



**United States Bankruptcy Court
Western District of Missouri**



Bankruptcy “Eat and Greet”

**an informal luncheon and discussion of
current bankruptcy issues and procedures**

October 21, 2013

U.S. Courthouse
400 E. 9th Street, 2nd Floor Training Room
Kansas City, MO

Lunch provided by the Court

Agenda

11:30 am - 1:15 pm

Discussion of Bankruptcy Procedures and Current Issues
Updated Forms
Personal Financial Management Course Certification Changes
Bankruptcy ECF Document Linking
Successful Motion Practice

Presented by: Chief Bankruptcy Judge Arthur B. Federman,
Bankruptcy Judge Dennis R. Dow
Bankruptcy Judge Cynthia A. Norton

MO and KS CLE pending

**United States Bankruptcy Court
for the Western District of Missouri**

Local Rule and Procedural Changes 2012-2013

Rule Changes

2012 General Order Amending Local Rule 3091-1 Related to Disbursement of Insurance Proceeds (Jan. 13, 2013) (attached)

http://www.mow.uscourts.gov/bankruptcy/rules/archived/lr_3091-1_redlined.pdf

2012 General Order Amending Local Rules 4001-2 and 9060-1H Related to Extension or Imposition of the Automatic Stay (May 24, 2012) (attached)

http://www.mow.uscourts.gov/bankruptcy/rules/archived/2012_go_lr_4001_redline.pdf

2013 General Order Amending Local Rule 1073-1B Related to Assignment of Cases (Jan. 17, 2013) (attached)

http://www.mow.uscourts.gov/bankruptcy/rules/bk_general_amendment-2-1-13.pdf

2013 General Order Amending Local Rule 9060-1C Related to Continuance of Hearings (June 6, 2013) (attached)

http://www.mow.uscourts.gov/bankruptcy/rules/2013_general_order_amending_local_rule_9060_continuance_of_hearings_redlined.pdf

2013 General Order Amending Local Rule 1017-1A Related to Dismissal (July 19, 2013) (attached)

<http://www.mow.uscourts.gov/bankruptcy/rules/2013%20general%20amending%20local%20rule%201017A%20dismissal%20redline.pdf>

In addition, the Court has a proposed change to Local Rule 3002.1-1, regarding notice requirements for claims secured by a security interest in the debtor's principal residence. It is currently being circulated in the Attorney Advisory Committee, with comments from the Committee due October 14, 2013.

Also, the Judicial Conference Advisory Committees on Bankruptcy and Civil Rules have proposed several amendments to their respective rules and have requested

that the proposals be circulated to the bench, bar, and public for comment. The public comment period closes on February 15, 2014. The proposed amendments involve the following rules:

Bankruptcy Rules 2002, 3002, 3007, 3012, 3015, 4003, 5005, 5009, 7001, 9006, and 9009, and Official Forms 17A, 17B, 17C, 22A-1, 22A-1Supp, 22A-2, 22B, 22C-1, 22C-2, 101, 101A, 101B, 104, 105, 106Sum, 106A/B, 106C, 106D, 106E/F, 106G, 106H, 106Dec, 107, 112, 113, 119, 121, 318, 423, and 427; and Civil Rules 1, 4, 6, 16, 26, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 55, 84, and Appendix of Forms.

To view the Preliminary Draft of Proposed Amendments to the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy and Civil Procedure in PDF format, and for information about how to submit and review comments on the proposed amendments, visit the United States Courts website at <http://www.uscourts.gov> and follow the links.

Motion Practice

Motion Practice in Western District of Missouri, Revised 9-9-11 (attached)

Fee Changes

New Fee Schedule effective December 1, 2013 (attached)

Other Procedural Issues

Personal Financial Management Course and Certificate Filing (attached)

Upcoming Federal Forms Changes (attached)

ECF Tips and Tricks (attached)

Updated Government Address Registry (available on the Court's website)

http://www.mow.uscourts.gov/bankruptcy/rules/gov_add_reg.pdf

Reminder: Because of the Western District of Missouri's move to Microsoft Word, please submit your proposed orders in a Word-compatible format.

IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI



**2012 GENERAL ORDER AMENDING LOCAL RULE 3091-1 RELATED TO
DISBURSEMENT OF INSURANCE PROCEEDS**

For good cause shown, and pending revision to this Court's local rules, it is hereby ORDERED that Local Rule 3091-1 is amended to read:

Rule 3091-1. Disbursement of Insurance Proceeds is amended to read:

A. No Court Approval Needed. If the Debtor suffers a casualty loss and that loss is covered by insurance, the debtor does not need the approval of the Bankruptcy Court for the insurer to pay funds directly to the loss payee or trade vendor for the repair/replacement of the property pursuant to the terms of the insurance contract.

B. Court Approval Needed. If the Debtor suffers a casualty loss, the loss is covered by insurance and proceeds are paid to the debtor, debtor shall not pay such proceeds to the loss payee or trade vendor for the repair/replacement of the property or otherwise dispose of such proceeds without an order of the court.

B. C. Plan Payments Continue to Loss Payee. If any creditor being paid through the trustee's office is the loss payee on the insurance policy and funds are distributed to that creditor from the insurer or the debtor, the trustee shall continue to disburse payments to that creditor pursuant to the terms of the confirmed plan or shall continue to make adequate protection payments unless:

i. The debtor files an objection to the proof of claim and the Bankruptcy Court enters an order directing the trustee to cease making payments to the creditor or the order reduces the allowed amount of the claim (any such objection should state with specificity the treatment of both the secured and unsecured portions of the claim)

or

ii. The creditor withdraws its claim or amends its claim.

C. D. Excess Insurance Proceeds Received by Debtor. If the debtor receives any insurance proceeds in excess of \$2,500, after payment of the loss payee or in excess of funds paid to trade vendors for the repair/replacement of the property, the debtor shall not dispose of such excess proceeds without an order of the court.

This General Order is effective on January 13, 2012 and shall remain in effect until further order or notice of this court.

/s/ Arthur B. Federman

Arthur B. Federman, Chief Bankruptcy Judge

/s/ Jerry W. Venters

Jerry W. Venters, Bankruptcy Judge

/s/ Dennis R. Dow

Dennis R. Dow, Bankruptcy Judge

Kansas City, Missouri
Dated: January 13, 2012

**IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI**



**2012 GENERAL ORDER AMENDING LOCAL RULES 4001-2 and 9060-1 H
RELATED TO EXTENSION OR IMPOSITION OF THE AUTOMATIC STAY**

For good cause shown, and pending revision to this Court's local rules, it is hereby ORDERED that Local Rules 4001-2 and 9060-1 H are amended to read:

Rule 4001-2 Automatic Stay - Extension or Imposition

A. Scope of Rule. This rule applies to motions to extend the automatic stay pursuant to § 362(c)(3) or to impose the automatic stay pursuant to § 362(c)(4).

