507(a)(1)(A) or (a)(1)(B).

Up to \$2,850* of deposits toward purchase, lease, or rental of property or services for personal, family, or household use. 11 U.S.C. § 507(a)(7).

Wages, salaries, or commissions (up to \$12,850*) earned within 180 days before the bankruptcy petition is filed or the debtor's business ends, whichever is earlier. 11 U.S.C. § 507(a)(4).

Taxes or penalties owed to governmental units. 11 U.S.C. § 507(a)(8).

Contributions to an employee benefit plan. 11 U.S.C. § 507(a)(5).

Other. Specify subsection of 11 U.S.C. § 507(a)() that applies.

Amount entitled to priority

\$ _____

\$ _____

\$ _____

\$ _____

\$ _____

\$ _____

* Amounts are subject to adjustment on 4/01/19 and every 3 years after that for cases begun on or after the date of adjustment.

Part 3: Sign Below

The person completing this proof of claim must sign and date it. FRBP 90.11(b).

If you file this claim electronically, FRBP 5005(a)(2) authorizes courts to establish local rules specifying what a signature is.

A person who files a fraudulent claim could be fined up to \$500,000, imprisoned for up to 5 years, or both. 18 U.S.C. §§ 152, 157, and 3571.

Check the appropriate box:

I am the creditor.

I am the creditor's attorney or authorized agent.

I am the trustee, or the debtor, or their authorized agent. Bankruptcy Rule 3004.

I am a guarantor, surety, endorser, or other codebtor. Bankruptcy Rule 3005.

I understand that an authorized signature on this *Proof of Claim* serves as an acknowledgment that when calculating the amount of the claim, the creditor gave the debtor credit for any payments received toward the debt.

I have examined the information in this *Proof of Claim* 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 date

10/25/2022
MM / DD / YYYY

Signature

Print the name of the person who is completing and signing this claim:

Name _____
First name Middle name Last name

Title _____

Company _____
Identify the corporate servicer as the company if the authorized agent is a servicer.

Address _____
Number Street

City State ZIP Code

Contact phone _____ Email _____

REAL PROPERTY
1st HALF 2022
DUE 10/07/2022

PARCEL LOCATION:

PARCEL ID:

TAX DISTRICT:

OWNER NAME:

LEGAL INFORMATION:

Gross Tax Rate 123.28 Non Business Credit Factor .079514 Acres 0
 Reduction Factor .320605646 Owner Occupancy Credit Factor .019878 Class R
 Effective Tax Rate 83.755736 LUC 510

APPRAISED VALUE

Land	Improvement	Total
13,000	119,760	132,760

TAX VALUES

CURRENT TAX DISTRIBUTION

Gross Taxes	0.00		0.00
Adjustment Factor	0.00		0.00
Subtotal	0.00		0.00
Non Business Credit	0.00		0.00
Owner Occupancy Credit	0.00		0.00
Homestead Reduction	0.00		0.00
CAUV Recoupment	0.00		0.00
Farm Rollback	0.00		0.00
Current Net Real Estate Taxes	0.00	Special Assessment	0.00
Current Special Assessments	0.00		0.00
Current Adjustments	0.00		0.00
Current Net Taxes & Asmts(YEAR)	0.00	Total	0.00
Current Net Taxes & Asmts(HALF)	0.00		
Penalties	3,714.83		
Interest	5,236.87		
Adjustments	0.00		
Past Due Real Estate Taxes	22,089.49		
Past Due Special Assessments	411.92		
FULL YEAR TOTAL	31,453.11		
PAYMENTS			
OTHER CREDITS	0.00		
HALF YEAR DUE	31,453.11		
Tax Bill prepared on 10/24/22			

TAXABLE VALUE

Land	Improvement	Total
4,550	41,920	46,470

HOMESTEAD CAUV Value TIF Value

	0	0
--	---	---

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT

Proj# and Description	Delinquent	Current
11777-APC FEE	173.76	0.00
21850-TR COL TRASH COLI	331.78	0.00
41100-MCD/AP MCD/AQUIFI	10.58	0.00
Total	516.12	0.00

TO AVOID 10% PENALTY
PAY ON OR BEFORE
10/07/22

If you need a stamped receipt, return entire bill with a self - addressed stamped envelope. No receipt will be returned unless requested.

Your cancelled check is a valid receipt.

