

Local Rule 2002-1. Notices to Creditors, Equity Security Holders, and the United States.

Notices given under Bankruptcy Rule 2002 must be given as ordered by the Court. If the Court does not enter a separate order directing the method of notice:

- (a) Under Bankruptcy Rule 2002(a), the Court directs that notices that are governed by that rule must be given:
 - (1) With respect to the matters in Bankruptcy Rule 2002(a)(1), notice will be given by the clerk.
 - (2) With respect to the matters in Bankruptcy Rule 2002(a)(2), notice must be given by the proponent of the proposed use, sale, or lease of property.
 - (3) With respect to the matters in Bankruptcy Rule 2002(a)(3), notice must be given:
 - (A) In a chapter 7 case with a compromise involving exempt property, by the Debtor(s); in all other chapter 7 matters, by the trustee.
 - (B) In a chapter 11 case with Debtor(s) in possession, by the Debtor(s) in possession; in a chapter 11 case with a trustee, by the trustee.
 - (C) In a chapter 13 case when the proponent of the compromise is the chapter 13 trustee, by the chapter 13 trustee; in all other chapter 13 matters, by the Debtor(s).
 - (4) With respect to the matters in Bankruptcy Rule 2002(a)(4), notice must be given by the proponent of the dismissal or conversion.
 - (5) With respect to the matters in Bankruptcy Rule 2002(a)(5), notice must be given by the proponent of the proposed plan modification.
 - (6) With respect to the matters in Bankruptcy Rule 2002(a)(6), notice must be given by the applicant.
 - (7) With respect to the matters in Bankruptcy Rule 2002(a)(7), notice must be given by the clerk if the notice is sent with the notice of the initial meeting of creditors under § 341. All other notices for matters in Bankruptcy Rule 2002(a)(7) must be given by the party requesting a bar date.
 - (8) With respect to the matters set forth in Bankruptcy Rule 2002(a)(8), notice must be given by the proponent of the proposed plan.
- (b) With respect to the matters in Bankruptcy Rule 2002(b), notices must be given by

the proponent of a proposed plan under chapters 9 and 11. With respect to a chapter 13 plan, notice must be given by the clerk as set forth in BLR 2002-1(c).

(c) The clerk must send a notice promptly after a chapter 13 case is filed. The notice must:

- (1) Set the initial meeting of creditors under § 341 (the “§ 341 Meeting”).
- (2) Set the initial confirmation date for the Debtor(s)’ proposed plan and a hearing on § 506 valuations on the last available date that is not more than 45 days after the § 341 meeting. If the plan is filed on the petition date, the notice shall include a copy of the plan.

Local Rule 3007-1. Objections to Claims.

- (a) An objection to claim must list the claimant, the date the proof of claim was filed, the amount of the claim, and the classification of the claim as secured, priority unsecured or general unsecured. The legal and factual basis for the objection must be clear from the face of the pleading. The objection must include an affidavit signed by a person with personal knowledge supporting the objection.
- (b) An objection to claim may be filed without a hearing date. Objections to claims filed in accordance with this Rule, and to which no reply has been filed, may be considered without a hearing. If an objection to claim is filed without a hearing date, the objection must state in bold print immediately below the title:

This is an objection to your claim. This objection asks the Court to disallow the claim that you filed in this bankruptcy case. If you do not file a response within 30 days after the objection was served on you, your claim may be disallowed without a hearing.

- (c) An objection to claim may include an initial hearing date obtained from the judge's web page or case manager. If an initial hearing date is scheduled, the objection must state in bold print immediately below the title:

This is an objection to your claim. This objection asks the Court to disallow the claim that you filed in this bankruptcy case. If you do not file a response within 30 days after the objection was served on you, your claim may be disallowed without a hearing.

A hearing has been set on this matter on [date] at [time] in Courtroom _____, [address].

- (d) Unless otherwise ordered by the Court or by consent of the parties, the initial hearing will be non-evidentiary and used as a scheduling conference. The parties should confer prior to the initial hearing regarding any required discovery and other issues necessary for a trial on the merits. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the failure of either party to appear at the initial hearing may result in the summary disposition of the objection. Agreed orders may be presented at the initial hearing or filed prior to the initial hearing.

Local Rule 3015-1. Confirmation of Chapter 13 plans and Rule 3015.1 Opt-Out.

- (a) **Uniform Plan and Motion for Valuation of Collateral.** Pursuant to FED. R. BANKR. P. 3015.1, the Court requires that a Local Form Plan must be used instead of the Official Form Plan. The Local Form Plan is posted on the Court's website.
- (b) **Mortgage Payments Through the Chapter 13 Trustee.** Home mortgage payments will be made through the chapter 13 trustee, in accordance with Chapter 13 Trustee Procedures for Administration of Home Mortgage Payments ("Home Mortgage Payment Procedures"). The Home Mortgage Payment Procedures adopted by the Court are posted on the Court's website.
- (c) **Plan Modifications.** Debtor(s)' motions to modify a confirmed plan must include:
 - (1) A modified plan and summary in the form published on the Court's website.
 - (2) A description of the following:
 - (A) The reasons why the Debtor(s)' current plan must be modified.
 - (B) If the Debtor(s)' plan must be modified because of a payment default to the trustee or to a creditor, a description of the reason why the payment default occurred.
 - (C) If the reason was a temporary loss of employment, the motion must describe whether new employment was obtained.
 - (D) The changes in the Debtor(s)'s income and expenses (e.g., whether an asset has been abandoned, a less expensive car has been purchased, different employment has been obtained, or other events have occurred that affect the feasibility of the proposed modification).
 - (3) Revised Schedules I and J.
 - (4) A proposed amended wage order or electronic payment mechanism consistent with the proposed modification.

Local Rule 3021-1. Payments by Chapter 13 Trustee.

- (a) Chapter 13 trustees must make payments in accordance with confirmed plans.
- (b) Payment of Debtor(s)' attorneys' fees shall be made only after entry of an order allowing the fees. Under fixed fee orders, attorneys' fees are allowed on entry of the order approving the fixed fee agreement.
- (c) Each chapter 13 trustee will place information on the chapter 13 trustee's website regarding all payments made under Plans.

Local Rule 6007-1. Abandonment of Property in Chapter 7 Cases. Upon the filing by the chapter 7 trustee of a Notice of Proposed Abandonment and Report of No Distribution, the clerk shall promptly send the Notice to all persons listed on the CM/ECF list of creditors. If no objection is filed within 14 days of the sending of the notice by the clerk, property scheduled by the Debtor(s) is abandoned without further Court order.