B. Contents of Motion. A motion to extend or impose the automatic stay filed pursuant to this rule shall include the following information: the number of previous cases under the Bankruptcy Code involving the debtor and pending within the one-year period preceding the filing of the current case; the jurisdiction and case number of each such case; the date and reason for dismissal of each such previous case; whether any presumption of lack of good faith arises pursuant to § 362(c)(3)(C) or § 362(c)(4)(D); and the facts upon which the movant relies to rebut any such presumption.

C. Service of the Motion. The motion shall be served by the debtor (or other party in interest filing the motion) in the manner required by the Bankruptcy Code, the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure and these rules, upon each party against whom the movant seeks to extend or impose the stay.

D. Notice of Motion and Hearing. Upon the filing of a motion subject to this rule, the Court shall issue a notice setting a hearing on the motion (~~to be held regardless of whether a response is filed~~) on the next available docket after the 14-day period subsequent to the filing of the motion. Movant shall serve the notice in the same manner as required for service of the motion and file a certificate of such service with the Court. If the movant requires an earlier hearing, it shall file with the motion a request to expedite the hearing, which the Court may grant or deny in its discretion. ~~A response to the motion may be filed no later than 24 hours prior to the hearing.~~

Unless otherwise ordered, any objection to such motion should be filed within 14 days subsequent to the service of the motion.

E. Order Entered Without Hearing. The Court may grant the motion in accordance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 43(c) and Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9017, without hearing, only if: (i) the movant files and serves, along with the motion, an Affidavit signed by the movant, containing the facts upon which the movant relies to rebut any presumption under § 362(c)(3)(C) or § 362(c)(4)(D); (ii) no objection to such motion is filed within 14 days subsequent to the service of the motion (or such shorter time as is ordered); and (iii) the Court determines that the motion complies with this rule and that the information contained in the Affidavit is sufficient to rebut any presumption under § 362(c)(3)(C) or § 362(c)(4)(D). If no Order has been entered by 48 hours prior to the scheduled hearing, parties should assume the hearing will be held as scheduled, and failure to appear will result in the motion being denied.

* * * *

Rule 9060-1 H. Set for Hearing.

1. Unless otherwise ordered by the court, certain motions will be set for hearing and the hearing will be held even if no response has been filed. The Court will schedule the hearing and the movant is responsible for promptly serving the hearing notice on all parties not receiving electronic notice. These motions include:

- a. Creditor's motion to convert - all chapters
- b. Creditor's motion to dismiss - all chapters
- c. Motion for hardship discharge
- d. ~~Motion to extend the stay~~
- e. ~~Motion to impose the stay~~
- df. Objection to confirmation
- eg. Trustee's motion to dismiss - chapter 7
- fh. Trustee's motion to dismiss for "bad faith" or "with prejudice" - chapter 13

2. Unless otherwise ordered, certain motions will be set for hearing and, the hearing will be held unless an order disposing of the motion is entered prior to the hearing date. The Court will schedule the hearing and the movant is responsible for promptly serving the hearing notice on all parties not receiving electronic notice. These motions include:

- a. Motion to extend the stay
- b. Motion to impose the stay

23. Creditor's Objection to Chapter 13 Plan/Amended Plan. Unless otherwise ordered by the court, a creditor's objection to chapter 13 plan/amended plan will be set for hearing. The Court will schedule the hearing and the objector is responsible for promptly serving the hearing notice on all parties not receiving electronic notice. The following

factors will determine whether and when the hearing is held:

- a. If an amended plan is filed no later than the seventh (7th) day before the scheduled hearing on the creditor's objection to a previous chapter 13 plan or amended plan, the hearing on the creditor's objection will be cancelled and the creditor's objection deemed moot unless the creditor files a request to hold the hearing on the scheduled date or on a continued date. The creditor's request to hold the hearing on the scheduled date or on a continued date must be filed by the fourth (4th) day before the scheduled hearing on the creditor's objection.
- b. If an amended plan is filed after the seventh (7th) day before the scheduled hearing on the creditor's objection to a previous chapter 13 plan/amended plan, the hearing on the creditor's objection will be held unless the creditor files a request to continue the hearing or withdraws the objection in accordance with Local Rules 9060-1 C. or D.
- c. When an order denying confirmation pursuant to a trustee's motion is entered and a creditor's objection to a chapter 13 plan or amended plan is pending and scheduled for hearing, the court will reschedule the hearing to a date no sooner than seven (7) days after the deadline for filing an amended plan as specified in the order denying confirmation. The procedures set forth in paragraphs a. and b. above shall apply to the rescheduled hearing.

This General Order is effective for cases filed on or after June 1, 2012 and shall remain in effect until further order or notice of this court.

/s/ Arthur B. Federman
Arthur B. Federman, Chief Bankruptcy Judge

/s/ Jerry W. Venters
Jerry W. Venters, Bankruptcy Judge

/s/ Dennis R. Dow
Dennis R. Dow, Bankruptcy Judge

Kansas City, Missouri
Dated: May 24, 2012

IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI



2013 GENERAL ORDER AMENDING LOCAL RULE 1073-1B RELATED TO
ASSIGNMENT OF CASES

For good cause shown, and pending revision to this Court's local rules, it is hereby ORDERED that Local Rule 1073-1B is amended to read:

Local Rule 1073-1B. Assignment. Cases shall be assigned to judges based on the county in which debtor's domicile, residence, principal place of business, or principal assets were located for the greater part of the 180-day period preceding commencement of the case as follows:

1. Division 3 (Judge Federman): Cedar, Christian, Dade, Dallas, Douglas, Greene, Howell, Laclede, Oregon, Ozark, Polk, Pulaski, Taney, Texas, Webster, and Wright;

2. Division 2 (Judge Dow): Benton, Boone, Callaway, Camden, Cole, Cooper, Hickory, Howard, Miller, Moniteau, Morgan, Osage, and Pettis;

3. Division 1 (Judge ~~Venters~~ Norton): Andrew, Atchison, Barton, Barry, Buchanan, Caldwell, Clinton, Daviess, DeKalb, Gentry, Grundy, Harrison, Holt, Jasper, Lawrence, Livingston, McDonald, Mercer, Newton, Nodaway, Platte, Putnam, Stone, Sullivan, Vernon, and Worth;

4. Random Assignment: Bates, Carroll, Cass, Clay, Henry, Jackson, Johnson, Lafayette, Ray, Saint Clair, and Saline shall be randomly assigned to all judges presiding in this Court.

