



SEYMOUR LAW FIRM, LLC

A LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY

Attorneys at Law

NOTICE NO. 1

Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. Section 342(b)

Types of Bankruptcy

Chapter 7 – Liquidation

Chapter 7 is designed for debtors who are having financial difficulties and are not able to re-pay their debts.

If your current monthly income is above the State Median Income you will be required to perform a Means Test to determine if you are eligible for this type of bankruptcy relief. If you do not meet the requirements of the Means Test then you may be precluded from filing a Chapter 7 and have the option of converting to Chapter 13 or filing a Chapter 13.

Under Chapter 7 a Trustee takes possession of all your property. You may claim certain property as exempt under Federal or Connecticut law. You can only exempt the value of property that is not subject to the liens of your creditors. The Trustee then liquidates the non-exempt property and uses the proceeds to pay off your creditors according to priorities of the Bankruptcy Code.

The purpose of filing a Chapter 7 is to obtain a discharge of your existing debts. If, however, you are found to have committed certain kinds of improper conduct described in the Bankruptcy Code, your discharge may be denied by the Court, and the purpose for which you filed the bankruptcy petition will be defeated.

Even if you receive a discharge, there are some debts that are not discharged under the law. Therefore, you may still be responsible for such debts as certain taxes and student loans, alimony and support payments, criminal restitution, and debts for death or personal injury caused by driving while intoxicated with alcohol or drugs.

Under certain circumstances you may be able to keep property that you have purchased subject to a valid security interest. Some of these options include what is called redemption and the renewal or reaffirmation of an existing pre-bankruptcy debt. Your attorney can explain the options that are available to you.

Chapter 13 – Repayment of All or Part of the Debts of an Individual with Regular Income

Chapter 13 is designed for individuals with a regular and stable source of income who are temporarily unable to pay their debts but who desire to use their best efforts and good faith to pay them in installments over a period of time subject to the protections afforded by the Chapter 13 rules. You are only eligible for Chapter 13 if your debts do not exceed certain dollar amounts set forth in the Bankruptcy Code.

Under Chapter 13 you must file a plan with the Court to repay your creditors all or part of the money that you owe them, using your future earnings or by the disposition and/or abandonment of certain collateral such as land and motor vehicles. You are protected from your creditors in most case upon the filing of your case but your plan must be approved by the Court before it can take effect. Under Chapter 13, unlike Chapter 7, you may keep all of your property, both exempt and non-exempt, as long as you continue to make payments under the plan.

After completion of payments under the plan, your debts are discharged except for any domestic support obligations, student loans, and certain taxes, among others.

Chapter 11 – Reorganization

Chapter 11 is designed primarily for the reorganization of businesses but is also available to consumer debtors. Its provisions are quite complicated, and any decision for an individual to file a Chapter 11 petition should be reviewed with an attorney. Most Chapter 11 cases are simply too expensive for the great majority of consumer debtors. Most individuals are aware of the high profile Chapter 11 cases that have been filed in recent years by many of the commercial airlines.

Chapter 12 – Family Farmer

Chapter 12 is designed to permit family farmers and fishermen to repay their debts over a period of time from future earnings and is in many ways similar to a Chapter 13. The eligibility requirements are restrictive, limiting its use to those who whose income arises primarily from a family owned farms or fisheries.

Credit Counseling

Reputable credit counselors can advise you on managing your money and your debts. They may also be able to develop a plan to repay your debts. But, most credit counselors are not reputable and charge high fees and contributions that will cause you to fall deeper into debt. Furthermore, many misrepresent their non-profit status and/or their affiliations with religious or charitable organizations. The Law office of Seymour Law Firm LLC only recommends that a person seek the credit counseling services of a group that has been approved by the United States Trustee Department or the Bankruptcy Administrator.

