

**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA**



LOCAL RULES

**Effective June 1, 2010
As Amended Through February 29, 2016**

**Chief Judge Robyn L. Moberly
Judge Basil H. Lorch, III
Judge James M. Carr
Judge Jeffrey J. Graham**

INTRODUCTION TO RULES EFFECTIVE JUNE 1, 2010

This newest version of the local rules focuses on capturing the procedural changes that have evolved since the arrival of electronic filing and BAPCPA. Many of the current general orders become new rules or are incorporated into existing rules. The rules join the Court's Procedures Manual and its ECF Administrative Policies and Procedures Manual as the third source of guidance on how bankruptcy cases and proceedings are handled.

The rules follow the national numbering system for local rules, which in turn closely parallels the numbering system for the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure. The rules are accompanied by an expanded table of contents, to make searching for a specific topic simpler.

INTRODUCTION TO AMENDMENTS EFFECTIVE JUNE 1, 2011

These rules were amended effective June 1, 2011. The amendments were mostly technical, to correct errors and ambiguities identified after publication of the original rules in June 2010.

INTRODUCTION TO AMENDMENTS EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 11, 2011

These rules were further amended effective October 11, 2011. These amendments were required because of changes to the national rules. One substantive change was the replacement of three-day deadlines for initial case filing requirements with seven-day deadlines. Another was the requirement that applications to employ include the terms of employment.

INTRODUCTION TO AMENDMENTS EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 1, 2012

The amendments in October 2012 served multiple purposes. First, the practice of cross-referencing to the District Court's rules by number only had proven to be less than ideal because (a) the cross-references required the reader to visit the District Court's rules to find guidance; and (b) occasional failure to track changes the District Court made to its rules resulted in erroneous references. Now, these local rules capture the specific language desired from the District Court's rules, except in those few instances where the subject matter of the District Court's rules rarely arose in bankruptcy cases and proceedings OR the District Court's rules were so voluminous cross-reference remained the most efficient option.

Second, the rules now capture the shifting of responsibility for distribution or service of various documents from the Clerk to parties. The most significant shift concerns Chapter 13 plans, amended plans, and motions to modify plans, which will now be distributed by the trustee, debtor's counsel, or the party seeking to modify the plan, depending on the circumstances.

Third, the edits bring uniformity to the language used in the rules, particularly references to certificates of service and the distinction between "serving" and "distributing" or "sending" documents.

The amendments include substantive changes as well, a few of which are as follows:

- a. A completely revised rule on Motions to Sell, B-6004-1;
- b. A new requirement of service on and notice to any domestic support obligation holder when a Chapter 13 debtor seeks discharge, B-4004-1; and

- c. Clarification of the procedures for filing pleadings in jointly administered cases, B-1015-1.

INTRODUCTION TO AMENDMENTS EFFECTIVE DECEMBER 3, 2012

The Court added a new rule, B-3002.1-2, establishing a procedure for certain lenders to be excused from filing the Notice of Payment Change otherwise required by Fed.R.Bankr.P. 3002.1.

The Court also added or edited rules to require parties to indicate their consent to the entry of final judgment by the Bankruptcy Judge [B-7008-1, B-7012-1, and B-9027-1] and added a rule establishing the procedure to be followed when the Judge determines that he or she cannot enter a final order or judgment under the U.S. Constitution and the parties have not consented to such entry.

INTRODUCTION TO AMENDMENTS EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 19, 2013 AND MAY 1, 2013

The edits effective February 19th are minor, and match Rules B-3015-3, B-4001-3, and B-9019-1 to current procedures. New Rule B-4008-1, which has a delayed effective date of May 1, 2013, moves the requirement found in General Order 10-0007 concerning use of official forms into a local rule and also clarifies the duties of counsel in the reaffirmation agreement process.

INTRODUCTION TO AMENDMENTS EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 23, 2013

The amendments effective September 23, 2013, update existing rules so that they more accurately reflect current procedures and recent changes to CM/ECF; shift several general orders into local rules; and edit language for consistency.

INTRODUCTION TO AMENDMENTS EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 10, 2014

The amendments effective February 10, 2014, made some technical changes to ensure the rules accurately reflect how CM/ECF operates and to capture some of the Court's requirements that were not clearly noted. The rule on pre-packaged Chapter 11s, which referred to a general order for guidance, has been updated and reference to the general order removed.

INTRODUCTION TO AMENDMENTS EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 27, 2014

The amendments effective October 27, 2014 made comprehensive changes to the rule on motions to sell pursuant to 11 U.S.C. Section 363 - expanding that rule from one to five. The local rule on alternative dispute resolution was also revised extensively. A new rule requires that in a Chapter 13 case the request to avoid a mortgage as wholly unsecured must now be pursued as an adversary proceeding. The rule on withdrawal of the reference was changed to make clear that the Judge can ask the District Court to withdraw the reference. A new rule establishes the procedure for motions to assume or reject executory contracts or leases, and shifts noticing to the filer. Other minor changes were made to match the rules with actual procedures or with recent changes made by the District Court to its local rules.

Note: On December 4, 2014, Local Rule B-7026-1 was removed by vote of the Judges.

INTRODUCTION TO AMENDMENTS EFFECTIVE DECEMBER 1, 2015

The amendments effective December 1, 2015, primarily updated references to national forms, which were renumbered. The amendments also added a rule, B-7007-1, establishing the procedure for motions to dismiss adversary proceedings. The rules added a requirement for filing a notice of debtor's death, B-1016-1; established limited notice in Chapter 13 cases after confirmation, B-2002-1(d); and imposed the requirement that debtors who lack pay advices or their equivalent must file a certificate to that effect, B-1007-1(a)(5). *Note: Earlier in 2015, the Court deleted subparagraph (e) of B-4004-1, thus eliminating the concept of a notice of ineligibility for discharge; and B-2016-1(b)(6) because of a recent Supreme Court case prohibiting disbursements by the Chapter 13 trustee to debtors' counsel when a case converts.*

INTRODUCTION TO AMENDMENTS EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 29, 2016

The amendments effective February 29, 2016, clarify the proper way to give notice of the bankruptcy filing to a state court or other tribunal. Actual filing in that other forum is required; it is not appropriate to list the state court or tribunal as a creditor on the schedules, as the Court is only required to give notice of the filing to actual creditors, and state court staff have complained about their inability to link a notice of the meeting of creditors to a state court matter. The amendments also add a new rule requiring specific information in any motion to modify a mortgage. The Court has also decided to restrict viewing access to pay advices, because of persistent problems with the disclosure of personal identifiers. Finally, the amendments supplement the December 1st clarification on periodic payment in Chapter 11 cases other than by draw on a retainer, by matching the permissible terms for such a process to the limits set on retainer draw.

B-1000-1. ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

(a) Abbreviations Applicable to All Rules

- (1) Clerk: the Clerk of the Court.
- (2) Court: the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of Indiana.
- (3) “Fed.R.Bankr.P.” refers to the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure.
- (4) “S.D.Ind. B- ___”: refers to a local rule of the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of Indiana.
- (5) “S.D.Ind. L.R. ___”: refers to a local rule of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Indiana.
- (6) Fed.R.Civ.P.: refers to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.
- (7) UST: the United States Trustee for Region 10.
- (8) U.S.C.: refers to the United States Code.
- (9) SSN: Social Security Number.
- (10) ITIN: Individual Taxpayer Identification Number.

(b) Definitions Applicable to All Rules

- (1) Debtor: Includes both debtors in a joint case and a debtor-in-possession in a Chapter 11 case. A requirement imposed upon the "Debtor" by these rules shall be performed by counsel for the Debtor, if any, except as follows:
 - (A) Official Forms must be signed by the Debtor (or the Debtor’s representative in a non-individual case); and
 - (B) if counsel for the Debtor in the bankruptcy case has not entered an appearance in the matter pending before a state court or other tribunal, then the notices required by B-4002-1(a) shall be signed by the Debtor or any attorney who has entered an appearance for the Debtor in the non-bankruptcy matter.
- (2) Trustee or trustee: Refers to the trustee appointed in a bankruptcy case under 11 U.S.C. §§701, 702, 1104, 1202, or 1302.
- (3) Notice List: The Service List and parties required to receive notice pursuant to Fed.R.Bankr.P. 2002, unless the Debtor has obtained an order limiting notice.
- (4) Service List: Debtor, Debtor’s counsel, the twenty largest unsecured creditors in a Chapter 11 case or, if applicable, the unsecured creditors’ committee, the UST, all secured creditors, any indenture trustee, any other committee appointed under 11 U.S.C. §1102 or 1114, and any counsel or party that has filed an appearance pursuant to S.D.Ind. B-9010-1. If counsel appears for any party listed above, then such counsel shall be substituted for the party for purpose of this definition, absent a specific request by the party that it be retained on the Service List.
- (5) Non-electronically in reference to filing means delivery of documents on paper, and includes CDs and diskettes.
- (6) Non-electronically in reference to service means other than by electronic means

and in accordance with Fed.R.Bankr.P. 7004.

- (6) Court's website: refers to the Court's website located at <http://www.insb.uscourts.gov>.

B-1002-1. FILING REQUIREMENTS TO COMMENCE A VOLUNTARY CASE

(a) Initial Filing

A voluntary case is commenced by the filing of a voluntary petition along with the lists, schedules, statements and other documents required by Fed.R.Bankr.P. 1002, 1007 and 11 U.S.C. §§301 and 521 or by subparagraph (b) of this rule. Filings can be made either electronically or non-electronically in accordance with S.D. Ind. B-5005-1(c) and B-5005-4.

(b) Emergency Filing; Minimum Required

Any voluntary petition filed without the lists, schedules, statements and other documents required by Fed.R.Bankr.P. 1007 and 11 U.S.C. §521 must be accompanied by:

- (1) if the Debtor is an individual, Exhibit D (Official Form 101) with a certificate of counseling from the course provider or, if the certificate is not filed, Exhibit D (Official Form 101) and, if applicable, a motion seeking a deferral or waiver of the credit counseling requirement pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §109(h);
- (2) if the Debtor is an individual, a Statement of Social Security Number (Official Form 121);
- (3) the appropriate filing fee, an Application to Pay Filing Fee in Installments (Official Form 103A) or, if a Chapter 7, an application requesting waiver of the filing fee (Official Form 103B);
- (4) Uploaded creditor information necessary to provide proper notice to all scheduled creditors or, if filed non-electronically, the CD or diskette required by S.D.Ind. B-1007-1(b); and
- (7) in a Chapter 11 case, the list of the twenty largest unsecured creditors and a list of creditors who have or claim to have a secured claim.

(c) Emergency Filing: Dismissal for Failure to Provide Required Documents

Failure to submit the above required items at the time of filing or within seven (7) days thereafter may result in dismissal of the case pursuant to S.D. Ind. B-1017-1(b). Any request for an extension of time to file the other documents required by this rule must comply with Fed.R.Bankr.P. 1007.

(d) Filing a Case Non-Electronically

For cases filed non-electronically, the filing party shall comply with the filing requirements in S.D.Ind. B-5005-1(c).

(e) Place of Filing

For cases filed non-electronically, all petitions, lists, schedules, statements and other documents required by the Bankruptcy Court to commence a case shall be filed with the office of the Clerk in the division where the principal place of business, domicile, residence, or principal assets of the Debtor have been located for such period of time as required by 28 U.S.C. §1408. If the Court determines that a case has been filed in the incorrect division, the Court may transfer the case to the correct division without notice. All papers tendered for filing after the commencement of a case shall be filed with the office of the Clerk in the division where the case is pending.

B-1006-1. PAYMENT OF FILING FEE IN INSTALLMENTS

(a) Application Form

The application shall substantially conform to Official Form 103A.

(b) Payment Schedule

A Debtor filing an application to pay initial filing fees in installments shall propose a payment plan in accordance with the installment fee schedule maintained by the Clerk and available on the Court's website.

(c) Payment Due Dates

Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, payments shall be due on the same day of the month on which the petition was filed. If the installment due date falls on a day when the Court is closed, payment is due no later than the next business day.

(d) Installment Fees in Chapter 13 Cases

Installment fees authorized in a Chapter 13 case shall be paid directly by the Debtor to the office of the Clerk in the division where the case is pending and not through the Chapter 13 plan.

(e) Requirement to Pay Installments Electronically

If the Debtor is represented by counsel, then all payments must be made by counsel and counsel shall pay electronically.

B-1007-1. LISTS, SCHEDULES AND STATEMENTS; TIME LIMITS

(a) Additional Requirements

In addition to complying with the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure and Official Forms, all schedules and statements shall:

- (1) contain a response to each request for information on the statement of affairs and the schedules, even if such response is, “no”, “none”, or “not applicable”;
- (2) specifically describe and itemize all property claimed as exempt, and state the statutory reference and section number of the statute under which such exemption is claimed;
- (3) list the creditors on each schedule in alphabetical order, including the full mailing address and zip code for each listed creditor, or statement that the address is unknown;
- (4) provide on Schedule E the name and address of any entity holding a domestic support obligation, and identify that entity as the holder of a domestic support obligation, even if the Debtor is current on that obligation when the case is filed;
- (5) file pay advices as required by 11 U.S.C. §521(a)(1)(B)(iv); file a certification that the Debtor has not been employed by any employer within the sixty (60) days before filing of the petition; or file a certification that the Debtor’s employer does not issue pay advices and the Debtor has no other evidence of payment received within the sixty (60) days before filing; and
- (6) list a state court or administrative agency only if that entity is the actual creditor and not just the tribunal of a claim, debt or lawsuit.

(b) Providing Creditor Information for Cases Filed Non-Electronically

All cases and any amendment that adds creditors, filed non-electronically, must be accompanied by a CD or diskette listing the complete names and addresses of the creditors listed in the filing. In Chapter 11 cases, the CD or diskette must include equity security holders, if applicable. An exception to the requirement will be considered by the Court if a request for waiver is filed with the petition.

(c) Extensions of Time

(1) Motions Generally

The first motion for an extension of time to file the initial lists, schedules, statements and other documents required to commence a new case shall be treated by the Court as a request for an extension of thirty (30) days and the Clerk will provide notice except as described in subparagraphs (2). Any subsequent motion for an extension of time shall be served by the Debtor on the trustee, the UST, any examiner, and any committee, and such service shall constitute the notice required by Fed.R.Bankr.P. 1007(c).

- (2) Presumption of No Objection
- (3) Debtor's Waiver of Objection to Timeliness of Notice of Presumed Abuse

If the new date for filing documents is extended beyond the deadline in 11 U.S.C. §704(b)(1), then the Debtor is deemed to have waived any objection to the timeliness of a notice of presumed abuse which is filed no later than fourteen (14) days after the missing documents are filed or after the meeting of creditors has been concluded, whichever is later.

B-1007-2. NOTICING, BALLOTING AND CLAIMS AGENTS

(a) Noticing, Balloting, and Claims in Chapter 11 Cases with More than 300 Creditors

(1) Requirement

Unless excused by order of the Court, if the number of scheduled creditors in any Chapter 11 case exceeds 300, the Debtor or trustee in a Chapter 11 case shall propose the retention pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §156(c) of an entity to handle noticing (the "Noticing Agent"), an entity to receive and process claims (the "Claims Agent"), and an entity to process plan ballots (the "Balloting Agent"). One entity may serve in all three capacities (the "Agent").

(2) Motion

The motion(s) to retain noticing, claims, and balloting agent(s), or a motion to be excused from compliance with this rule, or a motion for extension of time, shall be filed within 28 days after the filing of any document or creditor list that causes the number of creditors on the case to exceed 300.

(3) Contact with Clerk

Prior to employment, the proposed Agent shall meet with the Clerk or the Clerk's designee and agree on terms establishing the interactions between the Agent and the Clerk, which shall be incorporated in the order authorizing the employment of the Agent ("the Employment Order") or in a written agreement between the Clerk and the Agent ("the Agreement") that shall be made part of the record.

(b) Noticing Agent

A Noticing Agent shall distribute notices as directed by the Court and provide proof of service information to the Debtor. That information shall be filed as established by the Agreement or the Employment Order.

(c) Claims Agent

If a Claims Agent is to be employed, then the Agreement or Employment Order shall address each of the following areas:

(1) Delivery of Claims Received by the Court

The Agreement or the Employment Order should establish procedures for handling of claims filed with the Clerk prior to and after the employment of the Claims Agent.

(2) Mailing of Proof of Claim Forms and Notice of Bar Date

Proofs of Claim with a notice of bar date should be mailed by the Claims Agent and should reflect the scheduled amount of the creditor's claim. Unless alterations are approved by the Court, after notice to any committee and the UST, the forms shall comply substantially with Official Forms 410, 410A, 410S1 and 410S2. The forms will instruct claimants to send claims to the Claims Agent and not the Court.

(3) Handling of Claims Transfers of Claims

Generally, upon receipt of a claim, the Claims Agent should promptly date-stamp it, assign a claim number, scan the original, retain originals in a fire-proof safe or vault, and return a date-stamped copy to the claimant (if a self-addressed, postage paid envelope was provided). The Claims Agent shall review the Court's docket periodically, identify notices transferring claims, and issue such notices as are required by Fed.R.Bankr.P. 3001(e).

(4) Maintenance of the Claims Register

Usually, the Claims Register should be maintained by the Claims Agent. The Claims Agent should list the claim on the register within three (3) days of receipt, in alphabetical order, according to the name of the claimant (last name for individuals) and include the claimant's address, claim number assigned, date received, dollar amount claimed, and classification of claim.

(5) Audits of Claims Records

The Agreement or the Employment Order may provide for the periodic audit of claims information by the Clerk, a representative of the creditors' committee, or some other entity.

(6) Transmission of Claims Register

The Agreement or Employment Order should provide the mechanism and timing for delivery of a final Claims Register to the Clerk.

(7) Mailing List

In addition to the Claims Register, the Claims Agent should maintain a separate mailing list including the claimants' addresses, edited to reflect any notice of change of address.

(8) Transfers of Claims

The Agreement or the Employment Order should establish responsibility and method for processing transfers of claims.

(9) Retention/Destruction of Documents

The Agreement or Employment Order should provide for the retention or destruction of documents received by the Claims Agent.

(10) Effect of Conversion

The Agreement or the Employment Order shall provide for treatment and disposition of Proofs of Claim if the case is converted to Chapter 7.

(d) Balloting Agent

The Balloting Agent will receive, record and tabulate ballots. The Agreement or Employment Order should provide for filing of a declaration showing the results of balloting and provide for the retention or destruction of original ballots.

B-1007-5. RESTRICTED ACCESS TO PAY ADVICES

The Clerk shall restrict access to documents required by 11 U.S.C. §521(a)(1)(B)(iv), filed either on paper (when permitted) or using the “Pay Advices/Statement in Lieu” event in the Court’s electronic filing system, in the same manner as access is restricted to the Statement of Social Security Number. Any party in interest who wants to receive a copy of the documents to which access has been restricted by this rule may request same from the Debtor.

