

VOLUNTARY PETITION

This form, known as a “voluntary petition” must be used by a debtor to begin a bankruptcy case. Filing this petition is how an individual or other entity “declares bankruptcy.” Filing the petition also generally operates to stop action by creditors to collect their debts, a feature of the bankruptcy process described more fully below. Before filing a bankruptcy case, a debtor may want to read “Bankruptcy Basics,” which is available on the U.S. Bankruptcy Courts page of the Judiciary’s Internet website at <http://www.uscourts.gov/bankruptcycourts.html>.

The voluntary petition provides the bankruptcy court with the basic information needed to begin the case. Although some of the information asked for in Official Form B1 will be repeated in greater detail in the schedules and statements that also must be filed, the court needs certain data immediately to make a rough estimate of the resources needed to handle the case, to monitor multiple and repeat filings, to assign cases to judges, and to provide certain statistical information that the court is required by law to compile.

I. APPLICABLE LAW AND RULES

Filing a voluntary petition with a bankruptcy court under chapter 7, 9, 11, 12, or 13 starts a bankruptcy case under that chapter. 11 U.S.C. §§ 301, 302. It also constitutes an “order for relief.” 11 U.S.C. §§ 301(b), 302(a). Similarly, a joint case is started by the filing of a single petition by an individual and that individual’s spouse. 11 U.S.C. § 302(a). Filing a voluntary petition under chapter 15 is a request for relief under that chapter.

Section 109 of the Bankruptcy Code sets forth the eligibility requirements for debtors filing under chapters 7, 9, 11, 12, and 13. Specific requirements regarding a debtor’s eligibility to file under the various chapters are discussed below under “Chapter or Section of Bankruptcy Code Under Which the Petition is Filed.”

Rule 1002 of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure (referred to as “Bankruptcy Rule” or “Fed. R. Bankr. P.”) requires a petition to be filed with the clerk of court. The case should be filed in an appropriate bankruptcy court location (venue), based on the criteria established in section 1408 of title 28 of the United States Code, discussed below under “Information Regarding Debtor – Venue.”

The filing of a bankruptcy case requires, in addition to the petition, the filing of schedules listing the debtor’s property and debts, a statement of financial affairs, a statement of “current monthly income” by all individual debtors with primarily consumer debts, and several other documents. 11 U.S.C. § 521; Bankruptcy Rule 1007. These documents include a mailing list or “matrix” containing the names and addresses of the creditors and others that should receive notices from the court in the case. Rule 1007(a)(1). In addition, every individual debtor must

submit to the court a statement of the debtor's full social-security number. Rule 1007(f). The requirements concerning the format of the mailing list are set by the local bankruptcy courts. Information about the requirements of the court in which the case will be filed can be obtained by contacting the clerk's office or from the court's website. (Links to the bankruptcy courts' local rules and additional information are posted at <http://www.uscourts.gov/rules/bk-localrules.html>.) A list of the documents required to file a bankruptcy case under chapter 7, 11, 12, or 13 can be found in Form B200, "Required Lists, Schedules, Statements and Fees." The form is posted under "Procedural Forms and Instructions" in the bankruptcy forms section of the Judiciary's website at <http://www.uscourts.gov/bkforms/>. A bankruptcy court also may require additional documents by local rule. It is important to determine what the particular court's requirements are by contacting the clerk's office or by checking the court's local rules.

If the schedules and other documents are not prepared and ready to be filed at the same time the petition is filed, Rule 1007(c) allows 14 days for completing and filing most of them. The mailing list, an individual debtor's Statement of Social-Security Number, and Exhibit D to Official Form B1, Individual Debtor's Statement of Compliance with Credit Counseling Requirement, however, must accompany the petition. Rule 1007. Moreover, in a case under chapter 9, 11, 12, or 13 of the Code, a plan for repaying creditors must be filed according to the time limits and criteria set forth in 11 U.S.C. §§ 941, 1121, 1221, 1321, and Bankruptcy Rules 3015 and 3016.

By signing, filing, or submitting a petition, schedule, statement, or other paper with the court, the debtor and the debtor's attorney (if any) are certifying – to the best of each person's knowledge, information and belief, formed after a reasonable investigation under the circumstances – that the petition, schedule, statement, or other paper meets the evidentiary and legal standards set out in Bankruptcy Rule 9011(b). Under the rule, each person also certifies that the petition, schedule, statement, or other paper is not being presented to the court for any improper purpose such as causing unnecessary delay or to harass. After giving notice and an opportunity to respond, the court may impose sanctions for violations of the rules. 11 U.S.C. §§ 707(b)(4)(A) and (B); Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9011(c).