This General Order is effective on February 1, 2013 and shall remain in effect until further order or notice of this court.

/s/ Arthur B. Federman
Arthur B. Federman, Chief Bankruptcy Judge

/s/ Dennis R. Dow
Dennis R. Dow, Bankruptcy Judge

Kansas City, Missouri
Dated: January 17, 2013

IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI



2013 GENERAL ORDER AMENDING LOCAL RULE 9060-1C. RELATED TO
CONTINUANCE OF HEARINGS

For good cause shown, and pending revision to this Court's local rules, it is hereby ORDERED that Local Rule 9060-1C. is amended to read:

Local Rule 9060-1C. Continuance of Hearings. If a hearing continuance is desired, a motion must be filed no later than two days prior to the scheduled hearing, except for cause arising within that two day period. If the motion is filed on the day before or the day of the scheduled hearing, the movant must also contact the assigned courtroom deputy by e-mail or telephone. . Any motion for continuance shall state, in addition to the reasons for such continuance, whether opposing counsel consents to such motion. A movant who is not aware of opposing counsel's position on the continuance should also state the efforts made to contact such counsel, including the date on which movant first attempted such contact.

This General Order is effective on June 10, 2013 and shall remain in effect until further order or notice of this court.

/s/ Arthur B. Federman
Arthur B. Federman, Chief Bankruptcy Judge

/s/ Dennis R. Dow
Dennis R. Dow, Bankruptcy Judge

/s/ Cynthia A. Norton
Cynthia A. Norton, Bankruptcy Judge

Kansas City, Missouri
Dated: June 6 , 2013

IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI



2013 GENERAL ORDER AMENDING LOCAL RULE 1017-1A RELATED TO DISMISSAL

For good cause shown, and pending revision to this Court's local rules, it is hereby ORDERED that Local Rule 1017-1A is amended to read:

Rule 1017-1A. Dismissal or Conversion of Case; Reinstatement or Reopening of Dismissed Case

- A. Dismissal.** A debtor's motion to dismiss a Chapter 7 or 11 voluntary case, or a petitioning creditor's motion to dismiss an involuntary case, shall state the reason for requesting dismissal and shall disclose any agreement involving the debtor, any creditor, or other party in connection with the motion or the case. The moving party shall file and serve on all creditors a notice allowing creditors and interested parties 21 days in which to file an objection to the motion to dismiss. If no timely objection is filed to the motion, the Court may dismiss the case without further notice or hearing.

This General Order is effective on July 19, 2013 and shall remain in effect until further order or notice of this court.

/s/ Arthur B. Federman
Arthur B. Federman, Chief Bankruptcy Judge

/s/ Dennis R. Dow
Dennis R. Dow, Bankruptcy Judge

/s/ Cynthia A. Norton
Cynthia A. Norton, Bankruptcy Judge

Kansas City, Missouri
Dated: July 19, 2013

**Motion Practice in the United States Bankruptcy Court
for the Western District of Missouri**

Honorable Dennis R. Dow

I. Generally

A. Form of Motions

1. Must be in writing unless made orally at hearing. Local Rule 9013-1.A.
2. Documents Supporting Motion
 - a. If relying on facts not of record, affidavit or documents must be attached.
 - b. May be attached unless they exceed five pages, in which case a summary of the documents must be provided.
 - c. Copies must be provided to opposing counsel. Local Rule 9013-1.B.
3. Proposed Orders – recent amendments to Fed. R. Bankr. Proc. 4001 notwithstanding, proposed orders need not be submitted on motions for relief from stay, for use of cash collateral or to borrow in cases under Chapter 7 or Chapter 13.
4. Responses
 - a. Unless another time period is specified by statute, the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, local rules or court order, responses are due within 21 days. Local Rule 9013-1.C.
 - b. Responses must address the merits of the motion and, if appropriate, offer remedies. Failure to do so may result in the motion being granted with no hearing. Local Rule 9013-1.D.
 - c. Responses should not contain separate requests for relief. All such requests should be contained in a separate motion.

B. Service of Motions

1. By Whom – most motions must be served by the movant. Local Rule 2002-1.A., B.

2. On Whom Served
 - a. Must be served on all parties in interest as specified on the most current version of the mailing matrix maintained for the case. Local Rule 2002-1.C.
 - b. Certain specified motions must also be served upon the United States Trustee (e.g., employment and compensation of professional persons; use, sale or lease of property outside the ordinary course of business; approvals of compromises). Local Rule 2002-2.A.
 3. What Must be Served – must serve request for relief; court may order the hearing notice to be served by the movant as well. Local Rule 9060-1.B.
 - a. If the movant has been directed to serve the notice of hearing, failure to promptly serve the notice or to file a certificate of such service may result in denial of or delay in granting the motion.
 - b. If directed to serve a notice of objection deadline, use the format suggested on the court's website.
 4. Certificate of Service – each pleading must be accompanied by a certificate of service endorsed on the pleading or on a separate document and indicating the manner in which the document was served, the date of service and the persons upon whom the document was served. Local Rule 9013-3.A.
- C. Processing of Motions – motions are processed in one of the following four ways.
1. Notice with Opportunity for Hearing – Local Rule 9060-1.G.
 - a. These motions are scheduled for hearing only if a response is filed within the time set in a notice issued by the court (e.g., relief from automatic stay, redemption, lien avoidance).
 2. Set for Hearing – Local Rule 9060-1.H.
 - a. Motions described in this subparagraph of the rule are set for hearing regardless of whether a response is filed (e.g., motions to extend or impose stay, objections to confirmation, objections to secured claims).
 - b. The movant is required to serve notice of the scheduled hearing.

3. Held for Response – Local Rule 9060-1.I. These motions are held for the appropriate period of time (in most instances 21 days) to determine if a response is filed (e.g., borrowing, debtor’s motion to convert or dismiss, Chapter 13 trustee’s motion to dismiss).
 - a. If a response is filed, a hearing will be scheduled; the movant will be directed to serve notice of the hearing.
 - b. If no response, an order will be entered granting the motion.
4. Ruled Sua Sponte – Local Rule 9060-1.J.
 - a. The motions identified in this subparagraph of the rule may be ruled by the court upon the motion papers with or without awaiting a response. No hearing will be set unless the court determines that one is necessary (e.g., application to pay filing fee in installments, application to waive the filing fee, motions for extension of time, motions to reinstate dismissed cases).