B-1009-1. AMENDMENTS OF VOLUNTARY PETITIONS, LISTS, SCHEDULES, AND STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

(a) Form of Amendments

All amendments to voluntary petitions, lists, schedules, statements and other documents shall comply with Fed.R.Bankr.P. 1009 and S.D.Ind. B-1007-1, and shall be accompanied by the appropriate filing fee. Any amendment which adds a creditor shall state the date the debt was incurred. Each amendment shall also be verified and signed by the Debtor under penalty of perjury. If an amendment changes the totals on any schedule, then the Debtor shall also file an Amended Summary of Schedules and an Amended Statistical Summary of Certain Liabilities. An amendment which adds creditors and is filed non-electronically shall be accompanied by a CD or diskette listing the added creditors only.

(b) Amendments Adding or Changing Status of Creditors: Notice Requirements

(1) If an amendment adds creditors, the Debtor shall also upload creditor information

at the time of filing or, if filed non-electronically, shall provide a new CD or diskette pursuant to S.D. Ind. B-1007-1(c).

- (2) The Debtor shall give notice to added creditors and provide copies of notices and documents in the case as appropriate, including the notice of the meeting of creditors with full SSN or ITIN, notice of possible assets, the most recent plan or amended plan, and confirmation hearing notice and shall file a certificate of service that complies with S.D.Ind. B-9013-2. If the Debtor asserts that no notice is required, the Debtor shall file a statement in lieu of notice. A sample form is available on the Court's website.
- (3) If a Chapter 11 Debtor amends the creditor schedules and changes the status of a claim not previously listed as contingent, disputed, or unliquidated to a status of contingent, disputed, or unliquidated, or changes the scheduled amount of a claim, the Debtor shall give notice to that creditor of the change in status or amount and of the bar date for filing claims or a deadline for filing claims that is thirty (30) days after the notice, whichever date is later. A sample form is available on the Court's website.

(c) Amendments to Social Security Number or Individual Taxpayer Identification Number: Notice Requirements

If a SSN or ITIN is incorrect and the notice of the creditors' meeting has not been issued, the Debtor shall alert the Clerk by telephone to determine the necessary steps to correct the error prior to issuance of the meeting notice. If the notice of the creditors' meeting was issued with an incorrect SSN or ITIN, the Debtor shall contact the Court and complete steps (1) through (4) below, as applicable.

- (1) If the SSN or ITIN on any Statement of Social Security Number (Official Form 121) is incorrect, the Debtor shall submit an amended statement to the Clerk.
- (2) If the last four digits of the SSN or ITIN listed on the first page of the voluntary petition are incorrect, the Debtor shall file an amended petition with the correct last four digits of the SSN or ITIN.
- (3) The Debtor shall distribute notice of the corrected SSN or ITIN to all creditors, trustee, and the UST.
- (4) The Debtor shall file a certificate of service that complies with S.D.Ind. B-9013-2.

(d) Amendments Changing Debtor's Name: Notice Requirements

If the Debtor's name is incorrect and the notice of the creditors' meeting has not been issued, the Debtor shall alert the Clerk by telephone to determine the necessary steps to correct the error prior to issuance of the meeting notice. If the notice of the creditors' meeting was issued with an incorrect Debtor name, the Debtor shall contact the Court and complete steps (1) through (4) below, as applicable.

- (1) If the Debtor's name on the petition is incorrect, the Debtor shall submit an amended petition.

- (2) If the Debtor's name used for any electronic signature is incorrect, the Debtor shall file a declaration under penalty of perjury affirming that the documents filed with the incorrect electronic signature were signed in the original by the Debtor using the correct name, and that the documents are true and correct to the best of the Debtor's knowledge, information, and belief. A sample declaration is available on the Court's website.
- (3) The Debtor shall distribute notice of the corrected name to all creditors, trustee, and the UST.
- (4) The Debtor shall file a certificate of service that complies with S.D.Ind. B-9013-2.

B-1010-1. INVOLUNTARY CASES: CONSENT TO ORDER FOR RELIEF

At any time after the filing of an involuntary petition and before the adjudication of that petition, the alleged debtor can file a consent to the entry of an order for relief. The consent must be as to relief under the chapter proposed by the involuntary petition. After the filing of such consent, the Court may enter the order for relief without further notice or hearing.

B-1010-2. INVOLUNTARY PETITIONS COMMENCED BY NON-ATTORNEYS

(a) Seal Upon Initial Filing

If an involuntary petition is commenced by a party who is not represented by counsel, the Clerk shall assign a number to the case and seal the name, the petition, and any documents filed with the petition.

(b) Review of and Continuation or Termination of Seal

Within seven (7) days of the initial filing, the Court shall review the petition and supporting documents and determine whether the seal should be continued, lifted or modified and, if necessary, hold a hearing on same.

(c) Notice to UST

Immediately upon filing of any involuntary petition subject to this rule the Clerk shall provide telephonic notice of the case to the UST.

B-1015-1. CONSOLIDATION OR JOINT ADMINISTRATION OF CASES PENDING IN SAME COURT

(a) Joint Cases

Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, a joint case commenced pursuant to 11 U.S.C.

§302(a) shall be jointly administered. The separate estates of Debtors in a joint case will only be consolidated upon motion, after notice.

(b) Manner of Joint Administration

Unless otherwise ordered, jointly administered cases shall be administered as follows:

(1) Designation of Lead Case

The case with the lowest number shall be designated as the “Lead Case.” The other jointly administered cases are known as “Member Cases.”

(2) Caption

All papers, except those which are to be filed in the Member Case pursuant to subparagraphs (b)(4) and (5) of this rule, shall have the caption with the name and case number of the Lead Case followed by the words “Jointly Administered,” except that if one of the Member Cases is for an individual Debtor then the caption shall include the Lead Case name and case number and the case name for any individual Debtor. The caption for any jointly administered case shall not include the word “Consolidated.”

(3) Docket

Except for the documents listed in subparagraphs (4) and (5) below, a pleading or document filed in any of the jointly administered cases after the entry of the order for joint administration shall be docketed under the case number of the Lead Case. If joint administration is terminated, documents filed after the order terminating joint administration shall be filed and docketed in the separate cases.

(4) Claims

A separate claims register shall be maintained for each case. Claims shall be filed only in the name and case number of the Debtor against which the claim is asserted. Any pleading related to a claim filed in a Member Case shall also be filed in that Member Case, and its caption shall have the name and case number of the Member Case. A separate claim must be filed in each jointly administered case in which a claim is asserted.

(5) Documents to be Filed in Member Cases Separately

Even if filed after the entry of the order for joint administration, the following documents shall be filed on the dockets of the Member Case as to which the document applies, and the caption of these documents shall have the name and case number of the Member Case:

- (A) schedules, statements of financial affairs, and amendments thereto;
- (B) in Chapter 11 cases, plans and disclosure statements and objections or other pleadings related thereto, and ballot reports.

(C) trustee final reports and accounts and related notices.

(D) motions to dismiss.

(6) Ballots

Ballots shall be styled only in the name and case number of the Member Case for which the plan being voted on was filed.

(c) Substantive Consolidation

Unless otherwise ordered, substantively consolidated cases shall be administered as follows:

(1) Designation of Lead Case

The case with the lowest number shall be designated as the “Lead Case.”

(2) Caption

All documents in substantively consolidated cases shall contain in the caption only the name and case number of the Lead Case, unless one of those cases is for an individual Debtor; then the caption shall include the Lead Case and the case name for any individual Debtor.

(3) Docket

A single case docket shall be maintained after the entry of the order for consolidation. If consolidation is later terminated, then documents filed after the order terminating consolidation shall be filed and docketed in the separate cases.

(4) Claims

After consolidation all claims shall be filed in the Lead Case. Any claim filed and docketed prior to the consolidation shall be considered as if filed in the substantively consolidated cases but shall remain on the claims register of the originally filed case.

B-1016-1 NOTICE OF DEBTOR’S DEATH

The attorney for the Debtor shall file a notice of the Debtor’s death in the bankruptcy case as soon as possible after verifying that the Debtor is deceased.

B-1017-1. CONVERSION AND DISMISSAL

(a) “Automatic” Dismissal

- (1) Notwithstanding 11 U.S.C. §521(i)(1), no case shall be deemed dismissed except upon entry of an order of dismissal.
- (2) If a party moves for dismissal pursuant to §521(i)(2) and if such motion specifically requests dismissal within seven (7) days, the Court may dismiss the case without further notice or hearing if the docket is missing one of the items identified in 11 U.S.C. §521(a)(1)(A) and (a)(1)(B)(i) through (v). If the docket contains a filing denominated as such but which the moving party contends fails to include all the required contents, the motion shall identify the alleged deficiency. The movant shall serve the motion on the Debtor, trustee, and UST along with a notice requiring a response to be filed within fourteen (14) days of service. If no such response is timely filed, the Court may dismiss the case without further notice or hearing. If a response is timely filed, the Court will either rule on the motion or set the matter for hearing.
- (3) The Court may also dismiss a case pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §521(i)(1) on its own motion.

(b) Dismissal for Failure to File Required Documents or Pay Filing Fee

- (1) In any case where the lists, schedules, statements and other documents described in Fed.R.Bankr.P. 1007(b)(1), (4), (5) and (6) are not filed with the voluntary petition, within fourteen (14) days thereafter or within such other period set by Court order, the Court shall enter an order of dismissal without further notice or hearing unless a motion for extension of time has been filed prior to the expiration of the period.
- (2) The Court shall also enter an order of dismissal without further notice or hearing unless the documents required by Fed.R.Bankr.P. 1007(b)(3) (credit counseling documentation or request for waiver under 11 U.S.C. §109(h)(4)) and by Fed.R.Bankr.P. 1007(f) (SSN statement, Official Form 121) are filed with the voluntary petition or within seven (7) days thereafter.
- (3) In any case where the filing fee has not been paid at the time of filing or within seven (7) days thereafter, the Court shall enter an order of dismissal without further notice or hearing unless an application to pay the filing fee in installments, or, if a Chapter 7, an application to waive the filing fee, has been filed prior to the expiration of the period. If a Debtor fails to pay a fee installment when due, the Court shall dismiss the case without further notice or hearing.
- (4) In any case where creditor information has not been provided at the time of filing or within seven (7) days thereafter, the Court shall enter an order of dismissal without further notice or hearing unless a motion for extension of time has been filed prior to the expiration of the period.

(c) Obtaining Relief from Dismissal Order

(1) Reopening Case

If a dismissed case has been closed, any party seeking relief from the dismissal order must first file a motion to reopen and pay the required fee. Then the party shall file a motion for relief from the dismissal order pursuant to Fed.R.Bankr.P. 9024 as set out in (2). (That motion for relief can be filed contemporaneously with the motion to reopen.)

(2) Requirement of Motion for Relief from Dismissal Order

If the dismissed case has not been closed or it has been reopened, then the party shall file the motion for relief from dismissal order (unless it was filed with the motion to reopen). If the case was dismissed because of a failure to file required documents, contemporaneously with the motion(s), the movant must submit the documents required, or file a motion seeking an extension of time for submitting those documents. If the case was dismissed for failure to pay the filing fee or an installment, then the movant must, contemporaneously with the motion for relief from dismissal order, pay the filing fee or any missed fee installment, or file a motion seeking an extension of time to pay the fees. If the movant fails to comply with these requirements the motion for relief from dismissal order will not be considered.

(3) Refund of Reopening Fee

If the motion to reopen or for relief from the dismissal order is denied, the Court may direct the refund of the filing fee for the motion to reopen only.

(d) Conversion

A Debtor seeking to convert from Chapter 12 or 13 to Chapter 7 shall file a notice of conversion pursuant to Fed.R.Bankr.P. 1017(f)(3). A Debtor's motion to convert pursuant to Fed.R.Bankr.P. 1017(f)(2) shall be served on the trustee, if any, and the UST.

(e) Service of Motion to Dismiss

A Debtor's motion to dismiss pursuant to Fed.R.Bankr.P. 1017(f)(2) shall be served on the trustee, if any; the UST; and counsel of record.

B-1017-3. EFFECT OF DISMISSAL ON ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS

Whenever a case under the Bankruptcy Code is dismissed, any adversary proceeding arising under, arising in, or related to the case then pending will be dismissed without prejudice unless otherwise ordered by the Court either in the order dismissing the case or by separate order. Cases that have been removed to the Court shall be remanded to the Courts from which they were removed.

B-1019-1. CONVERSION OF CHAPTER 11, CHAPTER 12, OR CHAPTER 13 CASE TO CHAPTER 7 CASE

(a) Schedule of Post-Petition Debts

The schedule of post-petition debts required by Fed.R.Bankr.P. 1019 shall comply with the requirements of S.D.Ind. B-1007-1(a).

(b) Distribution of Notice of Bar Dates and Meeting of Creditors; Certificate of Service

The Debtor shall distribute to added creditors the following:

- (1) A notice providing twenty-one (21) days for the filing of a motion for payment of an administrative expense and, unless a notice of insufficient assets to pay a dividend has been mailed in accordance with Fed.R.Bankr.P. 2002(e), the time for filing a claim of a kind specified in 11 U.S.C. §348(d) (A form notice is available on the Court's website);
- (2) Unless the schedule of post-petition debts was filed and creditors were added before issuance of the notice of the meeting of creditors under the new chapter, a copy of the notice of the meeting of creditors under the new chapter with the Debtor's full SSN or ITIN.

Debtor shall file a certificate of service as to these documents that complies with S.D.Ind. B-9013-2.

(c) No Delay of First Meeting

Failure of the trustee or the Debtor to comply with Fed.R.Bankr.P. 1019 shall not delay the scheduling of the 11 U.S.C. §341 meeting for the Chapter 7 case.

(d) Waiver of Conversion Fee for Chapter 13 Trustees

The conversion fee is waived for any motion to convert filed by a Chapter 13 Trustee in a case to which that trustee has been assigned.

B-2002-1. NOTICES TO CREDITORS, EQUITY SECURITY HOLDERS, AND UNITED STATES TRUSTEE

(a) Obtaining Service of Pleadings and/or Notices

Interested parties or their counsel who wish to receive copies of pleadings and documents (other than proofs of claim) shall file with the Clerk and serve the Debtor with an appearance in accordance with S.D. Ind. B-9010-1. A "Request for Notice" or similar pleading will be considered a request pursuant to Fed.R.Bankr.P. 2002(g) and will not entitle the filer to service of pleadings or of notices other than those to which the filer is already entitled, nor will the address on the request be deemed the appropriate address for service of process unless the pleading so states.

(b) Notices Prepared and Distributed by Parties

A notice prepared and distributed by a party shall:

- (1) be signed by the party, not the Clerk or the Judge, unless its form has been approved by a courtroom deputy; and
- (2) instruct recipients to file pleadings with the Bankruptcy Clerk and provide the correct address of the division of the Bankruptcy Clerk's Office where pleadings should be delivered; and
- (3) be docketed separately unless included in another pleading.

(c) Limited Notice in Chapter 7 Cases

In Chapter 7 cases, ninety (90) days after the first date set for the meeting of creditors or, if a report of possible assets has been filed, ninety (90) days after the issuance of the Notice of Possible Assets, all notices required by Fed.R.Bankr.P. 2002(a), except the notice of the final report and of dismissal or denial of discharge, shall be mailed only to the Debtor, the trustee, the UST, creditors who have filed claims and creditors, if any, who are still permitted to file claims by reason of an extension granted under Fed.R.Bankr.P. 3002(c)(1) or (2).

(d) Limited Notice in Chapter 13 Cases

In Chapter 13 cases, after the entry of a confirmation order all notices required by Fed.R.Bankr.P. 2002(a) shall be mailed only to the Debtor, the trustee, the UST, creditors who have filed claims and creditors, if any, who are still permitted to file claims by reason of an extension granted under Fed.R.Bankr.P. 3002(c)(1) or (2).

(e) Authorization for Chapter 13 Trustee to Recover Noticing Costs from Estate

If the Chapter 13 Trustee uses the services of an independent contractor for noticing, the trustee may recover the actual costs of noticing charged by that contractor from each estate. If noticing is performed by the trustee, the trustee may recover from each estate the actual costs of postage plus \$.18 (eighteen cents) for each notice or as otherwise ordered by the Court. These noticing fees can be recovered from the first and any subsequent monies received from the Debtor, whether before or after confirmation. The Chapter 13 Trustee shall list expenses charged for noticing in each case and separately identify the notices sent in the final report.

(f) Notice of Final Report with Notice of Applications for Compensation

In Chapter 7 cases in which the amount of net proceeds realized exceeds the amount set forth in Fed.R.Bankr.P. 2002(f)(8), or the amount of any application for compensation exceeds the amount set forth in Fed.R.Bankr.P. 2002(a)(6), the Chapter 7 trustee shall provide notice of the trustee's final report and of the applications for compensation and reimbursement of expenses. That notice shall include a deadline of twenty-one (21) days

from the date of the notice to file an objection to the final report or to any application for compensation and reimbursement of expenses.

(g) Returned and Undeliverable Mail

(1) Designation of Debtor as Return Addressee

The Clerk may instruct the Bankruptcy Noticing Center (“BNC”) to designate the Debtor as the return addressee for orders and notices, including the notice of the commencement of the case and meeting of creditors and any order confirming a plan, dismissing a case, or discharging a Debtor.

(2) Duty to Provide Accurate Address

The Debtor shall file a Notice of Change of Address for any creditor or party in interest whose address appears undeliverable based either on the Debtor’s receipt of returned mail or information received from the BNC. In addition, the Debtor shall distribute the documents required by S.D.Ind. B-1009-1(b)(2) to any creditor with a revised address. If the Debtor is unable to determine a correct address for a creditor or party in interest, the Debtor shall file a Notice of Unavailable Address specifying the creditor’s name and reporting that a correct address cannot be located.

(3) Returned Mail Received by the Clerk, Undeliverable Addresses Identified by Clerk’s Noticing Agent and Duty to Correct

Unless otherwise ordered, the Clerk shall docket any returned notices of the meeting of creditors received by the Court in an open case. The Debtor shall file a Notice of Change of Address for any such creditor, if the correct address can be identified, shall distribute the documents required by S.D.Ind. B-1009-1(b) to any creditor with a revised address, and shall file a certificate of service that complies with S.D.Ind. B-9013-2. All other returned mail received by the Clerk shall be discarded.

B-2003-1. NOTICE OF CONTINUED MEETING OF CREDITORS

(a) Notice When Meeting Continued Before Convened

A Debtor’s request to continue a meeting of creditors should be directed to the trustee in a Chapter 7, 12, or 13 case, and to the UST in a Chapter 11 case. The request should not be filed with the Court. The Debtor shall seek a continuance when the cause necessitating the continuance becomes known to the Debtor. When the continuance is sought before the meeting has been convened, and the trustee grants the request, the trustee shall file notice of the continued meeting date. The Debtor shall distribute notice of the continued meeting to all creditors, parties in interest, the trustee and the UST, and shall file a certificate of service that complies with S.D.Ind. B-9013-2.

If a trustee, *sua sponte*, continues a meeting before it has been convened, then the trustee shall file notice of the continued meeting date, distribute notice of the continued meeting

to all creditors, parties in interest and the UST, and shall file a certificate of service that complies with S.D.Ind. B-9013-2.