Before a bankruptcy case is commenced by an individual whose debts are primarily consumer debts, the clerk must give the individual written notice containing a brief description of chapters 7, 11, 12, and 13; the general purpose, costs and benefits of proceeding under each chapter; and a brief description of the types of services available from credit counseling agencies. (Consumer debts are debts incurred by individuals primarily for personal, family, or household purposes. 11 U.S.C. § 101(8).)

The notice also must contain statements informing the debtor that a person who knowingly and fraudulently conceals assets or makes a false statement under penalty of perjury in connection with a bankruptcy case is subject to fine, imprisonment, or both, and that all information supplied by a debtor in connection with a bankruptcy case is subject to examination by the Attorney General. 11 U.S.C. § 342(b). The debtor may receive the notice from the

debtor's attorney, from a non-attorney bankruptcy petition preparer, or by reading and signing a copy of Form B201. The form is posted under "Procedural Forms and Instructions" in the bankruptcy forms section of the Judiciary's website at <http://www.uscourts.gov/bkforms/>.

The signature block for individual debtors on Official Form B1 includes a declaration that, if the case is being filed under chapter 7 by an individual with primarily consumer debts, the debtor is aware of the debtor's right to proceed under chapters 7, 11, 12, or 13 and the relief available under each chapter. If no attorney or non-attorney bankruptcy petition preparer signs the petition, this block also provides for the debtor to declare that the debtor obtained and read the notice given under § 342(b) of the Code. Exhibit B to Official Form B1, which is to be completed by the attorney for an individual consumer debtor, includes the attorney's declaration that the attorney has advised the debtor that the debtor may proceed under chapter 7, 11, 12, or 13, has explained the relief available under each chapter, and has provided to the debtor the notice required by § 342(b). 11 U.S.C. § 527(a)(1).¹

In addition to the petition, lists, schedules, and statements, Rule 1006(a) requires every petition to be accompanied by the filing fee required by law. See also, 28 U.S.C. § 1930(a). Other fees have been prescribed in the Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule issued in accordance with section 1930(b) of title 28, and some of these also are payable at the time of filing the petition. An individual debtor may file an application to pay the filing fee in installments. Rule 1006(b). An individual debtor who files under chapter 7 and meets certain eligibility requirements may apply for a waiver of the filing fee. 28 U.S.C. § 1930(f). (See, "Filing Fee," below.)

With certain exceptions and limitations set forth in section 362 of the Bankruptcy Code, the filing of a petition "operates as a stay, applicable to all entities." 11 U.S.C. § 362(a). This stay takes effect automatically, immediately upon the filing of a petition. The automatic stay essentially places a freeze on the collection of debts incurred before the filing of the petition. Creditors must cease all existing collection activities against the debtor and the debtor's property and are forbidden to initiate new ones. Section 362(b) provides a list of exceptions to the stay, and other subsections section 362 provide additional exceptions and limitations, particularly with respect to expired leases of residential real property and successive cases filed by one debtor or involving a single piece of real property.

It is important to remember that the filing of a bankruptcy case is a public transaction. The information on file with the court, with the exception of an individual debtor's social-security number and tax returns, will remain open to review by any entity, including any person, estate,

¹ The declarations concerning the debtor's right to proceed under chapters 7, 11, 12, or 13 were added to Official Form B1 by § 322 of the Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeship Act of 1984, Pub. L. No. 98-353.

trust, governmental unit, and the United States trustee (an official of the United States Department of Justice). 11 U.S.C. §§ 101, 107; 28 U.S.C. § 586. In addition to being available for review in the clerk's office, papers filed in cases also may be viewed over the Internet by subscribers to the federal courts' PACER service or similar service of the local court.

A debtor has a right to amend a voluntary petition as a matter of course at any time before the case is closed. Rule 1009(a). Rule 1009(a) requires the debtor to give notice of any amendment to the trustee and to any entity affected by the amendment.