Receipt Acknowledged:

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Name	Signature	Date
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Name	Signature	Date



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NOTICE NO. 2

Notice required under 11 U.S.C. Section 527(a)

RULES FOR FILING BANKRUPTCY

If you do not follow these rules you could be subject to Criminal Sanctions including JAIL and FINES. If you do not follow these rules your case will be dismissed and you may not be able to re file your case.

Rule #1 – The information you give to an attorney, a staff member of the law firm, the Bankruptcy Trustee, or the Bankruptcy Court that is provided with your petition and during the case must be complete, accurate, and truthful.

Rule #2 – Everything you own and every debt you owe must be completely and accurately disclosed in the documents filed to commence this case. Bankruptcy is not a “pick and choose” proceeding. You do not leave some debts in and leave some debts out. Everything must be included. You must value each item you own at the rate it would cost you to replace the item with one of the same condition, age, and usefulness.

Rule #3 – You will be required to complete a current monthly budget. This will be performed with your attorney. This budget will be based on your Current Monthly Income and your regular monthly expenses. This Current Monthly Income is more than just that paid to you by your employer and will include any income received in the past 6 months commencing with the first full month before your bankruptcy filing. This could include government assistance, social security, unemployment, or side jobs or any other sources. The regular expense should be as close as possible and should be based on a reasonable inquiry.

Rule #4 – The Bankruptcy Code requires you to perform certain tasks including filing certain documents with the Court. Your attorney will notify you of the need and time limits for performing these tasks. If you fail to meet these deadlines your case will automatically be dismissed and you may be barred from re filing a case.

All of the information you provide will be subject to audit by the United States Department of Justice. If you fail to provide this information your case may be dismissed. If you act dishonestly you may be subject to criminal sanctions.

These rules are given as a warning and not as an attempt to scare you from filing bankruptcy. Bankruptcy is a right provided to you under Federal Law. These Rules are only given to prevent people from intentionally abusing this by cheating and being dishonest. This notice is required by law under the Bankruptcy Reform Act enacted by Congress under intense lobbying by the credit industry and should not intimidate you from filing bankruptcy. Over the 30 years our office has assisted people with filing bankruptcy. During that period of time, our Office has observed that almost all of our clients are honest and hardworking people who due to circumstances beyond their control cannot repay their debts.

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Name	Signature	Date
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Name	Signature	Date



SEYMOUR LAW FIRM, LLC

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NOTICE NO. 3

Notice required under 11 U.S.C. Section 527(b)

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT BANKRUPTCY ASSISTANCE SERVICES FROM AN ATTORNEY OR BANKRUPTCY PETITION PREPARER

- If you decide to seek bankruptcy relief, you should be advised that you can represent yourself in all matters connected with the bankruptcy.

- If you decide to seek bankruptcy relief, you should be advised that you can hire an attorney to represent you.

- If you decide to seek bankruptcy relief, you should be advised that in some areas you may hire a bankruptcy petition preparer who is not an attorney.

THE LAW REQUIRES AN ATTORNEY TO GIVE YOU A WRITTEN CONTRACT SPECIFYING WHAT THE ATTORNEY WILL DO FOR YOU AND HOW MUCH IT WILL COST. ASK TO SEE THIS CONTRACT BEFORE YOU HIRE AN ATTORNEY.

Although bankruptcy cases can be complex, many of the procedures and cases are routine. Before filing a bankruptcy case, you or your attorney should analyze your eligibility for different forms of debt relief available under the Bankruptcy Code and which form of relief is most beneficial to you. Be sure you understand the relief you can obtain and its limitations.

To file a bankruptcy case, documents called a Petition, Schedules, and Statement of Financial Affairs, as well as in some cases a Statement of Intention need to be prepared correctly and filed with the bankruptcy court. You will have to pay a filing fee to the bankruptcy court.

Once your case is filed, you will have to attend a first meeting of creditors where you will be questioned under oath by a court official called a "trustee". At this meeting you may also be questioned by your creditors.

If you chose to file a Chapter 7 case, you may be asked to reaffirm a debt. You may want help deciding whether to do so. A creditor is not permitted to coerce you into reaffirming your debts.