(b) Notice When Meeting Continued After Convened

When a meeting is continued after it has been convened, the trustee or UST shall provide oral notice of the continued date, time, and location of the first meeting, and shall file notice of the continued meeting date, time, and location with the Court. No further distribution of notice is required.

B-2014-1. EMPLOYMENT OF PROFESSIONAL PERSONS AND TREATMENT OF RETAINERS IN CHAPTER 11 CASES

(a) Employment Applications Generally

Any person (the “Applicant”) seeking Court approval of the employment of a professional person (the “Professional”) pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §§327, 1103(a) or 1114 shall file with the Court an application and a supporting affidavit or verified statement of the professional complying with Fed.R.Bankr.P. 2014 (an “Employment Application”), and a proposed order on the Employment Application. The Employment Application shall describe the proposed terms of employment. If employment is to be at an hourly rate, the proposed hourly rates of all Professionals who will work on the case shall be provided. If employment is on a contingent fee basis, the percentages and triggering events shall be disclosed. Promptly after discovering any additional material information relating to such employment (such as additional potential or actual conflicts of interest) the Applicant and Professional shall file and serve a supplemental affidavit disclosing the additional information.

(b) Employment Applications in Chapter 11 Cases

(1) Service of Notice and Hearing

The Employment Application (including supporting affidavit or verified statement of the Professional and any supplemental affidavit) shall be served on the Service List. Notice of the Employment Application, an objection deadline, and any hearing shall be distributed to the Notice List. Any creditor or other party in interest who wishes to resist the Employment Application must, on or before the objection deadline provided in the notice, file an objection and serve such objection upon the Applicant, the Professional, and the Service List. If no objection is filed by the objection deadline the Court may grant the Employment Application and approve the proposed employment without a hearing or further notice. If the Employment Application is granted the employment shall be effective as of the date the Employment Application was filed unless otherwise ordered by the Court.

(2) Conflicts

If a Professional seeks to resolve any potential conflict of interest concerning any other client or former client, the Professional shall comply with applicable Rules of

Professional Conduct. All consents or waivers of conflicts of interest (“waivers”) shall be in writing. The Professional shall serve copies of all such waivers upon the Applicant and the Service List with the Employment Application or promptly following receipt by the Professional of a waiver.

(3) Disclosure of Compensation and Retainers

As part of the Employment Application, a Debtor and a proposed Professional shall obtain approval from the Court of an arrangement whereby a retainer paid by the Debtor to the Professional may be retained and applied to the satisfaction of such Professional’s fees and expenses. Those financial arrangements may include provisions similar to the following:

- (A) The retainer shall be applied to satisfy the Professional’s fees and expenses as they are approved by the Court pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §§330 and 331;
- (B) The Professional may hold the entire retainer without any application for payment of fees and expenses until final approval by the Court of such Professional’s final application for fees and expenses, with such allowed interim fees and expenses paid periodically from other estate assets;
- (C) Pursuant to subparagraph (b)(4) of this rule, the Professional may draw against the retainer at specified intervals prior to the award of fees and expenses by the Court; and
- (D) Any other arrangement approved by the Court.

(4) Procedure for Periodic Payment from Retainer

Subject to prior Court approval, the Professional and the Debtor may agree to a streamlined procedure for periodic payment of fees and costs from any retainer, prior to allowance by the Court. “Payment” includes any transfer of funds from the Debtor to the Professional after the filing date. Any proposed procedure shall provide for payment of no more than 80% of requested fees but may provide for payment of 100% of expenses.

- (A) All such arrangements shall provide that prior to the fee draw the Professional must file with the Clerk a Notice of Draw which sets forth the amount of the proposed draw and contains, as an attachment, a copy of the periodic billing which supports the amount of the draw.
- (B) A copy of the Notice of Draw shall be distributed to the Service List and, in addition, a copy of the relevant periodic billing shall be delivered to the UST. Failure of a party to object to the draw does not affect the party’s right to object to the final allowance of fees and expenses. Court approval of the draw procedure is not approval of fees and expenses. All fees and expenses drawn are subject to disgorgement until the Court allows the final fee application of the Professional.

(5) Other Periodic Payment Procedure

The Court may approve procedures for periodic payment, other than from a retainer, upon separate application and notice. A proposal for periodic payments based on actual fees incurred should limit payment to 80% of the billed amount of fees, but may provide for payment of 100% of incurred expenses.

B-2015-1. REPORT OF OPERATIONS

(a) Operating Reports

For all Chapter 11 cases, and for Chapter 7 cases in which the trustee operates a business, the trustee or the Debtor shall file reports of operations, at intervals to be determined by the UST or any applicable rule, using forms approved by the UST. For all Chapter 12 cases, and for Chapter 13 cases in which the Debtor operates a business, the Debtor shall file reports of operations as required by the trustee, at intervals to be determined by the trustee or any applicable rule, using forms acceptable to the trustee.

(b) Distribution

The report shall be distributed to the UST, the Debtor, any trustee and counsel for the trustee, the Service List in a Chapter 11 case, and any party requesting service of the reports.

(c) Penalties for Failure to File

The failure to file operating reports may constitute cause for the conversion or dismissal of the case, or for the appointment (or removal) of a trustee.

B-2015-3. TRUSTEES: REPORTS AND DISPOSITION OF RECORDS

Except as otherwise required by the United States Code, the UST, or other applicable law, six months after the filing of the trustee's final account, the entry of an order dismissing a Chapter 11 case following the sale of substantially all assets, or the entry of a final decree in a liquidating Chapter 11 case, the trustee or the Debtor may destroy or otherwise dispose of the books and records of the Debtor in the trustee's or the Debtor's possession, after advising the Debtor, taxing agencies, counsel for any committee, and any other entity designated by the Court, unless an earlier disposition is authorized by the Court after notice and a hearing.

B-2016-1. APPLICATIONS FOR COMPENSATION FOR SERVICES RENDERED AND REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES

(a) Generally

Applications for compensation and reimbursement of expenses shall comply with the national fee guidelines promulgated by the Executive Office for United States Trustee

pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §586(a)(3)(A)(i) and any Policy of the United States Trustee for Region 10 for Implementation of Fee Guidelines. Applications for compensation and reimbursement of expenses shall be filed separately for the trustee and each professional.

(b) Chapter 13 Cases

The following are guidelines for the circumstances under which the Court will, as part of the Chapter 13 plan confirmation process, approve fees of attorneys representing a Chapter 13 Debtor (“Counsel”). Counsel shall file a proof of claim both for fees awarded pursuant to these guidelines and for fees awarded after application.

Counsel may decline to seek approval of compensation pursuant to these guidelines. If Counsel so declines, compensation shall be disclosed, reviewed, and approved in accordance with applicable authority including, without limitation, 11 U.S.C. §§329 and 330 and Fed.R.Bankr.P. 2002, 2016 and 2017. This authority requires, at a minimum, that payments on account of post petition services be held in trust until the Court approves the fees and expenses of the attorney.

Alternatively, Counsel may have fees approved and paid as part of the Chapter 13 plan confirmation process if they comply with the following guidelines.

- (1) Counsel may seek approval for fees up to the amounts set forth in section (2) without filing a detailed application if:
 - (A) Counsel has filed an executed copy of the “Rights and Responsibilities of Chapter 13 Debtors and Their Attorneys,” available on the Court’s website.
 - (B) No objection to the requested fees has been raised.
 - (C) A proof of claim has been filed with the Court by Counsel and served upon the trustee.
- (2) The maximum fee which can be approved through the procedure described in section (1) is set by general order.
- (3) If Counsel does not wish to obtain approval of fees in accordance with these guidelines, if an executed copy of the “Rights and Responsibilities of Chapter 13 Debtors and Their Attorneys” is not filed, if Counsel requests fees in excess of the amounts in section (2), or if there is an objection to use of these guidelines, fees will not be automatically approved upon plan confirmation pursuant to these guidelines. In such cases, Counsel must deposit all advance payment of post petition fees in trust, must apply for all fees, and shall comply with 11 U.S.C. §§ 329 and 330 and Fed.R.Bankr.P. 2002, 2016 and 2017.
- (4) If Counsel has filed an executed copy of the “Rights and Responsibilities of Chapter 13 Debtors and Their Attorneys,” but the maximum fee in (b)(2) above is not sufficient to fully compensate counsel for the legal services rendered in the case, the attorney may apply for additional fees. The application shall be accompanied by time records supporting the additional fees or by an affidavit explaining why the standard fee is inadequate in the case.

- (5) Except for pre-petition retainers, all fees shall be paid through the plan unless otherwise ordered. Absent Court authorization, Counsel may not receive fees directly from the Debtor other than the pre-petition retainer. After plan confirmation, the trustee shall pay Counsel until the fee is paid in full.
- (6) If Counsel has elected to be compensated pursuant to these guidelines but the case is dismissed prior to confirmation of a plan, absent contrary orders, the trustee shall pay to the Counsel, to the extent funds are available and subject to the trustee's percentage fee, an administrative claim equal to 50% of the unpaid fee balance if a properly documented fee claim (for the entire fee balance) has been filed by Counsel and served upon the trustee. Under appropriate circumstances, Counsel may file an application (within fourteen [14] days of the dismissal) for allowance and payment of additional fees. The application shall be accompanied by an affidavit supporting award of the amount requested. Counsel shall not collect, receive, or demand additional fees from the Debtor for work already performed unless authorized by the Court, even after dismissal.
- (7) On its own motion or the motion of any party in interest at any time prior to entry of a final decree, the Court may order a hearing to review any fee paid or to be paid.

B-2070-1. MOTIONS FOR TURNOVER: NOTICE

A trustee who files a motion for turnover against the Debtor shall provide the Debtor(s), counsel for the Debtor(s), if any, the UST, and any committee notice of the motion. That notice shall give twenty-one (21) days from the date of service for the filing of any objection. Along with the motion, the trustee shall file a copy of the notice and a certificate of service that complies with S.D.Ind. B-9013-2. The motion, notice, and certificate of service may be combined into one document. A sample combined motion for turnover, notice, and certificate of service is available on the Court's website.

B-2081-2. PREPACKAGED CHAPTER 11 CASES

(a) Definition

A "Prepackaged Chapter 11 Case" is a Chapter 11 case in which the Debtor, substantially contemporaneously with the filing of the Chapter 11 petition, files a Prepackaged Scheduling Motion, a proposed plan, a disclosure statement (or other solicitation document), and a voting certification with respect to votes solicited pre-petition that the

Debtor contends may be counted to achieve confirmation of the proposed plan pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §1126(b).

(b) Scheduling Procedures

A Prepackaged Scheduling Motion shall be included under Local Rule B-9013-3(f) and treated as a First Day Motion under S.D. Ind. B-9013-3. If a Prepackaged Scheduling

Motion is properly filed and served in accordance with Local Rule B-9013-3, the Court will consider expedited scheduling of a hearing on confirmation of a proposed “prepackaged plan” (without the prior approval of a disclosure statement) when confirmation of such a plan is supported by pre-petition acceptances of the proposed “prepackaged plan” in accordance with 11 U.S.C. §1126(b) and Fed. R. Bankr. P. 3018(b). To obtain such expedited scheduling, counsel for the Debtor shall contact the courtroom deputy for the Chief Judge.

B-3001-1. PROOF OF CLAIM

(a) Method of Filing

A Proof of Claim may be filed non-electronically or electronically and shall substantially conform to Official Forms 410, 410A, 410S1 and 410S2 available on the Court’s website. Registered users of CM/ECF shall file claims electronically. Entities which are not authorized or required to file documents electronically may file claims either on paper or by using the Court’s electronic proof of claim option (“ePoc/eWoc”), found on the Court’s website.

(b) Copies

Any entity filing a proof of claim non-electronically shall comply with S.D. Ind. B-5005-1(c).

(c) Redaction of Personal Identifiers

Any claimant shall redact, on the proof of claim and any attached documents filed with the Clerk, all personal identifiers as required by Fed.R.Bankr.P. 9037.

(d) Wage Claimant

A proof of claim for wages or salary shall include only the last four digits of the claimant’s SSN or ITIN. The claimant shall provide the trustee or Debtor the full SSN or ITIN and a telephone number.

B-3002.1-1. MOTIONS TO DEEM MORTGAGE CURRENT

After all payments have been made pursuant to the confirmed plan, a Chapter 13 Debtor may file a Motion to Deem Mortgage Current only as to any mortgage that is not subject to Fed.R.Bankr.P. 3002.1. The Chapter 13 Debtor shall provide the mortgage lender with a notice giving the lender twenty-one (21) days from the date of service to file an objection. Along with the motion, the Chapter 13 Debtor shall file a copy of the notice and a certificate of service that complies with S.D.Ind. B-9013-2.

B-3002.1-2. NOTICE OF EXCEPTION TO FILING NOTICES OF PAYMENT CHANGE PURSUANT TO FED.R.BANKR.P. 3002.1(b)

(a) Eligibility for Use of Notice of Exception to Filing a Notice of Payment Change

A creditor may use the procedure provided for by this local rule if:

- (1) the creditor asserts a claim secured by a security interest in the Debtor's real property;
- (2) that claim is provided for in the plan under §1322(b)(5); and
- (3) the monthly amount due on the claim changes more than once every sixty (60) days because the creditor's agreement with the Debtor provides for a variable interest rate and/or a variable payment amount.

(b) Filing and Effect of Filing Notice of Exception to Filing a Notice of Payment Change

If a creditor is eligible pursuant to subparagraph (a) of this rule, then the creditor shall be excused from the requirements of Fed.R.Bankr.P. 3002.1(b), requiring filing of a notice of payment change twenty-one (21) days prior to the change, if the creditor files a Notice of Exception to Filing a Notice of Payment Change ("Notice of Exception") and serves that Notice of Exception on the trustee, the Debtor, and the United States Trustee. If no objection to the Notice of Exception is filed pursuant to subparagraph (c), or if the Court determines after objection that the exception should apply, then the creditor is excused from filing any Notice of Payment Change other than a change resulting from a variance in the interest rate.

(c) Objection

Any party may object to the Notice of Exception to Filing a Notice of Payment Change within twenty-one (21) days after the Notice is filed.

(d) Duty to Provide Information

A creditor subject to the exception shall provide to the Debtor and the trustee each month a statement in a customary form in accordance with applicable non-bankruptcy law that clearly identifies the payment amount due on the claim, and in addition shall provide to the trustee or the Debtor, upon request, an updated total amount due.

B-3002.1-3 MOTION FOR DETERMINATION OF FINAL CURE AND PAYMENT: HEARING DEEMED WAIVED

If the trustee or Debtor files a motion for determination of final cure and payment pursuant to Fed.R.Bankr.P. 3002.1(h), and the holder of the claim has filed a response that agrees with the previously filed notice of final cure and payment, or the holder of the claim files a response that concurs in the motion for determination, then the holder of the claim is deemed to have waived further notice and the Court may enter an order on the motion immediately.

B-3007-1. OBJECTIONS TO CLAIMS: NOTICE

(a) Notice

Any objection to a claim and the notice of that objection shall be served by the movant on the claimant(s) to whom the objection is directed, the Debtor, any trustee, and the UST. The notice shall allow thirty (30) days from the date of service for parties to file a response to the objection.

(b) Service

The objection and notice shall be served as follows:

- (1) on the claimant, by first-class mail addressed to the person most recently designated on the original or amended proof of claim as the person to receive notices, at the address so indicated; and
 - (A) if the objection is to a claim of the United States or any of its officers or agencies, in the manner provided for serving a summons and complaint by Fed.R.Bankr.P. 7004(b)(4) or (5); or
 - (B) if the objection is to a claim of an insured depository institution, according to Fed.R.Bankr.P. 7004(h); and
- (2) on the Debtor, the trustee, and the UST electronically, by first-class mail or by other permitted means.

(c) Filing; Certificate of Service

The moving party shall file a copy of the notice and a certificate of service that complies with S.D.Ind. B-9013-2. The objection, notice, and certificate of service may be combined into one document. A sample combined objection, notice, and certificate of service is available on the Court's website. If no proper response to the objection is filed, the Court may sustain the objection without further notice or hearing.

B-3010-1. SMALL DIVIDENDS AND PAYMENTS

Trustees in Chapters 7, 12, and 13 cases are authorized to distribute dividends and payments to creditors in any amount, and need not hold such funds or deposit them with the Court.

B-3011-1. UNCLAIMED FUNDS

Applications for payment of unclaimed funds shall comply with instructions from and be submitted on forms made available by the Clerk.

B-3015-1. FILING AND DISTRIBUTION OF CHAPTER 13 PLANS

(a) Form of Plan

Chapter 13 plans and amended plans shall use the applicable Model Plan form approved by the Court. The Model Plan is available on the Court's website.

(b) Extension of Time to File Plan

A motion to extend the time to file a Chapter 13 plan must be filed within fourteen (14) days after the commencement of the case.

(c) Distribution of Plans and Amended Plans

The Chapter 13 Trustee appointed in the case shall distribute the original plan, the first and second amended plans and any related notice, and file a certificate of service that complies with S.D.Ind. B-9013-2. Debtors shall distribute any third amended or subsequent plan and any related notice, and file a certificate of service that complies with S.D.Ind. B-9013-2.

B-3015-2. DISTRIBUTION OF CHAPTER 12 PLANS

The Debtor in a Chapter 12 case shall distribute any plan, amended plan, or motion to modify a plan, and any related notice, and shall file a certificate of service that complies with S.D.Ind. B-9013-2.

B-3015-3. FILING AND DISTRIBUTION OF PRE-CONFIRMATION AND POST-CONFIRMATION MODIFICATIONS TO CHAPTER 13 PLANS

(a) Pre-Confirmation Modifications

- (1) Agreed Modifications with Creditor: Filing and Notice. If the Debtor, a creditor, and the trustee agree upon a modification to the plan before confirmation, and that modification only affects the treatment of the creditor agreeing to the change, then the parties shall file an agreed modification not requiring notice. Notice to creditors of the modification is not required. Any such agreement will not result in a separate order, as the subsequent confirmation order will be deemed an approval of the plan as modified by agreement.
- (2) Agreed Modifications with Trustee: Filing and Notice. If the Debtor and the trustee agree upon a modification to the plan before confirmation that does not adversely affect the treatment of **any** creditor, then the parties shall file an agreed modification not requiring notice. Notice to creditors of the agreement is not required. Any such agreement will not result in a separate order, as the subsequent confirmation order will be deemed an approval of the plan as modified by agreement.

- (3) Other Pre-Confirmation Modifications. Any pre-confirmation modification that affects the treatment of creditors that have not agreed to the modification requires the filing of an amended plan which shall be distributed by the trustee or the Debtor pursuant to S.D. Ind. B-3015-1.

(b) Post-Confirmation Modifications

A proposed modification of a confirmed plan shall be filed as a Motion to Modify Plan. The movant shall distribute notice of the filing and of any hearing or deadline for objections and shall file a certificate of service that complies with S.D.Ind. B-9013-2.

