

LOCAL BANKRUPTCY RULES
OF THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS

Revised as of December 1, 2025

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Part I. Commencement of Case; Proceedings Relating to Petition and Order for Relief

L.B.R. 1001-1 Short Title and Scope.

(a) Short Title.

Any citation referencing these rules shall be made as N.D. Tex. L.B.R. and the number of the pertinent rule.

(b) Scope.

- (1) The Local Bankruptcy Rules govern procedure in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of Texas in cases under title 11 of the United States Code (the “Bankruptcy Code”). The Local Bankruptcy Rules supplement, but do not replace the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, and shall be construed consistently with those rules to secure the just, expeditious and economical administration and determination of every case and proceeding under the Bankruptcy Code.
- (2) In addition to these Local Bankruptcy Rules, the Administrative Procedures for CM/ECF, and the standing and general orders of the Bankruptcy Court govern practice, including any orders governing the procedures for complex cases.
- (3) Notwithstanding these Local Bankruptcy Rules, the Presiding Judge may direct the parties to proceed in any manner that the judge deems just and expeditious and may suspend or modify any Local Bankruptcy Rule in a particular case.
- (4) Any appendix to these Local Bankruptcy Rules may be modified by the Bankruptcy Court without the necessity of a formal amendment to these Local Bankruptcy Rules.

L.B.R. 1002-2 Commencement of Case Without Counsel.

(a) Individual Filers.

Only an individual may file a voluntary bankruptcy petition or appear in court without being represented by a licensed attorney. All other entities, including partnerships, corporations and trusts may not, without counsel, appear in court or sign pleadings, including the petition. If a debtor that is not an individual files a petition without legal counsel, the Presiding Judge may dismiss the case without notice, either *sua sponte*, or on motion of a party in interest.

(b) Responsibility of *Pro Se* Individuals.

Any individual proceeding on the individual's own behalf is considered *pro se*. Individuals proceeding *pro se* must read and follow the Local Bankruptcy Rules, the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, and the Bankruptcy Code.

L.B.R. 1006-1 Filing Fees - Installment Payments.

(a) Application to Pay in Installments.

An application to pay a filing fee in installments by an individual shall be filed contemporaneously with the petition and be accompanied by an initial installment payment as follows:

- (1) in Chapter 7, 12 and 13 cases, \$50.00.
- (2) in any other case, \$100.00.

(b) Applications Filed Without Initial Installment Payment.

Any application to pay a filing fee in installments which is presented without the initial installment payment set forth in subsection (a) shall be denied.

L.B.R. 1006-2 Filing Fees - Form of Payment.

(a) Payment of Filing Fee.

Acceptable methods of payment include cash, check, money order, cashier check and debit or credit card. Only attorney filers may pay filing fees by check, debit or credit card.

(b) Payment by Check.

Payment by check is permitted only if drawn on the account of the attorney for the debtor or another party, or on the account of a law firm of which the attorney is a member, partner, or associate. Checks shall be payable to "Clerk, U.S. Bankruptcy Court." The check is accepted subject to collection.

L.B.R. 1007-1 Lists, Schedules and Statements.

(a) Mailing List.

A mailing list containing the name and address of each entity included or to be included on Schedules D, E, F, G and H shall be filed contemporaneously with every voluntary petition and within 7 days of the entry of an order for relief in an involuntary case. The mailing list shall be submitted in accordance with the Court's Administrative Procedures for Electronic Filing, and shall include those agencies and offices of the United States required to receive notice pursuant

to Bankruptcy Rule 2002(j). The mailing list shall be filed by the debtor or party responsible for filing the schedules and statements of affairs. Failure to file the mailing list as prescribed in this rule is cause for summary dismissal of the case.

(b) Extension of Time to File.

Before filing a motion for extension, counsel for the debtor shall confer with the Office of the United States Trustee, any committee, trustee, examiner or the standing chapter 12 or 13 trustee (if applicable) to determine whether or not the requested extension will be opposed. If unopposed, the motion for extension shall be accompanied by a certificate of conference certifying that the motion is unopposed. If opposed, the debtor shall request a hearing; however, any hearing on the motion will only be held at the discretion of the Presiding Judge.

(c) Exclusion From Means Testing-Statement of Current Monthly Income Not Required.

- (1) An individual debtor in a chapter 7 case is not required to file a Statement of Current Monthly Income, as provided in Bankruptcy Rule 1007(b)(4), if:
 - (A) § 707(b)(2)(D)(i) applies, or
 - (B) § 707(b)(2)(D)(ii) applies and the exclusion from means testing granted therein extends beyond the period specified by Bankruptcy Rule 1017(e).
- (2) An individual debtor who is temporarily excluded from means testing pursuant to subsection (c)(1)(B) of this rule shall file any statement and calculations required by Bankruptcy Rule 1007(b)(4) no later than 14 days after the expiration of the temporary exclusion if the expiration occurs within the time specified by Bankruptcy Rule 1017(e).
- (3) If the temporary exclusion from means testing under § 707(b)(2)(D)(ii) terminates due to the circumstances specified in subsection (c)(2) of this rule, and if the debtor has not previously filed a statement and calculations required by Bankruptcy Rule 1007(b)(4), the Bankruptcy Clerk shall promptly notify the debtor that the required statement and calculations must be filed within the time specified in subsection (c)(2).

(d) Privacy Provisions.

- (1) **Redaction of Personal Identifiers.** Parties shall refrain from including, or shall partially redact where inclusion is necessary, the following personal data identifiers from all documents and pleadings filed with the court, including exhibits thereto, whether filed electronically or in paper, unless otherwise ordered by the court:

(A) Social Security Numbers. If an individual's social security numbers must be included in a pleading, only the last four digits of that number should be used;

(B) Names of Minor Children. If the involvement of a minor child must be mentioned, only the initials of that child should be used. On Schedule I of Official Bankruptcy Form 106, list relationship and age of a debtor's dependents (i.e., son, age 6);

(C) Dates of Birth. If an individual's date of birth must be included in a pleading, only the year should be used.

(D) Financial Account Numbers. If the financial account numbers are relevant, only the last four digits of these numbers should be used. On Schedules D, E, and F of Official Bankruptcy Forms 106 and 206, debtors, if they so choose, may include their full account numbers to assist the trustee and creditors.

- (2) **Responsible Party.** The responsibility for redacting these personal identifiers rests solely with counsel and the parties. The Bankruptcy Clerk will not review each document and pleading for compliance with this rule. Any party wishing to file a document containing the personal data identifiers listed above may file an unredacted document under seal. This document shall be retained by the court as part of the record. The Bankruptcy Court may, however, still require the party to file a redacted copy for the public file.
- (3) **Statement of Social Security Number.** Unless otherwise ordered by the Bankruptcy Court, individual debtors must complete and file electronically an Official Bankruptcy Form 121 *Your Statement About Your Social Security Numbers*.

L.B.R. 1009-1 Amendments to Lists & Schedules.

(a) Amendments to Mailing Lists.

Whenever schedules or amendments add new entities or make corrections to mailing addresses, including the debtor's mailing address, the debtor shall file with the document an amendment to the mailing list which shall include only the names and addresses of entities to be added or corrected. A verification of mailing list shall also be filed with the amendment, and as provided on the form, shall indicate that the amendment to the mailing list adds new entities, or corrects addresses of entities appearing on a previously filed mailing list. It is the debtor's responsibility to comply with 11 U.S.C. § 342(e).

(b) Amendments to Schedules.

When creditors are added by amendment to the schedules, the debtor's attorney (or debtor, if *pro se*) shall give notice to each such creditor of the filing of the bankruptcy and all applicable bar dates and deadlines if these bar dates and deadlines have been set at the time of the amendment,

including notice of the meeting of creditors pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 341(a), and any continued or rescheduled meeting of creditors

(c) Amendments to Schedule of Exemptions.

If a debtor's schedule of exemptions is amended, the person filing the amendment shall, within 2 days of such amendment, serve notice of such amendment to all creditors and to any trustee appointed in the case and file a certificate of service with the Bankruptcy Clerk.

(d) Amendments to Schedules I and J.

A debtor in an individual chapter 11, 12 or 13 case shall file amended Schedules I and J if there is any material change in income or expenses prior to plan confirmation. Within 2 days of such amendment, the debtor shall serve notice of such amendment to all creditors and to any trustee appointed in the case and file a certificate of service with the Bankruptcy Clerk.

L.B.R. 1010-1 Petition - Involuntary.

Counsel for an alleged debtor shall file with the Bankruptcy Clerk a notice of appearance in an involuntary case promptly upon employment.

L.B.R. 1015-1 Joint Administration.

(a) Motions for Joint Administration.

When a case is filed for or against a debtor related to a debtor with a case pending in the Bankruptcy Court, a party in interest may file a motion for joint administration in each case. Motions for joint administration will be assigned for determination to the bankruptcy judge presiding over the first related case filed in this district, regardless of the division in which the case is filed.

(b) Joint Petition.

The filing of a joint petition shall be deemed an order directing joint administration for the purpose of Bankruptcy Rule 1015, unless the court orders otherwise.

L.B.R. 1019-1 Conversion - Procedure Following.

(a) To Chapter 7.

Within 14 days after the entry of an order converting a case to chapter 7, the debtor shall file a schedule of those assets remaining in the possession of the debtor as of the date of conversion, a list of abandoned property and property against which the automatic stay of lien enforcement terminated during the case, a schedule of assets and unpaid post-petition obligations or expenses, if any, and if the debtor is an individual, a statement of current monthly income and means test calculation (Official Bankruptcy Form 122A). The schedule shall be signed by the debtor under

penalty of perjury certifying that the schedule and any attachments have been read and that they are true and correct to the best of the debtor's knowledge, information and belief. With respect to unpaid post-petition obligations or expenses, the debtor shall prepare and file a supplemental mailing matrix.

(b) To Chapter 12 or 13.