II. DIRECTIONS

United States Bankruptcy Court

A debtor must identify the judicial district in which the debtor intends to file the petition, for example, "Eastern District of California." To find the name of the judicial district, a debtor may refer to the local telephone directory, which should have a listing in the government section for "United States Government," or by using the court locator at <http://www.uscourts.gov/courtlinks/>. The locator can search for bankruptcy courts by zip code, city and state, judicial circuit, county and state, area code, or the entire country. The counties which comprise each federal judicial district are set out in sections 81 through 131 of title 28 of the United States Code. If a debtor is in doubt about the correct district or the correct name of the district, the debtor should check with the bankruptcy court clerk's office before proceeding.

Names/Identification Numbers

Bankruptcy Rule 1005 requires a debtor filing a voluntary petition to include the "name, employer identification number [if any], last four digits of the social-security number, any other individual-taxpayer identification number, and all other names used" within eight years before filing the petition. Examples of other names used by a debtor include trade names, names used in doing business, former married name(s), and maiden name (if used within eight years before filing the petition). They should be furnished in the space provided. If there is not sufficient room for all such names on the form itself, the list should be continued on an additional sheet attached to the petition. The debtor's name also should be inserted at the top of the second and third pages of Official Form B1.

Separate spaces are provided for the name, address, and other information about joint debtors filing bankruptcy together in a single (joint) case. Only a husband and wife may file a joint bankruptcy case. 11 U.S.C. § 302. If the bankruptcy case is filed by one person, a corporation, or a partnership, the "joint debtor" spaces on the petition should be left blank.

Complete information helps creditors to (1) correctly identify the debtor when they receive notices and orders from the court, (2) comply with the automatic stay, (3) file a proof of claim, and (4) exercise other rights given to them by the Bankruptcy Code. It is important to

make sure that all creditors know about the bankruptcy proceeding and are allowed to exercise their rights in the case. A debt owed to a creditor who is not given proper notice of the bankruptcy may not be “discharged” or “forgiven,” and the debtor may continue to be liable for payment of the debt despite having completed the bankruptcy case. Therefore, it is essential to provide not only the current legal name(s) but all name(s) used by the debtor and any joint debtor during the specified period (eight years).

Addresses/Location of Principal Assets

The form requires both a street address and any separate mailing address used by the debtor, as well as any separate addresses used by a joint debtor. Thus, the debtor(s) must include the complete street address and mailing address, if different, in the appropriate boxes. Married debtors living together can write “same” in the joint debtor address box. Individual debtors must state the county of residence in the box provided. If the debtor is a business, the debtor should state the county where the principal place of business is located. A business debtor should designate the location of the principal assets of the debtor, if different from the street address.

Type of Debtor

A debtor can be an individual (includes both individuals in a joint case), a corporation (includes LLCs and LLPs), or a partnership. (In a partnership case, if all the general partners do not consent to the filing of the case, section 303(b)(3) of the Bankruptcy Code provides for the filing of an involuntary petition by “fewer than all of the general partners,” using Official Form B5.) The debtor must check one box. If a debtor does not fit into any of the categories listed, a box labeled “Other” is provided, together with a space in which to state the type of entity.

Nature of Business/Tax-Exempt Entity

The Bankruptcy Code contains provisions that apply only to certain types of debtors, and cases involving them require special procedures. In addition, the courts are required to compile statistics concerning their caseloads and to respond to inquiries about the types of cases that have been filed. The debtor must check one box describing the nature of the debtor’s business. If none of the special categories listed in the Nature of Business section describe the debtor, the debtor should check “other.” If the debtor is a tax-exempt organization under title 26 of the United States Code (the Internal Revenue Code), the debtor should also check the box labeled “Tax-Exempt Entity.”

Chapter of Bankruptcy Code Under Which the Petition is Filed

Only a “person,” (defined by section 101 of the Bankruptcy Code to include an individual, partnership, and corporation), that resides or has a domicile, a place of business, or property in the United States, or is a municipality, may be a debtor in a bankruptcy case. 11 U.S.C. § 109(a). Section 109 also describes additional eligibility requirements for individual debtors and the

specific requirements for filing under various chapters. To be eligible to file under any chapter, an individual debtor must obtain a briefing from an approved nonprofit budget and credit counseling agency within 180 days before filing the petition. 11 U.S.C. § 109(h). Section 109(h) contains certain very narrow exceptions to this requirement. When a case is filed under a certain chapter, various rights and duties arise for both the debtor and creditors. Although the case can be converted to another chapter later in the proceeding, it is important to file under the chapter that best suits the debtor's needs and under which the debtor is legally eligible to file. A brief summary of the requirements of each chapter follows.