B-3015-4. PRE-CONFIRMATION PAYMENTS AND CONFIRMATION HEARINGS

(a) Pre-confirmation Payments as Adequate Protection

For all cases filed on or after October 17, 2005, “adequate protection” under 11 U.S.C. §1326(a)(1)(C) shall be paid directly to the trustee, as a portion of the payment made under 11 U.S.C. §1326(a)(1), in an amount equal to one percent (1%) of the secured creditor’s allowed secured claim. Such amount shall be presumed to constitute adequate protection although that presumption may be rebutted. The trustee shall disburse adequate protection payments to the secured creditor as soon as practicable after receiving them from the Debtor. All adequate protection payments shall be subject to the trustee’s percentage fee as set by the UST.

(b) Confirmation Hearings

Consistent with 11 U.S.C. §1324(b), absent a contrary order or objection, the Court finds that it is in the best interests of creditors and the bankruptcy estate to hold a confirmation hearing, in cases filed on or after October 17, 2005, prior to twenty-one (21) days after the 11 U.S.C. §341(a) meeting of creditors.

B-3017- 2. CONSIDERATION OF DISCLOSURE STATEMENTS IN SMALL BUSINESS CASES AND CONFIRMATION DEADLINES

(a) Expedited Processing of Disclosure Statement

If the proponent of a plan in a small business case would like the Court to:

- (1) determine that the plan itself provides adequate information and that a separate disclosure statement is not necessary;
- (2) approve a disclosure statement submitted on an approved official form; or
- (3) conditionally approve a disclosure statement subject to final approval at a hearing where the Court will also consider confirmation of the proposed plan,

the proponent shall file a notice at the same time as the proposed plan or disclosure statement is filed. Such notice shall state, with particularity, why a separate disclosure statement is not needed, why a separate hearing to consider the adequacy of a disclosure statement is not necessary, or why the filing of the plan should be deferred. A sample notice form is available on the Court's website.

(b) Absence of Notice Results in Hearing

Absent a notice submitted in accordance with subparagraph (a), the Court will schedule the case for such proceedings as it deems appropriate.

(c) Deadlines

At any hearing where the Court is to consider the adequacy of a proposed disclosure statement the Court may also, either on its own initiative or at the request of a party in interest, consider whether any applicable deadline for confirming a proposed plan should be extended.

B-3018-1. BALLOTS; VOTING ON PLAN - CHAPTER 11

(a) Distribution of Plan

Upon the approval or conditional approval of the disclosure statement, unless otherwise ordered by the Court, within seven (7) days the party filing the plan (the "Plan Proponent") shall distribute copies of the plan, the disclosure statement (unless none is required under 11 U.S.C. §1125(f)(1)), and ballot(s) to all creditors and parties in interest, along with the notice of the hearing on confirmation. The Plan Proponent shall file within fourteen (14) days after the approval or conditional approval of the disclosure statement a certificate of service that complies with S.D.Ind. B-9013-2.

(b) Submission of Ballots and Balloting Report

(1) Delivery and Retention of Ballots

Except as otherwise ordered and as provided in S.D. Ind. B-1007-2, all ballots shall be delivered to the Plan Proponent. Any original ballots received by the Clerk shall be forwarded to the Plan Proponent. The Plan Proponent shall establish an appropriate method for noting the date the ballot was received. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, the Plan Proponent shall retain copies of the ballots in accordance with the Electronic Case Filing Administrative Policies and Procedures Manual.

(2) Tabulation; Report and Certification

The Plan Proponent shall tabulate the ballots and prepare a balloting report. The tabulation shall list, for each class, the total number of claims voting, total dollar amount of claims accepting, and percentages of claims voting that accept the plan. The report shall also indicate, for each class, whether it is impaired or unimpaired

and whether or not the requisite vote has been attained in each class. A sample report form is available on the Court's website. The balloting report form shall be certified by the plan proponent. A sample certification form is available on the Court's website.

(3) Filing and Service

The certification and the balloting report shall be filed with the Court at least three (3) days before the confirmation hearing. Copies of the report shall be distributed to the UST, the Service List, and parties filing objections to the plan.

(c) Form of Ballot

Unless a different ballot form has been approved by the Court, the Plan Proponent shall use the form of a ballot available on the Court's website. The ballot shall be distributed to creditors, shall include the address of the Plan Proponent or the party designated to receive ballots, and shall indicate that ballots should be received no later than the deadline established by order of the Court.

(d) Rules for Tabulating Ballots

In tabulating the ballots, the following rules shall apply:

- (1) Ballots that are not signed will not be counted either as an acceptance or rejection.
- (2) Where the amount shown as owed on the ballot differs from the schedules, the amount shown on the schedules or, if a proof of claim has been filed and allowed or deemed allowed, the amount shown on the proof of claim will be used for the purpose of determining the amount voting unless the Court orders otherwise.
- (3) Unless the Court orders otherwise, ballots that do not show a choice of either acceptance or rejection will not be counted either as an acceptance or rejection.
- (4) Unless the Court orders otherwise, ballots that are received after the last date set for filing ballots will not be counted as either an acceptance or rejection.

B-3022-1. FINAL DECREE IN CHAPTER 11 CASES WHERE DEBTOR IS NOT AN INDIVIDUAL

After the estate has been fully administered, the Plan Proponent or other entity administering the confirmed plan shall file an application for a final decree. The application shall include the percentage paid or proposed to be paid to general unsecured creditors in the plan.

B-3022-2. FINAL DECREE IN CHAPTER 11 CASES WHERE DEBTOR IS AN INDIVIDUAL

(a) Application for Final Decree: Payments Completed

If the Debtor in a Chapter 11 case is an individual, and has completed all plan payments, then the Debtor shall file an application for final decree. The application for final decree shall include the percentage paid to general unsecured creditors in the plan. If the Debtor is otherwise eligible, the Court shall issue a discharge as soon as practicable.

(b) Request for Discharge under 11 U.S.C. §1141(d)(5)(B)

If a discharge is sought under 11 U.S.C. §1141(d)(5)(B), the Debtor shall request entry of discharge by filing a motion for discharge, which shall be a contested matter governed by Fed.R.Bankr.P. 9014. If the motion is granted, and if the Debtor is otherwise eligible, the Clerk shall issue the discharge and the final decree, and close the case.

(c) Closing Case Before Plan Payments Completed

If the Debtor proposes to close the case before plan payments have been completed, and intends to reopen the case after plan completion to obtain a discharge, then the Debtor shall file a motion to close the case and include in that motion a statement of the Debtor's intent to reopen. If such documentation is provided, the Clerk shall not issue the Notice of No Discharge as required by Fed.R.Bankr.P. 4006 or the final decree at the time the case is closed. Upon the filing of a motion to reopen, the Debtor shall be required to pay any fees due for reopening the case. After reopening, the Debtor shall file the Application for Final Decree and supporting documentation as required in subparagraph (a).

B-3070-1. WAGE ASSIGNMENT ORDERS IN CHAPTER 13 CASES

(b) Trustee's Authority to Require Wage Assignment Order.

Under 11 USC §1325(c), the Chapter 13 Trustee may, in any case in which he or she has been appointed, at any time request an order directing the Debtor's employer to remit funds needed to fund the plan.

(b) Procedure

The trustee may:

- (1) Submit an order ("the Wage Assignment Order" or "Order to Pay") directing a Debtor's employer to remit to the trustee the payment stated in Debtor's plan (including amended plans and motions for post-confirmation modification) or in a confirmation order; or
- (2) Notify the Debtor's counsel or, if *pro se*, the Debtor, that he or she is to submit the

Wage Assignment Order. Such notice shall be provided in writing, or orally at the meeting of creditors.

(c) Effect of Failure to Provide Order

If the Chapter 13 Trustee proceeds under subparagraph (b)(2), then the Debtor's counsel or Debtor shall submit such an order to the Court within seven (7) days of the notice from the trustee. Failure to do so is, in itself, grounds for the trustee to move to dismiss the case.

(d) Service of Orders

The party who tendered the order shall serve a copy of the signed order on the entity to which the order is directed, the trustee, and the Debtor.

(e) Amended Orders Required

Debtor or Debtor's counsel must advise the Chapter 13 Trustee if the Debtor's employer changes before plan payments have been completed. If the Chapter 13 Trustee has given notice that the Debtor's counsel or *pro se* Debtor should submit a Wage Assignment Order, that obligation continues throughout the case, unless rescinded by the Chapter 13 Trustee. Debtor or Debtor's counsel must submit a new order whenever the Debtor's employer or the plan payment changes.

B-4001-1. MOTIONS FOR RELIEF FROM STAY AND MOTIONS TO EXTEND OR IMPOSE THE STAY

(a) Relief from Stay or Co-Debtor Stay

(1) Contents of Motion

A motion for relief from the automatic stay or relief from the stay as to a co-debtor pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §1301 shall include the following information to the extent applicable:

- (A) a description of the property as to which stay relief is sought;
- (B) the amount of principal and interest due as of the date of the motion;
- (C) documents upon which the movant relies to establish its lien or security interest (or incorporate by reference the movant's proof of claim if documentation attached);
- (D) evidence of perfection of the movant's lien or security interest (or incorporate by reference the movant's proof of claim if documentation attached);
- (E) if the case is pending under Chapter 13 and a post-petition default is alleged, a post-petition payment history;

(F) if the motion seeks relief from the co-debtor stay, the name of the co-debtor.

(2) Sample Form

A sample form motion is available on the Court's website. The motion may be combined with the notice required by subparagraph (a)(4).

(3) Waiver of 30-day Hearing Requirement

The movant may include in the motion a waiver of the 30-day hearing requirement in 11 U.S.C. §362(e), and shall note that waiver by including in the caption, the statement, "with 30-day waiver." Selection of the waiver option when filing the motion electronically also results in waiver of the 30-day hearing requirement in 11 U.S.C. §362(e).

(4) Notice; Disposition

(A) Chapters 7, 12, and 13

In cases pending under any chapter except Chapter 11, notice of the motion shall be distributed by the movant to the Debtor, parties that have entered an appearance, any trustee, and the UST, except as otherwise provided by S.D.Ind. B-2002-1(c). If the motion also seeks abandonment, notice must be distributed to all creditors and parties in interest. The notice shall allow fourteen (14) days from the date of service to file objections. Along with the notice, the moving party shall file a copy of the motion and a certificate of service that complies with S.D.Ind. B-9013-2. A sample notice is available on the Court's website. If no proper response to the motion is filed, the Court may grant relief from the stay without further notice or hearing. At any hearing on the motion the Debtor or objecting party has the burden of establishing any payment alleged to have been made but not set forth in the payment history.

(B) Chapter 11

In cases pending under Chapter 11, unless the Court has previously entered a case management order covering preparation and distribution of notices, movant should contact the Courtroom Deputy to discuss who will prepare and distribute the notice and determine if a hearing is needed. Hearing date and time will be provided by the Courtroom Deputy. Notice of the motion shall be distributed to the Debtor, parties that have entered an appearance, any creditors committee or if no committee has been appointed, the twenty largest unsecured creditors, any trustee, and the UST. If the motion also seeks abandonment, notice must be distributed to all creditors and parties in interest. After distribution, the movant shall file a certificate of service that complies with S.D.Ind. B-9013-2. The certificate of service must be filed prior to any hearing the Court has set on the motion.

(b) Extend or Impose the Stay

(1) Motion Filed Ten (10) Days or Less After Filing Date

- (A) The Motion will be set for hearing, and notice of that hearing and the deadline for objections will be issued by the Court.
- (B) If, by the deadline, the Debtor has filed an affidavit with sufficient facts to support the motion and no objection has been filed, then the Court may, in its discretion, rule on the motion without hearing, conduct a telephonic hearing, or make such other arrangements as will be most efficient for the Court and the Debtor, including but not limited to excusing the Debtor from appearing in person.

(2) Motion Filed More than Ten (10) Days After Filing Date

- (A) The movant shall contact the Courtroom Deputy for the Judge assigned to the case and obtain a hearing date.
- (B) The movant shall send notice of the Motion and the hearing to those creditors as to whom it is proposed that the stay be imposed or extended.
- (C) The movant shall file a certificate of service that complies with S.D.Ind. B-9013-2 on or before the hearing date.
- (D) Debtor's attendance at the hearing may be required, even if no objection is filed.

B-4001-2. MOTIONS TO USE CASH COLLATERAL AND TO OBTAIN CREDIT

(a) Contents of Motion to Use Cash Collateral

In addition to the requirements of Fed.R.Bankr.P. 4001(b)(1)(B), motions to use cash collateral shall also comply with the requirements of Fed.R.Bankr.P. 4001(c)(1)(B) unless otherwise directed by the Court.

(b) Other Provisions to Be Disclosed

In addition to the provisions listed in Fed.R.Bankr.P. 4001(b)(1)(B) and (c)(1)(B), any motion to use cash collateral or motion to obtain credit (collectively "Financing Motions") must also disclose as a "material provision" any provision of the type indicated below:

(1) Cross-Collateralization of Pre-Petition Debt

Provisions that grant cross-collateralization protection (other than replacement liens or other adequate protection) to the pre-petition secured creditor, i.e., clauses that secure pre-petition debt by post-petition assets in which the secured creditor

does not assert a valid, perfected security interest by virtue of its pre-petition security agreement or applicable non-bankruptcy law, and provisions that deem pre-petition secured debt to be post-petition debt or that use post-petition loans from a pre-petition secured lender to pay all or part of that lender's pre-petition claim, other than as provided in 11 U.S.C. §552(b);

(2) Professional Fee Provisions

Provisions that provide disparate treatment for the professionals retained by a creditors' committee from that provided for the professionals retained by the Debtor with respect to a professional fee carve-out (payment from a secured creditor's collateral);

(3) Priming of Existing Liens

Provisions that prime any secured lien without the consent of the holder of that lien;

(4) Loan Documentation Costs

Provisions that call for the payment of fees or costs by the Debtor other than reasonable attorney's fees for loan documentation; and

(5) Plan Restrictions

Provisions that limit, restrict, or otherwise affect the terms of a proposed plan of reorganization.

(c) Summary of Essential Terms

All Financing Motions must also set forth, unless good cause is shown, the total dollar amount requested, the Debtor's proposed budget for the use of the funds, an estimate of the value of the collateral which secures the creditor's asserted interest, the maximum borrowing available on an interim and final basis, the borrowing conditions, interest rate, fees, costs or other expenses to be borne by the Debtor, maturity, limitations on the use of the funds, events of default and the protections afforded under 11 U.S.C. §§363 and 364.

(d) Interim Relief

When Financing Motions are filed as First Day Motions, the Court may grant interim relief pending review by the interested parties of the proposed arrangements. Such interim relief is intended to avoid immediate and irreparable harm to the estate pending a final hearing. Absent extraordinary circumstances, the Court may not enter interim orders that include any of the provisions identified in subparagraph (b), above, or any provision listed in Fed.R.Bankr.P. 4001(c)(1)(B)(ii)-(xi).

B-4001-3. OBTAINING CREDIT IN CHAPTER 13 CASES

(a) Dollar Limits

(1) \$1000 or Less

The Debtor may incur non-emergency consumer debt up to one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00), including the refinancing of real property debt, without written approval of the trustee or order of the Court.

(2) Greater than \$1000

The Debtor must seek approval of the trustee or an order from the Court before incurring non-emergency consumer debt of more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) using the procedures set out in subparagraphs (b) through (d) of this rule.

(b) Request Directed to Trustee

If the proposed debt is unsecured or to be secured by personal property, the Debtor shall first request approval to incur debt by written application to the trustee. Such request shall not be filed with the Clerk. If approved by the trustee, the Debtor may incur the debt

in accordance with the terms and conditions approved by the trustee. If the trustee has not directed use of a specific form, the application shall include the following information:

- (1) a statement in support of the feasibility of the request;
- (2) a description of the item to be purchased or the collateral affected by the credit to be obtained;
- (3) a description of the interest held by any other entity in any collateral affected by the credit;
- (4) the reasons for which the Debtor has the need for the credit;
- (5) the terms of any financing involved, including the interest rate;
- (6) a description of any method or proposal by which the interest held by any other entity in the collateral affected by the credit may be protected; and
- (7) copies of all documents by which the interest of all entities in the collateral affected by the credit was created or perfected, or, if any of those documents are unavailable, the reason for the unavailability.

(c) Filing Approved Request with the Court

If the Debtor seeks an order from the Court on a request that has been approved by the trustee, the Debtor may file the approved request with the Court and provide an order. If the pleading is filed without documentation showing the trustee's approval, it will be treated as a Motion to Incur Debt filed under subparagraph (d). The trustee's approval

can be documented by reference to same within the motion or by attaching a document signed by the trustee.

(d) Motion Directed to Court

If the proposed debt is greater than \$1000 and is to be secured by real property or if Debtor's request under subparagraph (b) is not approved by the trustee, the Debtor may file a motion to incur such debt. The motion shall contain all of the information required for the request by subparagraph (b) and be served on the trustee. The Court shall give the trustee fourteen (14) days' notice of the opportunity to object to the Motion to Incur Debt.

B-4001-4. MOTIONS TO MODIFY MORTGAGES

Any motion to modify a mortgage shall include in the body of the motion the following information as to the loan both immediately before and after the proposed modification: the principal loan balance, the rate of interest, the amount of the monthly escrow for taxes and insurance, the monthly payment, and the maturity date of the proposed modified note.

B-4002-1. DEBTOR'S DUTIES

(a) Notice to Other Tribunals

(1) Notice in Matters Pending at Time Bankruptcy Case Filed

Upon the entry of an order for relief in the bankruptcy case, the Debtor shall file written notice in any action in which the Debtor is a party that is pending in another tribunal. That notice shall contain:

- (A) the caption and case number of the non-bankruptcy action;
- (B) the name and case number of the bankruptcy case; and
- (C) the name and contact information of any attorney for the Debtor in the bankruptcy case, if other than the attorney filing the notice.

(2) Notice in Matters Commenced After Bankruptcy Case Filing

If an action is commenced subsequent to the date of the order for relief, the Debtor shall file a written notice with that tribunal that contains the information required in subparagraph (a)(1) of this rule.

(3) Notice to Other Parties

The Debtor shall deliver a copy of the notice filed with the tribunal to the parties and counsel involved in that action.

(4) Sample Form Available

A sample notice is available on the Court's website at www.insb.uscourts.gov.

(b) Notice to Garnishing Creditor and Garnishee Defendants

Immediately upon the entry of an order for relief, the Debtor shall give written notice to any creditor with a garnishment order, any garnishee defendant other than the Debtor's employer, and to any creditor whom the Debtor anticipates may seek a garnishment order.

(c) Notice to Employer

If the Debtor has authorized deductions from the Debtor's employment compensation in repayment of an unsecured claim or if the Debtor's employment compensation is subject to an involuntary garnishment, then upon the entry of an order for relief, the Debtor shall notify the employer and the entity authorized to receive any voluntary deduction that such deduction shall cease as of the date of the entry of the order for relief. If the employer or the entity authorized to receive a voluntary deduction is notified orally, the Debtor shall send to the employer, within three (3) days thereafter, a written notice which includes copies of the petition and that portion of the schedules listing the creditor receiving the deductions. If the Debtor has authorized the deduction from the Debtor's compensation for repayment of a secured claim which the Debtor intends to reaffirm, or the withholding of income governed by 11 U.S.C. §362(b)(19), or if the Debtor's compensation is subject to garnishment for a debt not dischargeable pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §523(a)(5), then the Debtor may elect not to provide the notice required by this subsection.