Within 14 days after the entry of order converting a chapter 11 case to a case under chapter 12 or 13, the debtor shall serve, in electronic format, the standing chapter 12 or 13 trustee with a copy of the original petition, schedules and statements, and any amendments thereto filed in the superseded case; and where the case is converted to a case under chapter 13, a Statement of Current Monthly Income And Calculation of Commitment Period and Disposable Income (Official Bankruptcy Forms 122C-1 and 122C-2).

**PART II. OFFICERS AND ADMINISTRATION; NOTICES; MEETINGS;
EXAMINATIONS; ELECTIONS; ATTORNEYS AND ACCOUNTANTS**

L.B.R. 2002-1 Notice to Creditors & Other Interested Parties.

(a) Twenty-One Day Notices to Parties in Interest.

- (1) Notice of the meeting of creditors pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 341 shall be served by the Bankruptcy Clerk in all cases under chapters 7, 12 and 13, and by the debtor in possession or the trustee in all cases under chapter 11.
- (2) Notice of a proposed use, sale, or lease of property of the estate, other than in the ordinary course of business, shall be prepared and served by the proponent of such use, sale, or lease.
- (3) Notice of the hearing on approval of a compromise or settlement of a controversy shall be served by one of the parties proposing the compromise.
- (4) In a chapter 7 liquidation, notice of the hearing on the dismissal or conversion of a case to another chapter shall be served by the Bankruptcy Clerk. In a chapter 11 reorganization, notice of the hearing on the dismissal or conversion of a case to another chapter shall be served by the movant. When the United States Trustee is the movant, notice of the hearing on the dismissal or conversion of a chapter 11 case shall be served by the Bankruptcy Clerk. In a chapter 12 or 13 debt adjustment, notice of the hearing on the dismissal or conversion of a case to another chapter shall be served by the standing trustee.
- (5) Notice of the time fixed to accept or reject a proposed modification of a plan shall be prepared and served by the proponent of the modification.
- (6) Notice of hearings on all applications for compensation or reimbursement of expenses totaling in excess of \$1,000.00, except those to be heard in connection with a chapter 7 Trustee's Final Report, shall be prepared and served by the applicant.
- (7) Unless otherwise ordered by the court, notice of the time fixed or "bar date" for filing proofs of claim or interest in chapter 11 cases pursuant to Bankruptcy Rule 3003(c)(3), either specifically set by the court, or as set by Local Bankruptcy Rule 3003-1, shall be served by the trustee or debtor in possession.
- (8) Notice of the time fixed for filing objections and the hearing to consider confirmation of a chapter 12 plan shall be generated by the standing trustee and served by the debtor.
- (9) Notice of the time fixed for filing proofs of claim in a chapter 7, 12 or 13 case pursuant to Bankruptcy Rule 3002(c), shall be served by the Bankruptcy Clerk

and shall be combined with the meeting of creditors notice included in Official Bankruptcy Forms 309A-I; and

- (10) Notice of the time fixed for filing objections to a chapter 13 plan shall be served by the standing trustee.

(b) Twenty-Eight Day Notices to Parties in Interest.

The notices required by Bankruptcy Rule 2002(b)(1) and (b)(2) shall be served by the party whose disclosure statement is being considered or by the proponent of the plan, as the case may be. With respect to the hearing to consider confirmation of chapter 13 plan, notice shall be given by the standing trustee.

(c) Notice to Equity Security Holders.

Unless otherwise ordered by the court, notice of the order for relief and of any meeting of equity security holders ordered by the court pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 341, shall be served by the debtor in possession or trustee in all cases under chapter 11. The notices required by subdivisions (d)(3), (4), (5), (6), and (7) of Bankruptcy Rule 2002 shall be served in accordance with (a)(2), (4), (5) and (b) of this Rule.

(d) Other Notices.

- (1) The notices required by subdivisions (f)(1), (3), (4), and (5) of Bankruptcy Rule 2002 shall be served by the party responsible for serving notice of the § 341 meeting of creditors as provided in subdivision (a)(1) of this rule.
- (2) Notice of the dismissal of a case under chapter 7 or 11 shall be served by the Bankruptcy Clerk, provided that the debtor in possession shall serve such notice if the order was entered on motion of the debtor in possession. Notice of the dismissal of a chapter 12 or 13 case shall be served by the standing trustee.
- (3) The notices required by subdivisions (f)(6), (8), (9), (10) and (11) of Bankruptcy Rule 2002 shall be served by the Bankruptcy Clerk.
- (4) The notice required by subdivision (f)(7) of Bankruptcy Rule 2002 shall be served by the proponent of the confirmed plan.

(e) Debtor to Provide Notice.

Whenever notice is required to be served under this Rule by the Bankruptcy Clerk or a party other than the debtor in possession, such debtor in possession shall serve the notice if the mailing list required by Local Bankruptcy Rule 1007-1(a) has not been filed.

(f) Notices to Creditors Whose Claims Are Filed.

In a chapter 7 case, after the expiration of time to file a claim under Bankruptcy Rule 3002(c), all notices required by subdivision (a) of this rule may be mailed only to creditors whose claims have been filed, and parties who have filed a request for notices with the Bankruptcy Clerk.

(g) Certificate of Service When Notice Served By Party.

When a party other than the Bankruptcy Clerk is required by this rule to serve notice, such party shall file a copy of the notice with a certificate of service evidencing the names and addresses of the parties served and the date and manner of service.

(h) Other Parties.

The Bankruptcy Court may require notices to be served by the parties other than those specified in these Local Bankruptcy Rules.

(i) Notice of an Extension to File Schedules.

Notice of an extension of time to file schedules and statements shall be given by the debtor to any committee, trustee, examiner, the United States Trustee, standing chapter 12 or 13 trustee, indenture trustees or labor unions (if applicable), and to any other party as the Bankruptcy Court may direct.

(j) Parties Requesting Notice.

Pursuant to Bankruptcy Rule 2002(m), the Bankruptcy Court orders that any party in interest may file a notice of appearance and request for notice in a case and shall thereafter be served with all notices in that case.

L.B.R. 2004-1 Examinations.

(a) Motions for Examination.

Before filing a motion for examination under Bankruptcy Rule 2004, counsel for the moving party shall confer with the proposed examinee or the examinee's counsel (if represented by counsel) to arrange for a mutually agreeable date, place and time for the examination. All motions for examination shall include either: (1) a certificate which states that a conference was held as required and that all parties have agreed to the date, time and place of examination; (2) a certificate explaining why it was not possible for the required conference to be held; or (3) a certificate which states that a conference was held as required, that no agreement could be reached and that the motion is presented to the Bankruptcy Court for determination.

(b) Exemption.

If a contested matter or an adversary proceeding is pending, the adversary discovery rules (Bankruptcy Rules 7027 - 7036), not Bankruptcy Rule 2004 and Local Bankruptcy Rule 2004-1, govern discovery pertaining to such contested matter or adversary proceeding.

L.B.R. 2007.1-1 Examiners - Chapter 11.

Upon approval of the appointment of an examiner in a chapter 11 case, the examiner shall be given all notices required to be mailed to committees under Bankruptcy Rule 2002(i).

L.B.R. 2014-1 Employment of Professionals.

(a) Statement Required by § 329 and Rule 2016(b).

A motion for employment by an attorney for the debtor or a motion for substitution of counsel for the debtor shall have attached the statement required by Bankruptcy Rule 2016(b) and 11 U.S.C. § 329.

(b) Retroactive Employment.

- (1) If a motion for approval of the employment of a professional is made within 30 days of the commencement of that professional's provision of services, it is deemed contemporaneous.
- (2) If a motion for the approval of the employment of a professional is made more than 30 days after that professional commences provision of services and the motion seeks to make the authority retroactive to the commencement, the motion shall include:
 - (A) an explanation of why the motion was not filed earlier;
 - (B) an explanation why the order authorizing retroactive employment is required; and
 - (C) an explanation, to the best of the applicant's knowledge, as to how approval of the motion may prejudice any parties-in-interest.
- (3) Motions to approve the retroactive employment of professionals shall be approved only on notice and opportunity for hearing. Unless the court orders otherwise, all creditors in the case shall be served with notice of the motion.

L.B.R. 2015-1 Trustees - General.

In any chapter 7 case where the trustee has not been authorized to conduct the business of the debtor, the trustee may advance from estate funds only the following without further order: (1) expenses payable to unrelated third parties, subject to the subsequent court approval for reasonableness after notice and hearing, provided that no single such expense exceeds \$200.00 and the aggregate amount of such expenses does not exceed \$1,000.00; (2) adversary filing fees; and (3) payment of bond premiums as authorized by the United States Trustee.

L.B.R. 2016-1 Compensation of Professionals.

(a) Statement Required by § 329 and Rule 2016(b).

The statement required by 11 U.S.C. § 329 and Bankruptcy Rule 2016(b) shall be filed by the attorney for the debtor within 14 days after the order for relief, whether or not the attorney seeks to be employed or compensated by the estate.

(b) Retainer Funds.

In chapter 9, 11, 12 and 13 cases, all attorneys and accountants employed by a debtor shall deposit retainer funds, whether received from the debtor or an insider of the debtor (as defined in 11 U.S.C. § 101(31)), in a trust account. Any withdrawal in a chapter 13 case from a retainer, other than for payment of filing fees, one credit report and fees paid for credit counseling required by 11 U.S.C. § 109(h)(1), to the extent that the attorney has incurred these charges, may not be made on an amount that exceeds \$3,000.00, in an individual case or \$3,500.00 in a business case, except after approval of a formal fee application. A retainer in a chapter 9, 11 or 12 case may be withdrawn provided the attorney or accountant complies with the following procedure:

- (1) A motion for distribution of retainer shall be filed with the Bankruptcy Clerk, and a copy shall be served on:
 - (A) The debtor, and, if the debtor is represented by an attorney, the attorney;
 - (B) Any attorney for a committee appointed or elected in the case, or if no attorney has been employed to represent the committee, through service on its members; and if no committee has been appointed in a chapter 9 or 11 case, the creditors included on the list filed pursuant to Bankruptcy Rule 1007(d);
 - (C) The United States Trustee;
 - (D) Any trustee appointed in the case; and
 - (E) All parties requesting notice pursuant to Local Bankruptcy Rule 2002-1(j);

- (2) At a minimum, the motion for distribution of retainer shall contain a Fee Application Cover Sheet, a description of services rendered, including the time spent, hourly rates charged and the name of the attorney, accountant, other professional or paraprofessional performing the work;
- (3) For the purpose of distribution of retainer, this motion shall be deemed an application within the provisions of Bankruptcy Rule 2016, with the final compensation of counsel to be determined at a subsequent hearing before the court as required by Bankruptcy Rule 2016; and
- (4) If no objection is filed within 14 days of the mailing thereof, said professional may withdraw funds as described in the proposal in the amounts set forth as interim allowances. Motions for distribution may not be filed more frequently than monthly, without leave of court. If an objection is received, the affected professional shall request a hearing before the court. Said hearing shall be held pursuant to Bankruptcy Rule 2017(a), and will not require preparation of a formal fee application.