Chapter 7: A "person" (defined by section 101 of the Code to include an individual, partnership, and corporation, but not a governmental unit) may be a debtor under chapter 7 only if that person is not a (1) railroad or (2) an insurance company, bank, small business investment company, credit union, or certain similar entities as specified in § 109(b) of the Code. 11 U.S.C. § 109(b). Stockbrokers and commodity brokers can only file under this chapter, which contains special provisions governing their cases. Special provisions also apply to "health care business" debtors, as defined in section 101(27A) of the Code.

Chapter 9: Only a municipality or municipal corporation authorized by state law to file bankruptcy may be a debtor under chapter 9. 11 U.S.C. § 109(c).

Chapter 11: Only a person that may be a debtor under chapter 7 (but not a stockbroker or commodity broker) and a railroad may be a debtor under chapter 11. 11 U.S.C. § 109(d).

Chapter 12: Only a "family farmer," as defined in § 101(18), or a "family fisherman," as defined in section 101(19A) with regular annual income may be a debtor under chapter 12. 11 U.S.C. § 109(f).

Chapter 13: Relief under chapter 13 is limited to an individual, or individual and spouse, with regular income, whose debts (on the date of filing the petition) are within the monetary limits set forth in § 109(e) of the Bankruptcy Code. These dollar limits are adjusted for inflation every three years according to a formula prescribed in § 104(a) of the Code. The next adjustment is scheduled for April 1, 2013.

In November 2011, those limits were \$360,475 for unsecured debts (*i.e.*, those for which a creditor does not have a lien or, if the property on which a creditor has a lien is not worth enough to pay the creditor in full, that portion of the debt which exceeds the value of any pledged property, or "collateral") and \$1,081,400 for secured debts (*i.e.*, those for which a creditor has a lien on property of the debtor (collateral) that gives the creditor the right to be paid from that property before creditors who do not have a lien on the property). Examples of unsecured debts are credit card bills and unpaid doctor bills. Examples of secured debts are the mortgage on a debtor's house and the loan that finances the purchase of the debtor's automobile. If the debt(s) or account(s) is (are) contingent or unliquidated, chapter 13 may be available even to a debtor whose creditors assert that the debtor owes amounts higher than the limits set forth in the Code.

(A claim is contingent if the debtor's liability depends on the occurrence of a certain event, such as where the debtor is a cosigner on another person's loan, and that person fails to pay. A claim is unliquidated when the amount owed has not been determined.)

Chapter 15: A case under chapter 15 is commenced when a "foreign representative" files a petition for recognition of a "foreign proceeding." 11 U.S.C. § 1504. (Definitions of a "foreign representative" and a "foreign proceeding" are found in section 101(23) and (24) of the Bankruptcy Code.) The foreign proceeding may be a "foreign main proceeding" or a "foreign nonmain proceeding," both of which are defined in section 1502 of the Code. The type of foreign proceeding affects the authority that the foreign representative can exercise later. Accordingly, the foreign representative must specify whether the foreign proceeding is "main" or "nonmain." Once a court in the United States has granted recognition of the foreign proceeding, the foreign representative of a "foreign main proceeding" may file a voluntary case for the debtor under any other chapter for which the debtor is eligible.

The debtor or foreign representative should mark the checkbox for the chapter of the Code under which the petition is filed.

Nature of Debts

An individual debtor, depending on the circumstances of the case, should indicate whether the debts are primarily consumer debts or primarily business debts. A consumer debt is defined in section 101(8) of the Bankruptcy Code as a debt incurred by an individual primarily for a personal, family, or household purpose. A business debt is one incurred to start or continue a business or profession. Even in a case filed by an individual or married couple, if debt related to the operation of a business predominates, the debtor should check the box marked "Business." A debtor that is a corporation or partnership should check the box marked "Business."

Filing Fee

Commencing a bankruptcy case requires the payment of a filing fee. Filing fees for cases under all chapters of the Bankruptcy Code are prescribed in section 1930(a) of title 28. As of November 1, 2011, the filing fees are \$245 for a chapter 7 case; \$235 for a chapter 13 case; \$1,000 for a chapter 9 case or a chapter 11 case; and \$200 for a chapter 12 case.