Return Bottom Portion with Payment

REAL PROPERTY
1st HALF 2022
DUE 10/07/2022

PARCEL LOCATION:

PARCEL ID:

OWNER NAME:

MAKE CHECK PAYABLE TO:

Tax Bill prepared on 10/24/22
 Page/Line:

FORC 9999

STUB #

PAY THIS AMOUNT

HALF YEAR:	\$31,453.11
FULL YEAR:	\$31,453.11

Estimated + 3704.13
 2022 Taxes *35,157.24*

APPENDIX G

Part 2: Give Information About the Claim as of the Date the Case Was Filed

6. Do you have any number you use to identify the debtor? No Yes. Last 4 digits of the debtor's account or any number you use to identify the debtor: 5001

7. How much is the claim? \$ 119.00 Does this amount include interest or other charges? No Yes. Attach statement itemizing interest, fees, expenses, or other charges required by Bankruptcy Rule 3001(c)(2)(A).

8. What is the basis of the claim? Examples: Goods sold, money loaned, lease, services performed, personal injury or wrongful death, or credit card. Attach redacted copies of any documents supporting the claim required by Bankruptcy Rule 3001(c).
Limit disclosing information that is entitled to privacy, such as healthcare information.
Monthly conduit payment for 2021 property taxes due in calendar year 2022

9. Is all or part of the claim secured? No Yes. The claim is secured by a lien on property.
Nature of property:
 Real estate. If the claim is secured by the debtor's principal residence, file a *Mortgage Proof of Claim Attachment* (Official Form 410-A) with this *Proof of Claim*.
 Motor vehicle
 Other. Describe: _____
Basis for perfection: Stat lien for R.E. taxes
Attach redacted copies of documents, if any, that show evidence of perfection of a security interest (for example, a mortgage, lien, certificate of title, financing statement, or other document that shows the lien has been filed or recorded.)
Value of property: \$ 107020.00
Amount of the claim that is secured: \$ 119.00
Amount of the claim that is unsecured: \$ 0.00 (The sum of the secured and unsecured amounts should match the amount in line 7.)
Amount necessary to cure any default as of the date of the petition: \$ _____
Annual Interest Rate (when case was filed) 5.00 %
 Fixed
 Variable

10. Is this claim based on a lease? No Yes. Amount necessary to cure any default as of the date of the petition. \$ _____

11. Is this claim subject to a right of setoff? No Yes. Identify the property: _____

12. Is all or part of the claim entitled to priority under 11 U.S.C. § 507(a)? No Yes. Check all that apply.

		Amount entitled to priority
<p>A claim may be partly priority and partly nonpriority. For example, in some categories, the law limits the amount entitled to priority.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic support obligations (including alimony and child support) under 11 U.S.C. § 507(a)(1)(A) or (a)(1)(B).	\$ _____
	<input type="checkbox"/> Up to \$3,025* of deposits toward purchase, lease, or rental of property or services for personal, family, or household use. 11 U.S.C. § 507(a)(7).	\$ _____
	<input type="checkbox"/> Wages, salaries, or commissions (up to \$13,650*) earned within 180 days before the bankruptcy petition is filed or the debtor's business ends, whichever is earlier. 11 U.S.C. § 507(a)(4).	\$ _____
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Taxes or penalties owed to governmental units. 11 U.S.C. § 507(a)(8).	\$ 119.00
	<input type="checkbox"/> Contributions to an employee benefit plan. 11 U.S.C. § 507(a)(5).	\$ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Other. Specify subsection of 11 U.S.C. § 507(a)(_) that applies	\$ _____	

* Amounts are subject to adjustment on 4/1/22 and every 3 years after that for cases begun on or after the date of adjustment.

Part 3: Sign Below

The person completing this proof of claim must sign and date it. FRBP 9011(b).

If you file this claim electronically, FRBP 5005(a)(2) authorizes courts to establish local rules specifying what a signature is.

A person who files a fraudulent claim could be fined up to \$500,000, imprisoned for up to 5 years, or both. 18 U.S.C. §§ 152, 157 and 3571.

Check the appropriate box:

- I am the creditor.
- I am the creditor's attorney or authorized agent.
- I am the trustee, or the debtor, or their authorized agent. Bankruptcy Rule 3004.
- I am a guarantor, surety, endorser, or other codebtor. Bankruptcy Rule 3005.

I understand that an authorized signature on this Proof of Claim serves as an acknowledgment that when calculating the amount of the claim, the creditor gave the debtor credit for any payments received toward the debt.