(c) Fee Application Form.

At a minimum, an application for compensation shall:

- (1) include a Fee Application Cover Sheet; and
- (2) comply with any other applicable guidelines and court orders.

L.B.R. 2020-1 United States Trustee - Guidelines for Chapter 11 Cases.

The United States Trustee may from time to time publish and file with the Bankruptcy Clerk guidelines on matters such as insurance, operating reports, bank accounts and money of estates and other subjects pertaining to the administration of chapter 11 cases. Failure to comply with the requirements of these guidelines may constitute cause justifying the appointment of a trustee, or dismissal or conversion of the case pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 1112(b).

L.B.R. 2090-1 Attorneys - Admission to Practice.

- (a) **Eligibility for Admission.** Any attorney licensed to practice law by the Supreme Court of Texas, or by the highest court of any state or the District of Columbia, may be admitted to the bar of this court if the attorney is of good personal and professional character and is a member in good standing of the bar where the attorney is licensed.
- (b) **Procedure for Admission.** Attorneys desiring admission to the bar of this court must complete an application for admission, to be approved by a district judge, and except as provided in subsection (c) of this rule, be introduced by a member in good standing of the bar of this court, and take the required oath or affirmation before a judge of this court. After the oath or affirmation is administered, and the applicant has paid the appropriate

fee, the District Clerk shall issue a certificate stating that the attorney is admitted to practice before this court.

- (c) **Admission Before Judges of Other Districts.** Any nonresident attorney who has completed all requirements for admission to the bar of this court may, with the approval of a district judge of the division where the application is pending, have the oath of admission administered by a judge in another district. The nonresident attorney must file the oath with the District Clerk and pay the appropriate fee before the attorney's name will be added to the roll of attorneys for this district.
- (d) **Admission is Discretionary.** All admissions to practice before this court shall be discretionary with the judge reviewing the application for admission.
- (e) **Conduct of Attorneys at Trial or Hearing.** Unless the Presiding Judge otherwise directs, during a trial or hearing, attorneys must:
 - (1) stand when making objections or otherwise addressing the Presiding Judge;
 - (2) use the lectern while examining or cross-examining witnesses;
 - (3) when examining a witness, refrain from making statements, comments, or remarks before or after asking a question;
 - (4) limit to one attorney for each party the examination or cross-examination of a witness; and
 - (5) in making an objection, state plainly and briefly the grounds for objecting and not offer argument unless requested by the Presiding Judge.
- (f) **Exemption from Admission to Practice, and from Requirement of Local Counsel, for Attorneys Appearing on Behalf of the United States Justice Department or any state Attorney General's Office.** Unless the Presiding Judge otherwise directs, an attorney appearing on behalf of the United States Justice Department or the Attorney General's Office of any state, and who is eligible pursuant to Local Bankruptcy Rule 2090-1(a) to appear in this court, shall be exempt from the requirements of Local Bankruptcy Rule 2090-1(b), 2090-4 and 2091-1, but shall otherwise be subject to all requirements applicable to attorneys who have been granted leave to appear *pro hac vice*.

L.B.R. 2090-2 Attorneys - Discipline and Disbarment.

- (a) **Loss of Membership.** A member of the bar of this court is subject to suspension or disbarment by the court under the following circumstances:
 - (1) if for any reason other than nonpayment of dues, failure to meet continuing legal education requirements, or voluntary resignation unrelated to a disciplinary

proceeding or problem, an attorney loses, either temporarily or permanently, the right to practice law before:

- (i) the courts of the State of Texas;
 - (ii) the highest court of any other state or the District of Columbia; or
 - (iii) any federal court; or
 - (2) if an attorney fails to maintain the right to practice law before the highest court of at least one state or the District of Columbia, unless the member's failure to maintain such right results from nonpayment of dues or failure to meet continuing legal education requirements.
- (b) **Grounds for Disciplinary Action.** A Presiding Judge, after giving opportunity to show cause to the contrary, may take any appropriate disciplinary action against a member of the bar for:
- (1) conduct unbecoming a member of the bar;
 - (2) failure to comply with any rule or order of the Bankruptcy Court;
 - (3) unethical behavior;
 - (4) inability to conduct litigation properly;
 - (5) conviction by any court of a felony or crime involving dishonesty or false statement; or
 - (6) having been publicly or privately disciplined by any court, bar, court agency or committee.
- (c) **Reporting by Members.** Any member of the bar of this court who has:
- (1) lost or relinquished, temporarily or permanently, the right to practice in any court of record;
 - (2) been disciplined, publicly or privately, by any court, bar, court agency, or committee; or
 - (3) been convicted of a felony or crime involving dishonesty or false statement, shall promptly report such fact in writing to the District Clerk, supplying full details and copies of all pertinent documents reflecting, or explaining, such action.

- (d) **Unethical Behavior.** The term “unethical behavior,” as used in this rule, means conduct undertaken in or related to a case or proceeding in this court that violates the Texas Disciplinary Rules of Professional Conduct.
- (f) **Re-admission.** An attorney applying for re-admission to the bar of this court must submit an application for re-admission, together with the following materials:
 - (1) a full disclosure concerning the attorney’s loss or relinquishment of membership in the bar of this court; and
 - (2) all information required by subsection (c) of this rule concerning facts that occurred prior to the date of application for re-admission.
- (g) **Appointment of Counsel.** A Presiding Judge shall have the right to appoint any member of the court’s bar to assist in the handling of any proceeding contemplated by or resulting from this rule. An attorney appointed under this rule shall perform as requested unless relieved from doing so. An attorney desiring relief from appointment must move for such relief, which will be granted only upon a showing of good cause.
- (h) **Reciprocal Discipline.**
 - (1) A member of the bar who is subject to suspension or disbarment under 2090-2(a) must be given written notice by the chief judge of the District Court, or by a district judge designated by the chief judge, that the court intends to suspend or disbar the member. The notice must identify the ground for imposing reciprocal discipline and provide the member an opportunity to show cause, within the time prescribed by the notice, why the member should not be suspended or disbarred.
 - (2) If the member does not respond to the notice, or responds but does not oppose reciprocal discipline, the chief judge of the District Court or a designee district judge may enter an appropriate order after the prescribed time for a response expires or the response is received.
 - (3) If the member responds and, in whole or in part, opposes reciprocal discipline, the chief judge of the District Court, or a designee district judge, must designate three judges to hear the matter. The decision of a majority of the three-judge panel concerning the appropriate discipline shall be the final ruling of the court.

L.B.R. 2090-3 Attorneys -Not Admitted to Practice Before this Court.

- (a) **Eligibility to Appear.** An attorney who is licensed to practice law by the highest court of any state or the District of Columbia, but who is not admitted to practice before this court, may represent a party in proceedings in this court only by permission of the Presiding Judge.
- (b) **Application to Appear.** Unless exempted by Local Bankruptcy Rule 2090-1(f), an attorney who is not admitted to practice in this court, who desires to appear as counsel in

a case, and who is eligible pursuant to subsection (a) of this rule to appear, shall apply for admission *pro hac vice* on a Bankruptcy Court-approved form and pay the applicable fee to the Bankruptcy Clerk.

- (c) **Regulation of Attorneys Admitted *Pro Hac Vice*.** By appearing in any case, an attorney becomes subject to the rules of the Bankruptcy Court.

L.B.R. 2090-4 Attorneys - Requirement of Local Counsel.

- (a) **Local Counsel Required.** Unless exempted by Local Bankruptcy Rule 2090-1(f), Local Counsel is required in all cases where an attorney appearing in a case does not reside or maintain an office in this district. “Local Counsel” means a member of the bar of this court who resides or maintains an office within 50 miles of the division in which the case is pending. Attorneys desiring to proceed without Local Counsel must obtain leave from the Presiding Judge. If the request for leave is denied, written designation of Local Counsel must be filed within 14 days of the denial.
- (b) **Duties of Local Counsel.** Local Counsel must be authorized to present and argue a party’s position at any hearing called by the Presiding Judge on short notice. Local Counsel must also be able to perform, on behalf of the party represented, any other duty required by the Presiding Judge or the Local Bankruptcy Rules.

L.B.R. 2091-1 Attorneys - Withdrawals.

An attorney desiring to withdraw in any case must file a motion to withdraw. This motion must, in addition to the matters required by Local Bankruptcy Rule 7007-1, specify the reasons requiring withdrawal and provide the name and address of the succeeding attorney. If the succeeding attorney is not known, the motion must set forth the name, address, and telephone number of the client and either bear the client’s signature approving withdrawal or state specifically why, after due diligence, the attorney was unable to obtain the client’s signature.

L.B.R. 2091-2 Attorneys -Change of Contact Information or Name.

- (a) **Attorney Who is Not a Registered User of ECF.** When an attorney who is not a registered user of ECF changes the attorney’s business address, e-mail address, telephone number, facsimile number, or name, the attorney must promptly notify the Bankruptcy Clerk, in writing, in each pending case.
- (b) **Attorney Who is a Registered User of ECF.** When an attorney who is a registered user of ECF changes the attorney’s business address, e-mail address, telephone number, facsimile number, or name, the attorney must promptly change this information in ECF, following the procedures set forth in the ECF Administrative Procedures Manual.

