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Consumer Bankruptcy Questionnaire

General Information About Consumer Bankruptcy

There are two types of consumer bankruptcy--Chapter 7 liquidation and Chapter 13 debt repayment.

Chapter 7 Liquidation

In a Chapter 7 liquidation case, a trustee is appointed. The trustee will review the petition and schedules that I will prepare for you and later examine you under oath at a meeting (called a Section 341 meeting). The court will notify your creditors about the meeting and they may attend the meeting. The meeting is held approximately 20-60 days after the bankruptcy petition is filed. You will receive a notice from the bankruptcy court, which sets the date, time and location of the meeting. Your case will be dismissed if you do not attend the meeting.

The trustee has the right to make you turn over "non-exempt" property. Those assets are then sold and the proceeds paid to your creditors. The Wyoming Legislature has provided Wyoming residents with liberal exemptions for your property and often the debtor does not have to turn over any property to the trustee. These cases are called "no-asset" cases. The most common asset which funds an "asset" case is a tax refund check (both state and federal). The trustee will usually ask you to surrender sporting good items with more than a nominal value. In some circumstances it may be possible to prevent the trustee from obtaining property by timing the filing of the petition and certain other actions taken prior to filing. For example, you may not have to turn over your tax refund check if you file your bankruptcy after you receive your tax refund. Sometimes it may take the IRS longer to process the tax refund because of the bankruptcy. We will generally file the bankruptcy right after you are paid, so the trustee will not be able to ask for 25% of your net wages due on the day you file. Also, you should have a minimal amount of cash on deposit in your checking (make sure all outstanding checks have cleared when you determine the balance) and savings accounts. Please list a projected balance if you have a prepaid debit card or similar prepaid card or positive balance on a credit card (in addition to a traditional bank or savings account). The property that may or may not need to be turned over will be discussed during our meeting after you complete the questionnaire.

In exchange for turning over the requested property, you will receive a discharge of most debts. The most common type of debts which are *generally* not covered by a bankruptcy are debts for child support and alimony, certain types of taxes, restitution payments, court fines, claims for death or injury caused by driving while intoxicated and certain student loans. Creditors also have the right to object to the dischargeablity of a particular debt on the grounds that the debt was incurred fraudulently, you obtained cash advances our used credit to obtain luxury goods or services just prior to filing, "loaded up" on credit cards, you embezzled money, you sold secured property out of trust or willfully destroyed the creditor's collateral, or you willfully and maliciously injured someone. The trustee or a creditor may also object to the granting of your discharge on several grounds, including the fraudulent concealment of assets or perjury. The particular exceptions or potential problems, which may be present in your situation, will be discussed with you after the questionnaire is completed.

Chapter 13 Repayment

Instead of turning over non-exempt property to a trustee, you make regular payments to a "Standing Trustee" over a period of three to five years. As in a chapter 7 case, you will need to appear at a Section 341 meeting and creditors may choose to attend. I will prepare the petition, schedules, and a repayment plan. You may also need to appear at a confirmation hearing.

We will discuss which chapter is appropriate for your own particular situation after you have completed the questionnaire. However there are specific benefits which will impact your decision.

Chapter 7 Chapter 13

Generally faster

Attorney fees less

Broader coverage for some debts

Bankruptcy is removed from

your credit report more quickly

Taxes may be paid without interest

Additional protection for codebtors

Claims for taxes and claims secured by collateral (such as a home mortgage and a car loan) must generally be paid in full. The unsecured creditors may be paid completely or receive as little as 1% of their claims.

Your first Chapter 13 plan payment will be due at the 341 meeting and must be paid with a money order or cashiers check. If you fail to make your required payments the court will dismiss your case. In the event that you are unable to complete your payments due to circumstances beyond your control, you may be eligible for a hardship discharge.

The same questionnaire is used for both chapters.	At this time I want you to prepare a petition
draft for a filing under (please check below):	
Chapter 7 Chapter 13	

Debtor (husband, if joint)	Joint Debtor (wife, if joint)
DOWN (MADAMAN, as Journey	00mt Debtor (11me) a Jo/
	, <u> </u>
Debtor (husband, if joint filing)	Joint Debtor (wife, if joint filing)
	_ I
Age	Relationship
Age	Relationship
Age	Relationship
	Debtor (husband, if joint) Debtor (husband, if joint filing)

Location where filed	Case No	Date filed	
Location where filed	Case No	Date filed	
If more	than 2 prior bankruptcies, please attach a c	continuation sheet	
Pending Bankruptcies			
	pending bankruptcies filed any spouse,	partner or affiliate	
Name of debtor	Case No	Date filed	
District	Relationship	Judge	
			╛
Name of debtor	Case No	Date filed	
D:	D.L.: 1:		\dashv
District	Relationship	Judge	

Assets

Please list your property on the following pages. Organize the property according to the following categories below (if the property is real estate—just state "real estate.")