I have examined the information in this Proof of Claim 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 date _____
MM / DD / YYYY

/s/ _____
Signature

Print the name of the person who is completing and signing this claim:

Name _____
First name Middle name Last name

Title _____

Company _____

Address _____
Identify the corporate servicer as the company if the authorized agent is a servicer

Address _____
Number Street

City State ZIP Code

Contact phone _____ Email _____

Post-petition conduct claim

Parcel Information

Parcel Number 1225426181

Owner Of Record

Current Owner

Property Description

Property Address(es)

Tax Year

<< 2019 >>

Account Information

Property Description
School District
Tax Mailing Address

District 71 Use 590 Class 1
Financial Institution

Bankruptcy

3-20BK-31533

Pre Pet Acct: 1135001.1

Sales History

Conveyance Year	Conveyance Number	Conveyance Date	Consideration
2008	4971	12ALLIG2008	0.00
2006	133	061AN2006	154765.00
2005	11163	08DEC2005	0.00

Account Valuation

Tax Year 2018	Tax Year 2019	** Tentative ** Tax Year 2020
Land Value: 25000	25000	25000
Building Value: 82020	82020	82020
Total Value: 107020	107020	107020
CAUV Value: 0	0	0

Balance Summary

Change Type	1st Half Charge	Penalty	1st Half Total	2nd Half Charge	Penalty	2nd Half Total	Total Current	Interest	Delinquent	Delq + Interest	Balance
Tax	691.41	69.14	760.55	691.41	145.20	836.61	1597.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	1597.16
Grand Total	691.41	69.14	760.55	691.41	145.20	836.61	1597.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	1597.16

\$1,424.30 (estimated '21 tax) ÷ 12 mo. = \$119.00 per mo.

Tax Calculation Detail

Current Year Tax Detail

Delinquent Tax Detail

Current Year Assessment Detail

Delinquent Assessment Detail

Balance Summary

Change Mailing Address

Transaction Register

Payment History

Value Details

Sales History

Add Half 1st Half Penalty

Add Half 2nd Half Penalty

Add Avg Interest

APPENDIX H

Fill in this information to identify the case:

Debtor 1 _____
Debtor 2 _____ (Spouse, if filing)
United States Bankruptcy Court Southern District of Ohio
Case number: _____

FILED

U.S. Bankruptcy Court
Southern District of Ohio

9/8/2020

Richard B. Jones, Clerk

**Official Form 410
Proof of Claim**

04/19

Read the instructions before filling out this form. This form is for making a claim for payment in a bankruptcy case. Do not use this form to make a request for payment of an administrative expense. Make such a request according to 11 U.S.C. § 503.

Filers must leave out or redact information that is entitled to privacy on this form or on any attached documents. Attach redacted copies of any documents that support the claim, such as promissory notes, purchase orders, invoices, itemized statements of running accounts, contracts, judgments, mortgages, and security agreements. **Do not send original documents**; they may be destroyed after scanning. If the documents are not available, explain in an attachment.

A person who files a fraudulent claim could be fined up to \$500,000, imprisoned for up to 5 years, or both. 18 U.S.C. §§ 152, 157, and 3571.

Fill in all the information about the claim as of the date the case was filed. That date is on the notice of bankruptcy (Form 309) that you received.

Part 1: Identify the Claim

1. Who is the current creditor?	
Name of the current creditor (the person or entity to be paid for this claim) _____	
Other names the creditor used with the debtor _____	
2. Has this claim been acquired from someone else?	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes. From whom? _____	
3. Where should notices and payments to the creditor be sent?	
Where should notices to the creditor be sent?	Where should payments to the creditor be sent? (if different)
_____	_____
Name	Name
Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure (FRBP) 2002(g)	
Contact phone _____	Contact phone _____
Contact email _____	Contact email _____
Uniform claim identifier for electronic payments in chapter 13 (if you use one): _____	
4. Does this claim amend one already filed?	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Claim number on court claims registry (if known) _____ Filed on _____	
MM / DD / YYYY	
5. Do you know if anyone else has filed a proof of claim for this claim?	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Who made the earlier filing? _____	

Part 2: Give Information About the Claim as of the Date the Case Was Filed

6. Do you have any number you use to identify the debtor? No Yes. Last 4 digits of the debtor's account or any number you use to identify the debtor: _____

7. How much is the claim? \$ 3021.46 Does this amount include interest or other charges? No Yes. Attach statement itemizing interest, fees, expenses, or other charges required by Bankruptcy Rule 3001(c)(2)(A).