PART III. CLAIMS AND DISTRIBUTION TO CREDITORS AND EQUITY INTEREST HOLDERS; PLANS

L.B.R. 3001-1 Proof of Claim Attachment Required for Claims Secured by Security Interest in the Debtor's Principal Residence.

(a) In General.

This rule applies in all cases and with regard to claims that are secured by a security interest in the individual debtor's principal residence. For chapter 13 cases, this rule applies in addition to the requirements of Rules 3002 and 3002.1.

(b) Mortgage Proof of Claim Attachment.

The holder of a claim secured by a security interest in the debtor's principal residence shall attach to its proof of claim an exhibit reflecting at least the following details regarding the prepetition claim being asserted: (a) all prepetition interest amounts due and owing, itemized such that the applicable interest rate is shown, as well as the start and end dates for accrual of interest at such interest rate; (b) all prepetition fees, expenses, and charges due and owing, itemized to show specific categories (*e.g.*, appraisals, foreclosure expenses, *etc.*) and the dates incurred; (c) any escrow amount included in the monthly payment and, if there is an escrow account, a supplemental attachment of an escrow statement prepared as of the petition date; and (d) a statement reflecting the total amount necessary to cure any default as of the petition date (which statement must show (i) the number of missed payments, (ii) plus the aggregate amount of any fees, expenses, and charges due and owing, (iii) less any funds the creditor has received but not yet applied).

(c) Form and Content.

The proof of claim attachment described in this rule shall be prepared as prescribed by Official Bankruptcy Form 410A.

L.B.R. 3003-1 Filing Proofs of Claim or Interest in a Chapter 9 or 11 Case.

In a chapter 9 or 11 case, where no bar date has otherwise been specifically set, an unsecured creditor or equity security holder whose claim or interest is not scheduled or is scheduled as disputed, contingent, or unliquidated, has a proof of claim timely filed if it is filed not later than 90 days after the first date set for the meeting of creditors pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 341, except that a proof of claim filed by a governmental unit is timely filed if it is filed not later than 180 days after the date of the order for relief.

L.B.R. 3007-1 Claim Objections.

(a) Contents of the Objection.

Every objection to claim shall identify the claim by claim number, claimant and date filed. If the amount or classification of the claim is being disputed, the objection to claim shall state the amount of the claim, if any, that is not in dispute and the classification considered proper by the objecting party. The objection shall state with particularity the basis for the objection.

(b) Service.

At a minimum, the objecting party shall serve any claim objection and the notice of hearing thereon, if applicable, on the claimant as provided in Rule 3007(a)(2), and if applicable, on the claimant's attorney. Pursuant to Bankruptcy Rule 7005, the objecting party shall file with the Bankruptcy Clerk a certificate of service, attached to the objection, evidencing the date and mode of service and the names and addresses of the parties served.

L.B.R. 3007-2 Omnibus Claim Objections.

(a) Omnibus Claim Objection Procedures.

When making an omnibus claim objection, the following procedures shall be followed:

- (1) The objector shall object to no more than 100 proofs of claim in one pleading;
- (2) Copies of the claims need not be attached to the omnibus claim objection. However, the objector shall notify the claimant that a copy of the claim may be obtained from the objector upon request;
- (3) The notice of hearing and objection shall be served on the person whose name appears in the signature block on the proof of claim and in accordance with Bankruptcy Rule 7004;
- (4) A hearing on each objection shall be held at least 40 days after service of the objection, and the date of such hearing, as well as whether the objector intends for the court to conduct an evidentiary hearing or a status conference, shall be clearly set forth in the notice of hearing. The objector is permitted to file a reply,

including evidence, to any response at least 3 days prior to a hearing on the objection; and

- (5) After the hearing on each omnibus claim objection, the objector may submit to the court a form order sustaining each objection as to which the claimant has defaulted.

(b) Omnibus Claim Objection Hearings.

All pending objections to claims included in an omnibus objection shall follow the same hearing schedule, unless otherwise ordered by the court. When multiple claims subject to an omnibus claim objection are reset, all claims from that objection shall be reset to the same hearing date. A party resetting a hearing on an omnibus claim objection shall provide to the court, no fewer than 2 days prior to the reset hearing date, a list or chart setting forth the claim objections which remain to be determined on the reset hearing date, specifying which of those the party believes will be defaulted or settled.

L.B.R. 3007-3 Estimation of Claims.

- (a) If a claim is objected to or is filed in an unliquidated amount, the objecting party, the claimant, the trustee, the debtor in possession or any plan proponent may file a motion requesting that the claim be estimated in accordance with 11 U.S.C. § 502(c). Filing a motion to estimate commences a contested matter.
- (b) The motion to estimate shall include those purposes (e.g., voting, allowance, etc.) for which estimation is sought, and an explanation of why estimation, as opposed to full trial of the claim objection, is appropriate. The movant, as soon as practicable following filing of the motion to estimate, shall consult with the claimant and the objecting party to determine whether either opposes the motion.
- (c) If the movant, the claimant and the objecting party agree that the claim should be estimated, they shall attempt to agree upon and submit to the court procedures applicable to estimation of the claim. If they are unable to agree upon procedures, each party may submit proposed procedures. Proposed procedures shall be filed with the court at least 4 days prior to the hearing on the motion to estimate.
- (d) If the claimant or the objecting party contests the motion to estimate, such entity shall file a response to the motion at least 4 days prior to the hearing on the motion.
- (e) If the motion to estimate is granted, following such additional steps as the Presiding Judge may direct, the Presiding Judge shall enter such orders as are appropriate establishing procedures and schedules for estimating the claim.

L.B.R. 3015-3 Chapter 13 - Confirmation.

Unless the court orders otherwise, an objection to confirmation shall be filed no later than 7 days prior to the date set for the pre-hearing conference on confirmation of the plan.

L.B.R. 3015-4 Chapter 12 - Confirmation.

(a) Objections.

Unless the court orders otherwise, an objection to confirmation shall be filed no later than 7 days prior to the date set for hearing on confirmation of the plan.

(b) General Provisions Applicable in Chapter 12 Plans.

- (1) Settlement Conference.** Unless the court orders otherwise, prior to the confirmation hearing, debtor's attorney, the standing chapter 12 trustee, and any party who has filed written objections to the debtor's plan shall appear at a pre-confirmation settlement conference to be held at a time and place specified by the standing chapter 12 trustee. Any party objecting to the plan shall be represented at the conference by a person with full authority to settle. If no written objections to the confirmation of the debtor's plan are filed within the time prescribed by the court, then the conference need not be held.
- (2) Hearing.** After notice, the court shall conduct a hearing on confirmation of the chapter 12 plan. The court may accept the standing chapter 12 trustee's report.
- (3) Notice.** When a chapter 12 plan is filed, the debtor's attorney shall give the standing chapter 12 trustee, all creditors, and all parties in interest notice of the time fixed for filing objections to the debtor's plan, the date, time and place of the pre-confirmation conference and of the confirmation hearing. The debtor's attorney shall give notice by a form of notice promulgated by the standing chapter 12 trustee.

L.B.R. 3016-1 Chapter 11 - Plan.

(a) Extension of Exclusivity Period.

If the debtor desires an extension of the exclusive period for filing a plan of reorganization, the debtor shall file a motion requesting the extension that includes a statement of the reasons why a plan has not been filed and a description and/or timetable of the steps to be taken in order to file a plan.

(b) Small Business Cases.

If the debtor desires an extension of the periods provided for filing or confirming a plan of reorganization in a small business case, as provided in 11 U.S.C. § 1121(e)(3), then the debtor shall file and serve a motion requesting the extension, as described in subsection (a), on all parties in interest. The motion should be filed sufficiently in advance of the expiration of the time periods provided in § 1121(e) to provide at least 21 days' notice of the hearing and for the order extending time to be signed before the existing deadline has expired. Expedited or emergency hearings will be granted only in exceptional circumstances.

L.B.R. 3016-2 Special Expedited Consideration of Prepackaged Funded Debt Plans.

(a) Authorization.

Where there has been solicitation of votes on a Funded Debt Plan prior to the commencement of a case on at least 28 days' notice to the debtor, U.S. Trustee, all creditors, all equity security holders, and all other parties required by Bankruptcy Rule 2002, the court may, after considering any objections to the Funded Debt Plan, hold a hearing and confirm the Funded Debt Plan on an expedited basis. The proponent of the Funded Debt Plan shall contact the Bankruptcy Clerk to coordinate a hearing date and objection deadline.

(b) Notice.

The Funded Debt Plan shall be mailed with the notice of the hearing to at least the debtor, Funded Debt holders, secured creditors, the 30 largest general unsecured creditors, equity security holders, and interested governmental entities. The notice of the hearing shall also be published in a national publication and an international publication to the extent the debtor operates internationally.

(c) Pleadings.

All first-day pleadings relating to the Funded Debt Plan shall be posted on a public forum at least 24 hours before the hearing to consider confirmation of the Funded Debt Plan. The website address or other instructions for accessing such public forum shall be included in the notice described paragraph (b) of this rule.

(d) Objections.

Notwithstanding Local Bankruptcy Rule 3020-1, objections to the Funded Debt Plan shall be served on the proponent of the Funded Debt Plan within 5 days of the hearing to confirm the Funded Debt Plan; upon the commencement of the case, the proponent of the Funded Debt Plan shall cause to be filed with the court any objections to the Funded Debt Plan that were submitted by parties in interest and received prior to the commencement of the case.

(e) Voting Report

Notwithstanding Local Bankruptcy Rule 3018-1, the ballot certification described therein may be filed at any time before the hearing on confirmation of a Funded Debt Plan.

L.B.R. 3017-1 Disclosure Statement - Approval.