- 1. Cash on hand.
- 2. Checking, savings or other financial accounts, certificates of deposit, or shares in banks, savings and loan, thrift, building and loan, and homestead associations, or credit unions, brokerage houses, or cooperatives.
- 3. Security deposits with public utilities, telephone companies, landlords, and others.
- 4. Household goods and furnishings, including audio, video, and computer equipment.
- 5. Books. Pictures and other art objects, antiques, stamp, coin, record, tape, compact disc, and other collections or collectibles.
- 6. Wearing apparel.
- 7. Furs and jewelry.
- 8. Firearms and sports, photographic, and other hobby equipment.
- Interests in insurance policies. Name insurance company of each policy and itemize surrender or refund value of each.
- 10. Annuities. Itemize and name each issuer.
- 11. Interests in IRA, ERISA, Keogh, or other pension or profit sharing plans. Itemize.
- 12. Stock and interests in incorporated and unincorporated businesses. Itemize.
- 13. Interests in partnerships or joint ventures. Itemize.
- 14. Government and corporate bonds and other negotiable and non-negotiable instruments.
- 15. Accounts receivable.
- 16. Alimony, maintenance, support, and property settlement to which the debtor is or may be entitled. Give particulars.
- 17. Other liquidated debts owing debtor including tax refunds. Give particulars.
- 18. Equitable or future interests, life estates, and rights or powers exercisable for the benefit of the debtor other than those listed in Schedule of Real Property.
- 19. Contingent and noncontingent interests in estate or a decedent, death benefit plan, life insurance policy, or trust.
- 20. Other contingent and unliquidated claims of every nature, including tax refunds, counterclaims of the debtor, and rights of setoff claims. Give estimated value of each.
- 21. Patents, copyrights, and other intellectual property. Give particulars.
- 22. Licenses, franchises, and other general intangibles. Give particulars.
- 23. Automobiles, trucks, trailers, and other vehicles and accessories.
- 24. Boats, motors, and accessories.
- 25. Aircraft and accessories.
- 26. Office equipment, furnishings, and supplies.
- 27. Machinery, fixtures, equipment, and supplies used in business.
- 28. Inventory.
- 29. Animals.
- 30. Crops growing or harvested. Give particulars.
- 31. Farming equipment and implements.
- 32. Farm supplies, chemicals, and feed.
- 33. Other personal property of any kind not already listed.

Try to determine what the property would sell for at a well advertised garage sale or auction.

If the property may be foreclosed upon or repossessed if you fail to make the payments—the loan is secured and the property is referred to as collateral. Common examples—a car loan or home mortgage.

							<u> </u>	
Property	Category	Value	Owned	donly	Jointly	owned	Collateral for:	Location
Description	Number		by you		with			
	*		Yes	No	Spouse	e / Other		
2616 Central Ave.	Real Estate	\$99,000		Х	Х		Bank One	2616 Central
Checking Account	2	\$20		Χ	X			Warren FCU
Couch	4	\$200	X				Sears	At Home
1998 Jeep	23	\$20,000		X		X	GMAC	

You may obtain an online appraisal for cars and trucks. Visit my website for links to Kelly Blue Book or NADA or I will look up the value for you. Confer with an appraiser it you are not sure.

If you jointly own property with another person—other than your spouse—please list their name, address and how related to you.

Property Description	Category Number	Value	Owned by you		with	owned	Collateral for:	Location-if located at home
			Yes	No	Spouse	Other		please leave blank

Property Description	Category Number	Value	Owned by you		with	owned	Collateral for:	Location-if located at home
			Yes	No	Spouse	Other		please leave blank



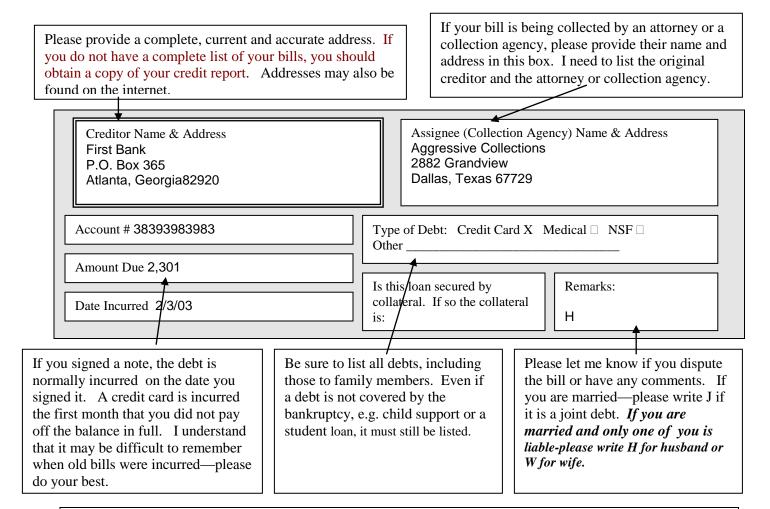
Please list all of your creditors on the following pages. Please be sure to list all debts. If you fail to list a debt it is very likely that the bankruptcy will not discharge the debt. You must list debts owed to family members. If you are not sure about whether or not you actually owe a debt please discuss it with me.