(d) Production of Business Records

In Chapter 13 cases, if a Debtor is engaged in business, as defined in 11 U.S.C. §1304, the Debtor must produce any documents concerning the business requested by the trustee at or before the meeting of creditors.

(e) Additional Documents Upon Request

In addition to the documents required by Fed.R.Bankr.P. 4002, the Debtor shall produce such other documents as the trustee or UST requests.

B-4003-2. LIEN AVOIDANCE MOTIONS PURSUANT TO §522(f)

(a) Requirements

Any Debtor seeking to avoid a lien pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §522(f) shall file a separate written motion as to each alleged lien holder. The motion may be combined with the notice required by subparagraph (d) and the certificate of service that complies with S.D.Ind. B-9013-2. A sample notice, motion, and certificate of service are available on the Court's website. The motion shall identify:

- (1) the value of the subject collateral;
- (2) the amount, listed separately, of all mortgages and other liens on the property

which the Debtor will not seek to avoid, and a list of the liens on the property which the Debtor will seek to avoid;

- (3) the amount of the exemption to which the Debtor would be entitled but for the lien;
- (4) the lien to be avoided and its approximate amount; and
- (5) if lien avoidance is sought as to real property, the common address and legal description of that property.

(b) Judicial Liens: Additional Requirements

In addition to the information required by subparagraph (a), motions to avoid judicial liens shall also include:

- (1) the case number and the Court where the underlying judgment was entered; and
- (2) the date of the judgment.

(c) Nonpossessory, Nonpurchase Money Security Interests in Household Goods: Additional Requirements

In addition to the information required by subparagraph (a), motions to avoid a nonpossessory, nonpurchase money security interest in household goods under 11 U.S.C. §522(f)(1)(B) shall also:

- (1) specifically identify the household goods that are subject to the security interest sought to be avoided, referring to the definition of “household goods” provided in 11 U.S.C. §522(f)(4); and
- (2) state the date the debt that the lien secures was incurred.

(d) Service and Notice

The Debtor shall serve the motion and notice thereof on the lien holder, in accordance with Fed.R.Bankr.P. 9014(b) and 7004. The notice shall allow at least twenty-one (21) days from the date of service to file objections.

(e) Filing and Certificate of Service

Along with the motion, the Debtor shall file with the Court a copy of the notice and a certificate of service that complies with S.D.Ind. B-9013-2.

(f) Orders

An order avoiding a lien on real estate shall include both the common address and a legal description of that real estate.

B-4003-3. STRIPPING MORTGAGES IN CHAPTER 13 CASES

Any Debtor seeking to strip a mortgage in a Chapter 13 case shall file a separate adversary proceeding as to each lien holder. In addition to any other required allegations, the complaint shall identify:

- (a) the mortgage to be avoided and its approximate amount;
- (b) the other mortgages and liens on the property which the Debtor asserts have higher priority than the mortgage to be avoided, and the amount – listed separately – of those mortgages and liens;
- (c) the value of the property; and
- (d) the common address and legal description of the property.

A proposed judgment tendered by the Debtor shall include both the common address and the legal description of the property.

B-4004-1. DISCHARGE IN CHAPTER 12 INDIVIDUAL AND CHAPTER 13 CASES

(a) Trustee’s Notice of Completion

For all individual Chapter 12 cases and all Chapter 13 cases filed on or after October 17, 2005, the Chapter 12 or 13 trustee shall file a Notice of Plan Completion after all payments have been received. Sample forms are available on the Court’s website.

(b) Debtor’s Required Pleadings

Within thirty (30) days after the trustee files the notice of completion, the Debtor shall file a Motion for Entry of Discharge and a Certification of Eligibility for Discharge. Each Debtor in a joint case shall file a separate Certification. Sample forms are available on the Court’s website.

(c) Service and Notice

The Debtor shall serve a copy of the Motion for Entry of Discharge and a Certification of Eligibility for Discharge on the trustee and any entity to whom the Debtor owes a domestic support obligation. The trustee shall have twenty-one (21) days from the date of filing to object to the Motion or the Certification. If the Debtor owes a domestic support obligation, the Debtor shall distribute to the holder of that obligation a notice giving the holder twenty-one (21) days from the date of service to file an objection to the entry of discharge. A sample notice is available on the Court’s website. The Debtor shall file a certificate of service as to the notice that complies with S.D.Ind. B-9013-2.

(d) Closing and Reopening

If no motion for entry of discharge is filed, the case may be closed without entry of a discharge after filing of the trustee's final report. If the motion for entry of discharge is filed after the case has been closed, the Debtor must also file a motion to reopen the case. A filing fee to reopen the case must be paid with the motion.

(e) Hardship Discharge

If the Debtor seeks a discharge pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §§1228(b) or 1328(b), then the Debtor shall file a Motion for Hardship Discharge and a Certification of Eligibility for Discharge. A sample Certification is available on the Court's website. The Debtor shall serve the Motion for Hardship Discharge and the Certification of Eligibility for Discharge as required by subparagraph (c).

B-4004-2. OBTAINING DISCHARGE AFTER CASE CLOSED WITHOUT DISCHARGE FOR FAILURE TO FILE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT REPORT

A Debtor may file a motion to reopen a case in order to obtain a discharge after a Notice of No Discharge where the discharge was not entered solely because the Debtor failed to file a statement regarding completion of a course in personal financial management pursuant to Fed.R.Bankr.P. 1007(b)(7) and (c). In order for the motion to reopen to be granted, the Debtor must pay the fee due to reopen the case and, contemporaneously with the Motion to Reopen, file the required statement of completion using the appropriate Official Form 423.

B-4008-1. REAFFIRMATION

(a) Official Bankruptcy Forms Required

Reaffirmation agreements shall be filed using the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts Director's Procedural Forms for reaffirmation agreements (2400A or 2400A/B Alt.), as well as the cover sheet (Official Form 427). Failure to use these required forms will result in a Notice of Deficient Filing and the Court will take no action on the reaffirmation agreement.

(b) Debtor's Appearance Required

If the Court sets a hearing to consider a reaffirmation agreement, the Debtor must appear at the hearing. The hearing will be evidentiary.

(c) Duties of Debtor's Counsel

Unless the attorney has withdrawn as attorney for the Debtor pursuant to S.D.Ind. L.R. B-9010-1, an attorney who files a petition on behalf of a Debtor (or an attorney in the same firm as the filing attorney) must represent the Debtor during the negotiation and filing of any reaffirmation agreements, and appear at any hearings on reaffirmation agreements.

B-5005-1. FILING OF DOCUMENTS: GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

(a) Method of Filing

Except as provided by S.D. Ind. B-5005-4 and the Electronic Case Filing Administrative Policies and Procedures Manual (available on the Court's website), all attorneys, and any other entity that filed more than ten (10) documents on paper in the previous calendar year, are required to file electronically. All other parties may file documents on paper.

(b) Form

All petitions, pleadings and other documents submitted for filing shall meet the following requirements of form:

(1) Legibility

Documents shall be plainly and legibly typewritten, printed, or reproduced on one side of the paper only.

(2) Caption: Official Forms

The caption and form of all petitions, pleadings, schedules and other documents shall be in substantial compliance with the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, Official Forms, or local rules for the Southern District of Indiana. Each document or set of documents filed shall bear the name of the Debtor and chapter of the case. Each document other than the original petition shall also have the case number.

(3) Signature

Every pleading, whether filed electronically or on paper, shall be signed. Any pleading lacking a signature shall be stricken from the record, if not corrected after notice to the filer.

(c) Filing Non-Electronically

(1) Over the Counter

A party filing a document over the counter shall provide a signed original and a copy (or two originals). The file-marked original will be returned to the filer, and shall be retained by the filer as required by the Court's Electronic Case Filing Administrative Policies and Procedures Manual available on the Court's website.

(2) Proof of Identification for Initial Pleadings.

A *pro se* party filing a voluntary petition, an involuntary petition, or an adversary proceeding over the counter must appear in person and shall be required to provide a valid photo driver's license or other government-issued photo identification before the petition or complaint will be accepted for filing. For *pro se* joint cases

filed under 11 U.S.C. §302, only one spouse need be present. An exception may be granted if the Debtor, creditor, or plaintiff has executed a power of attorney, and the holder of the power of attorney has presented that document and sufficient identification.

(3) By Mail

For documents submitted by mail, the filer shall provide a signed original, a copy (or two originals), and a self-addressed, stamped envelope. A file-marked original will be returned to the filer and shall be retained by the filer as required by the Electronic Case Filing Administrative Policies and Procedures Manual, available on the Court's website.

(4) Failure to Provide Copy or Self-Addressed, Stamped Envelope

A party who fails to provide a copy (or second original) or a self-addressed, stamped envelope for pleadings submitted by mail shall be presumed to have retained an original as required by the Electronic Case Filing Administrative Policies and Procedures Manual (available on the Court's website). The Clerk shall not return the original to the filer. Documents that are not returned to the filer will be discarded by the Clerk after scanning.

B-5005-3. SIZE OF PAPERS

Papers submitted for filing shall be no larger than 8-1/2" by 11" in size.

B-5005-4. ELECTRONIC FILING

The Court has adopted Electronic Case Filing Administrative Policies and Procedures to permit filing, signing, service, and verification of documents by electronic means. These Administrative Policies and Procedures, as described in the Manual available on the Court's website, are incorporated into this local rule.

B-5011-1. WITHDRAWAL OF REFERENCE

(a) Form of Request; Place of Filing

A motion for withdrawal of a case or proceeding shall be filed in the Bankruptcy Court. In addition, all such motions shall clearly and conspicuously state that "relief is sought from a U.S. District Judge."

(b) Recommendation by Bankruptcy Court

The Bankruptcy Court, on its own motion, may recommend to the District Court that a case or proceeding be withdrawn under 28 U.S.C. §157(d). Any such recommendation must be served on the parties to the case or proceeding and forwarded to the Clerk of the

District Court for assignment to and resolution by a District Judge.

(c) Stay

The filing of a motion to withdraw the reference or the Bankruptcy Court's recommendation to withdraw the reference does not stay the proceedings in the Bankruptcy Court. Fed.R.Bankr.P. 8005 governs requests for a stay pending decision on withdrawal of reference.

(d) Designation of Record

The moving party shall serve and file, together with the motion to withdraw the reference, a designation of those portions of the record believed to be necessary or pertinent to the District Court's consideration of the motion. Within fourteen (14) days after service of such designation of record, any other party may serve and file a designation of additional portions of the record. All designated documents shall be identified by document number as noted on the docket. If the record designated by any party includes a transcript of any proceeding, that party shall file a written request for the transcript and include with the request the fee for preparation of the transcript.

(e) Responses to Motions to Withdraw Reference; Reply

Opposing parties shall file with the Clerk, and serve all parties to the matter, their written responses to the motion within fourteen (14) days after being served a copy of the motion. The moving party may serve and file a reply within fourteen (14) days after service of a response.

(f) Transmittal of Record to District Court

When the record is complete, the Clerk of the Bankruptcy Court shall transmit to the Clerk of the District Court the motion and the portions of the record designated. After the opening of the docket in the District Court, documents pertaining to the matter under review by the District Court shall be filed with the Clerk of the District Court.

B-5071-1. CONTINUANCES

Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, all requests to continue a scheduled hearing, conference or trial must be made by written motion. The motion to continue shall indicate whether the opposing party consents to the continuance. If the movant has been unable to reach the opposing party, the motion shall recite what efforts were made to contact the opposing party.

B-5080-3. DEFERRAL OF FILING FEES DUE FROM TRUSTEE

In an adversary proceeding, if the trustee certifies to the Clerk that the estate lacks the funds necessary to pay a filing fee, the Clerk shall defer the filing fee without Court order and enter the deferral on the docket. If the estate later receives funds sufficient to pay the deferred fees, the trustee shall pay the fee no later than the date the trustee makes distribution to creditors.

**B-6004-1. SALE OF ASSETS OUTSIDE THE ORDINARY COURSE
PURSUANT TO 11 U.S.C. §363: GENERALLY**

(a) Applicability of Local Rule

This rule applies to any motion to approve the sale of assets, outside the ordinary course of business, pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §363 (the “Motion to Sell”), including motions filed by a trustee or a Debtor.

(b) Employment and Compensation of Professionals

Except as otherwise permitted by Local Rule 6004-3, the movant shall file a separate application to employ, and a separate application to compensate, any broker, auctioneer, or other professional to be retained to assist with any sale. The retention of liquidators, auctioneers, and appraisers is also governed by Local Rule B-6005-1. No payment shall be made to any professional before the Court has entered an order approving compensation and reimbursement of expenses.

(c) Procedure; Contents of Motion; Notice

Unless otherwise ordered, any motion to sell shall follow the procedures outlined in and provide the information required by Local Rules B-6004-2 through B-6004-5, depending on the type of sale.

B-6004-2. PRIVATE SALE

(a) “Private Sale” Defined

For the purpose of this rule, a “private sale” is defined as a sale to a specific entity on terms that are fixed at the time the motion to sell is filed, with no consideration of competing bids contemplated.

(b) Contents of Motion: All Chapters

Any Motion to Sell by private sale shall identify:

- (1) the property to be sold;
- (2) the prospective purchaser (“Prospective Purchaser”);
- (3) the sales price and an estimate of the net proceeds to be received by the estate (including a deduction for any exemption);
- (4) a brief summary of all material contingencies to the sale, together with a copy of the agreement, if available;

- (5) a description of the manner in which the property was marketed for sale, and a description of any other offer to purchase;
- (6) a description of any known relationship between the Prospective Purchaser and its insiders and the Debtor and its insiders or the trustee;
- (7) a statement setting forth any relationship or connection the trustee or the Debtor (including its insiders) will have with the Prospective Purchaser or its insiders after the consummation of the sale, assuming it is approved; and
- (8) a disclosure if the property to be sold contains personally identifiable information and, if so, the measures that will be taken to comply with 11 U.S.C. §363(b)(1).

(c) Contents of Motion: Additional Requirements in Chapter 11 Cases

Any Motion to Sell by private sale in a Chapter 11 case that proposes the sale of all or substantially all of the Debtor's assets shall include, in addition to the requirements in subparagraph (b), the following:

- (1) if schedules have not been filed by the Debtor, a summary of the Debtor's debt structure, including the amount of the Debtor's secured debt, priority claims, and general unsecured claims; and
- (2) If a creditors' committee, or its equivalent, existed pre-petition, the identity of the members of the committee and the companies with which they are affiliated and the identity of any counsel.

(d) Notice

(1) Distribution; Contents; Certificate of Service Generally.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, the movant shall distribute notice of any hearing or of any deadline to object to a Motion to Sell, as determined by subparagraphs (2) and (3) below. The notice shall contain all of the information required by subparagraph (b) and (c) of this rule. The movant shall file a certificate of service that complies with S.D.Ind. B-9013-2. The motion, notice, and certificate of service may be combined into one document. A sample combined motion to sell, notice, and certificate of service is available on the Court's website.

(2) Chapter 7, 12, and 13 Cases

Unless the Court by separate order shortens the notice period, in a Chapter 7, Chapter 12, or Chapter 13 case, the movant shall distribute notice that provides twenty-one (21) days after the date of service for objections to be filed.

(3) Chapter 11 Case

In a Chapter 11 case, the movant shall contact the courtroom deputy to obtain direction as to whether the Court desires a notice with opportunity to object to the motion or a notice of the hearing date. The movant shall distribute the notice and file a certificate of service.

(e) Report of Sale

After a private sale has been completed, the movant shall file a report of sale pursuant to Fed.R.Bankr.P. 6004(f)(1).

B-6004-3. PRIVATE SALE BY AGENT

(a) “Private Sale by Agent” Defined

A “private sale by agent” is defined as the sale by the trustee or Debtor of estate property other than real estate using an agent that is in the business of selling such property in a “commercially reasonable manner” that would satisfy Indiana Code §26-1-9.1-610. At the time approval of the sale is sought, the trustee or Debtor has not identified the purchaser or the exact purchase price.

(b) Contents of Motion

Any Motion to Sell by private sale using an agent shall identify:

- (1) the property to be sold;
- (2) information to support the determination that the agent is in the business of selling similar property in a commercially reasonable manner;
- (3) the amount of any exemption claimed in the property; and
- (4) a disclosure if the property to be sold contains personally identifiable information and, if so, the measures that will be taken to comply with 11 U.S.C. §363(b)(1).

(c) Combining Retention and Compensation of Agent with Motion

The trustee or Debtor may combine a request to retain and to compensate the agent with the motion to sell. Any such request shall provide the information required by Fed.R.Bankr.P. 2014, describe how compensation will be determined, and estimate the fees to be paid.

(d) Notice

Unless the Court by separate order shortens the notice period, the movant shall distribute notice that provides twenty-one (21) days after the date of service for objections to be filed. The notice shall include a description of the property to be sold; the name of and contact information for the agent; the proposed terms of compensation for the agent, if proposed retention has not been noticed separately; and the location of the property prior to sale. The movant shall also file a certificate of service that complies with S.D.Ind. B-

9013-2. The motion, notice, and certificate of service may be combined into one document. A sample combined motion to sell, notice, and certificate of service is available on the Court's website.

(e) Report of Sale

After a private sale by agent has been completed, the movant shall file a report of sale pursuant to Fed.R.Bankr.P. 6004(f)(1).

B-6004-4. SALE BY AUCTION

(a) "Sale by Auction" Defined

A "sale by auction" is any sale by public auction, with no previously identified initial bidder.

(b) Contents of Motion

Any Motion to Sell by auction shall identify:

- (1) the property to be sold;
- (2) the name of and contact information for the entity conducting the auction;
- (3) the date, time and place of the sale, if known, or instructions on how that information can be obtained;
- (4) any bid procedures proposed for the sale, even if those bid procedures were previously disclosed in an application to employ an auctioneer; and
- (5) a disclosure if the property to be sold contains personally identifiable information and, if so, the measures that will be taken to comply with 11 U.S.C. §363(b)(1).

(c) Notice

Unless the Court by separate order shortens the notice period, the movant shall distribute notice that provides twenty-one (21) days after the date of service for objections to be filed. The notice shall provide the information required by subparagraph (b) of this rule. The movant shall also file a certificate of service that complies with S.D.Ind. B-9013-2. The motion, notice, and certificate of service may be combined into one document. A sample combined motion to sell, notice, and certificate of service is available on the Court's website.

(d) Report of Sale

Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, after an auction the auctioneer or the party that filed the application to employ the auctioneer shall file the report pursuant to Fed.R.Bankr.P. 6004(f)(1).

B-6004-5. SALE WITH PROSPECTIVE PURCHASER IDENTIFIED BUT BIDS CONSIDERED

(a) “Sale with Prospective Purchaser Identified but Bids Considered” Defined

A “sale with prospective purchaser identified but bids considered” is also known as a “sale with a stalking horse bidder,” and is a proposed sale to a specific entity for a set price, with competitive bids to be considered.