If you chose to file a Chapter 13 case in which you repay your creditors what you can afford over a 3 to 5 years, you may also want help with preparing your Chapter 13 plan and with the confirmation hearing on your plan which will be before a Federal Bankruptcy Judge.

If you select another type of relief under the Bankruptcy Code other than chapter 7 or chapter 13, you will want to find out what should be done from someone familiar with that type of relief.

Your bankruptcy case may also involve litigation. You are generally permitted to represent yourself in litigation in bankruptcy court. **BE AWARE-** Only an attorney can give you legal advice and can represent you in court.

Receipt Acknowledged:

Name

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Signature

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Name

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Signature

Date



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NOTICE NO. 4

Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. Section 342(b)

HONESTY IS REQUIRED

If you decide to file bankruptcy, its important that you understand that:

1. Some or all of the information you provide in connection with your bankruptcy will be filed with the bankruptcy court forms or documents that you will be required to sign and declare as true under penalty of perjury.

2. A person who knowingly and fraudulently conceals assets or makes a false oath or statement under penalty of perjury in connection with a case under this the bankruptcy code shall be subject to fine, imprisonment, or both and

3. All information supplied by a debtor in connection with a case under this title is subject to examination by the Attorney General.

Receipt Acknowledged:

Name

X _____
Signature

Date

Name

X _____
Signature

Date



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NOTICE 5

Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. Section 527(c)

DEFINITIONS

1. **Replacement Value** – Certain sections of the Bankruptcy Code will require you to determine the value of your personal and real property. We will provide you assistance with this calculation but we are required under law to provide a written explanation of this term. For personal, family and household purposes the replacement value is the value a retail merchant selling the item would charge considering the age and condition of the item. The code does not define the term retail merchant.

Example: Assume that you have a DVD player that is 3 years old. You have been using the DVD player regularly and it works. The replacement value for this item would be what a used store or flea market would *price* the item. In doing this calculation, you do not have to be precise, just reasonable. The Law office of Seymour Law Firm LLCPC will assist you with any inquires as to valuing your household items.

2. **Current Monthly Income** – Under certain sections of the Bankruptcy Code you will be required to calculate your Current Monthly Income. This is more than what you receive every time you get a pay check. This includes all income you have received over the last 6 months divided by 6. This means that if you lost your job last month your total income for that month would be almost zero. This calculation does not take into account many government benefits including social security. This income even includes income that is not taxable.

3. **Calculations** – If you file a Chapter 13 plan you will be required to submit a budget that calculates disposable income left over when you deduct your monthly expenses from you monthly income. These expenses do not include you payments on unsecured debts. An attorney will assist you with these calculations. If your Current Monthly Income is higher that the State Median Income for your household size you will be subject to a Means Test. This Means Test adds up your total expenses as defined by the Bankruptcy Code and other deductions including regular charitable donations (up to 15% of your income), school expenses, payments on 401(k)/IRA loans, and health insurance. If you are subject to this calculation an attorney will help you perform this task.

4. **Creditor Matrix** – If you file a Chapter 13 case, you will be required to prepare and submit a master mailing matrix in a format approved by the Court that includes the names and addresses of all of your creditors. The matrix must be in three columns and in alphabetical order. You must also list any persons who have co-signed or guaranteed loans for you. In addition, the law requires that you list the following parties even in you owe them no money: the Internal Revenue Service, the North Carolina Department of Revenue, the City or County tax authority in your place of residence, the Office of the United States Attorney, and the Office of the North Carolina Department of Justice. All creditors have designated specific address for the receipt of notices of bankruptcy and in connection therewith you must use the address designated on 2 of the most recent statements received from each creditor within the 90 day period before the filing of your case. If you matrix is not filed in the proper format, you case may be subject to dismissal by the Court.

5. **Exemptions** – In order to protect your property you will need to claim applicable exemptions provided by State or Federal Law. The Law office of Seymour Law Firm LLC will assist and advise you on the proper exemptions to claim for your case.