A secured debt is a debt for which the creditor has collateral. A typical secured creditor is the bank that has a mortgage on your home or a bank or finance company that has a lien on your car. Most credit card companies are unsecured and do not have liens on what you purchase with your credit cards. However, Sears and Montgomery Wards often obtain security interests in what you purchase. Please review your loan documents carefully to determine whether or not the creditor has a secured claim. If they are secured, I will need to review the loan documents. If you are not sure whether or not a creditor is secured please discuss it with me. I will need to review the loan documents for all secured creditors. If the creditor fails to take all proper steps to perfect their interest in the collateral (e.g. a finance company fails to have their lien recorded on your car title), the trustee will treat their claim as unsecured. In some circumstances this may be to your benefit--in other situations it may not. In some circumstances, a secured creditor may object to your bankruptcy if you no longer have property that was the secured creditor's collateral. Please let me know if you have sold or transferred a secured creditor's collateral. Also, if you have two or more loans with the same creditor, I need to review the loan documents to determine if the claims are cross collateralized (e.g. you have a car loan and a credit card loan with a credit union--if there are cross collateralization clauses-the car is secured by both the car loan and the unpaid balance on your credit card). If you own real estate, please list any judgments that have been entered against

Please let me know if you have not been honest in filling out credit or loan applications, e.g. when asked if you ever filed bankruptcy you said no although you had, in fact, previously filed bankruptcy, if you falsified earnings amounts, property values, or debt amounts. Also, creditors may object if you obtain credit advances or purchase luxury goods shortly before the filing (cash advances or luxury goods purchased within 60 days of filing are presumed to be nondischargeable). I need to know this information so I may advise you properly before filing. Do not "load up" on the credit cards before you file---let me know if you have. List any creditors from which you borrowed money or used credit (usually but not always a credit card company) within the last 120 days _________.

The questionnaire asks you to list the name and address of an assignee. Typically, a collection agency will have a claim assigned from the original creditor. Regardless, you need to list both the original creditor and the assigned creditor (usually and attorney or a collection agency).

!—Please be sure to tell me if the loan is guaranteed by a governmental agency or other entity. For example, a home mortgage may be guaranteed by the Veteran's Administration or a business loan may be secured by the Small Business Administration.



A note about secured creditors (this discussion primarily applies to Chapter 7 cases). A debt is secured if the creditor has the right to recover property (called collateral) if you fail to make the payments. Common examples--a home mortgage, a car loan, or a tax lien. Sears and some jewelry stores also use credit card agreements that secure what you purchase. If you are not sure whether or not a loan is secured, please discuss it with me. If you want to retain the property-in most cases you must "reaffirm" the debt. Most of my clients do not reaffirm home mortgages. A reaffirmation agreement makes you liable for the loan as if you never filed bankruptcy. If you fail to make the agreed payments, the creditor may file a lawsuit against you after they repossess and sell the collateral. In some cases, a better option is to simply give back the collateral-this is called **surrendering.** may also **redeem** property that is held for personal, family or household use. In a redemption, you pay the secured creditor the value of the collateral. This is a good option if you owe more than what the collateral is worth (e.g. you owe \$10,000 on a car loan but the car is worth \$6,000). You must make a lump sum payment to the creditor. If you wish to redeem collateral worth a significant amount, e.g. a car, it is often difficult to raise the necessary funds after filing unless you have a relative or friend who is willing to advance the funds or cosign a loan. In certain cases, I may avoid a lien (This is called **522(f) lien avoidance**) if the lender took a security interest in household goods that you already owned at the time the loan was obtained. You may also return the property to the lender (surrender). In almost all circumstances, you have no liability to the lender after the collateral is surrendered. Your trustee will usually not ask you to turn over collateral if it is not worth more than what you owe to the lender and the amount you may claim as exempt. If the lender has not done their paperwork properly, however, the trustee has the right to bring an action to avoid their lien or mortgage. I need to review your loan documents in order to tell you whether or not the paperwork has been properly completed and advise you about your specific situation.