A person filing a bankruptcy case also must pay a \$46 administrative fee. In addition, chapter 7 debtors must pay a \$15 trustee surcharge. These miscellaneous fees (\$46 administrative fee and \$15 trustee surcharge) are part of the Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule prescribed in accordance with section 1930(b). The fees required to file a chapter 7 case total \$306, whereas the fees to file a chapter 13 case total \$281. Section 1930(a)(7) permits an individual debtor filing a voluntary case or joint case to pay the filing fee in installments. Section 1930(f) authorizes the court to waive the filing fee for an individual filing under chapter 7 if the court determines that the individual meets the criteria set forth in § 1930(f).

Rule 1006 requires that an individual debtor either: (1) pay the fee in full when filing the petition, (2) file a completed application to pay the fee in installments, or (3) if the debtor files under chapter 7, file an application for waiver of the fee showing that the debtor meets the qualifications for waiver set forth in section 1930(f). The miscellaneous fees mentioned above also may be paid in installments or waived by the court.

With respect paying the fee in installments, the rule limits the number of installments to four, with the final installment due not later than 120 days after the filing of the petition. The court can extend the time for paying any installment, but the debtor must file a motion explaining the reason an extension is needed. In any case, the last installment must be paid not later than 180 days after the filing of the petition.

With respect to waiving the fee, section 1930(f) establishes a ceiling on the debtor's income to be eligible for a waiver and authorizes the Judicial Conference of the United States to establish procedures for the application and determination by the court. These procedures can be reviewed under "2005 Bankruptcy Act Resources" on the Bankruptcy Courts page of the Judiciary's website at <http://www.uscourts.gov/bankruptcycourts.html>.

To pay the fees in installments, Official Form B3A must be completed and filed with the petition. If the debtor is to pay the fees in installments, the filing fee must be paid in full before the debtor or chapter 13 trustee may make any further payment to an attorney or other person who renders services to the debtor in connection with the case. To apply for a waiver of the filing fee, Official Form B3B must be completed and filed with the petition. Rule 1006. Copies of Forms B3A and B3B are posted on the Judiciary's website at <http://www.uscourts.gov/bkforms/>.

Check the appropriate box on Official Form B1 to indicate whether the fee is being paid or an application to pay in installments or for waiver of the fee is being filed.

Chapter 11 Debtors

If a chapter 11 debtor has \$2,343,300² or less in debt on the date the petition is filed, the case may be one in which the debtor is a "small business debtor" as defined in § 101(51D). In a chapter 11 case involving a small business debtor, certain accelerated deadlines apply, and special procedures may be utilized. Although not every chapter 11 debtor with debts of \$2,343,300 or less is a "small business debtor," and the debtor's status may change during the pendency of the case, the debtor, the court and the United States trustee all need to know at the outset whether there is a possibility that a chapter 11 debtor may be a "small business debtor." Accordingly, the form requires the chapter 11 debtor to self identify at filing whether it believes it is a small

² The dollar amount is adjusted for inflation every three years according to a formula prescribed in § 104(a) of the Code. The next adjustment is scheduled for April 1, 2013.

business debtor and to disclose whether its debts are less than \$2,343,300 by checking the appropriate boxes.

Statistical/Administrative Information

This section requests the debtor to predict whether funds will be available for distribution to unsecured creditors by checking on of the two boxes provided. On the basis of this estimate, the clerk may notify creditors in a chapter 7 case that it appears there are no assets from which they may be paid, and it is not necessary for them to file claims unless notified by the clerk later to do so. Rules 2002(e) and 3002(c)(5).

The debtor also is asked to indicate in the boxes provided the **estimated** number of creditors, amount of assets, and amount of liabilities. This information is used by the clerk to complete statistical reports that are required by law and to advise the court of what to expect from the case in terms of size and judicial time. (See, 28 U.S.C. §§ 159 and 604.)

Prior Bankruptcy Case Filed Within Last 8 Years

A chapter 7 discharge order eliminates a debtor's legal obligation to pay any debts (with some exceptions) that existed on the date the bankruptcy case was filed. Under section 727(a)(8) of the Bankruptcy Code, a debtor is not entitled to a chapter 7 discharge if the debtor was granted a discharge in a chapter 7 or chapter 11 case that began within eight years before the current case began. Under section 727(a)(9) a debtor is not entitled to a chapter 7 discharge if the debtor received a discharge in a chapter 12 or 13 case that began within six years before the current case began, unless (1) the plan payments in the previous case totaled 100 percent of the allowed unsecured claims, or (2) such plan payments totaled 70 percent of allowed unsecured claims, the debtor proposed the plan in good faith, and it was the debtor's best effort. Section 109(g) of the Code restricts repeat filings at intervals shorter than 180 days under certain circumstances even if no discharge was granted.