8. What is the basis of the claim? Examples: Goods sold, money loaned, lease, services performed, personal injury or wrongful death, or credit card. Attach redacted copies of any documents supporting the claim required by Bankruptcy Rule 3001(c). Limit disclosing information that is entitled to privacy, such as healthcare information.
Taxes

9. Is all or part of the claim secured? No Yes. The claim is secured by a lien on property.
Nature of property:
 Real estate. If the claim is secured by the debtor's principal residence, file a *Mortgage Proof of Claim Attachment* (Official Form 410-A) with this *Proof of Claim*.
 Motor vehicle
 Other. Describe: _____
Basis for perfection: Stat lien for R.E. taxes
 Attach redacted copies of documents, if any, that show evidence of perfection of a security interest (for example, a mortgage, lien, certificate of title, financing statement, or other document that shows the lien has been filed or recorded.)
Value of property: \$ 107020.00
Amount of the claim that is secured: \$ 3021.46
Amount of the claim that is unsecured: \$ 0.00 (The sum of the secured and unsecured amounts should match the amount in line 7.)
Amount necessary to cure any default as of the date of the petition: \$ _____
Annual Interest Rate (when case was filed) 5.00 %
 Fixed
 Variable

10. Is this claim based on a lease? No Yes. Amount necessary to cure any default as of the date of the petition. \$ _____

11. Is this claim subject to a right of setoff? No Yes. Identify the property: _____

12. Is all or part of the claim entitled to priority under 11 U.S.C. § 507(a)?	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. <i>Check all that apply.</i>	Amount entitled to priority
A claim may be partly priority and partly nonpriority. For example, in some categories, the law limits the amount entitled to priority.	<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic support obligations (including alimony and child support) under 11 U.S.C. § 507(a)(1)(A) or (a)(1)(B).	\$ _____
	<input type="checkbox"/> Up to \$3,025* of deposits toward purchase, lease, or rental of property or services for personal, family, or household use. 11 U.S.C. § 507(a)(7).	\$ _____
	<input type="checkbox"/> Wages, salaries, or commissions (up to \$13,650*) earned within 180 days before the bankruptcy petition is filed or the debtor's business ends, whichever is earlier. 11 U.S.C. § 507(a)(4).	\$ _____
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Taxes or penalties owed to governmental units. 11 U.S.C. § 507(a)(8).	\$ 3021.46
	<input type="checkbox"/> Contributions to an employee benefit plan. 11 U.S.C. § 507(a)(5).	\$ _____
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other. Specify subsection of 11 U.S.C. § 507(a)(_) that applies	\$ _____
* Amounts are subject to adjustment on 4/1/22 and every 3 years after that for cases begun on or after the date of adjustment.		

Part 3: Sign Below

The person completing this proof of claim must sign and date it. FRBP 9011(b).

If you file this claim electronically, FRBP 5005(a)(2) authorizes courts to establish local rules specifying what a signature is.

A person who files a fraudulent claim could be fined up to \$500,000, imprisoned for up to 5 years, or both. 18 U.S.C. §§ 152, 157 and 3571.

Check the appropriate box:

- I am the creditor.
- I am the creditor's attorney or authorized agent.
- I am the trustee, or the debtor, or their authorized agent. Bankruptcy Rule 3004.
- I am a guarantor, surety, endorser, or other codebtor. Bankruptcy Rule 3005.

I understand that an authorized signature on this Proof of Claim serves as an acknowledgment that when calculating the amount of the claim, the creditor gave the debtor credit for any payments received toward the debt.

I have examined the information in this Proof of Claim 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 date _____
MM / DD / YYYY

/s/ _____
Signature

Print the name of the person who is completing and signing this claim:

Name _____
First name Middle name Last name

Title _____

Company _____

Address _____
Identify the corporate servicer as the company if the authorized agent is a servicer

Number Street _____

City State ZIP Code _____

Contact phone _____ Email _____

Pre-petition claim

Parcel Information

Parcel Number _____

Owner Of Record _____

Current Owner _____

Property Description _____

Property Address(es) _____

Tax Year

<< 2020 >>

Account Information

Account _____ Property Description _____

School District _____

Tax Mailing Address _____

District 11 Use 550 Class 1
Financial Institution _____

Bankruptcy
3-20BK-31533
Post Pet Acct: 1135001

Sales History

Conveyance Year	Conveyance Number	Conveyance Date	Consideration

Account Valuation

	Tax Year 2019	Tax Year 2020	** Tentative ** Tax Year 2021
Land Value:	0	0	0
Building Value:	0	0	0
Total Value:	0	0	0
CAUV Value:	0	0	0

Balance Summary

Charge Type	1st Half Charge	Penalty	1st Half Total	2nd Half Charge	Penalty	2nd Half Total	Total Current	Interest	Delinquent	Delq + Interest	Balance
Tax	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1597.16	1597.16	1597.16
Grand Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1597.16	1597.16	1597.16

\$1,597.16 + \$1,424.30 (estimated '20 tax) = \$3,021.46

Tax Calculation Detail Current Year Tax Detail Delinquent Tax Detail Current Year Assessment Detail Delinquent Assessment Detail Balance Summary
 Change Mailing Address Transaction Register Payment History Value Details Sales History Print Tax Bill
 Add Half 1st Half Penalty Add Half 2nd Half Penalty Add Avg Interest

APPENDIX I

**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO
WESTERN DIVISION**

In Re:

Debtor

**Case No.
Chapter 13
Judge Humphrey**

NOTICE OF REAL ESTATE TAX PAYMENT CHANGE

If you file a claim secured by a security interest in the debtor's principal residence provided for under the debtor's plan pursuant to Section 1322(b)(5), you must use this form to give notice of any changes in the installment payment amount. File this form as a supplement to your proof of claim at least 21 days before the new payment is due. See Bankruptcy Rule 3002.1.