Creditor Name & Address	Assignee (Collection Agency) Name & Address
Account #	Type of Debt: Credit Card Medical NSF Other
Amount Due	Is this loan secured by Remarks:
Date Incurred	collateral. If so the collateral is:
Creditor Name & Address	Assignee (Collection Agency) Name & Address
Account #	Type of Debt: Credit Card Medical NSF Other
Amount Due	Is this loan secured by Remarks:
Date Incurred	collateral. If so the collateral is:
Creditor Name & Address	Assignee (Collection Agency) Name & Address
Account #	Type of Debt: Credit Card Medical NSF Other
Amount Due	Is this loan secured by Remarks:
Date Incurred	collateral. If so the collateral is:
Creditor Name & Address	Assignee (Collection Agency) Name & Address
Account #	Type of Debt: Credit Card Medical NSF Other
Amount Due	Is this loan secured by Remarks:
Date Incurred	collateral. If so the collateral is:

Creditor Name & Address	Assignee (Collection Agency) Name & Address
Account #	Type of Debt: Credit Card Medical NSF Other
Amount Due	
Date Incurred	Is this loan secured by collateral. If so the collateral is:
Creditor Name & Address	Assignee (Collection Agency) Name & Address
Account #	Type of Debt: Credit Card Medical NSF Other
Amount Due	Is this loan secured by Remarks:
Date Incurred	collateral. If so the collateral is:
Creditor Name & Address	Assignee (Collection Agency) Name & Address
Account #	Type of Debt: Credit Card Medical NSF Other
Amount Due	T. dialogous de la
Date Incurred	Is this loan secured by collateral. If so the collateral is:
Creditor Name & Address	Assignee (Collection Agency) Name & Address
Account #	Type of Debt: Credit Card Medical NSF Other
Amount Due	Is this loop segued by Demodes
Date Incurred	Is this loan secured by collateral. If so the collateral is:

Creditor Name & Address	Assignee (Collection Agency) Name & Address
Account #	Type of Debt: Credit Card Medical NSF Other
Amount Due	
Date Incurred	Is this loan secured by collateral. If so the collateral is:
Creditor Name & Address	Assignee (Collection Agency) Name & Address
Account #	Type of Debt: Credit Card Medical NSF Other
Amount Due Date Incurred	Is this loan secured by collateral. If so the collateral is:
Creditor Name & Address	Assignee (Collection Agency) Name & Address
Account #	Type of Debt: Credit Card Medical NSF Other
Amount Due Date Incurred	Is this loan secured by collateral. If so the collateral is:
Creditor Name & Address	Assignee (Collection Agency) Name & Address
Account #	Type of Debt: Credit Card Medical NSF Other
Amount Due	Is this loan secured by Remarks:
Date Incurred	collateral. If so the collateral is:

Executory Contracts

An executory contract is generally defined as an agreement to which the parties have not fully performed their obligations. A typical Executory Contract is a lease agreement for a car, a rental agreement for a house, apartment or other property, a timeshare agreement, a health club membership, or-perhaps a cell phone contract. In most cases do no list the cell phone if you are current and want to retain the cell phone in the future.

Name and address of party (e.g. leasing company or landlord)	Description of Contract (e.g. apartment lease or car lease).
	Government Contract Number (if any)
Name and address of party (e.g. leasing company or landlord)	Description of Contract (e.g. apartment lease or car lease).
	Government Contract Number (if any)
Codebtors	
An codebtor is someone who is obligated to a loan is a typical codebtor. A former part	to pay a bill if you do not pay it. A cosigner on the is a business may also be a codebtor.
Names and Address of codebtor:	Claims the codebtor is liable for:
Names and Address of codebtor:	Claims the codebtor is liable for:

- Inco	ome (Individuals Only)		
	MONTHLY You get paid once	ach month12 checks per ye	
🔲 s	EMI- MONTHLY You get paid twice	each month, e.g.1 st & 15th24 checks per ye	ear
🖳 в		other week, e.g. every other Friday26 checks per ye	
u	WLLKLI	ach week	
l	Income from your	paystub Other Monthly	Income
	Gross Income	From your business	
	<u> </u>		
] [g	Estimated Overtime	From real property	
	L		
] 	Payroll Deductions	Interest & Dividends	
	Federal Income Tax		
 if j	<u> </u>	Alimony, child support	
	State Income Tax		
	<u> </u>	Social Security, Gov-	
 -	FICA/Medicare	ernment Assistance	
H)	<u> </u>	Pension or retirement	
ne	Insurance		
	<u> </u>		
	Union Dues	Other, specify	-
l s	<u> </u>		
		Other, specify	- L
Debtor's Income (Husband, if joint filing)	Other, specify	Explain any anticipated increase of	or decrease in income of more than 10%
]	in the next year.	
	Other, specify		
	Other, specify		
	MONTHLY You get paid once	ach month	
s	MONTHLY You get paid once EMI- MONTHLY You get paid twice	each month, e.g.1 st & 15th24 checks per ye	ear
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S B	MONTHLY You get paid once of EMI- MONTHLY You get paid twice SI-WEEKLY You get paid every You get paid once of Income from your	each month, e.g.1 st & 15th	ear ear ear
S B	MONTHLY You get paid once of semi- MONTHLY You get paid twice You get paid every You get paid once of Income from your Gross Income Estimated Overtime	pach month, e.g.1 st & 15th	ear ear ear
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S B	MONTHLY You get paid once of semi- MONTHLY You get paid twice You get paid every You get paid once of Income from your Gross Income Estimated Overtime	pach month, e.g.1 st & 15th	ear ear ear
S B	MONTHLY You get paid once of EMI-MONTHLY You get paid twice You get paid every You get paid once of Income from your Gross Income Estimated Overtime Payroll Deductions	pach month, e.g.1 st & 15th	ear ear ear Income
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Expenditures		
Rent or Mortgage	Insurance	
Insurance is included	Homeowners	
Taxes are included		
Utilities	Life	
Electricity & Heat		
	Health	
Water & Sewer		
Γ	Auto	
Telephone		
Ī		
	Other, specify	
Other, specify		
Home maintenance	Taxes	
Ļ	Installment pmts (not in plan)	
Food	Auto	
Clothing		
<u>L</u>	Other, specify	
Laundry & Dry Cleaning		
	Other, specify	
Medical & Dental Expenses	Alimony, maintenance, support	
Medical & Delital Expenses	Animony, maintenance, support	
Transportation (Do NOT include car payments)	Payments for dependents	
Ī	Business expenses	
Recreation	**Attach detailed statement)	
Charitable contributions	Other expenses (specify)	

A word about your income and expenses. There is a "safety valve" on the bankruptcy system. If you earn a significant income and your take home pay is significantly more than your expenses the court may dismiss your case because your bankruptcy filing is abusive. Other factors considered by the court:

- ➤ Did you go through credit counseling?
- ➤ What type of bills did you incur? A preference is given for medical bills or debt incurred because of circumstances beyond your control, e.g. you incurred credit card bills because you were out of work versus you incurred credit card debt to take vacations.
- ➤ Were your bankruptcy schedules false or deceptive?
- > Are your monthly expenses extravagant?

Please be sure to accurately list your income and expenses. Three monthly expenses that are commonly overlooked: Your annual license plate fees, the monthly cost of a barber or beauty shop, and day care.

Your transportation expense should include the cost or gas and maintenance, e.g. oil changes and tune ups.

Statement of Financial Affairs

If you are married and filing a joint petition, include information for both spouses. If you are married and plan to file under chapter 12 or 13 then you must furnish information for both spouses whether or not you plan to file a joint petition, unless you are separated and plan to file individually. If you are engaged in business as a sole proprietor, partner, family farmer, or self-employed professional, you should also provide the information requested on this statement concerning all such activities as well as your personal affairs.

If the answer to any question is "None" or "No" or the question is not applicable, mark the box labeled "None." If additional space is needed for the answer to any question, please attach a separate sheet properly identified with the number of the question.

1. Income from employment or operation of business.

				-	
None	profe year imm finar fisca	ession, or from to the present ediately prece ncial records o I year income	n operation of your control of your control of the second on the basis of a factor of the best of the	you have received from e our business from the beg gross amounts received de ar year. (If you maintain, fiscal rather than a calend ginning and ending dates ncome for each spouse so	inning of this calendar uring the two years , or have maintained, ar year you may report of your fiscal year) If
		Year	Amount	Source (e.g. wages)	(If other than a calendar year)
77. 1	.]	Year to Date	\$, ,	
Husband	1	2014	\$		
		2013	\$		
		2013	Ψ		
Wife		Year to Date			
		2014	\$		
		2013	\$		
 2. Income other than from employment or operation of business. None State the amount of income received by you other than from employment, trade, profession, or operation of your business during the two years immediately preceding the filing of this case. Give particulars. If a joint petition is filed, state income for each spouse separately. 					
		Year	Source (e.g. S	ocial Security or child su	pport) Amount
Husband	i	2014			\$
		2013			\$
		<u>'</u>			
Wife		2014			\$
WHE		2013			\$
		2010			