(b) Contents of Motion to Sell With Bid Procedures

Any Motion to Sell to a prospective purchaser but with bids considered shall identify or include:

- (1) the property to be sold;
- (2) the prospective purchaser (“Prospective Purchaser”);
- (3) the sales price and an estimate of the net proceeds to be received by the estate (including a deduction for any exemption);
- (4) a brief summary of all material contingencies to the sale, together with a copy of the agreement, if available;
- (5) the executory contracts and leases proposed to be assumed or rejected as part of the sale, if any;
- (6) a description of the manner in which the property was marketed for sale, and a description of any other offer to purchase;
- (7) a description of any known relationship between the Prospective Purchaser and its insiders and the Debtor and its insiders or the trustee;
- (8) a statement setting forth any relationship or connection the trustee or the Debtor (including its insiders) will have with the Prospective Purchaser after the consummation of the sale, assuming it is approved;
- (9) if a topping fee or break-up fee is proposed to be paid to the Prospective Purchaser if another bidder prevails at the sale, a statement of the conditions under which the topping fee or break-up fee would be payable and the factual basis on which the seller determined the provision was reasonable;
- (10) the identities of any other entity that expressed to the movant an interest in the purchase of all or a material portion of the assets to be sold within ninety (90) days prior to the filing of the sale motion, the offers made by them (if any), and the nature of the offer;
- (11) any bid procedures proposed for the sale;

- (12) a disclosure if the property to be sold contains personally identifiable information and, if so, the measures that will be taken to comply with 11 U.S.C. §363(b)(1); and
- (13) if the case is pending under Chapter 11, and proposes the sale of all or substantially all of the Debtor's assets, the following:
 - (A) If schedules have not been filed by the Debtor, a summary of the Debtor's debt structure, including the amount of the Debtor's secured debt, priority claims, and general unsecured claims; and
 - (B) If a creditors' committee, or its equivalent, existed pre-petition, the identity of the members of the committee and the companies with which they are affiliated and the identity of any counsel.

(c) Notice of Motion to Sell and to Approve Bid Procedures

After obtaining direction from the Court as to the contents of the notice, the movant shall distribute notice of the motion to sell and of the proposed bid procedures. If a notice of the opportunity to object is directed, unless the Court by separate order has shortened the notice period, that notice shall provide twenty-one (21) days after the date of service for objections to be filed. The notice shall provide the information required by subparagraph (b) of this rule. The movant shall also file a certificate of service that complies with S.D.Ind. B-9013-2. The motion, notice, and certificate of service may be combined into one document. A sample combined motion to sell and to approve bid procedures, notice, and certificate of service is available on the Court's website.

(d) Notice of Approval of Bid Procedures and of Sale Process

If the Court enters an order approving the bid procedures and setting the sale process, then the movant shall distribute notice of that order. The notice shall include the bid procedures; the date, time, and place where bids will be considered; and the date, time, and place of the hearing to approve the sale. The movant shall also file a certificate of service that complies with S.D.Ind. B-9013-2. A sample combined notice and certificate of service is available on the Court's website.

(e) Order Approving Sale

(1) Sale to Prospective Purchaser

If the Prospective Purchaser prevails at the sale, then the Court shall enter an order approving that sale.

(2) Sale to Different Entity: No Change in Terms Except Price

If a sale pursuant to this rule results in a sale to a party other than the identified Prospective Purchaser, with no change in terms other than the purchase price, then at the hearing on approval of the sale the movant shall identify the successful purchaser and the change in price, and shall make any request for approval of a

topping or break-up fee if one was disclosed in the motion to sell. The Court shall enter an order approving that sale.

(3) Sale to Different Entity with Change in Terms

If a sale pursuant to this rule results in a sale to a party other than the identified Prospective Purchaser, and the terms of that sale other than price have changed, including but not limited to the proposed assumption or rejection of leases and contracts, then the movant shall identify the successful purchaser and the change in terms and shall make any request for approval of a topping or break-up fee if one was disclosed in the motion to sell. The Court shall consider whether the change in terms requires additional notice to parties who may be affected by those changes. If no additional notice is required, the Court shall enter an order approving the sale. If additional notice is required, the Court shall enter the order approving the sale only after such additional notice period.

(f) Report of Sale

No later than fourteen (14) days after a sale pursuant to this rule has been completed, the movant shall file a report of sale pursuant to Fed.R.Bankr.P. 6004(f)(1).

B-6005-1. LIQUIDATORS/AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS

(a) Bond Required

All liquidators/auctioneers retained by a trustee or Debtor in any case who will come into possession or control of the assets or proceeds of assets of an estate shall either participate in the bond program administered by the UST or post a bond with the United States as obligee for the full value of the assets in the possession or control of the liquidator/auctioneer, unless otherwise ordered by the Court.

(b) Remittance of Gross Proceeds

Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, all gross proceeds shall be remitted to the trustee or Debtor within fourteen (14) days of the sale. Upon motion of any party in interest and for good cause shown, the Court may authorize the liquidator/auctioneer to submit net proceeds or to turn over to a secured creditor the net proceeds realized from the sale of that creditor's collateral.

(c) Validity of Checks

The validity of any checks or bank drafts accepted by the liquidator/auctioneer shall be the sole responsibility of the liquidator/auctioneer.

(d) Separate Escrow Account

If the liquidator/auctioneer does not make an immediate settlement with the trustee or Debtor in any case, and the proceeds of the property sold are \$50,000.00 or more, the auctioneer shall open a segregated escrow or trust account for deposit of the sale proceeds.

This account shall be designated by the bankruptcy estate case name and shall require the co-signature of the trustee for any withdrawals. If the proceeds of the sale are less than \$50,000.00, the proceeds may be deposited in the auctioneer's trust or client fund account.

(e) Appraiser Serving as Liquidator/Auctioneer

No appraiser, agent, or employee of an appraiser who has been employed in a bankruptcy case may serve as the liquidator/auctioneer in that same case without the approval of the Court.

(f) Liquidator/Auctioneer Purchasing at Sale

No liquidator/auctioneer, or any agent or employee of a liquidator/auctioneer employed in a case may purchase an asset from the estate.

B-6006-1. ASSUMPTION, REJECTION, OR ASSIGNMENT OF EXECUTORY CONTRACTS OR UNEXPIRED LEASES: NOTICE

(a) Assumption, Rejection, or Assignment

A party seeking to assume, reject or assign an executory contract or unexpired lease shall give notice of the motion. Notice shall be given to the parties identified in Fed.R.Bankr.P. 6006(c) as well as to any sublessee. The notice shall allow fourteen (14) days from the date of service to file objections. Along with the motion, the moving party shall file a copy of the notice and a certificate of service that complies with S.D.Ind. B-9013-2. The motion, notice, and certificate of service may be combined into one document. A sample combined motion for assumption or rejection or assignment, notice, and certificate of service is available on the Court's website.

(b) Compelling Assumption or Rejection

A party seeking to compel the trustee or the Debtor to assume or reject an executory contract or lease shall give notice of the motion. Notice shall be given to the Debtor, any trustee, counsel of record, the United States Trustee, any other party to the contract or lease, and any sublessee identified on the Debtor's schedules. The notice shall give fourteen (14) days from the date of service to file objections. Along with the motion, the moving party shall file a copy of the notice and certificate of service that complies with S.D.Ind. B-9013-2. The motion, notice, and certificate of service may be combined into one document. A sample combined motion to compel assumption or rejection, notice, and certificate of service is available on the Court's website.

B-6007-1. ABANDONMENT OF PROPERTY

(a) Trustee's Notice of Possible Assets and Abandonment

In Chapter 7 cases where the trustee files a notice of possible assets and abandonment, the Clerk shall give notice to all creditors and parties in interest of those assets which are not being abandoned by the trustee, and of the proposed abandonment of all other assets.

(b) Trustee's Notice of Abandonment

In Chapter 7 cases where the trustee files a notice of abandonment more than one day after filing a notice of possible assets, the trustee shall distribute the notice to parties in interest and all creditors, except as otherwise provided in S.D.Ind. B-2002-1(b). The notice shall allow at least fourteen (14) days from the date of service to file objections. Along with the notice, the trustee shall file a certificate of service that complies with S.D.Ind. B-9013-2. A sample notice is available on the Court's website.

(c) Motion to Abandon Filed by Party in Interest

A motion to abandon filed by a party in interest shall be served on the Debtor and parties in interest. Notice of the motion shall be distributed to the Debtor, parties in interest, and all creditors, except as otherwise provided by S.D.Ind. B-2002-1(b). The notice shall allow at least fourteen (14) days from the date of service to file objections. Along with the motion, the moving party shall file a copy of the notice and a certificate of service that complies with S.D.Ind. B-9013-2. A sample notice is available on the Court's website.

B-6008-1. REDEMPTION OF PROPERTY

(a) Service

The Debtor shall serve the motion and notice thereof on the lien holder, in accordance with Fed.R.Bankr.P. 9014(b) and 7004. The notice shall allow at least twenty-one (21) days from the date of service to file objections. The motion and notice may be combined in one document. A sample combined motion and notice is available on the Court's website.

(b) Filing and Certificate of Service

Along with the motion, the Debtor must file with the Court a copy of the notice and a certificate of service that complies with S.D.Ind. B-9013-2.

B-7001-1. ADVERSARY PROCEEDING COVER SHEET

(a) Cover Sheet Required

A party filing an adversary proceeding non-electronically shall also file a cover sheet using Official Form 1040. Failure to provide the adversary proceeding cover sheet may result in dismissal of the complaint.

(b) Addresses for Defendants Required

A plaintiff filing an adversary proceeding without counsel is required to provide the addresses of all defendants, to facilitate service of the summons by the Clerk.

B-7005-2. FILING OF DISCOVERY MATERIALS

Discovery materials (whether discovery requests, responses, or deposition transcripts) may not be filed with the court except in the following circumstances:

(a) Relevant to Certain Motions

A party seeking relief under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c) or 37, or by way of a pretrial motion that could result in a final order on an issue, must file with the motion those parts of the discovery materials relevant to the motion.

(b) For Anticipated Use at Trial

When a party can reasonably anticipate using discovery materials at trial, the party must file the relevant portions at the start of the trial.

(c) Materials Necessary for Appeal

A party seeking for purposes of appeal to supplement the record with discovery materials not previously filed may do so by stipulation of the parties or by court order approving the filing.

B-7006-1. EXTENSIONS OF TIME

(a) Initial Extensions

In every adversary proceeding pending in this Court in which a party wishes to obtain an initial extension of time not exceeding twenty-eight (28) days within which to file a responsive pleading or a response to a written request for discovery or request for admission, or response to a motion, the party shall contact counsel for the opposing party, or if the opposing party is not represented by counsel, the opposing party, and solicit that person's agreement to the extension. In the event that person does not object to the extension or cannot with due diligence be reached, the party requesting the extension shall file a notice with the Court reciting the lack of objection to the extension or the fact that the person could not with due diligence be reached. The notice shall state the original due date and the date to which the time is extended. No further filings with the Court nor action by the Court shall be required for the extension.

(b) Other Extensions

Any other request for an extension of time, unless made in open Court or at a telephonic pre-trial conference, shall be made by written motion.

B-7007-1. MOTION PRACTICE IN ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS

(a) Motions to Dismiss Pursuant to Fed.R.Civ.P. 12(b)(6)

(1) Movant's Obligations

If a party files a motion to dismiss pursuant to Fed.R.Civ.P. 12(b)(6), made applicable to bankruptcy matters by Fed.R.Bankr.P. 7012(b), then that motion shall be accompanied by a brief in support of the motion. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, the supporting brief shall be no more than thirty-five (35) pages. In the alternative, the moving party may file a separate motion asking to be excused from the briefing requirement.

(2) Non-Movant's Obligations

The responding party shall have twenty-eight (28) days after the movant serves the motion and any brief to file and serve a response and a brief. The response and brief may be combined into one document. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, the response brief shall be no more than thirty-five (35) pages. If the moving party has been excused from filing a brief, then the responding party may elect not to file a brief but shall state in the response that no brief will be filed. If no response is filed by the deadline, the court shall consider the motion to dismiss.

(3) Reply

If the responding party filed a response brief, the movant may file and serve a reply

brief within fourteen (14) days after a response is served. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, the reply brief shall be no more than twenty (20) pages.

(b) Motions to Dismiss Other Than Pursuant to Fed.R.Civ.P. 12(b)(6)

Unless the court orders otherwise, if a party files a motion to dismiss other than pursuant to Fed.R.Civ.P. 12(b)(6), then the responding party shall have twenty-eight (28) days after the movant serves the motion to file and serve a response. If no response is filed, the court shall consider the motion.

(c) Motions for Summary Judgment

Local Rule B-7056-1 sets the procedure for motions for summary judgment in adversary proceedings.

B-7008-1. REQUIRED STATEMENT REGARDING CONSENT TO ENTRY OF ORDERS OR JUDGMENT IN CORE PROCEEDING

In an adversary proceeding, in addition to the statements required by Fed.R.Bankr.P. 7008(a), the complaint, counterclaim, cross-claim, or third party complaint shall contain a statement that the pleader does or does not consent to the entry of final orders or judgment by the Bankruptcy Judge.

B-7012-1. REQUIRED STATEMENT IN RESPONSIVE PLEADING REGARDING CONSENT TO ENTRY OF ORDERS OR JUDGMENT IN CORE PROCEEDING

In addition to statements required by Fed.R.Bankr.P. 7012(b), a responsive pleading shall include a statement that the party does or does not consent to the entry of final orders or judgment by the Bankruptcy Judge.

B-7016-1. PRE-TRIAL PROCEDURES IN ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS

(a) Use of Pre-Trial or Pre-Hearing Conferences

The Court may conduct a pre-trial or a pre-hearing conference in any adversary proceeding, at the Court's discretion, upon notice to parties in interest.

(b) Applicability of S.D.Ind. L.R. 16-1

The Court may determine on its own motion or on the request of any party in interest which provisions of S.D.Ind. L.R. 16-1 shall apply to an adversary proceeding governed by Fed.R.Bankr.P. 7001, et seq.

(c) Telephonic Pre-Hearing or Pre-Trial Conference

No later than twenty-four (24) hours before the time scheduled for a pre-hearing or pre-trial conference, any party to the conference may request that the conference be conducted by telephone or that the party be allowed to participate by telephone. Such request may be made in writing, directed to chambers, or by telephone. At the time of the request, the requesting party shall advise the Court whether any other party to the conference has objected to the request. The request may be granted or denied at the sole discretion of the Court.

B-7026-2. FORM OF CERTAIN DISCOVERY DOCUMENTS

(a) Form of Discovery Requests.

A party propounding written discovery under Fed. R. Civ. P. 33, 34, or 36 must number each interrogatory or request sequentially and supply the written discovery to the responding party in an editable word processing format.

(b) Form of Discovery Responses

A party responding (by answer or objection) to written discovery must fully quote each interrogatory or request immediately before each response and number each response to correspond with the interrogatory or request.

B-7030-1. CONDUCT OF DEPOSITIONS

(a) Questions About an Asserted Privilege

An attorney may question a deponent who refuses to answer a question on the basis of privilege about information related to the appropriateness of the privilege, including whether:

- (1) the privilege applies under the circumstances;
- (2) the privilege has been waived; and
- (3) circumstances exist to overcome a claim of qualified privilege.

(b) Private Conference Regarding a Pending Question

A deponent's attorney may not initiate a private conference with the deponent during the deposition about a pending question except to determine whether to assert a claim of privilege.

(c) Raising Objections with the Court

A party may recess a deposition to submit an objection by phone to a judicial officer if the objection:

- (1) could cause the deposition to be terminated; and
- (2) can be resolved without submitting written materials to the court.

(d) Scheduling Depositions

Attorneys will make a good faith effort to schedule depositions in a manner that avoids scheduling conflicts. Unless agreed by counsel or otherwise ordered by the court, no deposition will be scheduled on less than fourteen (14) days' notice.

B-7036-1. REQUESTS FOR ADMISSIONS

No party may serve on any other party more than 25 requests for admission without leave of court. Requests relating to the authenticity or genuineness of documents are not subject to this limitation. Any party desiring to serve additional requests for admission must file a written motion setting forth the proposed additional requests for admission and the reason(s) for their use.

B-7037-1. DISCOVERY DISPUTES

(a) Required Actions Prior to Court Involvement

Prior to involving the court in any discovery dispute, including disputes involving depositions, counsel must confer in a good faith attempt to resolve the dispute. If any such dispute cannot be resolved in this manner, counsel are encouraged to contact the chambers of the assigned Judge to determine whether the Judge is available to resolve the discovery dispute by way of a telephone conference or other proceeding prior to counsel filing a formal discovery motion. When the dispute involves an objection raised during a deposition that threatens to prevent completion of the deposition, any party may recess the deposition to contact the Judge's chambers.

(b) Requirements of Motion to Compel

In the event that the discovery dispute is not resolved at the conference, counsel may file a motion to compel or other motion raising the dispute. Any motion raising a discovery dispute must contain a statement setting forth the efforts taken to resolve the dispute, including the date, time, and place of any discovery conference and the names of all participating parties. The court may deny any motion raising a discovery dispute that does not contain such a statement.

(c) Pro Se Parties

Discovery disputes involving *pro se* parties are not subject to this rule.

B-7041-1. DISMISSAL FOR FAILURE TO PROSECUTE

The Court may dismiss an adversary proceeding if:

- (a) the plaintiff has not taken any action for 6 months;
- (b) the Judge assigned to the case or the Clerk has given notice to the parties that the case will be dismissed for failure to prosecute it; and
- (c) at least twenty-eight (28) days have passed since the notice was given.

B-7041-2. COMPLAINTS TO DENY OR REVOKE DISCHARGE: DISMISSAL OR SETTLEMENT

(a) Contents and Service of Notice of, Motion for, or Stipulation Regarding Voluntary Dismissal of Complaint to Deny or Revoke Discharge

Any dismissal, whether by notice, motion or stipulation, of a complaint to deny or revoke the Debtor's discharge pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §727, shall be served upon the UST, any trustee, counsel of record, and any party that has intervened in the adversary proceeding pursuant to Fed.R.Bankr.P. 7024. The notice, motion or stipulation shall contain a recital

concerning the consideration, if any, for the dismissal or the terms and conditions of any agreement concerning the dismissal.

(b) Objection to Dismissal

Unless the UST, the trustee, or another entity seeks to intervene or to be substituted for the plaintiff in the proceeding or objects to the dismissal within twenty-one (21) days following service of the motion, the Court may dismiss the complaint and/or close the adversary proceeding, upon such terms and conditions as it deems proper, without further notice or hearing.

B-7055-1. DEFAULT

(a) Application for Entry of Default

A party seeking an entry of default from the Clerk pursuant to Fed.R.Bankr.P. 7055(a) must file an application seeking such relief. Such application must be accompanied by an affidavit indicating that the defendant(s) has failed to plead or otherwise defend and that the defendant(s) is not protected by the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act of 2003 and is not a minor or incompetent person.