The transmission and notice required by subsection (d) of Bankruptcy Rule 3017 shall be mailed by the proponent of the plan.

L.B.R. 3017-2 Disclosure Statement - Small Business Cases.

(a) Procedure for Conditional Approval Under Bankruptcy Rule 3017.1.

A plan proponent in a small business case may seek conditional approval of a disclosure statement, subject to final approval after notice and hearing, by filing a motion with the Court contemporaneously with the filing of the proposed plan of reorganization. Such motion shall contain a certificate of service evidencing service upon the parties designated by Local Bankruptcy Rule 9007-1(b) and shall be accompanied by a proposed order. The motion may be presented to the Court for immediate consideration upon notice to the United States Trustee and any case trustee.

(b) Waiver.

A plan proponent in a small business case may seek to waive the requirement of a disclosure statement because the proposed plan of reorganization itself provides adequate information. Such waiver may be sought by motion to be filed contemporaneously with the proposed plan of reorganization. Such motion shall be served upon the parties designated by Local Bankruptcy Rule 9007-1(b) and may contain 14-day negative notice language.

L.B.R. 3017-3 Disclosure Statement – Cases that Are Not Small Business Cases.

(a) Procedure for Conditional Approval.

In appropriate circumstances, a plan proponent may file a motion requesting (i) conditional approval of a disclosure statement; (ii) approval of solicitation procedures and forms of ballots and notices; and (iii) the scheduling of a joint hearing to consider final approval of the adequacy of the disclosure statement and confirmation of a proposed plan. The motion may be granted without a hearing if the motion provides at least fourteen (14) days' notice to the United States Trustee, any statutory committee, the twenty (20) largest unsecured creditors and all parties who have requested service. Any objections to a request for conditional approval must be filed within fourteen (14) days. The failure to object to a request for conditional approval does not constitute a waiver of any objection to the final approval of a disclosure statement or confirmation of a proposed plan.

(b) Combining Documents.

A disclosure statement and plan may be combined into one document so long as the combined document contains information consistent with section 1125 of the Bankruptcy Code.

L.B.R. 3018-1 Ballots - Voting on Plans.

Except as permitted under Local Bankruptcy Rule 3016-2, unless the court orders otherwise, at least one day prior to the hearing on confirmation, the proponent of a plan or other party who receives the acceptances or rejections shall file a ballot certification which identifies the amount and number of allowed claims of each class accepting or rejecting the plan and the amount of allowed interests of each class accepting or rejecting the plan. A copy of the certification shall be served on the debtor, case trustee, if any, United States Trustee and any committee appointed or elected in the case. On the basis of the certification, the Presiding Judge may find that the plan has been accepted or rejected.

L.B.R. 3020-1 Chapter 11 - Confirmation.

Except as permitted under Local Bankruptcy Rule 3016-2, unless the court orders otherwise, an objection to confirmation shall be filed and served no later than 4 days prior to the date set for hearing on confirmation of the plan.

L.B.R. 3022-1 Chapter 11 - Final Decree.

A Post-Confirmation Report and Application for Final Decree (Local Form BTXN-078) shall be filed by the proponent(s) of the Plan. The application for final decree shall either be set for hearing or contain the required negative notice language set forth in Local Bankruptcy Rule 9007-1(c). The application shall be served on the United States Trustee and all creditors and other parties in interest.

PART IV. THE DEBTOR: DUTIES AND BENEFITS

L.B.R. 4001-1 Automatic Stay - Relief From.

(a) Motions; Service.

No summons is required. The movant shall file with the Bankruptcy Clerk a certificate of service attached to the motion, evidencing the mode of service and the names and addresses of the parties served, and a certificate of conference evidencing compliance with Local Bankruptcy Rule 9014-1(d)(1). The motion shall contain a notice of the requirement of the filing of a response to the motion as set forth in subdivision (b) of this rule. A motion for relief from the automatic stay shall be served on the following parties:

- (1) The debtor, and, if the debtor is represented by an attorney, the attorney;
- (2) Any attorney for a committee appointed or elected in the case, or if no attorney has been employed to represent the committee, through service on its members; and if no committee has been appointed in a chapter 9 or 11 case, the creditors included on the list filed pursuant to Bankruptcy Rule 1007(d);
- (3) Any party scheduled in the case as holding a lien, with respect to a motion seeking relief from the stay of an act against property;
- (4) The United States Trustee;
- (5) Any trustee or examiner appointed in the case; and
- (6) All parties requesting notice pursuant to Local Bankruptcy Rule 2002-1(j).

(b) Response Required.

Any party opposing the motion for relief from stay shall file a response within 14 days from the date of service of the motion. Such response shall include a detailed and comprehensive statement as to how the movant can be “adequately protected” if the stay is to be continued. If no response is filed, the allegations in the motion may be deemed admitted, and an order granting the relief sought may be entered by default. The motion for relief shall contain a statement in substantially the following form:

PURSUANT TO LOCAL BANKRUPTCY RULE 4001-1(b), A RESPONSE IS REQUIRED TO THIS MOTION, OR THE ALLEGATIONS IN THE MOTION MAY BE DEEMED ADMITTED, AND AN ORDER GRANTING THE RELIEF SOUGHT MAY BE ENTERED BY DEFAULT.

ANY RESPONSE SHALL BE IN WRITING AND FILED WITH THE CLERK OF THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT AT (ADDRESS OF CLERK'S OFFICE) BEFORE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON (MONTH) (DAY),

(YEAR), WHICH IS AT LEAST 14 DAYS FROM THE DATE OF SERVICE HEREOF. A COPY SHALL BE SERVED UPON COUNSEL FOR THE MOVING PARTY AND ANY TRUSTEE OR EXAMINER APPOINTED IN THE CASE. ANY RESPONSE SHALL INCLUDE A DETAILED AND COMPREHENSIVE STATEMENT AS TO HOW THE MOVANT CAN BE “ADEQUATELY PROTECTED” IF THE STAY IS TO BE CONTINUED.

(c) Discovery.

The time within which responses to discovery requests on automatic stay issues are due under Bankruptcy Rules 7028-7036 is shortened from 30 to 14 days. Similarly, depositions on automatic stay issues may be taken commencing at the expiration of 14 days after service of the motion for relief from the automatic stay.

(d) Attorney Certification.

In any evidentiary hearing conducted on a motion for relief from the automatic stay, all counsel shall certify before the presentation of evidence: (1) that good faith settlement discussions have been held or why they were not held; (2) that all exhibits, appraisals and lists of witnesses (it is presumed that the debtor(s) will testify) have been exchanged at least 2 days in advance of the hearing date; and (3) the anticipated length of the hearing. Exhibits shall be marked in advance of the hearing and two bound, marked sets of exhibits shall be presented to the court prior to the commencement of the hearing.

(e) Preliminary Hearings and Affidavits

(1) Preliminary Hearings and Affidavits, Generally. Absent compelling circumstances warranting an alternative procedure, evidence presented at preliminary hearings in the Dallas and Fort Worth Divisions on motions for relief from the automatic stay will be by affidavit only. Except as set forth below (with regard to a motion filed by the holder of claim secured by a security interest in the debtor’s principal residence, and with regard to requests for expedited settings), the party requesting the hearing shall serve evidentiary affidavits at least 7 days in advance of such hearing; the responding party shall serve evidentiary affidavits at least 2 days in advance of such hearing; the party requesting the hearing must give notice to all other affected parties of the requirement of this rule. The failure of a respondent to file an evidentiary affidavit, or the failure of an attorney to attend a scheduled and noticed preliminary hearing, shall be grounds for granting the relief, regardless of the filing of a response to the motion.

(2) Special Affidavits and Proof Requirements for Holders of Mortgages on a Debtor’s Principal Residence (Applicable in all Chapter Cases). Whenever a motion for relief from automatic stay or whenever a motion for approval of an agreement regarding automatic stay is filed regarding a security interest in the debtor’s principal residence, an affidavit in support of the motion shall be filed and served on the debtor, debtor’s counsel, trustee, United States Trustee, and any

other affected party within 7 days of the filing of the motion—regardless of the hearing date and regardless of whether any opposition is expected. The affidavit must be signed and certified under penalty of perjury by a person with knowledge of the facts, and must include: (a) a copy of the note or other debt instrument and any and all assignments thereof to substantiate proof of holder status; (b) a copy of the deed of trust showing the date, volume, page and county of recordation; and (c) in the event of alleged delinquent payments as a “cause” for relief from stay, a chronological payment history for the debtor showing, on a month-by-month basis, beginning with the first payment alleged to be delinquent, the date payment was due, the amount due, the date payment was received (if applicable), the amount received (if applicable), how any received payments were applied (e.g., applied to balance, put in suspense, put in escrow, *etc.*), and also indicating any other types of defaults alleged including escrow shortages, such as for payments for insurance premiums or ad valorem tax payments made by the creditor. The affidavit shall clearly reflect all amounts received by the movant since the debtor allegedly first became delinquent, and whether such amounts were applied to indebtedness, put in suspense, or otherwise dealt with. The response deadline for motions for relief from automatic stay or for a motion for approval of an agreement regarding automatic stay regarding security interests in the debtor’s principal residence, as well as the affidavit deadline for any responders, is the same as set forth in subdivisions (b) and (e)(1) of this L.B.R. 4001-1. No Order will be entered on a motion for relief from automatic stay or on a motion for approval of an agreement regarding a security interest in the debtor’s principal residence unless an affidavit complying with this subdivision is filed and properly served (regardless of whether there is any pending opposition to the motion by any party).