3. Payments within 90 days or one year. None a. List all payments on loans, installment purchases of goods or services, and other debts, aggregating more than \$600 to any creditor, made within 90 days immediately preceding the commencement of this case. NAME AND ADDRESS OF CREDITOR DATES OF PAYMENTS AMOUNT PAID AMOUNT STILL **OWING** b. List all payments made within one year immediately preceding the commencement of None this case or for the benefit of creditors, who are or were insiders*. The term "insider" includes but is not limited to: your relatives; general partners and their relatives; corporations of which you are an officer, director, or person in control; officers, directors, and any managing agent of yours. If you are unsure, please discuss it with me. NAME AND ADDRESS OF CREDITOR DATE OF **AMOUNT AMOUNT** AND RELATIONSHIP TO DEBTOR **PAYMENTS PAID** STILL OWING

	4. Suits attachmen		ative proce	edings, ex	ecutions, ga	rnishments and
None a.	List all sui		-	_	•	e or were a party kruptcy case.
Name of Parties	& Number	. Nature of	f Case	Court		Status or Disposition
(First USA v. S 99-20211	mth)	Small Claim		Small Cla	ims Court	Judgment
						under any legal or of this bankruptcy
NAME AND A OF PERSON F BENEFIT PRO	OR WHOS	SE	DATE OF S	SEIZURE		CRIPTION AND LUE OF PROPERTY

5. Repossessions, foreclosures and returns.

1 1	t has been repossessed by a a deed in lieu of foreclosur receding the commencement	e or returned to	
NAME AND ADDRESS OF CREDITOR OR SELLER	DATE OF REPOSSESSION FORECLOSURE SALE OR RETURN		DESCRIPTION AND VALUE OF PROPERTY
6. Assignment	s and receiverships		
	assignment of property for ely preceding the commend		
NAME AND ADDRESS OF ASSIGNEE	DATE OF ASSIGNMENT		TERMS OF ASSIGNMENT OR SETTLEMENT
·	which has been in the han within one year immediate		
NAME AND ADDRESS OF CUSTODIAN	NAME AND LOCATIO OF COURT, CASE # & TITLE		DESCRIPTION AND VALUE OF PROPERTY

7. Gifts			
the commencement aggregating less that	ritable contributions made witten to f this case, except ordinary an \$200 in value per individue gating less than \$100 per rec	and usual gifts to al family membe	o family members
NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON OR ORGANIZATION	RELATIONSHIP TO DEBTOR IF ANY	DATE OF GIFT	DESCRIPTION AND VALUE GIFT
8. Losses			
	fire, theft, other casualty or g mencement of this case or sin		
AND VALUE LO	ESCRIPTION OF CIRCUMSTANG OSS WAS COVERED IN WHOLE Y INSURANCE, GIVE PARTICUI	OR IN PART	DATE OF LOSS
•	nts related to debt counselin	g or bankruptcy	y .
including attorneys bankruptcy law or preceding the common (Please note—I with office below. Please note)	nade or property transferred by, for consultation concerning preparation of a petition in base mencement of this case or sinular complete this section—list ase tell me the source of you	debt consolidation within the commence of the commence of the payments to an arrangement of the consolidation of the commence	on, relief under the one year immediately ement of this case. nyone other than my
parents, your wag	jes →		
NAME AND ADDRESS OF PAYEE	DATE OF PAYMENT NAME OF PAYOR IF OTHER THAN DEBTO	DESCRIPT	OF MONEY OR ION AND VALUE PROPERTY

The question asks for transfers within the last year. However, under Wyoming Law the trustee may set aside certain transfers that have occurred within the last *four* years. Please tell me about any significant transfers within the last four years during our office consultation.

10. Other transfers.

List all other property, other than property transferred in the ordinary course of your None business or financial affairs, transferred either absolutely or as security within two **years** immediately preceding the commencement of this case. NAME AND ADDRESS OF **DATE DESCRIBE PROPERTY** OF TRANSFER TRANSFEREE AND TRANSFERRED AND VALUE RECEIVED **10(b)** Other transfers-Self Settled Trust. None List all other property transferred within the last 10 years to a self settled trust or similar device in which you are a beneficiary. NAME AND ADDRESS OF **DESCRIBE PROPERTY** DATE TRANSFEREE AND **OF TRANSFER** TRANSFERRED AND VALUE RECEIVED 11. Closed Financial Accounts. None List all financial accounts and instruments held in your name or for your benefit which were closed, sold or otherwise transferred within one year immediately preceding the commencement of this case. Include checking, savings, or other financial accounts, certificates of deposit, or other instruments; shares and share account held in banks, credit unions, pensions funds, cooperatives, associations, brokerage houses and other financial institutions. NAME AND ADDRESS TYPE AND NUMBER OF AMOUNT AND DATE **OF INSTITUTION** ACCOUNT AND AMOUNT OF OF SALE OR CLOSING FINAL BALANCE