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NOTICE TO CONSUMER DEBTOR(S) UNDER § 342(b) OF THE BANKRUPTCY CODE

In accordance with § 342(b) of the Bankruptcy Code, this notice to individuals with primarily consumer debts: (1) Describes briefly the services available from credit counseling services; (2) Describes briefly the purposes, benefits and costs of the four types of bankruptcy proceedings you may commence; and (3) Informs you about bankruptcy crimes and notifies you that the Attorney General may examine all information you supply in connection with a bankruptcy case.

You are cautioned that bankruptcy law is complicated and not easily described. Thus, you may wish to seek the advice of an attorney to learn of your rights and responsibilities should you decide to file a petition. Court employees cannot give you legal advice.

Notices from the bankruptcy court are sent to the mailing address you list on your bankruptcy petition. In order to ensure that you receive information about events concerning your case, Bankruptcy Rule 4002 requires that you notify the court of any changes in your address. If you are filing a **joint case** (a single bankruptcy case for two individuals married to each other), and each spouse lists the same mailing address on the bankruptcy petition, you and your spouse will generally receive a single copy of each notice mailed from the bankruptcy court in a jointly-addressed envelope, unless you file a statement with the court requesting that each spouse receive a separate copy of all notices.

1. Services Available from Credit Counseling Agencies

With limited exceptions, § 109(h) of the Bankruptcy Code requires that all individual debtors who file for bankruptcy relief on or after October 17, 2005, receive a briefing that outlines the available opportunities for credit counseling and provides assistance in performing a budget analysis. The briefing must be given within 180 days **before** the bankruptcy filing. The briefing may be provided individually or in a group (including briefings conducted by telephone or on the Internet) and must be provided by a nonprofit budget and credit counseling agency approved by the United States trustee or bankruptcy administrator. The clerk of the bankruptcy court has a list that you may consult of the approved budget and credit counseling agencies. Each debtor in a joint case must complete the briefing.

In addition, after filing a bankruptcy case, an individual debtor generally must complete a financial management instructional course before he or she can receive a discharge. The clerk also has a list of approved financial management instructional courses. Each debtor in a joint case must complete the course.

2. The Four Chapters of the Bankruptcy Code Available to Individual Consumer Debtors

Chapter 7: Liquidation (\$245 filing fee, \$39 administrative fee, \$15 trustee surcharge: Total Fee \$299)

1. Chapter 7 is designed for debtors in financial difficulty who do not have the ability to pay their existing debts. Debtors whose debts are primarily consumer debts are subject to a "means test" designed to determine whether the case should be permitted to proceed under chapter 7. If your income is greater than the median income for your state of residence and family size, in some cases, creditors have the right to file a motion requesting that the court dismiss your case under § 707(b) of the Code. It is up to the court to decide whether the case should be dismissed.

2. Under chapter 7, you may claim certain of your property as exempt under governing law. A trustee may have the right to take possession of and sell the remaining property that is not exempt and use the sale proceeds to pay your creditors.

3. The purpose of filing a chapter 7 case is to obtain a discharge of your existing debts. If, however, you are found to have committed certain kinds of improper conduct described in the Bankruptcy Code, the court may deny your discharge and, if it does, the purpose for which you filed the bankruptcy petition will be defeated.

4. Even if you receive a general discharge, some particular debts are not discharged under the law. Therefore, you may still be responsible for most taxes and student loans; debts incurred to pay nondischargeable taxes; domestic support and property settlement obligations; most fines, penalties, forfeitures, and criminal restitution obligations; certain debts which are not properly listed in your bankruptcy papers; and debts for death or personal injury caused by operating a motor vehicle, vessel, or aircraft while intoxicated from alcohol or drugs. Also, if a creditor can prove that a debt arose from fraud, breach of fiduciary duty, or theft, or from a willful and malicious injury, the bankruptcy court may determine that the debt is not discharged.