(b) Motions for Default Judgment

Notwithstanding Fed.R.Bankr.P. 7055(b)(1), a party seeking a default judgment shall present a motion to the Judge, rather than to the Clerk, and shall also tender a proposed judgment. If the claim to which no response was made is for a “sum certain,” then the motion shall be accompanied by an affidavit showing the principal amount due and owing, not exceeding the amount sought in the claim, plus interest, if any computed by the movant, with credit for all payments received to date clearly set forth, and costs, if any, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. ' 1920. If the amount of the claim is not readily ascertainable or if the amount requested in the motion exceeds the amount stated in the claim, the Court may conduct a hearing on the motion for default judgment.

(c) Certificate of Service

Both the application for entry of default and motion for default judgment must be accompanied by a certificate of service that complies with S.D.Ind. B-9013-2.

B-7056-1. SUMMARY JUDGMENT PROCEDURE

(a) Movant’s Obligations

A party seeking summary judgment must file and serve a supporting brief and any evidence (that is not already in the record) that the party relies on to support the motion. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, the supporting brief shall be no more than thirty-five (35) pages. The brief must include a section labeled “Statement of Material Facts

Not in Dispute” containing the facts:

- (1) that are potentially determinative of the motion; and
- (2) as to which the movant contends there is no genuine issue.

(b) Non-Movant’s Obligations

A party opposing a summary judgment motion must, within twenty-eight (28) days after the movant serves the motion, file and serve a response brief and any evidence (that is not already in the record) that the party relies on to oppose the motion. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, the response brief shall be no more than thirty-five (35) pages. The response must include a section labeled “Statement of Material Facts in Dispute” that identifies the potentially determinative facts and factual disputes that the party contends demonstrate a dispute of fact precluding summary judgment.

(c) Reply

The movant may file and serve a reply brief within fourteen (14) days after a response is served. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, the reply brief shall be no more than twenty (20) pages.

(d) Surreply

A party opposing a summary judgment motion may file a surreply brief only if the movant cites new evidence in the reply or objects to the admissibility of the evidence cited in the response. The surreply must be filed and served within seven (7) days after the movant serves the reply and must be limited to the new evidence and objections

(e) Citations to Supporting Facts

A party must support each fact the party asserts in a brief with a citation to a discovery response, a deposition, an affidavit, or other admissible evidence. The evidence must be in the record or in an appendix to the brief. The citation must refer to a page or paragraph number or otherwise similarly specify where the relevant information can be found in the supporting evidence.

(f) Oral Argument or Hearing

Unless a party has requested a hearing, the court **may** decide summary judgment motions without oral argument or hearing.

(g) Notice Requirement for *Pro Se* Cases

A party seeking summary judgment against an unrepresented party must serve that party with a notice that:

- (1) briefly and plainly states that a fact stated in the moving party’s Statement of Material Facts and supported by admissible evidence will be accepted by the court

as true unless the opposing party cites specific admissible evidence contradicting that statement of material fact; and

- (2) sets forth the full text of Fed.R.Civ.P. 56 and this rule; and
- (3) otherwise complies with applicable case law regarding required notice to *pro se* litigants opposing summary judgment motions.

(h) Compliance

The court may, in the interest of justice or for good cause, excuse failure to comply strictly with this rule.

B-7065-2. MOTIONS FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTIONS AND TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDERS

(a) Adversary Proceeding Required

Prior to submitting a motion for a temporary restraining order or for a preliminary injunction, an adversary proceeding shall be initiated by the filing of a complaint pursuant to Fed.R.Bankr.P. 7001(7).

(b) Motion for Temporary Restraining Order or for Preliminary Injunction

A motion for a temporary restraining order or for preliminary injunction shall be made by a document separate from the complaint and shall be accompanied by:

- (1) a separate memorandum in support of the motion;
- (2) a declaration or affidavit by the movant or counsel for the movant showing compliance with Fed.R.Bankr.P. 7065 regarding notice to opposing parties; and
- (3) a copy of the filed complaint.

(c) Proposed Order

Along with the motion for temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction, the movant shall upload an appropriate proposed order.

B-7067-1. REGISTRY FUNDS

(a) Interpleader and Other Deposit Motions: Contents

Any action in interpleader or that seeks to deposit funds with the Clerk pursuant to Fed.R.Bankr.P. 7067 shall include the filer's certification that the proposed deposit has been discussed with the Clerk or the Clerk's financial supervisor and that the filer

understands the terms and conditions that will be imposed upon the deposit.

(b) Fees Charged Against Deposits

The Clerk shall deduct from income earned on registry funds invested in interest-bearing accounts or instruments a fee, not exceeding that authorized by the Judicial Conference of the United States and set by the Director of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts in accordance with the schedule which shall be published periodically by the Director in the Federal Register. The fee shall be withdrawn whenever income earned becomes available for deduction and shall be deposited in the United States Treasury without further order of the Court. This assessment shall apply to all registry funds invested in interest-bearing accounts held outside the United States Treasury. Funds deposited with the Court pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §347(a) are not subject to this rule.

B-7069-1. EXECUTION/ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENTS

(a) Availability of Enforcement Remedies

A trustee or Debtor who seeks to enforce a judgment in an adversary proceeding or an order of turnover for the benefit of the bankruptcy estate may pursue collection in the Bankruptcy Court. The order of turnover must be for a sum certain or direct turnover of specific tangible property.

(b) Applicability of District Court Rules

S.D.Ind. L.R. 69-1 (Execution), S.D.Ind. L.R. 69-2 (Interrogatories to Garnishees), and S.D.Ind. L.R. 69-3 (Final Orders in Wage Garnishment) apply to adversary proceedings and to orders directing a Debtor to turn over property. Answers to Interrogatories should not be filed with the Court but should be sent to the trustee or Debtor only.

B-8006-1. RECORD AND ISSUES ON APPEAL

(a) Designating Record on Appeal

If the parties fail to file a timely designation of record with the Clerk pursuant to Fed.R.Bankr.P. 8006, the Clerk shall forward a certification that no designation of record was filed.

(b) Copies of Record

The party filing the designation of items to be included in the record on appeal shall list the items with the Court's document numbers as displayed on the docket.

B-9006-1. PROCEDURE FOR OBTAINING SHORTENED AND/OR LIMITED

NOTICE OF NON-FIRST DAY MOTIONS

(a) General Application

This provision shall govern the procedures to be followed for any matter as to which shortened notice or shortened notice and expedited hearing is requested pursuant to Fed.R.Bankr.P. 9006(c) (a “9006(c) Request”) except for any First Day Motion as defined by S.D.Ind. B-9013-3. The 9006(c) Request shall be considered by the Court without a hearing. If granted, the Court will issue an Order Shortening Notice and/or Setting Expedited Hearing.

(b) Filing Requirements

A 9006(c) Request shall be made by separate written motion and shall clearly refer to the non-First Day Motion or the contested matter to which it pertains (the “Underlying Motion”), shall specifically state the nature of the emergency or why the need for expedited treatment, and shall state the time by which the notice is to be shortened or the requested expedited hearing is to be held. The movant shall notify the chambers of the Judge assigned to the case of the filing of the 9006(c) Request.

(c) Content of Order Shortening Notice and/or Setting Expedited Hearing

The Order Shortening Notice and/or Setting Expedited Hearing shall provide:

- (1) the date and time of the hearing, if any;
- (2) a brief description of the relief requested in the Underlying Motion;
- (3) the last date to object to the Underlying Motion, and if no objection date is established, that objections are due immediately before the hearing;
- (4) that any objection must be in writing and filed with the Clerk,
- (5) that a copy of the written objection must also be served upon counsel for the movant, or the movant if not represented by counsel; and
- (6) the Clerk’s address for the division in which the case is pending;
- (7) if no hearing was set in the initial notice, a statement that if any objection is filed, a hearing will be scheduled on the Underlying Motion and objections thereto by separate notice;
- (8) if objections are due immediately before the hearing, that telephonic notice of the filing of the objection shall be given to the chambers of the Judge to whom the case is assigned.

(d) Service and Distribution of 9006(c) Request, Underlying Motion and Order Shortening Notice and/or Setting Expedited Hearing

(1) General Requirements

The movant shall serve, by fax, e-mail or hand delivery, the 9006(c) Request and the Underlying Motion, along with the Order Shortening Notice and/or Setting Expedited Hearing, on the Service List, any party that has, or claims to have, an interest in the property to be affected by the relief requested in the Underlying Motion, parties required to receive notice under the applicable Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure, and any other party as directed by the Court. If the documents are more than three (3) pages in length, the movant may fax the first page of the motion with instructions for obtaining all documents on the movant's website or by e-mail. If the matter is a contested matter within an adversary proceeding, service of the 9006(c) Request and the Underlying Motion shall be made in the manner described above but only upon the parties to the adversary proceeding and any other party as directed by the Court.

(2) Permissibility of Service by Overnight Delivery

Service by overnight delivery is acceptable if sent at least 48 hours before any deadline or hearing in the notice.

(e) Certificate of Service

Prior to the hearing on, or the deadline for filing objections to, the Underlying Motion, the movant shall file a certificate of service that complies with S.D.Ind. B-9013-2 certifying that copies of the 9006(c) Request, Underlying Motion and Order Setting Emergency Hearing and/or Expedited Notice were sent to all parties required to receive notice.

(f) Motion to Limit Notice

If expedited service on the parties required to receive under the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure is impractical or cost-prohibitive, the movant may also seek to limit notice by filing a separate Motion to Limit Notice. Unless otherwise directed, notice may be limited to the UST, Debtor, the Unsecured Creditors Committee or its counsel if applicable, or if there is no Committee, the List of 20 Largest Unsecured Creditors, the Chapter 7, 11 or 13 trustee if applicable, any party that has or claims to have an interest in the property to be affected by the Underlying Motion, and all other counsel of record.

B-9006-2. PRESUMPTIVE OBJECTION PERIOD IN CHAPTER 11 CASES

In a Chapter 11 case, when the Court opts to set an objection period on a motion or application rather than a set a hearing, if no other time period is set by the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure or these local rules, objections shall be filed within twenty-one (21) days from the service of the motion or application. The Court on its own or on the motion of a party, filed pursuant to L.R. B-9006-1, may shorten the time period for objection.

B-9010-1. APPEARANCES

(a) Appearances

(1) Requirement in Bankruptcy Cases

Each attorney representing a party, whether in person or by filing any document (other than a proof of claim, a reaffirmation agreement, request pursuant to Fed.R.Bankr.P. 2002(g), or creditor change of address), must file a separate appearance for such party. Only those attorneys who have filed an appearance in a pending action shall be entitled to receive service of case documents. An attorney who files a case for a Debtor using the Court's electronic filing system and is designated as counsel for the Debtor in that process need not file a separate appearance for that case.

(2) Requirement in Adversary Proceedings

Counsel for the plaintiff, including Debtor's counsel, shall file an appearance with the complaint. Counsel for a defendant, including Debtor's counsel, shall file an appearance before filing any other pleading.

(3) Content of Appearance; Service

The appearance shall include the attorney's address, telephone number, fax number, and an e-mail address for electronic service. Any change to an appearance shall be filed with the Clerk and served upon all counsel of record and the Debtor if not represented by counsel.

(b) Removed and Transferred Cases

Any attorney of record whose name does not appear on this Court's docket following the removal of a case must file an appearance or a copy of the appearance as previously filed in the other venue.

Within twenty-one (21) days of removal or transfer of a case to this Court, any attorney of record who is not admitted to practice before this Court must either comply with this Court's admission policy, as set forth in S.D. Ind. B-9010-2, or withdraw his/her appearance, as permitted under section (c) of this rule.

(c) Withdrawal of Appearance in a Bankruptcy Case

(1) Successor Counsel Has Not Appeared

(A) Counsel for a Debtor desiring to withdraw his/her appearance in any case shall file a motion requesting leave to do so. Such motion shall fix a date for such withdrawal and shall include satisfactory evidence of either a written request to withdraw by counsel's client or a written notice regarding the withdrawal from counsel to counsel's client at least seven (7) days in advance of the withdrawal date and shall provide the Court with the client's last known telephone number.

(B) Counsel for a creditor or other non-debtor party who no longer has any issue pending in the case may file a notice of withdrawal. If counsel is involved in a pending issue, then counsel shall file a motion requesting leave to do so, complying with the requirements for such motions in the preceding subparagraph.

(2) Successor Counsel Has Appeared

No advance notice to client is required if an appearance by co-counsel, who will remain in the case, or if an appearance by successor counsel, is filed prior to or concurrently with a motion to withdraw. However, the attorney being replaced must file a motion to withdraw, pursuant to subparagraph (c)(1), before that attorney will be removed as a counsel of record in the case unless a substitution of appearance is filed by new counsel.

(d) Withdrawal of Appearance in an Adversary Proceeding

(1) Successor Counsel Has Not Appeared

Counsel for any plaintiff or defendant in an adversary proceeding desiring to withdraw his/her appearance shall file a motion requesting leave to do so. Such motion shall fix a date for such withdrawal and shall include satisfactory evidence of either a written request to withdraw by counsel's client or a written notice regarding the withdrawal from counsel to counsel's client at least seven (7) days in advance of the withdrawal date and shall provide the Court with the client's last known telephone number.

(2) Successor Counsel Has Appeared

No advance notice to client is required if an appearance by co-counsel, who will remain in the case, or if an appearance by successor counsel, is filed prior to or concurrently with a motion to withdraw. However, the attorney being replaced must file a motion to withdraw, pursuant to subparagraph (c)(1), before that attorney will be removed as a counsel of record in the case unless a substitution of appearance is filed by new counsel.

B-9010-2. BAR ADMISSION

- (a) The bar of this Court shall consist of those persons admitted to practice in the Southern District of Indiana.
- (b) In all matters and proceedings before this Court, a person not a member of the bar of the Southern District of Indiana shall not be permitted to practice in this Court or before any officer thereof as an attorney, unless
- (1) such person appears on his or her own behalf as a party;
 - (2) such person is admitted to practice in any other United States Court or the highest Court of any state, is not currently under suspension or subject to other disciplinary

action, and is, on motion to this Court pursuant to subparagraph (c), granted leave to appear in a specific action; or

- (3) such person appears as an attorney for the United States.

However, for the purposes of filing any document as to which an appearance is not required under S.D. Ind B-9010-1(a)(1) or participating in a meeting conducted pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §341, a creditor need not be represented or appear by an attorney.

- (c) In order to obtain leave of this Court to appear in a specific action, the attorney seeking to be admitted must file with the Court a Motion to Appear *pro hac vice*. A separate motion for each attorney shall be filed, shall be in a form that complies substantially with the form available on the Court's website, and shall be accompanied by:
- (1) if not admitted to practice in the State of Indiana, an affidavit that substantially complies with the form available on the Court's website; and
- (2) a proposed form of order granting the motion.
- (d) The Court may refuse to consider or act upon any request for relief filed by an attorney who is required to obtain leave to appear and has failed to do so.
- (e) Whenever necessary to facilitate the conduct of the case, the Court may require any attorney appearing in any action in this Court to retain as local counsel a member of the bar of the Southern District of Indiana who maintains an office in this district.
- (f) The Rules of Professional Conduct, as adopted by the Indiana Supreme Court, shall provide the rules governing conduct for those practicing in this Court.

B-9013-1. MOTION PRACTICE; OBJECTIONS TO MOTIONS

- (a) Separate Motions and Objections

Every application, motion, or other request for an order from the Court, including motions initiating contested matters, shall be filed separately, except that requests for alternative relief may be filed together, subject to paragraphs (b) and (c). All such requests shall be named in the caption, shall state with particularity the order or relief sought, and contain a short and plain statement concerning the factual basis or grounds for the motion. If the alternative relief requested has varying requirements for notice, the notice must provide the longest of the alternative periods. Objections to separately filed motions must also be filed separately.

- (b) Stay Relief or Adequate Protection Motions

Motions seeking relief from the automatic stay or adequate protection may not be joined with any other objection or request for relief except abandonment.

- (c) Motions Where Hearing Scheduled by "Block Scheduling"

Where the hearing for the relief sought in the motion is subject to the “block scheduling” procedure established by the Court, the motion shall request only that type of relief, and a request for alternative relief may not be sought in the motion.

(d) Content of Objections

As to any matter in which the Court may grant relief without a hearing in the absence of a timely objection, objections to the motion, application, or request shall contain a short, plain statement concerning the factual or legal basis for the objection. The failure to state a sufficient legal or factual basis for the objection may result in the objection being overruled without a hearing.

(e) Duty to Confer

If a motion is contested, the movant shall confer with the respondent prior to the hearing to determine whether a consent order may be entered disposing of the motion, or in the alternative, to stipulate on as many facts and issues as possible.

B-9013-2. CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

(a) Filing

All pleadings and documents filed in a bankruptcy case pursuant to Fed.R.Bankr.P. 9013 or 9014 shall comply with Fed.R.Civ.P. 5(d).

(b) Requirements

In addition to identifying the pleading or document served, certificates of service shall conform substantially to the certificate of service form adopted with the Administrative Policies and Procedures Manual and available on the Court’s website.

(c) Failure to Comply

On its own motion, the Court may refuse consideration of or strike any pleading or document for which a certificate of service has not been filed or which lacks the information required by the Court’s forms.

B-9013-3. FIRST DAY MOTIONS IN CHAPTER 11 CASES

(a) Motions Included

In order to qualify as a First Day Motion, the motion must be filed with the petition, or within two (2) days thereafter, state in its caption that it is a First Day Motion, and be one of the motions included on the list below. The First Day Motions listed in (f) below shall be scheduled for an expedited hearing without any formal request by the Debtor. Other

motions will only be set for hearing on an expedited basis if accompanied by a request for

expedited hearing which establishes sufficient cause for such treatment.

(b) Procedure Prior to Filing

Prior to filing, the Debtor shall attempt to confer with and provide copies of any First Day Motions to the UST. Counsel shall include in any First Day Motion, or in a separate pleading, a statement of efforts made to meet with the UST and affected parties prior to filing when possible. The Debtor shall also contact the courtroom deputy for the Chief Judge to advise that a case with First Day Motions will be filed.

(c) Procedure Upon Filing

Upon filing, the Debtor shall contact the courtroom deputy for the Judge assigned. The Judge assigned, or a designated replacement, shall schedule and conduct a hearing on the First Day Motions within two (2) days of their filing, if possible, unless the Debtor requests a later hearing date.

(d) Service of First Day Motions and Notice

The Debtor shall serve copies of all First Day Motions and notice of the hearing on the initial Service List, known counsel for any party, and named respondents. Notice of the hearing and copies of the First Day Motions shall be served by fax, e-mail, or hand delivery. If the documents are more than three (3) pages in length, the movant may fax the first page of the motion with a statement as to the total number of pages in the document and instructions for obtaining all documents on the movant's website or by e-mail. Prior to the hearing, the Debtor shall file a certificate of service that complies with S.D.Ind. B-9013-2. Failure to give timely notice may result in relief being denied or the hearing continued.

(e) Contents of Notice

The notice of hearing on the First Day Motions shall provide:

- (1) the date and time of the hearing;
- (2) a list by title of the First Day Motions; and
- (3) the correct mailing address, fax number, telephone number, and e-mail address of the Debtor's counsel.

