

7. Meeting of creditors

Debtors must attend the meeting to be questioned under oath. In a joint case, both spouses must attend.
Creditors may attend, but are not required to do so.

_____ at _____
Date Time

Location: _____

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

8. Deadlines

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

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: _____

Deadlines for filing proof of claim:

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

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 to a jury trial.

Deadline to object to exemptions:

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

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.

9. Filing of plan

[The debtor has filed a plan. The plan or a summary of the plan is enclosed. The hearing on confirmation will be held on: _____ at _____ Location: _____
Date Time]

Or [The debtor has filed a plan. The plan or a summary of the plan and notice of confirmation hearing will be sent separately.]

Or [The debtor has not filed a plan as of this date. A copy of the plan or summary and a notice of the hearing on confirmation will be sent separately.]

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 [is included with this notice] or [will be sent to you later], and [the confirmation hearing will be held on the date shown in line 9 of this notice] or [the court will send you a 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 www.pacer.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. The bankruptcy clerk's office must receive the objection by the deadline to object to exemptions in line 8.