Chapter 13: Repayment of All or Part of the Debts of an Individual with Regular Income (\$235 filing fee, \$39 administrative fee: Total fee \$274)

1. Chapter 13 is designed for individuals with regular income who would like to pay all or part of their debts in installments over a period of time. You are only eligible for chapter 13 if your debts do not exceed certain dollar amounts set forth in the Bankruptcy Code.

2. Under chapter 13, you must file with the court a plan to repay your creditors all or part of the money that you owe them, using your future earnings. The period allowed by the court to repay your debts may be three years or five years, depending upon your income and other factors. The court must approve your plan before it can take effect.

3. After completing the payments under your plan, your debts are generally discharged except for domestic support obligations; most student loans; certain taxes; most criminal fines and restitution obligations; certain debts which are not properly listed in your bankruptcy papers; certain debts for acts that caused death or personal injury; and certain long term secured obligations.

Chapter 11: Reorganization (\$1000 filing fee, \$39 administrative fee: Total fee \$1039)

Chapter 11 is designed for the reorganization of a business but is also available to consumer debtors. Its provisions are quite complicated, and any decision by an individual to file a chapter 11 petition should be reviewed with an attorney.

Chapter 12: Family Farmer or Fisherman (\$200 filing fee, \$39 administrative fee: Total fee \$239)

Chapter 12 is designed to permit family farmers and fishermen to repay their debts over a period of time from future earnings and is similar to chapter 13. The eligibility requirements are restrictive, limiting its use to those whose income arises primarily from a family-owned farm or commercial fishing operation.

3. Bankruptcy Crimes and Availability of Bankruptcy Papers to Law Enforcement Officials

A person who knowingly and fraudulently conceals assets or makes a false oath or statement under penalty of perjury, either orally or in writing, in connection with a bankruptcy case is subject to a fine, imprisonment, or both. All information supplied by a debtor in connection with a bankruptcy case is subject to examination by the Attorney General acting through the Office of the United States Trustee, the Office of the United States Attorney, and other components and employees of the Department of Justice.

WARNING: Section 521(a)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code requires that you promptly file detailed information regarding your creditors, assets, liabilities, income, expenses and general financial condition. Your bankruptcy case may be dismissed if this information is not filed with the court within the time deadlines set by the Bankruptcy Code, the Bankruptcy Rules, and the local rules of the court.

Certificate of Attorney

I hereby certify that I delivered to the debtor this notice required by § 342(b) of the Bankruptcy Code.

Printed Name of Attorney

X _____
Signature of Attorney Date

Certificate of Debtor

I (We), the debtor(s), affirm that I (we) have received and read this notice.

Printed Name(s) of Debtor(s)

X _____
Signature of Debtor Date

Case No. (if known) _____
X _____
Signature of Joint Debtor (if any) Date



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STATEMENT OF INFORMATION REQUIRED BY 11 U.S.C. §341

INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1994, the Office of the United States Trustee, United States Department of Justice, has prepared this information sheet to help you understand some of the possible consequences of filing a bankruptcy petition under chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code. This information is intended to make you aware of...

- (1) the potential consequences of seeking a discharge in bankruptcy, including the effects on credit history;
- (2) the effect of receiving a discharge of debts
- (3) the effect of reaffirming a debt; and
- (4) your ability to file a petition under a different chapter of the Bankruptcy Code.

There are many other provisions of the Bankruptcy Code that may affect your situation. This information sheet contains only general principles of law and is not a substitute for legal advice. If you have questions or need further information as to how the bankruptcy laws apply to your specific case, you should consult with your lawyer.

WHAT IS A DISCHARGE?