- (3) **Time for Filing Affidavit in the Event of a Request for an Expedited Hearing.** Notwithstanding the foregoing, whenever a party seeks an expedited setting on a motion for relief from automatic stay, an affidavit in support of such motion shall be filed at the time of the filing of the motion.
- (4) **Motions to Extend Time to File Affidavits/Dismissal of Stay Motions.** In the event that an Affidavit is not timely filed by a holder of a security interest in the debtor’s principal residence, as set forth in subsection (e)(2) above, the underlying motion may be *sua sponte* dismissed by the court. A holder of a security interest in the debtor’s principal residence may move for an extension of time to file the required affidavit, but (a) extensions shall be granted only in exceptional circumstances; and (b) in the event of an extension, the preliminary hearing will be continued out to a date that is at least as many days long as the extended time to file the affidavit. By seeking such an extension, the holder of a security interest in the debtor’s principal residence waives the time periods provided by Section 362(e).
- (5) **Application of Rule of Divisions.** Subsections (2) through (4) of this Rule 4001-1(e), describing the specific affidavit requirements in connection with stay motions involving a debtor’s principal residence, apply in all Divisions of the

Northern District of Texas. Subsection (1) of this Rule 4001-1(e), which more generally refers to there being preliminary hearings on motions to lift stay, applies only in the Dallas and Fort Worth Divisions.

(f) Continuation or Imposition of Automatic Stay.

- (1) Motion Required.** Any party that seeks a continuation or imposition of the automatic stay under 11 U.S.C. §§ 362(c)(3)(B) or -(c)(4)(B) shall file a motion with the court, and shall set the motion for hearing on notice to all parties against whom the movant seeks to continue or impose the stay.
- (2) Filing, Service and Setting.** The motion shall be filed and served promptly upon the filing of a petition for relief under the Bankruptcy Code so that it may be heard by the court within 30 days of the date of the filing of the petition, and so that parties may be given at least 21 days' notice of the hearing without the need for an expedited or emergency hearing, which will be granted only in exceptional circumstances. A copy of the motion and notice of hearing shall be served on all parties against whom the debtor seeks to continue or impose the stay, and proof of such service shall be filed within 2 days after service of the motion.
- (3) Content of Motion.** The motion shall:
 - (A) specifically allege the identity of the creditor(s) as to which the movant seeks to continue or impose the stay;
 - (B) identify, by case number, any and all prior bankruptcy filings by the debtor;
 - (C) state whether the debtor has had more than one previous case pending within the preceding year;
 - (D) state whether any previous case was dismissed within the preceding year after the debtor failed to perform any of the acts set forth in 11 U.S.C. § 362(c)(3)(C)(i)(II);
 - (E) state whether there has been a substantial change in the financial or personal affairs of the debtor and, if so, support the statement with specific factual allegations;
 - (F) state whether any creditor moved for relief from the automatic stay in a previous case and, if so, the disposition of that motion; and
 - (G) allege specific facts entitling the movant to relief.

- (4) Evidence Presented at Hearing.** At the hearing on the motion, the movant shall present evidence demonstrating that the new case is filed in good faith as to the creditor(s) to be stayed. The movant shall be present at the hearing to testify.

(g) Hearing Dates in Complex Chapter 11 Cases.

In a complex chapter 11 case, the movant may not schedule preliminary or final hearings on the Court's general lift stay self-calendar dates *unless* the Court has scheduled no future omnibus hearing dates in the applicable complex chapter 11 case. In complex chapter 11 cases, the movant shall be required to schedule hearings on the motion for relief from stay on one of the next available omnibus hearing date, following the requisite amount of time necessary for responses under these rules. The Court may not consider the motion if the movant fails to follow this rule.

PART V. COURTS AND CLERKS

L.B.R. 5003-1 Bankruptcy Clerk - General Authority.

(a) Bankruptcy Clerk Authorized to Amend Form of Mailing List.

The Bankruptcy Clerk shall be authorized to change the form of the mailing list required by Local Bankruptcy Rule 1007-1(a) to meet requirements of any automated case management system hereafter employed by the Bankruptcy Clerk. The Bankruptcy Clerk shall give appropriate notice to the bar of any such change in form.

(b) Bankruptcy Clerk Authorized to Refuse Certain Forms of Payment.

The Bankruptcy Clerk shall maintain a list of all attorneys and law firms whose checks or credit or debit cards have been dishonored. The Bankruptcy Clerk may refuse future check, credit or debit card payments from such attorneys or firms and require an alternative form of payment.

L.B.R. 5004-1 Disqualification - Recusal.

A Presiding Judge, upon recusal in any case, shall request that the chief bankruptcy judge or the Bankruptcy Clerk reassign the case.

L.B.R. 5005-1 Filing Papers - Requirements.

(a) Filing the Petition.

The petition shall be filed in the office of the Bankruptcy Clerk responsible for the division in which the case is to be filed.

(b) Signature Block.

The signature block of every pleading shall include the name, state bar number, if applicable, address, telephone number and email address, if applicable, of the party or attorney filing the pleading. In the case of an attorney, the attorney's firm name and the name of the party represented shall also be included.

(c) Attorney Name and Address.

The attorney's name, state bar number, mailing address, telephone number, email address, if applicable, and the name of the party represented shall appear on the upper-left corner of the first page of every pleading, except on proposed orders.

(d) Form of Pleadings.

- (1) The heading, style and caption shall appear beneath the name of the attorney.
- (2) The case number, including the initials of the Presiding Judge, shall appear on the right side of the page across from the style, with the adversary number, if applicable, below the case number.
- (3) The nature of the hearing and the hearing date and time shall appear below the case or adversary number(s).

L.B.R. 5005-4 Electronic Filing.

The Bankruptcy Clerk is authorized to accept documents for filing, issue notices and serve orders and judgments electronically, and to specify practices in electronic case management, subject to the procedures approved by the Bankruptcy Court and consistent with technical standards, if any, that the Judicial Conference of the United States establishes, and to the extent permitted by applicable rules.

L.B.R. 5011-1 Withdrawal of Reference.

(a) Procedure.

A motion to withdraw the reference of a case or a proceeding in a case shall be directed to the district court, but shall be filed with the Bankruptcy Clerk. A status conference on the motion shall be held by the bankruptcy judge with notice to all parties involved in a contested matter or adversary proceeding of which the reference is proposed to be withdrawn. At the status conference, the bankruptcy judge shall consider and determine the following:

- (1) whether any response to the motion to withdraw the reference was filed;
- (2) whether a motion to stay the proceeding pending the district court's decision on the motion to withdraw the reference has been filed, in which court the motion was filed, and the status (pending, granted or denied) of the motion;
- (3) whether the proceeding is core or non-core, or both and with regard to the non-core and mixed issues, whether the parties consent to entry of a final order by the bankruptcy judge;

- (4) whether a jury trial has been timely requested, and if so, whether the parties consent to the bankruptcy judge conducting a jury trial, and whether the district court is requested to designate the bankruptcy judge to conduct a jury trial;
- (5) if a jury trial has not been timely requested or if the proceeding does not involve a right to jury trial;
- (6) whether a scheduling order has been entered in the proceeding;
- (7) whether the parties are ready for trial;
- (8) whether the bankruptcy judge recommends that
 - (A) the motion be granted,
 - (B) the motion be granted upon certification by the bankruptcy judge that the parties are ready for trial,
 - (C) the motion be granted but that pre-trial matters be referred to the bankruptcy judge, or
 - (D) the motion be denied; and
- (9) any other matters relevant to the decision to withdraw the reference.

(b) Report to the District Court.

Following the completion of the status conference the bankruptcy judge will prepare a report to the district court that contains the above findings and recommendation and any scheduling order that has been entered by the bankruptcy court in the proceeding. A copy of the report and recommendation shall be entered on the docket by the Bankruptcy Clerk and noticed in the same manner as the entry of an order, and the original shall be transmitted to the District Clerk.

L.B.R. 5072-1 Court Decorum.

All persons present in a courtroom where a trial, hearing, or other proceeding is in progress must dress and conduct themselves in a manner demonstrating respect for the court. The Presiding Judge shall have the discretion to establish appropriate standards of dress and conduct.

L.B.R. 5072-2 Court Security.

Firearms and other weapons are prohibited in areas of buildings designated for court use. Such weapons may be carried by the United States Marshal, the marshal's deputies, courtroom security personnel, and other persons to whom a Presiding Judge has given approval.

L.B.R. 5073-1 Photography, Broadcasting, Recording and Televising.

No person may photograph, electronically record, televise, or broadcast a judicial proceeding. This rule shall not apply to ceremonial proceedings or electronic recordings by an official court reporter or other authorized court personnel.

L.B.R. 5075-1 Bankruptcy Clerk - Delegated Functions.

(a) Authority to Sign Notices and Orders.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 157(b) and 956, The Bankruptcy Court authorizes the Bankruptcy Clerk to sign and enter the following Notices and Orders for the Bankruptcy Court:

- (1) Notices which require appearances at meetings, hearings, conferences or trials;
- (2) Notices to trustees of status conferences;
- (3) Notices of the filing of the Trustee's Final Report, Application for Compensation, Proposed Distribution and Deadline for Filing Objections;
- (4) Orders discharging trustee, terminating liability on bond, and closing or converting chapter 12 and chapter 13 cases;
- (5) Orders accepting trustee's report and closing estate in no-asset chapter 7 cases, where the debtor has been discharged or the case has been dismissed;
- (6) Orders to show cause, except those involving contempt or sanctions;
- (7) Orders granting applications to pay filing fees in installments;
- (8) Standing Scheduling Orders in adversary proceedings;
- (9) Standing Scheduling Orders in involuntary cases;
- (10) The Chapter 13 Order Discharging Debtor Upon Completion of Plan (after trustee's final report and account);
- (11) Orders discharging the trustee and closing the estate in chapter 7 asset cases after the Trustee's Final Report and Account is filed and all disbursements made;
- (12) Orders administratively closing chapter 13 cases where more than 180 days have passed since the entry of the discharge and no Final Report has been filed by the standing trustee;
- (13) Orders converting cases (upon conversion of chapter 12 and 13 cases to chapter 7);

- (14) Orders directing payment of unclaimed funds of \$1,000.00 or less into the Unclaimed Funds Registry of the Bankruptcy Court;
- (15) Orders withdrawing motions to dismiss case filed by the Chapter 13 Trustee; and
- (16) Other orders as the Bankruptcy Court may designate by standing order.