12. Safety Deposit Boxes.

None			other box or deposito within one year immo			
	AND ADRESS OR OTHER	OF THO	AND ADDRESSES SE WITH ACCESS OR DEPOSITORY		RIPTION NTENTS	DATE OF TRANSFER
	13. Setoffs.					
None.	yours within 9 situation—you have an accouthe funds from credit union n to have a smayou will have where you have	Odays proud have a low the second	,	ement of tunion the ank. The see defaulte of file date of file dayou als	this case. (A at goes into a credit union ed loan. Bev ile—in most ling—please so owe mone	A typical setoff default. You also nor bank will take ware—a bank or teases if it is best to the Bank
NAME A OF CRE	AND ADDRES DITOR	S	DATE OF SETOFF	-	AMOUN'	T OF SETOFF
	14. Proper	ty held fo	r another person.			
None			neld by another persor on applies to—A frien	•		*
	AND ADDRES OWNER	S DI	ESCRIPTION AND V OF PROPERTY	/ALUE	LOCATIO	N OF PROPETY

15. Prior address of debtor. None If you have moved within the **three years** immediately preceding the commencement of this case, list all premises which you occupied during that period and vacated prior to the commencement of this case. If a joint petition is filed, also list any separate address of either spouse. **ADDRESS** DATE OF OCCUPANCY NAME USED 16. Spouse and Former Spouses None Please tell me if you lived or resided with a former spouse in Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Louisiana, Nevada, New Mexico, Puerto Rico, Texas, Washington, or Wisconsin within the last six years. If yes, please write the name of the former spouse below. 17. Environmental Sites (Please discuss this technical question with me during **your office consultation)** None For the purpose of this question, the following definitions apply: "Environmental Law" means any federal, state, or local statute or regulation regulating pollution, contamination, releases of hazardous or toxic substances, wastes or material into the air, land, soil, surface water, groundwater, or other medium, including, but not limited to, statutes or regulations regulating the cleanup of these substances, wastes, or material. "Site" means any location, facility, or property as defined under any Environmental Law, whether or not presently or formerly owned or operated by the debtor, including, but not limited to, disposal sites. "Hazardous Material" means anything defined as a hazardous waste, hazardous substance, toxic substance, hazardous material, pollutant, or contaminant or similar term under an

Environmental Law

violation of an Environmental Law. Indicate the governmental unit, the date of the notice, and, if known, the Environmental Law: SITE NAME AND NAME AND ADDRESS NOTICE **ENVIRONMENTAL** ADDRESS OF GOVERNMENTAL LAW **UNIT** b. List the name and address of every site for which the debtor provided notice to a governmental unit of a release of Hazardous Material. Indicate the governmental unit to which the notice was sent and the date of the notice. SITE NAME AND NAME AND ADDRESS NOTICE **ENVIRONMENTAL** ADDRESS OF GOVERNMENTAL LAW **UNIT** c. List all judicial or administrative proceedings, including settlements or orders, under any Environmental Law with respect to which the debtor is or was a party. Indicate the name and address of the governmental unit that is or was a party to the proceeding, and the docket number. NAME AND ADDRESS **DOCKET NUMBER** STATUS OR DISPOSITION

a. List the name and address of every site for which the debtor has received notice

in writing by a governmental unit that it may be liable or potentially liable under or in

	18. Nature, location	on and name of bu	ısiness	
None				
	identification number all businesses in executive of a corp professional within this case, or in whits securities within the case.	which you were oration, partnership the six years im ch the debtor owne six years immed	usinesses, and beginning an officer, director, o, sole proprietorship, of mediately preceding the diately preceding the chiately precedin	s, addresses, taxpayer ng and ending dates of partner, or managing or was a self employed he commencement of of the voting or equity commencement of this
NAME	TAXPAYE	R ID ADDRESS	NATURE OF	BEGINNING
	NUMBER		BUSINESS	AND ENDING
				DATES
disclo injury ————————————————————————————————————	se a claim against an claim, is a basis for advise me if you ha	other party, e.g. a recriminal prosecution or or or ve conferred with office claim, personal	a lawsuit against anyon nedical malpractice cla on. I have a claim agai NA. or retained an attorney injury claim, or any ot	im or a personal inst
-	No	maty.		
	please tell me the na ltation:			and the reason for the

NOTES AND ADDITIONAL ITEMS TO DISCUSS....