D. Practical Tips on Motion Practice

1. Check the local rules for any specific requirements of form, content or procedure.
2. Make the motion as self-contained as possible, including all relevant facts. Do not make the judge search the file for information relevant to the motion.
3. Include all grounds for the relief requested. The court may find some persuasive and others not. Cite the applicable law.
4. Remember, this is your opportunity to convince the court that the relief requested is appropriate. The more detailed and persuasive the motion, the greater the chance it may be granted without the need for a hearing. Even if a response is filed and a hearing is set, a detailed and persuasive motion may incline the court to your side of the dispute as the court reviews the motion papers prior to the hearing.

II. Specific Motions

A. Procedural Motions

1. Extension of Time
 - a. Make certain that the deadline you seek to extend can be extended

by the court and is not subject to limitations on the court's power to extend. Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9006(b)(2), (3).

- b. Extension of time requires a demonstration of cause. Do not assume that you will receive the requested extension even if it is the first one that has been requested. If you seek to extend the deadline for the second time or more, describe why the first extension was insufficient, what progress has been made and why additional time is necessary. If the motion is filed after the expiration of the relevant time period, the movant must demonstrate excusable neglect.
- c. Assert all grounds for the requested extension. The court may agree with some of the reasons offered and disagree with others.
- d. If possible, advise the court of the position of the opposing party with respect to the motion, particularly if the opposing party does not oppose the requested extension. Providing the court with this information will facilitate a prompt resolution of the motion and, if unopposed, virtually assure a successful one.

2. Shorten Time or Expedite

- a. Some time periods may not be shortened. Make certain that the relief you request can be granted by the court. Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9006(c)(2).
- b. Cause must be demonstrated in order to shorten the time otherwise provided for response. Be specific in your assertion of reasons for shortening the time or expediting the hearing. State all grounds in support of the request as some may be more persuasive than others.
- c. If requesting that the court take action on the face of the motion without a hearing and without awaiting expiration of the ordinarily prescribed time for response, be clear in your request.

3. Continuances

- a. Local rules require that such requests be filed within two days of the hearing. Local Rule 9006-1.C. If you make a later request for postponement, because the reason arose within the two-day period, make sure to bring the motion to the attention of the courtroom deputy. You must appear unless you have been notified that the motion was granted.

- b. Cause must be shown for the requested continuance. Be specific as to the reasons why the hearing should be postponed and indicate the period of time requested. State all available grounds for the requested postponement as the court may find some more persuasive than others. If requesting a continuance for the second time or more, state precisely why the previous postponement was not sufficient, what has taken place in the meantime and why the additional time is necessary.
- c. Provide the court with a statement of the position of the opposing side, as it will facilitate court ruling on the request. Unopposed motions for continuance are certainly more likely to be granted.

4. Vacating Orders

- a. Technically, such a motion is either a motion to alter or amend an order pursuant to Rule 9023 (which incorporates Rule 59 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure) or a motion for relief from a judgment or order pursuant to Rule 9024 of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure (incorporating Rule 60 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure). You must state one of the grounds for relief available under one of those rules.
- b. Time limits – a motion to alter or amend must be filed within ten days of the order you seek to amend; a motion for relief from judgment or order must be filed within a reasonable period of time and, for some requests, no later than one year from the date of the order.
- c. If you seek to vacate an order of dismissal, it is wise to solve the problem giving rise to the dismissal or state a definitive proposal for resolving the problem; otherwise, the court may deny the motion.

5. Reopening Cases

- a. Reopening a closed case is done by motion, most often to accord certain relief to the debtor such as avoiding a lien on real property or seeking a determination of dischargeability of a student loan indebtedness. Such motions can also be filed to permit the filing of a certificate of obtaining the personal financial management course and facilitate the entry of an order of discharge in a case closed without a discharge order.
- b. The motion to reopen must be accompanied by an appropriate filing fee unless it is waived or deferred. Local Rule 1017-1.E.; Local

Rule 5010-1.B. The fee is not required if relief is sought with regard to a violation of the discharge injunction, a determination of dischargeability or to correct an administrative error. Local Rule 5010-1.C.

- c. A motion to reopen must be served on all creditors, along with notice of a 21-day objection deadline. Local Rule 1017-1.E.
- d. A motion to reopen to add a creditor must be served upon the affected creditor along with a notice advising the creditor of the 30-day deadline for objecting to reopening or filing a complaint to determine dischargeability of the debt to be added to the schedules. Local Rule 5010-1.D., F.

B. Substantive Motions

1. Extension or Imposition of Automatic Stay

- a. Contents of motion – the motion should advise the court of the number of previous cases filed by the debtor and pending within the one-year period which were dismissed, identify those cases by jurisdiction and case number, state the reason for dismissal of the prior cases and assert all facts relied upon to rebut any presumption of lack of good faith in filing. Local Rule 4001-2.B.
- b. Service of motion and notice of hearing
 - (1) Must be served on all parties to be bound. Local Rule 4001-2.C.
 - (2) Case will be set for hearing on first motion docket after 14 days from the date of the filing of the motion. The movant must serve the hearing notice generated by the court. If an expedited hearing is sought, it must be requested by the movant. Local Rule 4001-2.D.
- c. Hearing
 - (1) Will be held regardless of whether an opposition to the motion is filed.
 - (2) Debtor or debtors should attend the hearing and be prepared to answer the court's questions or testify.
 - (3) Should be prepared to demonstrate that the problem causing

the dismissal of the prior case has been resolved and provide any other facts indicating that the case is otherwise filed in good faith (e.g., substantial payment offered to creditors; plan payments assured by wage order).