Name of Creditor:

Last Four Digits of any number used to identify Debtor's account: 5001

Court claim number: 9-1

New payment: \$130.00 (monthly payment amount)

Date of payment change: (Must be at least 21 days after the date of this notice): May 1, 2021

The person completing this Notice must sign it. Sign and print your name and your title, if any, and state your address and telephone number if different from the notice address listed on the proof of claim to which this Supplement applies.

X I am the creditor's authorized agent.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the information provided in this Notice is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and reasonable belief.

/s/

__ Date: April 1, 2021

First, Middle, Last Name Printed:

Title: Attorney for Creditor

Company:

Address:

Contact Phone:

E-mail:

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on April 1, 2021, a copy of the foregoing Notice of Real Estate Tax Payment Change was served on the following registered ECF participants, **electronically** through the court's ECF system at the e-mail address registered with the court:

and on the following by **ordinary U.S. Mail** addressed to :

APPENDIX J



Ohio Revised Code

Section 5721.10 State shall have first lien - foreclosure proceedings - partial payment of delinquent taxes.

Effective: April 4, 2023

Legislation: House Bill 364

Except as otherwise provided under section 5301.93 or sections 5721.30 to 5721.43 of the Revised Code, the state shall have the first lien on the lands and lots described in the delinquent land list, for the amount of taxes, assessments, interest, and penalty charged prior to the delivery of such list. If the taxes have not been paid for one year after having been certified as delinquent, the state shall institute foreclosure proceedings in the manner provided by section 323.25, sections 323.65 to 323.79, or sections 5721.01 to 5721.28 of the Revised Code, unless a tax certificate respecting that property has been sold or assigned under section 5721.32 or 5721.33 of the Revised Code, or unless such taxes are the subject of a valid delinquent tax contract under section 323.31 of the Revised Code for which the county treasurer has not made certification to the county auditor that the delinquent tax contract has become void. The court shall levy, as costs in the foreclosure proceedings instituted on the certification of delinquency, the cost of an abstract or certificate of title to the property described in the certification, if it is required by the court, to be paid into the general fund of the county. Sections 5721.01 to 5721.28 of the Revised Code do not prevent the partial payment of such delinquent taxes, assessments, interest, and penalty during the period the delinquency is being discharged in accordance with a delinquent tax contract under section 323.31 of the Revised Code, but the partial payments may be made and received as provided by law without prejudice to the right of the state to institute foreclosure proceedings for any amount then remaining unpaid, if the county treasurer certifies to the county auditor that the delinquent tax contract has become void.

APPENDIX K



Ohio Revised Code

Section 5721.37 Filing request for foreclosure.

Effective: September 29, 2011

Legislation: House Bill 153 - 129th General Assembly

(A)(1) At any time after one year from the date shown on the tax certificate as the date the tax certificate was sold, and not later than the end of the certificate period, a certificate holder, except for a county land reutilization corporation, may file with the county treasurer a request for foreclosure, or a private attorney on behalf of the certificate holder may file with the county treasurer a notice of intent to foreclose, on a form prescribed by the tax commissioner, provided the certificate parcel has not been redeemed under division (A) or (C) of section 5721.38 of the Revised Code and at least one certificate respecting the certificate parcel, held by the certificate holder filing the request for foreclosure or notice of intent to foreclose and eligible to be enforced through a foreclosure proceeding, has not been voided under section 5721.381 of the Revised Code. If the certificate holder is a county land reutilization corporation, the corporation may institute a foreclosure action under the statutes pertaining to the foreclosure of mortgages or as permitted under sections 323.65 to 323.79 of the Revised Code at any time after it acquires the tax certificate.