The filing of a chapter 7 petition is designed to result in a discharge of most of the debts you listed on your bankruptcy schedules. A discharge is a court order that says you do not have to repay your debts, but there are a number of exceptions. Debts which may not be discharged in your chapter 7 case include, for example, most taxes, child support, alimony, and student loans; court-ordered fines and restitution; debts obtained through fraud or deception; and personal injury debts caused by driving while intoxicated or taking drugs. Your discharge may be denied entirely if you, for example, destroy or conceal property; destroy, conceal or falsify records; or make a false oath. Creditors cannot ask you to pay any debts which have been discharged. You can only receive a chapter 7 discharge once every eight (8) years.

WHAT ARE THE POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF A DISCHARGE?

The fact that you filed bankruptcy can appear on your credit report for as long as 10 years. Thus, filing a bankruptcy petition may affect your ability to obtain credit in the future. Also, you may not be excused from repaying any debts that were not listed on your bankruptcy schedules or that you incurred after you filed for bankruptcy.

WHAT ARE THE EFFECTS OF REAFFIRMING A DEBT?

After you file your petition, a creditor may ask you to reaffirm a certain debt or you may seek to do so on your own. Reaffirming a debt means that you sign and file with the court a legally enforceable document, which states that you promise to repay all or a portion of the debt that may otherwise have been discharged in your bankruptcy case. Reaffirmation agreements must

generally be filed with the court within 60 days after the first meeting of the creditors.

Reaffirmation agreements are strictly voluntary — they are not required by the Bankruptcy Code or other state or federal law. You can voluntarily repay any debt instead of signing a reaffirmation agreement, but there may be valid reasons for wanting to reaffirm a particular debt.

Reaffirmation agreements must not impose an undue burden on you or your dependents and must be in your best interest. If you decide to sign a reaffirmation agreement, you may cancel it at any time before the court issues your discharge order or within sixty (60) days after the reaffirmation agreement was filed with the court, whichever is later. If you reaffirm a debt and fail to make the payments required in the reaffirmation agreement, the creditor can take action against you to recover any property that was given as security for the loan and you may remain personally liable for any remaining debt.

OTHER BANKRUPTCY OPTIONS

You have a choice in deciding what chapter of the Bankruptcy Code will best suit your needs. Even if you have already filed for relief under chapter 7, you may be eligible to convert your case to a different chapter.

Chapter 7 is the liquidation chapter of the Bankruptcy Code. Under chapter 7, a trustee is appointed to collect and sell, if economically feasible, all property you own that is not exempt from these actions.

Chapter 11 is the reorganization chapter most commonly used by businesses, but it is also available to individuals. Creditors vote on whether to accept or reject a plan, which also must be approved by the court. While the debtor normally remains in control of the assets, the court can order the appointment of a trustee to take possession and control of the business.

Chapter 12 offers bankruptcy relief to those who qualify as family farmers. Family farmers must propose a plan to repay their creditors over a three-to-five year period and it must be approved by the court. Plan payments are made through a chapter 12 trustee, who also monitors the debtor's farming operations during the pendency of the plan.

Finally, chapter 13 generally permits individuals to keep their property by repaying creditors out of their future income. Each chapter 13 debtor writes a plan which must be approved by the bankruptcy court. The debtor must pay the chapter 13 trustee the amounts set forth in their plan. Debtors receive a discharge after they complete their chapter 13 repayment plan. Chapter 13 is only available to individuals with regular income whose debts do not exceed \$1,347,550 (\$336,900 in unsecured debts and \$1,010,650 in secured debts).

Receipt Acknowledged:

Name

X _____
Signature

Date

Name

X _____
Signature

Date



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PRIVACY POLICY

We at the law office of Seymour Law Firm LLC collect non-public information about you from the following sources:

- Information we received from you on various forms.
- Information about your transactions with us and others;
- Information we receive from consumer reporting agency.

We do not disclose any non-public information about you to anyone, except as required to process your case or as permitted or required by law.

We restrict access to your personal and account information to those employees, contractors and agents who need to know such information to provide services to you. We maintain physical, electronic and procedural safeguards that comply with federal standards to guard your non-public information.

Your confidence in us is important. We want you to know that your personal information is safe. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact us.