2. Relief from Automatic Stay – Local Rule 4001-1.
 - a. Contents of motion. Local Rule 4001-1.B.
 - (1) Motions should indicate the balance due on the claim of the creditor as of the date of the filing of the petition.
 - (2) In a Chapter 7 case, if the motion is filed before the meeting of creditors, it must assert the value of the collateral securing the claim.
 - (3) In a Chapter 13 case, motions for relief based upon a payment default on a claim secured by real property must be accompanied by a detailed payment history on a form prescribed by the local rules.
 - b. Service of the motion and accompanying papers
 - (1) The movant must serve the notice of hearing and certify such service. Failure to do so may result in denial of the motion. Local Rule 4001-1.A.
 - (2) The trustee must be served with all documents supporting the motion. Local Rule 4001-1.F.
 - (3) Debtor's counsel and the trustee must be served with all documents evidencing perfection of the claimed security interest.
 - (4) With respect to deeds of trust, the movant may serve only that page or pages showing the recording information and the signature of the debtors. Full copies of the exhibits must be made available on request to interested parties.
3. Objections to Claims – Local Rule 3084-1.H., I., J.
 - a. It is the debtor's obligation to object to claims in Chapter 13 cases. Claims filed will be allowed unless objected to.
 - b. Form of objection

- (1) Use of Local Forms 3007-1.1 and 3007-1.2 is encouraged, but not required.
 - (2) The objection must state some factual or legal basis for disallowance of the claim. Merely stating that appropriate documentation has not been attached or that the claimant has failed to respond to a request for itemization does not state a basis for disallowance of the claim.
 - (3) The objection must refer to the court's claim register number.
 - c. Service – the objection must be served upon the claimant, the claimant's attorney and the trustee.
 - d. Omnibus objections may be filed subject to the limitations of Fed. R. Bankr. Proc. 3007(d) and (e).
4. Motions for Payoff – Local Rule 3093-1.
- a. Contents of motion – a motion requesting a payoff figure from the Chapter 13 trustee must be accompanied by the following information: the reason for the request for payoff; the source of funds to be used to payoff the Chapter 13 plan; the claims to be included in the payoff figure; the proposed percentage payment to unsecured claims and basis for any proposed payoff less than in full.
5. Motions to Borrow – Local Rule 3088-1.D.
- a. Request to borrow must be made to the court if debtor seeks to borrow more than \$2,500.00.
 - b. Contents of the motion – a motion to borrow must contain the following information: the identity of the lender; the amount of the borrowing; the precise terms of the borrowing, including the periodic payment and interest rate; the purpose of the borrowing; and the impact of the repayment obligations on the debtor's ability to make payments under the Chapter 13 plan.
6. Motions to Suspend
- a. Motions to suspend should contain the following: (1) the precise number and amount of payments to be suspended; (2) the reason for the payment default; (3) a confirmation that the debtor is able to

continue to make the payments going forward.

- b. The Court may be reluctant to grant a motion to suspend if it has granted numerous such suspensions in the past or if there have been multiple dismissals for failure to make plan payments and reinstatements.
- c. Anticipate the problems the motion to suspend may create. Be prepared to take necessary corrective action, such as amending the plan or increasing plan payments.

7. Motions to Retain Tax Refund

- a. If possible, the anticipated tax refund should be built in to the debtor's income as reflected on Schedule I and the Form 22C. In addition, expense amounts based on the debtor's experience in using tax refunds for deferred or extraordinary expenses should be reflected on Schedule J.
- b. A motion to retain tax refunds should include the following: (1) the source and amount of the anticipated refund; (2) a specific itemization of the proposed disposition of the funds, including the purpose and the amount of each expenditure and a detailed explanation as to why the expense is necessary and reasonable.
- c. The Court will ordinarily approve expenditures for unanticipated and out of the ordinary vehicle repairs and medical expenses and repairs to real property that affect the structural integrity of the property or the health and welfare of the occupants. Requests for other kinds of proposed expenditures should be accompanied by a brief explanation of the circumstances. Failure to do so will likely cause your motion to be set for hearing.

8. Lien Avoidance

- a. Motions to avoid liens as impairing exemptions under § 522(f) should contain the following information: description of the property subject to the lien and its value; the identity of the lienholder and the amount of the claim; basis for the claim of exemption; a demonstration as to why the lien impairs an exemption claim in accordance with the formula set forth in § 522(f)(2).
- b. Responses in opposition to motions to avoid liens should state specifically the reason why the lien is not subject to avoidance. If the respondent contends that the property is not exempt, the

response should state why the exemption should not be allowed. If the respondent contends that the property is of a value sufficient that the lien may be retained without impairing the exemption, then the amount and basis for an alternative valuation should be stated. If the respondent contends that for some other reason the lien does not impair the exemption and is therefore not avoidable, it should be stated specifically.

9. Motions to Sell

- a. Motion to sell property outside the ordinary course of business should contain the following information: (1) a description of the property to be sold; (2) the reason for the sale; (3) the identity of the purchaser and the relationship, if any, between the purchaser and the debtor; (4) sale price with some indication of the reasonableness of that price, particularly in relation to any previously scheduled value; and (5) the proposed disposition of the proceeds, including the payment of any commission, closing costs, debts and amounts to be retained by the debtor.

10. Dismissal or Conversion – Local Rule 1017-1.

a. Dismissal. Local Rule 1017-1.A.

- (1) Must state reasons for dismissal, including the existence of any agreement between the debtor and any creditor or party in interest.
- (2) Must serve notice of the motion on all creditors with 21-day objection period.

b. Conversion – Local Rule 1017-1.C.

- (1) Must state reasons for conversion and state if case was previously converted from another chapter.
- (2) Notice of motion must be served by the debtor on the trustee, the United States Trustee and parties requesting notice. Creditors have 21 days to object to the motion.
- (3) The above procedure is not applicable to requests to convert cases from Chapter 13 to Chapter 7. Such conversions are done by notice. The filing of the notice is the effective date of the conversion. Fed. R. Civ. P. 1017(f)(3).

11. Discharge – Local Rule 4004-4.
 - a. After completion of payments in a Chapter 13 case, the debtor must file a motion requesting the entry of an order of discharge, using Local Form 4004-4.1.
 - b. If no such request is filed, the case will, upon the filing of a final report, be closed without the entry of an order of discharge. The case must then be reopened and an appropriate reopening fee paid in order to obtain a discharge order.

C. Motions in Adversary Proceedings

1. Motions for Default Judgment
 - a. Contents – motions for default judgment should demonstrate the following: the plaintiff’s entitlement to the relief requested; that proper service has been effectuated as required by Fed. R. Bankr. P. 7004; and that no timely response to the complaint has been filed.
 - b. Procedure – the motion must be filed with the court and served on the parties against whom default judgment is to be rendered. A proposed order must be submitted to the court. If damages are sought in an unliquidated amount, the court will enter an interlocutory judgment of default and set a hearing on determination of damages.
2. Motions for Summary Judgment – Local Rule 9013-1.H.
 - a. Contents of motion – by rule, a motion for summary judgment must contain an itemized statement of the alleged undisputed facts supporting the request for relief set forth in separately numbered paragraphs with references to the factual record supporting those assertions.
 - b. Contents of response – likewise, the response must identify in separately numbered paragraphs with references to the factual record, the facts allegedly in dispute. Facts in the motion will be deemed admitted unless controverted in the response.
 - c. Facts asserted in the motion or response must be supported by affidavits or documents or references to the record.
 - d. Schedule – a response to the motion for summary judgment may be filed within 21 days; 14 days thereafter a reply may be filed by the

movant.