(2) If, before the expiration of the certificate period, the owner of the property files a petition in bankruptcy, the county treasurer, upon being notified of the filing of the petition, shall notify the certificate holder by ordinary first-class or certified mail or by binary means of the filing of the petition. It is the obligation of the certificate holder to file a proof of claim with the bankruptcy court to protect the holder's interest in the certificate parcel. The last day on which the certificate holder may file a request for foreclosure or a notice of intent to foreclose is the later of the expiration of the certificate period or one hundred eighty days after the certificate parcel is no longer property of the bankruptcy estate; however, the certificate period is tolled while the property owner's bankruptcy case remains open. If the certificate holder is a county land reutilization corporation, the corporation may institute a foreclosure action under the statutes pertaining to the foreclosure of mortgages or as permitted under sections 323.65 to 323.79 of the Revised Code at any time after it acquires such tax certificate, subject to any restrictions under such bankruptcy law or proceeding.

Interest at the certificate rate of interest continues to accrue during any extension of time required by



division (A)(2) of this section unless otherwise provided under Title 11 of the United States Code.

(3) If, before the expiration of three years from the date a tax certificate was sold, the owner of property for which the certificate was sold applies for an exemption under section 3735.67 or 5715.27 of the Revised Code or under any other section of the Revised Code under the jurisdiction of the director of environmental protection, the county treasurer shall notify the certificate holder by ordinary first-class or certified mail or by binary means of the filing of the application. Once a determination has been made on the exemption application, the county treasurer shall notify the certificate holder of the determination by ordinary first-class or certified mail or by binary means. Except with respect to a county land reutilization corporation, the last day on which the certificate holder may file a request for foreclosure shall be the later of three years from the date the certificate was sold or forty-five days after notice of the determination was provided.

(B) When a request for foreclosure or a notice of intent to foreclose is filed under this section, the certificate holder shall submit a payment to the county treasurer equal to the sum of the following:

(1) The certificate redemption prices of all outstanding tax certificates that have been sold on the parcel, other than tax certificates held by the person requesting foreclosure;

(2) Any taxes, assessments, penalties, interest, and charges appearing on the tax duplicate charged against the certificate parcel that is the subject of the foreclosure proceedings and that are not covered by a tax certificate, but such amounts are not payable if the certificate holder is a county land reutilization corporation;

(3) If the foreclosure proceedings are filed by the county prosecuting attorney pursuant to section 323.25, sections 323.65 to 323.79, or section 5721.14 or 5721.18 of the Revised Code, a fee in the amount prescribed by the county prosecuting attorney to cover the prosecuting attorney's legal costs incurred in the foreclosure proceeding.

(C)(1) With respect to a certificate purchased under section 5721.32, 5721.33, or 5721.42 of the Revised Code, if the certificate parcel has not been redeemed and at least one certificate respecting the certificate parcel, held by the certificate holder filing the request for foreclosure and eligible to be enforced through a foreclosure proceeding, has not been voided under section 5721.381 of the



Revised Code, the county treasurer, within five days after receiving a foreclosure request and the payment required under division (B) of this section, shall certify notice to that effect to the county prosecuting attorney and shall provide a copy of the foreclosure request. The county treasurer also shall send notice by ordinary first class or certified mail to all certificate holders other than the certificate holder requesting foreclosure that foreclosure has been requested by a certificate holder and that payment for the tax certificates is forthcoming. Within ninety days of receiving the copy of the foreclosure request, the prosecuting attorney shall commence a foreclosure proceeding in the name of the county treasurer in the manner provided under section 323.25, sections 323.65 to 323.79, or section 5721.14 or 5721.18 of the Revised Code, to enforce the lien vested in the certificate holder by the certificate. The prosecuting attorney shall attach to the complaint the foreclosure request and the county treasurer's written certification.

(2) With respect to a certificate purchased under section 5721.32, 5721.33, or 5721.42 of the Revised Code, if the certificate parcel has not been redeemed, at least one certificate respecting the certificate parcel, held by the certificate holder filing the notice of intent to foreclose and eligible to be enforced through a foreclosure proceeding, has not been voided under section 5721.381 of the Revised Code, a notice of intent to foreclose has been filed, and the payment required under division (B) of this section has been made, the county treasurer shall certify notice to that effect to the private attorney. The county treasurer also shall send notice by ordinary first class or certified mail or by binary means to all certificate holders other than the certificate holder represented by the attorney that a notice of intent to foreclose has been filed and that payment for the tax certificates is forthcoming. After receipt of the treasurer's certification and not later than one hundred twenty days after the filing of the intent to foreclose or the number of days specified under the terms of a negotiated sale under section 5721.33 of the Revised Code, the private attorney shall commence a foreclosure proceeding in the name of the certificate holder in the manner provided under division (F) of this section to enforce the lien vested in the certificate holder by the certificate. The private attorney shall attach to the complaint the notice of intent to foreclose and the county treasurer's written certification.