(f) List of Included Motions

The following shall be treated by the Court as First Day Motions if filed with the petition or within two (2) days thereafter:

- (1) motion for joint administration;
- (2) motion for use of cash collateral (interim hearing only) (see S.D.Ind. B-4001-2);
- (3) motion for post-petition financing (interim hearing only) (see S.D.Ind. B-4001-2);

- (4) motion to pay pre-petition employee wage claims (to the limit provided by 11 U.S.C. §507);
- (5) motion to limit notice generally;
- (3) motion to provide adequate assurance to utilities;
- (7) motion to pay pre-petition trust fund taxes;
- (8) motion to honor pre-petition obligations to customers (to the limit provided by 11 U.S.C. §507);
- (9) motion to vary UST financial requirements, such as motion to authorize maintenance of existing bank accounts, existing business forms, cash management system, investment procedures, etc.;
- (10) motion for authority to pay pre-petition claims of alleged critical vendors;
- (11) motion to reject leases and contracts;
- (12) motion to not appoint a creditors' committee pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §1102(a)(3); and
- (13) a Prepackaged Scheduling Motion (see S.D.Ind. B-2081-2).

B-9014-1. APPLICABILITY OF ADVERSARY PROCEEDING RULES TO CONTESTED MATTERS

Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, the following adversary proceeding rules apply in contested matters other than motions to dismiss or convert a case:

| | |
|--------|------------------------------------|
| 7026-2 | Filing of Discovery Materials |
| 7030-1 | Depositions |
| 7036-1 | Requests for Admissions |
| 7037-1 | Discovery Disputes |
| 7041-1 | Dismissal for Failure to Prosecute |
| 7056-1 | Summary Judgment |

B-9015-1. JURY TRIALS

(a) Authorization

Pursuant to S.D.Ind. L.R. 39-1, the District Court has authorized the Bankruptcy Judges of this District to conduct jury trials with the express consent of all parties.

(b) Applicability of District Court Rules

The following District Court rules concerning jury trials apply unless otherwise ordered by the Court:

- 38-1 Notation of a jury demand in a pleading
- 47-1 Voir dire
- 47-2 Communication with jurors
- 47-3 Juror costs
- 47-4 Jury; unanimous verdict

(c) Time for Consent

Unless within thirty (30) days after the demand for jury trial is filed the other parties to the proceeding file a consent, the Bankruptcy Judge shall request that the District Court withdraw the reference of the matter. Even if all parties consent, the Bankruptcy Judge will determine whether the request for a jury trial is proper.

B-9016-1. SUBPOENAS

If a subpoena to produce or permit is to be served upon a nonparty, a copy of the proposed subpoena must be served on all other parties at least seven (7) days prior to service of the subpoena on the nonparty, unless the parties agree to a different time frame or the case management plan provides otherwise. Provided, however, that if such subpoena relates to a matter set for hearing within such seven (7) day period or arises out of a bona fide emergency, such subpoena may be served upon a nonparty one (1) day after a notice and copy of the subpoena is served on each party.

B-9019-1. STIPULATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS

(a) Notice

(1) When a Hearing Has Been Set

When parties reach a settlement in a matter that has been set for hearing, the parties shall promptly advise the Court of the settlement and, within the time promised or as required by the Court, shall file the appropriate pleadings and any proposed order concerning the settlement. The Court may extend the time for filing upon request. Failure to file the settlement pleading may result in dismissal of the matter at issue.

(2) Objection Deadline

When approval of a settlement or compromise is required by Fed.R.Bankr.P. 9019, the parties to the agreement shall file a motion to approve the settlement in the bankruptcy case. One of the parties to the agreement shall serve notice on creditors, any trustee, and the UST in accordance with Fed.R.Bankr.P. 2002 and to any other entity as the Court may direct. The notice shall allow twenty-one (21)

days from the date of service to file objections to the settlement.

(3) Filing; Certificate of Service

The moving party shall file a copy of the notice and a certificate of service that complies with S.D.Ind. B-9013-2. The motion, notice, and certificate of service may be combined into one document. (A sample combination motion, notice, and certificate of service is available on the Court's website). If no proper objection is filed, the Court may approve the settlement without further notice or hearing.

(b) Adversary Proceedings

(1) Generally

Except as set forth in (3) of this section, if an adversary proceeding is settled before an answer has been filed, the parties may file a stipulation of dismissal. No Court order is entered on that stipulation. However, if the agreement of the parties resulting in dismissal contains conditions precedent or subsequent, then the parties shall file an agreed consent to judgment. The Court shall enter a separate order on that consent to judgment, after notice, if required.

(2) Settlements Under Fed.R.Bankr.P. 9019(a) or (b)

When approval of a settlement or compromise is required by Fed.R.Bankr.P. 9019(a) or (b), the trustee or debtor-in-possession shall file a motion to approve the settlement in the bankruptcy case and shall serve notice. The trustee or debtor-in-possession shall file a copy of the notice and a certificate of service that complies with S.D.Ind. B-9013-2. Once the motion is granted, the parties to the adversary proceeding shall then dismiss the adversary proceeding or file an agreed consent to judgment so that the adversary may be closed.

(3) Settlements of Complaints to Deny or Revoke Discharge

Settlements of complaints to deny or revoke discharge are governed by S.D. Ind. B-7041-2.

B-9019-2. ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

(a) Scope of the Rule

The alternative dispute resolution method governed by this rule is mediation. This rule does not preclude the parties from agreeing to the use of any other reasonable method of alternative dispute resolution. However, any use of arbitration by the parties will be governed by 28 U.S.C. §§654-647.

(b) Applicability of the Rule

This rule applies to all contested matters and adversary proceedings pending before a Bankruptcy Judge of this District.

(c) Referral to Mediation: Process

(1) Motion to Refer to Mediation

Any party may file a motion to refer a matter to mediation (“Motion to Refer to Mediation”). If a party’s Motion to Refer to Mediation certifies that all parties to the matter consent to mediation and have been served with the motion, and the Court finds the motion to be appropriate under the circumstances, the Court may enter an order referring the matter to mediation without further notice or hearing. If a motion does not so certify, the motion shall be set for hearing. The Bankruptcy Judge may decide not to grant a motion to refer a particular matter to mediation if the Court determines that the motion was filed to delay the case or proceeding or if the matter involved is not likely to be resolved by mediation, given the issue or the parties involved.

(2) Court’s Referral to Mediation

(A) Court’s Notice of Status Conference to Discuss Mediation

The Court may refer a matter to mediation on its own by setting a status conference to consider the referral. At the status conference, the parties can oppose the referral or indicate consent. After the hearing, the Court may enter an order referring the matter to mediation.

(B) Court’s Proposal During Other Scheduled Hearing or Status Conference

The Court may propose referral to mediation at any other hearing or status conference. The parties can oppose referral, indicate consent, or request a separate status conference on the proposal. The Court may enter an order referring the matter to mediation or may set a status conference for a later date.

(d) Jurisdiction and Pendency of Matter: Deadlines and Discovery

At all times during the course of mediation, the matter remains under the jurisdiction of the Judge to whom the matter is assigned. Referral to mediation does not abate or suspend the matter. As to discovery matters, absent court order or the agreement of the parties, no scheduled dates shall be deferred or delayed. Whenever possible, parties are encouraged to limit discovery to the development of information needed to facilitate mediation.

(e) Selection of the Mediator

(1) Selection by Agreement

Any person may be selected to serve as a mediator. Parties are encouraged to consider those appearing on the Court's list of mediators maintained by the Clerk. If a proposed mediator has been agreed upon by the parties, then within fourteen (14) days after the order referring the matter to mediation, the parties shall file a Notice of Selection of Mediator. The notice shall designate the name of the proposed mediator.

(2) Selection of Candidates by the Court

If the parties cannot agree on a mediator within fourteen (14) days after entry of the order referring the matter to mediation, or if the parties elect to request the Court to name a panel for their consideration before expiration of the fourteen (14)-day period, a party to the mediation shall file a Motion to Select a Panel of Mediator Candidates. The fourteen (14)-day selection period may be extended upon motion of either party to the matter. The Court will issue a Notice of Designation of Mediator Candidates which designates three (3) potential mediators. Each side, alternately, shall strike the name of one (1) mediator. The side initiating the controversy will strike first, and shall do so no later than three (3) days after the filing of the Notice of Designation of Mediator Candidates. The parties shall complete the striking process within seven (7) days of the Court's designation and shall file a Notice of Selection of Mediator with the Court. During the striking process, the parties can agree on a mediator other than one named on the panel of candidates. If a party fails to strike from the list when required to do so, then the first name on the list that has not previously been stricken is deemed stricken by the party with the duty to strike. The other party then exercises its right to strike or, if only one name remains, files the Notice of Selection of Mediator.

(3) Qualification and Immunity

A mediator becomes qualified upon the filing of the affidavit required by subparagraph (e)(5). To the extent permitted under applicable law, a qualified mediator shall have immunity in the same manner and to the same extent as would a duly appointed Judge.

(4) Disqualification

Any person selected to serve as a mediator shall disqualify himself or herself from the matter if impartiality might reasonably be questioned. A mediator is also subject to the disqualification rules found in 28 U.S.C. §455. A party that reasonably believes the mediator should be disqualified may file a Request for Disqualification of Mediator.

(5) Affidavit

A person proposed for selection as a mediator shall prepare an affidavit disclosing any connections with the parties or counsel involved with the controversy which in any way could affect the neutrality or partiality of the mediator and setting forth any other reason which could result in disqualification under section (e)(2) of this rule. The affidavit shall summarize the anticipated rate of compensation and terms of payment of the proposed mediator. The affidavit shall be filed no later than seven (7) days after the notice specified in subparagraph (e)(1) and (2). The time period for filing the affidavit can be extended upon motion of any party to the matter.

(6) Replacement of Mediator

If at any time the mediator is disqualified or opts not to continue to serve, the parties may agree upon another mediator and file the appropriate notice, or they may request that the Court designate a panel of candidates pursuant to subparagraph (e)(2).

(f) Compensation

Unless otherwise agreed by the parties or ordered by the Court, the compensation and costs of the mediation shall be borne equally by the parties to the mediation. If one of the parties is a trustee or debtor-in-possession, the amount of compensation to be paid by that party shall be treated as an administrative expense and paid by the estate.

(g) The Mediation

(1) Control of the Mediation

The mediator shall control all procedural aspects of the mediation, including but not limited to:

- (A) setting dates, times, and places for conducting sessions of the mediation;
- (B) requiring the submission of confidential statements;
- (C) requiring the attendance of representatives of each party with sufficient authority to negotiate and settle all disputed issues and amounts;
- (D) designing and conducting the mediation sessions; and
- (E) establishing a deadline for the parties to act upon a settlement proposal.

(2) Termination of the Mediation by Mediator

The mediator may terminate the mediation whenever the mediator believes that continuation of the process would harm or prejudice one or more of the parties; whenever the ability or willingness of any party to participate meaningfully in the mediation is so lacking that a reasonable agreement is unlikely; or whenever the

mediator determines that continuing the mediation process would be futile.

(3) Termination of the Mediation by a Party

Parties are required to appear for mediation and to participate in good faith. However, parties are not compelled to reach an agreement. Either party may withdraw from the mediation if the party determines that continuing the mediation would be futile.

(4) Conclusion of the Mediation

(A) If the mediation results in a full settlement of the contested matter or adversary proceeding, the mediator or the party who requested the mediation shall within seven (7) days of the conclusion of the mediation file a Report of Mediation so advising the Court. Within a reasonable time thereafter, the parties shall submit to the Court an agreed entry, agreed consent to judgment, or motion for approval of compromise or settlement and provide such notice as is required by the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure or as the Court may direct. If mediation results in a partial settlement, such that a motion to compromise and settle is not required, the parties shall file a notice of submission of any appropriate stipulation.

(B) If the mediation is terminated or does not result in a settlement, and the mediator, after appropriate consultation with the parties and their counsel, is reasonably satisfied that no further mediation effort is feasible at that time, then the mediator or the party who initiated the mediation shall file a Report of Mediation with the Court, serving all parties to the controversy, that states only that the mediation was concluded without a settlement.

(5) Release of Mediator

Upon the filing of the report under subparagraph (g)(4), the mediation shall be deemed concluded and the mediator shall be relieved of all further duties or responsibilities.

(h) Confidentiality

(1) Protection of Information Disclosed at Mediation

Any written or oral communication made during the course of any process or proceeding covered under this rule is confidential unless otherwise agreed by the parties. The unauthorized disclosure of confidential communication by any person may result in the imposition of sanctions pursuant to subparagraph (i). In addition, without limiting the foregoing, Rule 408 of the Federal Rules of Evidence and any applicable federal or state statute, rule, common law, or judicial precedent relating to the privileged nature of settlement discussions, mediation, or other alternative dispute resolution procedure shall apply. Information otherwise discoverable or admissible in evidence, however, does not become exempt from

discovery, or inadmissible in evidence, merely by being used by a party in

mediation.

(2) No Discovery from Mediator

The mediator shall not be compelled to disclose to the Court or to any person outside the mediation conference any of the records, reports, summaries, notes, communications, or other documents received or made by a mediator while serving in such capacity. The mediator shall not testify or be compelled to testify in regard to the mediation in connection with any arbitral, judicial, or other proceeding. The mediator shall not be a necessary party in any proceeding relating to the mediation.

(3) Protection of Proprietary Information

The parties, the mediator, and all mediation participants shall protect proprietary information during and after the mediation.

(4) Preservation of Privileges

The disclosure by a party of privileged information to the mediator or to another party during the mediation process does not waive or otherwise adversely affect the privileged nature of the information.

(i) Sanctions

Upon motion by any party, the Court may impose sanctions against any person who fails to comply with this rule.

B-9022-1. NOTICE OF ENTRY OF JUDGMENT

(a) Clerk's Duty to Provide Notice

The Clerk shall mail or deliver by electronic means to the contesting parties a copy of a judgment or order showing the date the judgment or order was entered. The certificate of notice docketed by the Bankruptcy Noticing Center or other agent qualifies as the notice required by Fed.R.Bankr.P. 9022.

(b) Notice to Electronic Filers

Immediately upon entry of an order or judgment in a case or adversary proceeding, the Clerk shall transmit electronically to the registered users in the case or adversary proceeding a "Notice of Electronic Filing." Electronic transmission of that Notice of Electronic Filing constitutes the notice required by Fed.R.Bankr.P. 9022.

(c) Notice to Other Parties

The Clerk shall give notice in paper form to contesting parties who have not consented, or are not permitted to consent, to electronic service.

B-9027-1. REMOVAL

- (a) Claim or Cause of Action Filed or Pending in a State Court within the Jurisdiction of the Southern District of Indiana

If the bankruptcy case is filed or pending in the Southern District of Indiana, removal is accomplished by filing a notice of removal as an adversary proceeding in the bankruptcy case. If the bankruptcy case is filed or pending in another jurisdiction, contact the Clerk of the Bankruptcy Court to open a miscellaneous proceeding. (After the filing with the Bankruptcy Court, a copy of the notice of removal should be filed in the state court where the matter is pending.)

- (b) Claim or Cause of Action Filed or Pending in the District Court for the Southern District of Indiana and the Bankruptcy Case is Pending in this District

A motion for a directed reference to the Bankruptcy Court may be filed with the District Court.

- (c) Required Statement in Notice of Removal Regarding Consent to Entry of Orders or Judgment in Core Proceeding

In addition to the statements required by Fed.R.Bankr.P. 9027(a), the notice of removal shall contain a statement that upon removal of the claim or cause of action the party filing the notice does or does not consent to the entry of final orders or judgment by the Bankruptcy Judge.

- (d) Required Statement Regarding Consent to Entry of Orders or Judgment in Core Proceeding

The statement filed pursuant to Fed.R.Bankr.P. 9027(e)(3) by a party who files a pleading in connection with a removed claim or cause of action shall contain a statement that the party does or does not consent to the entry of final orders or judgment by the Bankruptcy Judge.

- (e) Court Review of Removal

The Bankruptcy Court may set a hearing, upon notice to the parties, to determine the propriety of the removal and whether the Court should abstain or remand.

B-9029-1. LOCAL RULES: GENERAL

- (a) Title and Citation

These rules shall be known as the Local Rules of the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of Indiana, and may be cited as “S.D.Ind. B-____.”

- (b) Effective Date

These rules become effective on June 1, 2010.

(c) Scope of Rules

These rules shall govern all bankruptcy cases and proceedings pending or commenced in the Southern District of Indiana on or after that date.

(d) Relationship to Prior Rules; Actions Pending on Effective Date

These rules supersede all previous rules promulgated by this Court or any Judge of this Court. They shall govern all applicable proceedings brought in this Court after they take effect, and shall apply to all pending proceedings at the time they take effect, except to the extent that the Court determines that application thereof would not be feasible or would work injustice, in which event the former rules shall govern.

(e) Modification or Suspension of Rules

In individual cases or proceedings, the Court, upon its own motion or the motion of any party, may suspend or modify any of these rules if the interests of justice so require.

(f) Conflicts Between S.D.Ind. L.R., Local and National Bankruptcy Rules

To the extent that any provision of the Local Rules for the United States District Court for the Southern District of Indiana (S.D.Ind. L.R.) differs from any provision of the Local Rules of the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of Indiana or the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, then that provision of the S.D.Ind. L.R. shall not apply.

B-9033-1. PROPOSED FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW IN CERTAIN CORE PROCEEDINGS

If the Court hears a proceeding and determines that it cannot enter a final order or judgment consistent with Article III of the United States Constitution in a particular proceeding referred to the Court and designated as core under 28 U.S.C. §157(b), and if the parties have not consented to entry of final orders or judgment, then Fed.R.Bankr.P. 9033(a), (b), and (c) shall apply as if it is a non-core proceeding.

B-9037-1. PRIVACY PROTECTION FOR FILINGS MADE WITH THE COURT

The Court may rule upon a motion for a protective order filed pursuant to Fed.R.Bankr.P. 9037(d) or a motion to remove a document without notice or hearing.

B-9070-1. DISPOSITION OF EXHIBITS

(a) Custody During Pendency of Action

Any item offered into evidence in a case will be placed in the Clerk's custody. Unless the

court orders otherwise, these items may not be claimed from the Clerk until the case is disposed of as to all issues, including appeals.

(b) Claiming Items After Disposition of Action

The party that offered the items into evidence must claim them from the Clerk:

- (1) if the case is not appealed, within ninety (90) days after the case is disposed of as to all issues;
- (2) if the case is appealed, within twenty-eight (28) days after the mandate of the reviewing court is filed in the Clerk's office and the case is disposed of as to all issues, unless otherwise ordered.

(c) Procedure for Claiming Items

No motion or order is necessary to claim the items. The party withdrawing them must give the Clerk a detailed receipt when the items are withdrawn. The Clerk must file the receipt in the cause.

(d) Failure to Claim Items

If the parties fail to claim the items within the deadline in subdivision (b), the Clerk may dispose of them in any manner directed by the court.

(e) Withdrawal of Original Records and Papers

No one may withdraw an original pleading, paper, record, model or exhibit from the Clerk's custody except as provided by this rule or by court order.