(b) Deputy Clerks.

The Bankruptcy Clerk is authorized to delegate this authority to any deputy clerk. On any order or notice signed by the Bankruptcy Clerk or on behalf of the Bankruptcy Clerk, there shall appear the legend “FOR THE COURT” above the signature line.

PART VI. COLLECTION AND LIQUIDATION OF THE ESTATE

L.B.R. 6070-1 Tax Returns & Tax Refunds - Chapter 12 and 13 Cases.

The standing chapter 12 and 13 trustees are authorized to endorse on behalf of any chapter 12 or 13 debtor for deposit to the chapter 12 or 13 trustee's trust fund account, any and all federal income tax refunds payable to the debtor. A standing chapter 12 trustee may apply the refunds to any delinquent payments under the confirmed chapter 12 plan or any modification thereof. Consistent with the Bankruptcy Court's Standing Order Concerning All Chapter 13 Cases, a standing chapter 13 trustee, may apply up to \$2,000.00 of the refund to delinquent plan payments or any modification thereof. The standing chapter 12 or 13 trustee shall give notice of the deposit and application to the debtor at the address last shown in the records of the office of the standing chapter 12 or 13 trustee, and to the debtor's attorney of record.

PART VII. ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS

L.B.R. 7001-1 Adversary Proceedings - General.

An adversary complaint shall be filed in the division in which the related chapter case is pending, if such chapter case is pending in this district, except as otherwise required by 28 U.S.C. § 1409.

L.B.R. 7003-1 Cover Sheet.

Every adversary proceeding filed in this district shall be accompanied by an adversary proceeding cover sheet.

L.B.R. 7004-2 Service of Summons.

If the plaintiff consents to such delivery, an electronic version of the summons containing the Bankruptcy Court's seal may be sent to the plaintiff. The plaintiff is then responsible for opening the link, receiving the electronic summons, and serving the summons on all opposing parties in accordance with Bankruptcy Rule 7004.

L.B.R. 7005-1 Service of Pleadings and Other Papers by Electronic Means.

Subject to the administrative procedures approved by the Bankruptcy Court and consistent with technical standards, if any, that the Judicial Conference of the United States establishes, parties are permitted to make service through the Bankruptcy Court's transmission facilities, as permitted by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 5(b)(2)(E). This rule is not applicable to the service of process of a summons and complaint, which must be served in accordance with Bankruptcy Rule 7004.

L.B.R. 7007-1 Motion Practice.

Unless otherwise directed by the Presiding Judge, motion practice is controlled by subsection (f) of this rule. In addition, the parties shall comply with the following:

(a) Conference.

Before filing a motion, an attorney for the moving party shall confer with an attorney for each party affected by the requested relief to determine whether the motion is opposed. Conferences are not required for motions to dismiss, motions for judgment on the pleadings, motions for summary judgment, motions for new trial, or when a conference is not possible or practicable.

(b) Certificate of Conference.

- (1) Each motion for which a conference is required shall include a certificate of conference indicating that the motion is unopposed or opposed.

- (2) If a motion is opposed, the certificate shall state that a conference was held, indicate the date of conference and the identities of the attorneys conferring, and explain why agreement could not be reached.
- (3) If a conference was not held, the certificate shall explain why it was not possible or practicable to confer, in which event the motion will be presumed to be opposed.

(c) Proposed Order.

Each motion shall be accompanied by a proposed order that is set forth separately as an exhibit to the motion. An agreed proposed order shall be signed by the attorneys or parties to the agreement.

(d) Brief.

An opposed motion shall be accompanied by a brief that sets forth the moving party's contentions of fact or law, and argument and authorities, unless a brief is not required by subsection (h) of this rule. A response to an opposed motion shall be accompanied by a brief that sets forth the responding party's contentions of fact or law, and argument and authorities. A responding party is not required to file a brief in opposition to a motion for which a brief is not required by subsection (h) of this rule. A brief of less than 10 pages may be included in the same document as the motion, otherwise briefs shall be filed separately

(e) Time for Response and Brief.

A response and brief to an opposed motion shall be filed within 21 days from the date the motion is filed.

See next page for (f) Uniform Requirements on Motion Practice.

(f) **Uniform Requirements on Motion Practice.**

B - Brief required (not required with agreed motion)

C - Certificate of Conference required*

MOTION (to/for):	B	C
AMEND	X	
CHANGE OF VENUE	X	X
COMPEL	X	X
CONSOLIDATION	X	X
CONTINUANCE		X
DISMISS	X	
EXTEND TIME TO ANSWER		X
INTERVENE	X	X
JUDGMENT AS MATTER OF LAW	X	X
JUDGMENT ON PLEADINGS		X
LEAVE TO FILE	X	X
LIMINE	X	X
MORE DEFINITE STATEMENT	X	X
NEW TRIAL	X	
PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION	X	X
PRODUCE DOCUMENTS	X	X
PROTECTIVE ORDER	X	X
QUASH	X	X
REINSTATE		
REMAND	X	X
SANCTIONS	X	X
STAY PENDING APPEAL	X	X
STRIKE	X	X
SUBSTITUTE COUNSEL		X
SUMMARY JUDGMENT	X	
WITHDRAW AS ATTY. OF RECORD		X

*NOTE: If your motion is not listed above, then a brief and a certificate of conference is required.

(g) Appendix Requirements.

- (1) A party who relies on documentary (including an affidavit, declaration, deposition, answer to interrogatory, or admission) or non-documentary evidence (including videotapes and other physical exhibits) to support or oppose a motion shall include such evidence in an appendix.
- (2) The appendix shall be separate from the motion, response, reply, or brief.
- (3) The appendix shall be submitted in accordance with the Court's Administrative Procedures for Electronic Filing; however, non-documentary exhibits and oversized exhibits that cannot be scanned electronically shall be placed in an envelope that measures 9 x 12 inches and filed separately.
- (4) Each page of the appendix shall be numbered legibly in the lower, right hand corner. The first page shall be numbered as "1," and succeeding pages shall be numbered sequentially through the last page of the entire appendix (i.e., the numbering system shall not re-start with each succeeding document in the appendix). Any envelope that contains a non-documentary or oversized exhibit shall be numbered as if it were a single page.

L.B.R. 7007-2 Briefs.

(a) General Form.

A brief shall be printed, typewritten, or presented in some other legible form.

(b) Amicus Briefs.

An amicus brief may not be filed without leave of the Presiding Judge. The brief shall specifically set forth the interest of the *amicus curiae* in the outcome of the litigation.

(c) Length.

A brief shall not exceed 25 pages (excluding the table of contents and table of authorities). A reply brief shall not exceed 10 pages. Permission to file a brief in excess of these page limitations will be granted by the Presiding Judge only for extraordinary and compelling reasons.

(d) Tables of Contents and Authorities.

A brief in excess of 10 pages shall contain:

- (1) a table of contents with page references; and
- (2) an alphabetically arranged table of cases, statutes, and other authorities cited, with page references to the location of all citations.

(e) Citations to Appendix.

If a party's motion or response is accompanied by an appendix, the party's brief shall include citations to each page of the appendix that supports each assertion that the party makes concerning any documentary or non-documentary evidence on which the party relies to support or oppose the motion.

L.B.R. 7007-3 Confirmation of Informal Leave of Court.

When a Presiding Judge informally grants leave, such as an extension of time to file a response or brief, an attorney for the party to whom leave is granted shall file a document confirming the leave and shall serve the document on all other parties.

L.B.R. 7016-1 Pretrial Procedures.

(a) Joint Pretrial Order.

Unless otherwise directed by the Presiding Judge, a joint pretrial order shall be uploaded to the Presiding Judge at least 7 days prior to trial docket call. All attorneys are responsible for preparing the pretrial order, which shall contain the following:

- (1) a summary of the claims and defenses of each party;
- (2) a statement of stipulated facts;
- (3) a list of contested issues of fact;
- (4) a list of contested issues of law;
- (5) an estimate of the length of trial;
- (6) a list of any additional matters that might aid in the disposition of the case;
and
- (7) the signature of each attorney.

(b) Proposed Findings and Conclusions.

Proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law shall be filed at least 7 days prior to trial docket call, and shall be emailed to the Presiding Judge's courtroom deputy in word processing format upon filing with the court.

(c) Conflict between Scheduling Order and Local Rule.

In any conflict between a scheduling order entered in an adversary proceeding and these Local Bankruptcy Rules, the scheduling order controls.

L.B.R. 7026-1 Discovery.

(a) Filing Discovery Materials.

- (1) For Use in Discovery Proceedings.** A motion that relates to a discovery proceeding may only contain the portions of the discovery materials in dispute.
- (2) For Use in Pretrial Motions.** When discovery materials are necessary for consideration of a pretrial motion, a party shall file only the portions of the discovery on which that party relies to support or oppose the motion.

(b) Depositions Used at Trial.

When a deposition is reasonably expected to be used at trial, it shall be pre-marked for identification as a trial exhibit and exchanged pursuant to the scheduling order.

L.B.R. 7040-1 Assignment of Adversary Proceedings.

(a) Adversary Proceeding Related to a Case in this District.

Except where considerations for equalization of the docket otherwise dictate, adversary proceedings will be assigned to the bankruptcy judge to whom the related chapter proceeding is assigned.

(b) Adversary Proceeding Related to a Case in Another District.

Whenever an adversary proceeding which is related to a chapter case pending in another district is filed in a division of this court served by more than one bankruptcy judge, the Bankruptcy Clerk shall randomly assign proceedings among the bankruptcy judges in a proportion determined by the Bankruptcy Court.

L.B.R. 7042-1 Consolidation of Adversary Proceedings - Separate Trials.

Motions to consolidate adversary proceedings, and all briefs and other papers concerning consolidation, shall be served on an attorney for each party in each case sought to be consolidated. After consolidation, all pleadings, motions, or other papers shall only bear the caption of the first case filed. All post-consolidation filings shall also bear the legend “(Consolidated with [giving the docket numbers of all the other cases]).”