(D) The county treasurer shall credit the amount received under division (B)(1) of this section to the tax certificate redemption fund. The tax certificates respecting the payment shall be paid as provided in division (D) of section 5721.38 of the Revised Code. The amount received under division (B)(2) of this section shall be distributed to the taxing districts to which the delinquent and



unpaid amounts are owed. The county treasurer shall deposit the fee received under division (B)(3) of this section in the county treasury to the credit of the delinquent tax and assessment collection fund.

(E)(1) Except with respect to a county land reutilization corporation, if the certificate holder does not file with the county treasurer a request for foreclosure or a notice of intent to foreclose with respect to a certificate parcel with the required payment within the certificate period or any extension of that period pursuant to division (C)(2) of section 5721.38 of the Revised Code, or within the period provided under division (A)(2) of this section, and during that time the certificate has not been voided under section 5721.381 of the Revised Code and the certificate parcel has not been redeemed or foreclosed upon, the certificate holder's lien against the parcel is canceled and the certificate is voided, subject to division (E)(2) of this section.

(2) In the case of any tax certificate purchased under section 5721.32 of the Revised Code or under section 5721.42 of the Revised Code by the holder of a certificate issued under section 5721.32 of the Revised Code prior to June 24, 2008, the county treasurer, upon application by the certificate holder, may sell to the certificate holder a new certificate extending the three-year period prescribed by division (E)(1) of this section, as that division existed prior to that date, to six years after the date shown on the original certificate as the date it was sold or any extension of that date.

The county treasurer and the certificate holder shall negotiate the premium, in cash, to be paid for a new certificate sold under division (E)(2) of this section. If the county treasurer and certificate holder do not negotiate a mutually acceptable premium, the county treasurer and certificate holder may agree to engage a person experienced in the valuation of financial assets to appraise a fair premium for the new certificate. The certificate holder has the option to purchase the new certificate for the fair premium so appraised. Not less than one-half of the fee of the person so engaged shall be paid by the certificate holder requesting the new certificate; the remainder of the fee shall be paid from the proceeds of the sale of the new certificate. If the certificate holder does not purchase the new certificate for the premium so appraised, the certificate holder shall pay the entire fee. The county treasurer shall credit the remaining proceeds from the sale to the items of taxes, assessments, penalties, interest, and charges in the order in which they became due.

A certificate issued under division (E)(2) of this section vests in the certificate holder and its secured



party, if any, the same rights, interests, privileges, and immunities as are vested by the original certificate under sections 5721.30 to 5721.43 of the Revised Code. The certificate shall be issued in the same form as the form prescribed for the original certificate issued except for any modifications necessary, in the county treasurer's discretion, to reflect the extension under this division of the certificate holder's lien to six years after the date shown on the original certificate as the date it was sold or any extension of that date. The certificate holder may record a certificate issued under division (E)(2) of this section or memorandum thereof as provided in division (B) of section 5721.35 of the Revised Code, and the county recorder shall index the certificate and record any subsequent cancellation of the lien as provided in that section. The sale of a certificate extending the lien under division (E)(2) of this section does not impair the right of redemption of the owner of record of the certificate parcel or of any other person entitled to redeem the property.

(3) If the holder of a certificate purchased under section 5721.32, 5721.33, or 5721.42 of the Revised Code submits a notice of intent to foreclose to the county treasurer but fails to file a foreclosure action in a court of competent jurisdiction within the time specified in division (C)(2) of this section, the liens represented by all tax certificates respecting the certificate parcel held by that certificate holder, and for which the deadline for filing a notice of intent to foreclose has passed, are canceled and the certificates voided, and the certificate holder forfeits the payment of the amounts described in division (B)(2) of this section.

(F) With respect to tax certificates purchased under section 5721.32, 5721.33, or 5721.42 of the Revised Code, upon the delivery to the private attorney by the county treasurer of the certification provided for under division (C)(2) of this section, the private attorney shall institute a foreclosure proceeding under this division in the name of the certificate holder to enforce the holder's lien, in any court or board of revision with jurisdiction, unless the certificate redemption price is paid prior to the time a complaint is filed. The attorney shall prosecute the proceeding to final judgment and satisfaction, whether through sale of the property or the vesting of title and possession in the certificate holder or other disposition under sections 323.65 to 323.79 of the Revised Code or as may otherwise be provided by law.

The foreclosure proceedings under this division, except as otherwise provided in this division, shall be instituted and prosecuted in the same manner as is provided by law for the foreclosure of mortgages on land, except that, if service by publication is necessary, such publication shall be made



once a week for three consecutive weeks and the service shall be complete at the expiration of three weeks after the date of the first publication.