Copies of Documents

I will need to review *copies* (please do not give me the original documents) of the following documents to effectively represent you in your case:

Tax returns for the current year and two years prior
Wage statements and bank statements for the past six months
Real estate deeds and mortgages
Loan documents for any secured debts
Financial statements provided within the last year
Car and trailer titles
Property settlements and decrees of divorce
Other______

The trustee may also request additional items. The trustee may also ask you to obtain an appraisal on your car or other personal property. It is imperative that you provide any information or documents requested by your trustee. The failure to cooperate with the trustee may be a basis for your case to be dismissed or your discharge denied. If you have any loans secured by collateral, it is essential that you obtain copies of the documents so I may be sure that the documents have been properly recorded. If you do not obtain the copies, I will not be able to fully advise you about the outcome of your case, the possibility that you will have to turn over property to the trustee, or the likelihood that you will be able to exempt the property. If you own real estate, I will need to obtain a copy of any judgments that have been obtained against you. Please go to the real estate records office or order a title report. Please list any judgments filed in the real estate records here:

Information about the Questionnaire Be truthful and accurate!

It is essential that the questionnaire be filled out completely and truthfully. The information in the questionnaire will be used to prepare the petition and schedules, which you will sign **under oath**. The bankruptcy system is based on truthful and accurate disclosure. There are significant penalties for perjury and the fraudulent concealment of assets. In addition to possible criminal prosecution, false schedules may subject you to a denial of a bankruptcy discharge for your debts or the dismissal of your case. Cases are also going to be audited on a random basis. The United States Trustee also reviews tax returns for the possibility of tax fraud.

If you are unsure whether or not you have listed all of your bills, I recommend that you obtain a copy of your credit report.

Do not sell or transfer any property, incur any additional debt, or pay funds to a family member without discussing it with me first.

Please tell me the best phone number for me to call you at:	
3/25/14	

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT

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

<u>Chapter 7</u>: Liquidation (\$245 filing fee, \$46 administrative fee, \$15 trustee surcharge: Total fee \$306) 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, the United States trustee (or bankruptcy administrator), the trustee, or 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.

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.

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.

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.

<u>Chapter 13</u>: Repayment of All or Part of the Debts of an Individual with Regular Income (\$235 filing fee, \$46 administrative fee: Total fee \$281)

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.

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.

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 (\$1,167 filing fee, \$46 administrative fee: Total fee \$1,213)

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, \$46 administrative fee: Total fee \$246)

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. The documents and the deadlines for filing them are listed on Form B200, which is posted at http://www.uscourts.gov/bkforms/bankruptcy forms.html#procedure.

Acknowledgment that I received a copy of the notices set forth on the reverse side.
Date
Date

NOTICE PURSUANT TO 11 U.S.C. §527(a)(2)

- (A) All information that you provide with a petition and thereafter during a bankruptcy case is required to be complete, accurate, and truthful;
- (B) All assets and all liabilities are required to be completely and accurately disclosed in the documents filed to commence the case. The replacement value* of each asset must be stated in those documents where requested after reasonable inquiry to establish such value;
 - * Replacement value means the value of such property as of the date of the filing of the petition without deduction for costs of sale or marketing. With respect to property acquired for personal, family, or household purposes, replacement value shall mean the price a retail merchant would charge for property of that kind considering the age and condition of the property at the time value is determined. §506(a)(2)
- (C) Current monthly income, the amounts specified in section 707(b)(2) and, in a case under chapter 13 of this title, disposable income (determined in accordance with section 707(b)(2)), are required to be stated after reasonable inquiry; and
- (D) Information that you provide during your case may be audited pursuant to the Bankruptcy Code, and failure to provide such information may result in dismissal of the case or other sanction, including a criminal sanction.

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

If you decide to seek bankruptcy relief, you can represent yourself, you can hire an attorney to represent you, or you can get help in some localities from a bankruptcy petition preparer who is not an attorney. THE LAW REQUIRES AN ATTORNEY OR BANKRUPTCY PETITION PREPARER TO GIVE YOU A WRITTEN CONTRACT SPECIFYING WHAT THE ATTORNEY OR BANKRUPTCY PETITION PREPARER WILL DO FOR YOU AND HOW MUCH IT WILL COST. Ask to see the contract before you hire anyone.

The following information helps you understand what must be done in a routine bankruptcy case to help you evaluate how much service you need. Although bankruptcy can be complex, many cases are routine.

Before filing a bankruptcy case, either 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 likely to be beneficial for 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 starts, you will have to attend the required first meeting of creditors where you may be questioned by a court official called a `trustee and by creditors.

If you choose to file a chapter 7 case, you may be asked by a creditor 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 choose to file a chapter 13 case in which you repay your creditors what you can afford over 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 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, but only attorneys, not bankruptcy petition preparers, can give you legal advice.