- e. Timing – if possible, file the motion sufficiently in advance of the scheduled trial date to permit the briefing schedule to expire prior to trial. Otherwise, the court may decline to rule on the motion in advance of trial.

D. Replies to Motions

1. General Principles

- a. Replies must respond to the substance of the allegations contained in the motion. Local Rule 9013-1.D. Failure to do so may result in the motion being granted without a hearing. This requires that factual assertions made in the motion be admitted or denied and that affirmative defenses be specifically pled.
- b. Be as specific as possible about proposed solutions to problems raised in the motion. If possible, effectuate the proposed plan for resolving the issues raised by the motion prior to the hearing.

2. Motions for Relief From Automatic Stay

- a. With respect to allegations of default, if the movant has complied with the rule requiring the submission of a post-petition payment history, the burden shifts to the debtor to demonstrate that payments have been made which are not reflected on the schedule. Be as specific as possible about such payments, including details such as dates and amounts.
- b. If the debtor wishes to offer adequate protection, such proposal must be contained in the response to the motion. Local Rule 4001-1.E. If offering to cure defaults, be as specific as possible in the cure proposal with respect to both dates and amounts.

3. Motions to Dismiss for Default in Payment

- a. A response to a motion to dismiss for default in plan payments should indicate why the payments are in default, demonstrate that the problem creating the default has been resolved and that the debtor is now in a position to continue the required plan payments, make a specific proposal for a cure of the default and demonstrate that the proposal is both reasonable and feasible.
- b. If certain action is to be taken in response to the motion (such as

suspension of plan payments), file the appropriate pleadings or take the appropriate action in advance of the hearing date on the motion to dismiss.

III. Small Business Chapter 11

A. Application for Retention

1. Counsel should file an application for retention immediately as the Court may not compensate counsel for time spent prior to the filing of such an application without extraordinary circumstances. The Court may not, pursuant to Rule 6003, enter an order any sooner than 21 days after the filing of the petition, but the Court will enter an order retroactive to the date of the filing of the application.
2. The Court will ordinarily authorize counsel to be paid on an ongoing monthly basis 80% of fees earned and 100% of expenses incurred, but a separate motion authorizing these monthly filings must be filed.

B. Use of Cash Collateral

1. A debtor may not use cash collateral without consent of every entity that has an interest in the collateral or an order from the Court. Unauthorized use of cash collateral may result in appointment of a trustee or a dismissal of the case.
2. Motions for authorization to use cash collateral should contain the following: (a) how much cash collateral the debtor proposes to use; (b) for what period of time the debtor proposes to use the creditor's cash collateral; (c) for what purposes the debtor proposes to use cash collateral (commonly reflected in a proposed budget attached to the motion); (d) the identity of any entities that have a claim to cash collateral; (e) any proposals for adequate protection of those entities' interest in the cash collateral. Common elements of adequate protection in cash collateral are limitations on amount, time and purpose, as reflected above, as well as the granting of a replacement lien in cash collateral used and a requirement for monthly reporting.
3. The Court may permit the interim use of cash collateral on short notice, but may not conduct a final hearing on the use of cash collateral sooner than 15 days after the filing of the motion. Accordingly, final approval of the use of cash collateral requires two orders and possibly two hearings. Debtor's counsel must serve the persons identified in Rule 4001 and the motion must contain the information required by that rule.

4. Attached is an order approved by the Court and entered in a Chapter 11 proceeding which provides a good model for a proposed cash collateral order.

C. Bar Date

1. The Court does not ordinarily enter a bar date in a Chapter 11 proceeding unless requested to do so.
2. Requesting a bar date early in a Chapter 11 case is good practice so that the number and amount of claims can be identified. This may be essential for demonstrating feasibility if the plan proposes to pay a certain percentage of the filed and allowed amount of unsecured claims.
3. Attached is an order entered by the Court in another Chapter 11 proceeding which provides a good model of a bar date order.

D. Plan Formulation

1. Only the debtor may file a plan in the first 180 days after the filing of the case. Debtor must file a plan within 300 days of the filing of the case. Failure to do so can result in dismissal of the proceeding.
2. In a small business case, the debtor may file a combined plan and disclosure statement. A form of such combined plan and disclosure statement has been approved by the Court and is available on the Court's website. *See* Local Rule 3016-3.D. and MOW 3016-3.1.
3. The disclosure statement portion of the form should, among other things, contain historical income and expense information, a description of the financial results of the debtor while operating in Chapter 11, projections of income and expenses for the period of time over which plan payments are to be made, the amount of payments proposed to be made to classes under the plan, a balance sheet and an analysis of the value of the debtor's assets upon liquidation and the likely distribution to creditors in the event of such a liquidation.

E. Plan Confirmation

1. The Court will ordinarily combine hearings on the disclosure statement and plan of reorganization and will issue an order upon the filing of those documents preliminarily approving the disclosure statement, setting a hearing on confirmation of the plan and establishing deadlines for the filing of ballots and objections.

2. Small business debtors are now subject to a deadline for obtaining confirmation. The Court must confirm a plan within 45 days of the date on which it was filed. Although this deadline may be extended, extensions are subject to strict limitations. *See* 11 U.S.C. § 1129(e).
3. Confirmation Hearing
 - a. Immediately before the confirmation hearing, debtor's counsel should file a summary of the ballots indicating the number and amount of claims accepting or rejecting in each class and identifying those classes which have accepted or rejected. Copies of the ballots should be available for inspection at the confirmation hearing.
 - b. Debtor's counsel should be prepared to submit evidence necessary to permit the Court to make the findings required by § 1129(a). In particular, if any individual creditor has voted against the plan, the proponent of the plan must demonstrate that that creditor would receive more under the plan than it would receive if the debtor were liquidated under Chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code. In addition, with respect to each class which has rejected the plan, a proponent must demonstrate the plan is fair and equitable in accordance with the requirement set forth in § 1129(b). Even in a case in which there have been no objections, the Court will require some evidence indicating that the debtor is capable of making the payments proposed under the plan and that the plan is therefore feasible and may be confirmed in accordance with § 1129(a)(11).
 - c. Be prepared to tender to the Court a proposed confirmation order. Any last minute agreements may be embodied in amendments to the plan made by interlineation in the confirmation order, assuming they are not material and do not require resolicitation.