Disclosure of earlier bankruptcy filings puts the court and any trustee on notice that an investigation may be needed. It is intended to alert the trustee to cases in which an objection to discharge pursuant to section 727(a)(8) or (a)(9) or a motion to dismiss under section 109(g) may be appropriate. The debtor may be called upon to explain the circumstances of having filed multiple cases. These may not prevent a discharge in the new case, but the court will need to make a determination based on the actual facts in each case.

The debtor should report the location in which any prior bankruptcy case was filed, for example, "District of Maryland," in the space provided. The case number of the prior case and the date the petition was filed should be stated in the appropriate spaces. A debtor should be sure to list all prior bankruptcy cases and attach additional sheets, if necessary.

Pending Bankruptcy Case Filed by any Spouse, Partner or Affiliate of this Debtor

Information about any pending bankruptcy cases related to the debtor's case signals the clerk to assign the case to the judge to whom any related case has been assigned. The debtor should report the name of any spouse, partner, or affiliate that has a pending case (one that has not been closed) under the heading "Name of Debtor." The debtor should include the case number, date the petition was filed, relationship, district where the case is pending, and the judge assigned to the case in the spaces provided. Additional sheets may be attached if there is more than one pending case.

Exhibit A

The debtor is required to complete and file Exhibit "A" only if the debtor is a corporation requesting relief under chapter 11 and if the debtor is required to file periodic reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("the SEC") pursuant to section 13 or section 15 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. If required, the debtor should check the box on page 2 and complete and attach the "Exhibit A" form. The completed form supplies the SEC with information that it needs to determine how actively (or whether) to monitor the chapter 11 case.

Exhibit B

Exhibit B, which is included in the petition itself, is to be signed by the attorney for an individual/joint consumer debtor. The exhibit, which is required by section 322 of the Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeship Act of 1984, Pub. L. No. 98-353, is a declaration that the attorney has advised the debtor(s) that the debtor(s) may proceed under chapter 7, 11, 12, or 13 of the Code and that the attorney has explained the relief available under each chapter. Exhibit B also includes a certification by the attorney that the attorney has delivered to the debtor the notice required by section 342(b) of the Code. This notice describes the various chapters of the Code under which an individual debtor may file and the types of services available from credit counseling agencies. It also states that all information supplied by a debtor in the case is subject to examination by the Attorney General of the United States, and warns that criminal penalties may be imposed on a debtor who fraudulently conceals assets or makes a false statement. A debtor not represented by an attorney should leave Exhibit B blank. The signature section for individual debtors on page 3 includes a declaration by a chapter 7 consumer debtor concerning the debtor's awareness of all the chapters available to the debtor and, if the debtor is an individual filing under any chapter and not represented by an attorney or assisted by a bankruptcy petition preparer who signs the petition, stating that the debtor has obtained and read the section 342(b) notice. The notice is set out in Form B201, "Notice to Individual Consumer Debtor Under § 342(b) of the Bankruptcy Code." Form B201 is posted under "Procedural Forms and Instructions" in the bankruptcy forms section of the Federal Rulemaking page of the Judiciary's website at <http://www.uscourts.gov/bkforms/>.

Exhibit C

Exhibit “C” requires the debtor to disclose whether the debtor owns or has possession of any property that poses or is alleged to pose a threat of imminent and identifiable harm to public health or safety. The debtor must check the box marked “Yes” or “No,” according to the facts of the case. If any such property exists, the debtor must complete and attach Exhibit “C” describing the property, its location, and any potential danger it poses. Exhibit “C” will alert the United States trustee and any person selected as trustee that immediate precautionary action may be necessary.

Exhibit D

An individual or joint debtor must receive a briefing from an approved nonprofit budget and credit counseling agency within 180 days before filing a bankruptcy case. 11 U.S.C. § 109(h). Exceptions to the requirement are limited to those provided in section 109(h)(2) and (h)(4). The briefing may be an individual or group briefing and may be conducted in person, by telephone, or over the Internet. The briefing must outline the opportunities for available credit counseling and must assist the debtor in performing a related budget analysis. The clerk of the bankruptcy court maintains a list of approved credit counselors in the district that is available to the public at the office of the clerk and on the court’s website. 11 U.S.C. § 111(a)(1).