Any notice given under this division shall include the name of the owner of the parcel as last set forth in the records of the county recorder, the owner's last known mailing address, the address of the subject parcel if different from that of the owner, and a complete legal description of the subject parcel. In any county that has adopted a permanent parcel number system, such notice may include the permanent parcel number in addition to a complete legal description.

It is sufficient, having been made a proper party to the foreclosure proceeding, for the certificate holder to allege in such holder's complaint that the tax certificate has been duly purchased by the certificate holder, that the certificate redemption price is due and unpaid, that there is a lien against the property described in the tax certificate, and, if applicable, that the certificate holder desires to invoke the alternative redemption period prescribed in sections 323.65 to 323.79 of the Revised Code, without setting forth in such holder's complaint any other special matter relating to the foreclosure proceeding. The complaint shall pray for an order directing the sheriff, or the bailiff if the complaint is filed in municipal court, to offer the property for sale in the manner provided in section 5721.19 of the Revised Code or otherwise transferred according to any applicable procedures provided in sections 323.65 to 323.79 of the Revised Code, unless the complaint documents that the county auditor has determined that the true value of the certificate parcel is less than the certificate purchase price. In that case, the prayer of the complaint shall request that fee simple title to the property be transferred to and vested in the certificate holder free and clear of all subordinate liens.

In the foreclosure proceeding, the certificate holder may join in one action any number of tax certificates relating to the same owner. However, the decree for each tax certificate shall be rendered separately and any proceeding may be severed, in the discretion of the court or board of revision, for the purpose of trial or appeal. Except as may otherwise be provided in sections 323.65 to 323.79 of the Revised Code, upon confirmation of sale, the court or board of revision shall order payment of all costs related directly or indirectly to the tax certificate, including, without limitation, attorney's fees of the holder's attorney in accordance with section 5721.371 of the Revised Code. The tax certificate purchased by the certificate holder is presumptive evidence in all courts and boards of revision and in all proceedings, including, without limitation, at the trial of the



foreclosure action, of the amount and validity of the taxes, assessments, charges, penalties by the court and added to such principal amount, and interest appearing due and unpaid and of their nonpayment.

(G) If a parcel is sold under this section, the officer who conducted the sale shall collect the recording fee from the purchaser at the time of the sale and, following confirmation of the sale, shall prepare and record the deed conveying the title to the parcel to the purchaser.

APPENDIX L

APPENDIX M



Public Access to Court Electronic Records

MENU

[Home](#) [Register for an Account](#) Non-attorney Filers for CM/ECF

Non-attorney Filers for CM/ECF

Non-attorneys filing federal court records electronically must first register. Non-attorneys are considered: pro se filers, court reporters, interested parties, filing agents, creditors, trustees, or U.S. Trustees. Not all courts accept non-attorney filers and some only accept specific types of non-attorney filers.

Registration will give non-attorneys access to view case information and documents. Courts are using one of two versions of CM/ECF – NextGen or CurrentGen.

- NextGen CM/ECF: Register through this site if the court you want to file in uses NextGen CM/ECF. First time users will be prompted to register for a PACER account, followed by the electronic filing registration for the selected court.
- CurrentGen CM/ECF: First you need to [register for a PACER account](#). Then, register with each district and/or bankruptcy court who uses CurrentGenCM/ECF.

[Register for a PACER account](#)

Getting Started – First Time Users (for PACER CM/ECF)



NextGen CM/ECF Court

to

This Page Start the non-attorney registration process. You will be prompted to first register for your PACER account.

2. Then, complete the electronic filing registration for the desired court. Upon completion, the registration is transmitted to the court for verification and processing. Document filing and access to restricted cases/documents in a court is not permitted until that court processes the registration request.
3. Once the court processes your request, you will receive an email notification from the court indicating you are permitted to file electronically or if there are additional steps you need to take. Processing time for electronic filing registration varies from court to court.
4. Contact the court you registered with for more information about electronic filing procedures.

CurrentGen CM/ECF Court

1. Go to the court's website for information about their electronic filing procedures.
2. Follow the instructions provided by the court.
3. Once the court processes your request, they will contact you directly indicating you are permitted to file electronically or if there are additional steps you need to take.
4. Contact the court you registered with for more information about attorney admissions and electronic filing procedures.

Need to file in more than one court?

After you register you may need to file electronically in additional courts.

- For courts using NextGen CM/ECF: Log into Manage My Account, select the Maintenance tab, and select Non-Attorney E-File Registration.

- For courts using CurrentGen CM/ECF: Register directly with each district and/or bankruptcy court who uses CurrentGenCM/ECF.

Review frequently asked questions [about registering for an account](#).

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