**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI
FEE SCHEDULE**

FEE	CATEGORY
\$ 293.00	Adversary Filing Fee
\$ 298.00	Appeal Fee (For Filing and Docketing)
\$ 298.00	Cross-Appeal (For Filing and Docketing)
\$ 157.00	Authorization of Direct Appeal (in addition to Appeal/Cross-Appeal)
\$ 306.00	Chapter 7 Filing Fee, Administrative Fee and Trustee Surcharge
\$ 1,213.00	Chapter 9 Filing Fee
\$ 1,213.00	Chapter 11 Filing Fee and Administrative Fee
\$ 1,213.00	Chapter 11 Railroad Filing Fee and Administrative Fee
\$ 246.00	Chapter 12 Filing Fee and Administrative Fee
\$ 281.00	Chapter 13 Filing Fee and Administrative Fee
\$ 1,213.00	Chapter 15 Filing Fee and Administrative Fee
\$ 176.00	Motion to Vacate or Modify the Automatic Stay
\$ 176.00	Motion to Withdraw Reference of a Case
\$ 176.00	Motion to Compel Abandonment of Property of the Estate
\$ 176.00	Motion to Sell Property of the Estate Free and Clear of Liens
FEEES FOR A MOTION TO REOPEN A CLOSED CASE	
\$ 260.00	Chapter 7
\$ 1,000.00	Chapter 9
\$ 1,167.00	Chapter 11
\$ 200.00	Chapter 12
\$ 235.00	Chapter 13
\$ 1,000.00	Chapter 15
<p>If the case had previously been dismissed for failure to pay the original filing fee, both the balance of the original filing fee and the reopening fee must be paid. The fee must be collected when the motion is filed to reopen a case in which the court did not enter a discharge. The fee must not be charged in the following situations: (1) to permit a party to file a complaint to obtain a determination under Rule 4007(b), and, (2) when a debtor files a motion to reopen a case based upon an alleged violation of the terms of the discharge under 11 U.S.C. § 524. The court may waive this fee under appropriate circumstances or may defer payment of the fee from trustees pending discovery of additional assets.</p>	

FEES FOR CONVERSION TO A DIFFERENT CHAPTER*	
\$ 922.00	Chapter 7 to 11
\$ 15.00	Chapter 11 to 7
\$ 60.00	Chapter 12 to 7
\$ 35.00	Chapter 12 to 13
\$ 25.00	Chapter 13 to 7
\$ 932.00	Chapter 13 to 11
* Fee not due for sua sponte conversions	
FEES FOR DECONSOLIDATION OF JOINT PETITION	
\$ 306.00	Chapter 7 at request of debtor
\$ 1,213.00	Chapter 11 at request of debtor
\$ 246.00	Chapter 12 at request of debtor
\$ 281.00	Chapter 13 at request of debtor
MISCELLANEOUS FEES	
\$ 0.50	Reproducing any document(per page)
\$ 0.10	Printing any electronic record from a courthouse public terminal
\$ 11.00	Certification of any document.
\$ 21.00	Exemplification of any document or paper
\$ 30.00	Reproduction of an audio recording of a court proceeding
\$ 30.00	Amendments to debtor's schedule of creditors or lists of creditors after notice to creditors
\$ 25.00	Transfer of Claim
\$ 30.00	Search of the records, per name or item searched
\$ 46.00	For filing any document not related to a pending case or proceeding
\$ 46.00	Registration of a judgment from another district
\$ 64.00 39.00	Retrieval of a record from the Federal Record Center For each additional box after the first
\$ 53.00	Returned check fee (Lack of funds)
\$.10	Per page for electronic access to court data 30 page max (PACER)
\$ 40.00	Witness Fees per day (check with clerk for current mileage fee)
\$ 46.00	Administrative fee in all cases under Title 11



UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI

Personal Financial Management Course and Certificate Filing

The Judicial Conference Advisory Committee on Bankruptcy Rules recommended and the Supreme Court adopted amendments to Bankruptcy Rules 1007(b)(7) and 5009(b) related to the obligations of individual debtors to complete a personal financial management course as a condition of receiving a discharge in bankruptcy.

The course requirement remains in place. The amendment provides that the course provider's notification to the court of the debtor's successful completion of the personal financial management course satisfies the "certification" requirement currently satisfied by the filing of Official Form 23.

The rule change will relieve individual debtors of the obligation to file Official Form 23 **IF** the provider of an instructional course concerning personal financial management directly notifies the court that the debtor has completed the course.

Official Form 23 is revised to reflect the rule change by including an instruction stating that the debtor should complete and file the form only if the provider has not already notified the court of the debtor's completion of the course. These changes will go into effect on December 1, 2013 barring opposition from Congress.

Course providers (at least some of them) will be filing the certification forms on-line but they are not mandated to do so. If course providers offer this service, debtors may choose to use it or to continue to file the Official Form 23. As with anything new, we would expect some confusion to result. Our court will make every effort to make sure the debtor's attorney (or pro se debtor) receives notice and additional time to file Official Form 23 when the course provider has not filed the certification.



UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI

Upcoming Federal Forms Changes

Amendments to Official Bankruptcy Forms 3A (Application for Individuals to Pay the Filing Fee in Installments), 3B (Application to Have the Chapter 7 Filing Fee Waived), 6I (Schedule I: Your Income), 6J (Schedule J: Your Expenses), 6 Summary (Summary of Schedules), 23 (Debtor's Certification of Completion of Instructional Course Concerning Financial Management) and 27 (Reaffirmation Agreement Cover Sheet), will take effect on December 1, 2013, if approved by the Judicial Conference at its meeting on September 17, 2013.

Official Forms 3A, 3B, 6I, and 6J, which are only used in individual debtor cases, are revised as part of the Bankruptcy Rules Advisory Committee's ongoing Forms Modernization Project (FMP). Early in its evaluation of the existing bankruptcy forms, the FMP concluded that case opening forms for individuals should be separated from those used by entities. Forms used by individuals are designed to be more easily understood by users who are unfamiliar with bankruptcy and who are often not represented by an attorney. In addition to restyling, minor substantive changes are described in the committee notes for the four forms.

Official Forms 6 Summary and 27 are revised with updated line number cross references to Schedules I and J.