Rule 1007(b)(3) requires that individual debtors complete and file a statement concerning compliance with the credit counseling requirement. The debtor makes the required statement by checking one of five statements on Exhibit D to Official Form B1. Each spouse in a joint case must complete a separate Exhibit D. Exhibit D itself includes a warning about the requirement to obtain counseling and the consequences of failing to fulfill this requirement. It further provides checkboxes and instructions concerning the additional documents that are required in particular circumstances, in order to minimize the number of cases which the court must dismiss for ineligibility. If the debtor has received the required counseling, the debtor should check the first box and file copies of the certificate from the credit counseling agency and any debt repayment plan developed through the agency along with Exhibit D. If the debtor has received the counseling but has not received a certificate from the agency, the debtor should check the second box and file copies of the certificate and any debt repayment plan within 14 days. If exigent circumstances or one of the other limited exceptions set out in section 109(h)(2) and (h)(4) applies to the debtor, the debtor should check the appropriate box and follow the instructions in that box.

Information Regarding the Debtor — Venue

An individual debtor generally should file a bankruptcy case in the federal judicial district in which the individual resides or maintains a domicile. In a business case, the debtor should file in the district in which the debtor maintains a domicile, a residence, a principal place of business in the United States, or in which the debtor’s principal assets are located. If the debtor has not maintained a domicile, residence, principal place of business, or principal assets in

one federal judicial district for the entire 180 days before filing the bankruptcy case, the debtor should file in the district in which its domicile, residence, principal place of business, or principal assets were located for the longest portion of the 180 days. 28 U.S.C. § 1408. This provision applies also to a corporation, partnership, or other entity. For this purpose, a corporation has a domicile in its state of incorporation. A corporation partnership, or other entity also can file in any district in which its “affiliate” (as defined in section 101(2) of the Bankruptcy Code), general partner, or partnership has a bankruptcy case pending. A debtor should check the appropriate box to indicate the basis for the choice of venue.

A foreign representative commencing a case under chapter 15 should file the petition: (1) in the district in which the foreign debtor has its principal place of business or principal assets in the United States or (2), if the debtor does not have a place of business or assets in the United States, in the district in which there is an action or proceeding against the debtor pending in a federal or state court. If neither (1) nor (2) applies, the petition should be filed in a district where the location “will be consistent with the interests of justice and the convenience of the parties, having regard for the relief sought by the foreign representative.” A checkbox has been provided for the foreign representative to indicate the basis for venue.

Statement by a Debtor Who Resides as a Tenant of Residential Property

Although section 362 of the Bankruptcy Code provides for the automatic stay of actions against the debtor or the debtor’s property when a bankruptcy case is filed, this stay may be limited in duration or not in effect with respect to a landlord’s judgment against the debtor for unpaid rent on the debtor’s residence. If the debtor resides as a tenant of residential real property, and the landlord has a judgment for possession of the debtor’s residence, the debtor must complete the above-titled section of the petition regarding status of the debtor’s lease. 11 U.S.C. § 362(1)(5). The debtor must check the box stating the existence of the landlord’s judgment and provide the name and address of the landlord. If the law of the state, city, or other locality in which the debtor resides permits a tenant to cure a monetary default after a judgment has been entered, the debtor should check the box which states that fact. If, in addition, the debtor has included with the bankruptcy petition a deposit of any rent that would become due during the 30 days after the filing of the bankruptcy petition, the debtor also should check the box stating that fact. A debtor who is not a tenant, or who is a tenant whose rent is current or whose rent is not current but against whom the landlord has not obtained a judgment on the date the petition is filed, should leave this section blank.

Signatures

The signature page of the form is where the debtor requests relief in accordance with the chapter of the Bankruptcy Code specified on the first page of the petition. Signing indicates to the court that the debtor, in fact, is requesting relief under the Bankruptcy Code. Signing and filing combine to make the petition operative, that is, to make the petition a legally effective document. In addition, by signing the petition, the debtor(s) is (are) declaring, under penalty of

perjury, that the information in the petition is true and correct. See, 28 U.S.C. § 1746, Fed. R. Bankr. P. 1008.

The debtor(s) must sign the petition in the appropriate signature block on page 3, either the “Individual/Joint,” “Corporation/Partnership,” or “Foreign Representative” section. The choice of signature block should be consistent with the debtor’s response to the “Type of Debtor” box on page 1. Unsigned papers will be stricken unless the omission of the signature is corrected promptly after being called to the attention of the attorney or party. Rule 9011(a). An individual debtor must sign and date where indicated in the “Individual/Joint” section. A married couple filing a joint case must sign and date the petition as “debtor” and “joint debtor.” If the debtor is not represented by an attorney, the debtor should include the debtor’s telephone number so court personnel, the trustee, other parties in the case, and attorneys representing other parties can contact the debtor concerning matters in the case. Even though an unrepresented debtor’s telephone number must be stated in the petition, the telephone number will not be included in the notice of the bankruptcy filing that is sent to all creditors.

The signature section for individual and joint debtors includes a declaration by chapter 7 consumer debtors that the debtor(s) is (are) aware of their right to proceed under chapters 7, 11, 12, and 13 of the Code and of the relief available under each chapter. If the debtor(s) is (are) not represented by an attorney and no non-attorney bankruptcy petition preparer signs the petition, the debtor(s) also must state that the debtor(s) have obtained and read the “Notice to Individual Consumer Debtor Under § 342(b) of the Bankruptcy Code,” which is Form B201A. (Consumer debts are debts incurred by individuals primarily for personal, family, or household purposes. 11 U.S.C. § 101(8).) Form B201A describes the chapters of the Code under which an individual debtor may file and provides other information required by section 342(b), as described above in “Applicable Law and Rules.”

There is a separate signature block for debtors that are corporations or partnerships. Individual and joint debtors should leave this section blank. The individual authorized by the debtor entity (the corporation or partnership) to file the petition should sign the petition and include the individual’s title and the date on the lines provided. By signing the petition, the authorized individual is representing that the information in the petition is true and correct, and that the individual has been authorized to file the petition on behalf of the debtor. A corporation that files a bankruptcy case must be represented by an attorney. Certain corporate debtors filing chapter 11 petitions must also complete Exhibit “A” discussed above.

Signature of Attorney

If an attorney is representing the debtor in the bankruptcy case, the attorney must sign and date the petition and set out the attorney’s name, address, and telephone number in the spaces provided. If a law firm is representing the debtor, the attorney in the firm who is handling the case should sign and date the petition and set out the attorney’s name as well as the law firm’s name, address, and telephone number. Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9011(a). Debtors who are not

represented by an attorney should leave this section blank

Signature of a Foreign Representative

Under chapter 15 of the Bankruptcy Code, a foreign representative of a debtor in a foreign proceeding can apply for recognition of the foreign proceeding by a United States court. If the foreign proceeding is a foreign “main” proceeding, once recognition has been granted, the foreign representative can file a voluntary case in the United States on behalf of the debtor under an appropriate chapter of the Bankruptcy Code. (The chapter 15 case and any case filed by the foreign representative under another chapter of the Code will be ancillary to the foreign proceeding.) 11 U.S.C. § 1501 *et seq.* The foreign representative must use Official Form B1 to apply for recognition of the foreign proceeding, which commences a case under chapter 15 of the Code. If the foreign representative later determines to file a case on behalf of the debtor under one of the relief chapters of the Code, the foreign representative must use Official Form B1 again. The signature box for a foreign representative contains appropriate language and checkboxes for both types of filings. The foreign representative should check the box that describes the action being taken, either (1) a petition for recognition of the foreign proceeding (either “main” or “nonmain”) under chapter 15 or (2) a petition for relief under a different chapter of the Code specified on page 1 of the petition form. The foreign representative should provide the representative’s name and sign and date the petition in the spaces provided and attach all required documents.

Signature of Non-Attorney Bankruptcy Petition Preparer

Section 110 of the Bankruptcy Code requires a non-attorney bankruptcy petition preparer to sign every document that the bankruptcy petition preparer prepares for filing by the debtor. Section 110 also requires the bankruptcy petition preparer to make certain disclosures to the debtor and to the court, to provide the debtor with certain notices including the “Notice to Individual Consumer Debtor Under § 342(b) of the Bankruptcy Code,” and to inform the debtor of any maximum fee set by the Judicial Conference of the United States for the services of a bankruptcy petition preparer. 11 U.S.C. § 110. This signature section provides for the bankruptcy petition preparer to certify all necessary matters. The bankruptcy petition preparer should provide all the information specified in the blanks in this box and sign and date the petition in the spaces marked “X” and “Date,” respectively. Unless a debtor uses the services of a bankruptcy petition preparer, this section should be left blank.