The three existing Directors Procedural forms for subpoenas – 254 (Subpoena for Rule 2004 Examination), 255 (Subpoena in an Adversary Proceeding), and 256 (Subpoena in a case Under the Bankruptcy Code) – will be withdrawn on December 1, 2013 and replaced with four updated versions (Forms 254, 255, 256, and 257) that incorporate pending changes to Civil Rule 45, which is made applicable in bankruptcy cases by Bankruptcy Rule 9016. The revised bankruptcy subpoenas more closely follow the topic organization of subpoenas in civil cases.

Check with your petition software vendor to update your forms. The forms are also located on the federal forms website at:

<http://www.uscourts.gov/FormsAndFees/Forms/BankruptcyForms.aspx>

United States Bankruptcy Court Western District of Missouri

ECF Tips and Tricks October 2013

What You Need to Know:

- Linking Your Documents Correctly in ECF
- Mobile Query
- Don't Forget To "Chat" With Us

Linking Document Correctly:

When filing a document in ECF that relates back to a previously filed pleading, it's important to "Link" those documents correctly.

File a response to a motion:

[13-90001-13 Joseph Wayne Sample and Sarah Lynn Sample](#)

Type: bk

Office: 4 (Kansas City)

Select the category to which your event relates.

Discharge
MOWBApi
advother
answer
appeal
auditor
claims
cmp
court
cridtrd

Next

Clear

File a response to a motion:

13-90001-13 Joseph Wayne Sample and Sarah Lynn Sample

Type: bk

Office: 4 (Kansas City)

Select the appropriate event(s) to which your event relates:

- 03/21/2013 [1](#) Chapter 13 Voluntary Petition , filing fee to be paid in the amount of 281 dollars. (Parle, Cecelia)
- 03/21/2013 [2](#) Chapter 13 Plan (Parle, Cecelia).
- 03/21/2013 [3](#) Certification by Debtor(s) Attorney that the applicable Rights and Responsibilities Agreement pursuant to Local Rule 2016-D has been executed . (Parle, Cecelia).
- 03/21/2013 [4](#) Exhibit D to the voluntary petition filed by Joseph Wayne Sample (Parle, Cecelia).
- 03/21/2013 [5](#) Exhibit D to the voluntary petition filed by Sarah Lynn Sample (Parle, Cecelia).
- 03/21/2013 [6](#) Debtor's Certificate of Credit Counseling (Parle, Cecelia).
- 10/10/2013 [7](#) Motion for Relief from Stay regarding *33702 North Hudson Lane, Kansas City, MO*. Movant requests the 14 day stay of Rule 4001(a)(3) be waived. (filing fee to be paid in the amount of 176 dollars) Filed by Nationstar Mortgage, LLC. (Parle, Cecelia)

Next

Clear

(Hint: You might not want to take advantage of this little trick, if the case you're working in contains hundreds and hundreds of documents).

Mobile Query:

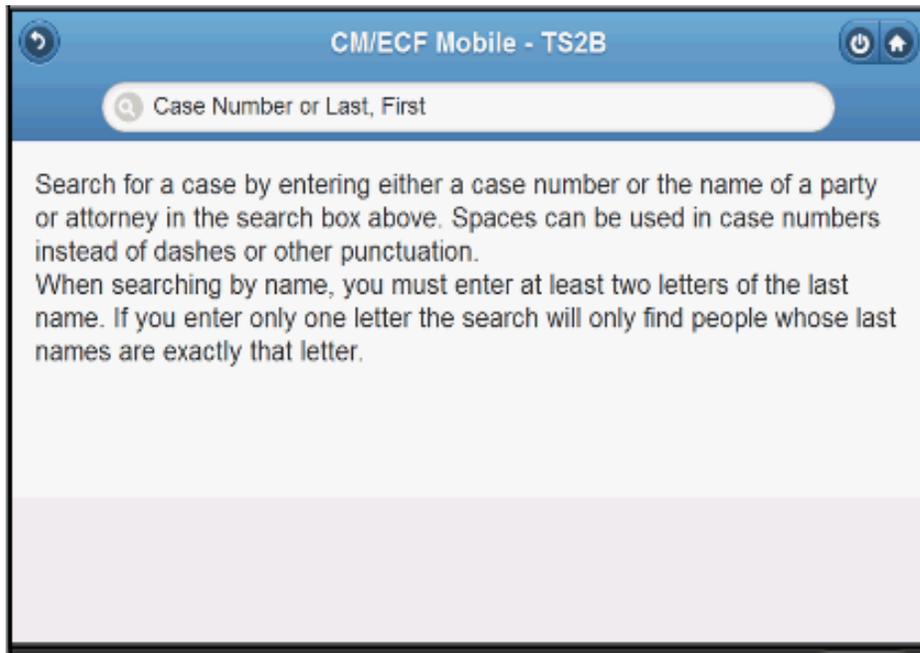
The screenshot displays a web-based search interface titled "Query". The main search area is labeled "Search Clues" and contains several input fields and options:

- Case Number:** A text input field.
- Last / Business Name:** A text input field with examples: "(Examples: Desoto, Des*t)".
- First Name:** A text input field.
- Middle Name:** A text input field.
- SSN / ITIN:** A text input field.
- Tax ID / EIN:** A text input field.
- Type:** A dropdown menu.
- Filed Date:** Two date pickers with a "to" separator.
- Last Entry Date:** Two date pickers with a "to" separator.
- Nature of Suit (AP and MP cases only):** A list box containing:
 - 01 (Determination of removed claim or cause)
 - 02 (Other (e.g. other actions that would have been brought in state court if unrelated to bankruptcy))
 - 11 (Recovery of money/property - 542 turnover of property)
 - 12 (Recovery of money/property - 547 preference)

Additional features include a "Mobile Query" button in the top right corner and "Run Query" and "Clear" buttons at the bottom left.

Version 5.1 introduces a new mobile query feature that streamlines the basic CM/ECF search when using portable devices. It provides easier viewing and accessibility on smaller screens.

Mobile Query is compatible with smart phones such as the iPhone and the Android, as well as with BlackBerrys and other PDA's that can access web applications. In Mobile Query, you will see a more attractive and effective interface for touch screen tablet computers such as the iPad. Mobile Query is designed to work on any browser that can support basic HTML.



The Mobile Query is not a separate program, but an abbreviated search feature that can be accessed directly from the CM/ECF application or PACER (Standard PACER Fees apply). You may search by Case Number or Name.



Don't Forget To "Chat" With Us:

Not sure what ECF event to use? Can't remember how much a filing fee is? Then try out our Live Help, or what we like to call "Chat" feature.



If you're logged into ECF (either filing a document or querying a case) and you see the "Live Help" tab in the upper right hand corner of your screen, then we're available to assist you.