L.B.R. 7055-1 Default Judgment.

(a) Failure to Obtain Default Judgment.

If a defendant has been in default for 90 days, the Presiding Judge may require the plaintiff to move for entry of a default and a default judgment. If the plaintiff fails to do so within the prescribed time, the Presiding Judge may dismiss the proceeding, without prejudice, as to that defendant.

(b) Request for Entry of Default by Bankruptcy Clerk.

Before the Bankruptcy Clerk is required to enter a default, the party requesting such entry shall file with the Bankruptcy Clerk a written request for entry of default, submit a proposed form of entry of default, and file any other materials required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(a).

L.B.R. 7056-1 Summary Judgment.

(a) Motion Practice Not Modified Generally.

Except as expressly modified, the motion practice prescribed by Local Bankruptcy Rules 7007.1-7007.3 is not affected by this rule.

(b) Limits on Time for Filing and Number of Motions.

- (1) Time for Filing.** Unless otherwise directed by the Presiding Judge, no motion for summary judgment may be filed within 45 days of the docket call setting.
- (2) Number.** Unless otherwise directed by the Presiding Judge, or permitted by law, a party may file no more than one motion for summary judgment.

(c) Content of Motion.

- (1)** Except as provided in subsection (2) of this rule, a motion for summary judgment shall:
 - (A)** on the first page, under the heading “summary,” contain a concise statement that identifies the elements of each claim or defense as to which summary judgment is sought,
 - (B)** contain the legal or factual grounds on which the moving party relies, and
 - (C)** if the motion is accompanied by an appendix, include citations to each page of the appendix that supports each assertion that the party makes concerning the summary judgment evidence.
- (2)** A moving party may satisfy the requirements of subsection (1) of this rule by stating in its motion that each of the required matters will be set forth in the party’s brief.

- (3) If a moving party seeks summary judgment on fewer than all claims or defenses, the motion shall be styled as a motion for partial summary judgment.
- (4) A motion for summary judgment shall not contain argument and authorities.

(d) Content of Response.

- (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this rule, a response to a motion for summary judgment shall contain the legal or factual grounds on which the responding party relies in opposition to the motion.
- (2) A responding party may satisfy the requirement of subsection (1) of this rule by stating in its response that each of the required matters will be set forth in the party's brief.
- (3) A response to a motion for summary judgment shall not contain argument and authorities, which will be set forth in the contemporaneously filed brief.

(e) Briefing Requirements.

- (1) **Brief Required.** A summary judgment motion or a response shall be accompanied by a brief that sets forth the argument and authorities on which the party relies in support of or opposition to a motion, and shall contain the matters required by subsections (c)(1) or (d)(1) of this rule if the party has opted to comply with those subsections by including the required matters in its brief. The brief shall be filed as a separate document from the motion or response that it supports.
- (2) **Length of Briefs.** The requirements of Local Bankruptcy Rule 7007-2 apply to briefs filed pursuant to this rule, except that, excluding the table of contents and table of authorities, the length of a principal brief may not exceed 50 pages and a reply brief may not exceed 25 pages. The Presiding Judge, by order or other appropriate notice, may restrict or expand the length of briefs permitted by this rule.
- (3) **Citations to Appendix.** A party whose motion or response is accompanied by an appendix shall include in its brief citations to each page of the appendix that supports each assertion that the party makes concerning the summary judgment evidence.

(f) Appendix Requirements.

- (1) **Appendix Required.** A party who relies on affidavits, depositions, answers to interrogatories, or admissions on file to support or oppose a motion for summary judgment shall include such evidence in an appendix.
- (2) **Appendix Format.**
 - (A) The appendix shall be assembled as a self-contained document, separate from the motion and brief or response and brief.

- (B) Each page of the appendix shall measure 8½ x 11 inches. Non-documentary exhibits and oversized exhibits that are included in the appendix shall be placed in an envelope that measures 9 x 12 inches.
- (C) Each page of the appendix shall be numbered legibly in the lower, right hand corner. The first page shall be numbered as “1,” and succeeding pages shall be numbered sequentially through the last page of the entire appendix (i.e., the numbering system shall not re-start with each succeeding document in the appendix). An envelope that contains a non-documentary or oversized exhibit shall be numbered as if it were a single page.

(g) Limit on Supplemental Materials.

Except for the motions, responses, replies, briefs, and appendixes required by these rules, a party may not, without the permission of the Presiding Judge, file supplemental pleadings, briefs, authorities, or evidence.

L.B.R. 7067-1 Registry Fund.

(a) Deposit.

The deposit of any money into the registry of the Bankruptcy Court shall be as directed by written order of the court. Funds so deposited shall be invested by the Bankruptcy Clerk in accordance with the terms of the order, if included, otherwise such funds will be invested at the discretion of the Bankruptcy Clerk. Negotiable instruments tendered for deposit shall be made payable to “Clerk, U.S. Bankruptcy Court” and are accepted subject to collection.

(b) Withdrawal.

The withdrawal of funds in the registry shall be in accordance with a written order of the court. The disbursement of accrued interest shall only be made if the order so provides. Any order for the distribution of less than all funds and accrued interest on deposit with the court shall be denominated “Order for Partial Distribution from the Registry of the Court,” otherwise the order shall be treated as an Order for Final Distribution. Whenever an Order for Final Distribution from the registry of the court does not provide for the distribution of all funds or interest on deposit, the Bankruptcy Clerk shall pay such funds into the Treasury of the United States. This rule applies to both adversary proceedings and bankruptcy cases.

(c) Statement of Payee’s Name, Address and Tax Identification Number.

All orders authorizing disbursement from the registry shall state the payee’s name, address, tax I.D. number and the dollar amount to be paid. Prior to receiving any disbursement from the registry, each payee shall deliver to the Bankruptcy Clerk an executed IRS Form W-9.

PART IX. GENERAL PROVISIONS

L.B.R. 9001-1 Definitions.

- (a) “Bankruptcy Rule(s)” means the Federal Rule(s) of Bankruptcy Procedure currently in effect, and as thereafter amended.
- (b) “Bankruptcy Court” means the bankruptcy judges of the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of Texas, as a collective body.
- (c) “Bankruptcy Clerk” means Clerk of the Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of Texas.
- (d) “District Clerk” means Clerk of the District Court for the Northern District of Texas.
- (e) “District Court Local Civil Rule(s)” means the Local Rules of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas, effective September 1, 2009, and as thereafter amended.
- (f) “Funded Debt” is an interest-bearing debt that either (i) is recognized on a company’s balance sheet statement as long-term debt or (ii) otherwise resembles such long-term debt.
- (g) “Funded Debt Plan” is a plan that only impairs a debtor’s Funded Debt, equity securities, and subordinated equity securities claims, and all claims, other than Funded Debt claims, equity security interests, and subordinated equity securities claims, are unimpaired under the Funded Debt Plan.
- (h) “Local Bankruptcy Rules” means these Local Bankruptcy Rules of the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of Texas, as hereafter may be amended.
- (i) “Presiding Judge” means the bankruptcy judge to whom the case, adversary proceeding, or contested matter is assigned.
- (j) The phrase “complex chapter 11” or “complex case” shall have the meaning ascribed in any procedures approved by the Bankruptcy Court pursuant to Local Rule 1001-1(b) intended to govern the practice and procedures in complex chapter 11 cases.
- (k) The phrase “small business case” means a case filed under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code in which the debtor is a small business debtor, as defined in 11 U.S.C. § 101(51D).

L.B.R. 9007-1 General Authority to Regulate Notices.

(a) Negative Notice Procedure Authorized.

When authority to act or relief is sought which can only be authorized or granted upon notice or “after notice and hearing” as defined in 11 U.S.C. § 102, subject to Local Bankruptcy Rule 9014-1 and Local Bankruptcy Rule 3007-1, the party may, with respect to both motions under Bankruptcy Rule 9013 and contested matters under Bankruptcy Rule 9014, serve notice of the relief sought, and unless impracticable, any underlying motion, as follows using the “negative notice” procedure as set forth in this rule, except as provided in subsection (h) hereof. When this procedure is used with respect to a contested matter, no summons is required but service shall otherwise comply with the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure.

(b) Minimum Service Requirement.

At a minimum, the pleading or notice shall be served upon the following parties in interest:

- (1) The debtor, and, if the debtor is represented by an attorney, the attorney;
- (2) Any attorney for a committee appointed or elected in the case, or if no attorney has been employed to represent the committee, through service on its members; and if no committee has been appointed in a chapter 9 or 11 case, the creditors included on the list filed pursuant to Bankruptcy Rule 1007(d);
- (3) The United States Trustee;
- (4) Any trustee appointed in the case; and
- (5) All parties requesting notice pursuant to Local Bankruptcy Rule 2002-1(j); and
- (6) Any entity required to be served by any applicable Bankruptcy Rule.

(c) Notice of Hearing Requirement.

Except in a complex chapter 11 case, the pleading or notice served shall contain a statement in substantially the following form:

NO HEARING WILL BE CONDUCTED HEREON UNLESS A
WRITTEN RESPONSE IS FILED WITH THE CLERK OF THE
UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT AT (ADDRESS OF
CLERK'S OFFICE) BEFORE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON
(MONTH) (DAY), (YEAR), WHICH IS AT LEAST 21¹ DAYS
FROM THE DATE OF SERVICE HEREOF.

¹ 14 days for motions to obtain credit, and for motions to waive the requirement of a disclosure statement in a small business case.

ANY RESPONSE SHALL BE IN WRITING AND FILED WITH THE CLERK, AND A COPY SHALL BE SERVED UPON COUNSEL FOR THE MOVING PARTY PRIOR TO THE DATE AND TIME SET FORTH HEREIN. IF A RESPONSE IS FILED A HEARING MAY BE HELD WITH NOTICE ONLY TO THE OBJECTING PARTY.

IF NO HEARING ON SUCH NOTICE OR MOTION IS TIMELY REQUESTED, THE RELIEF REQUESTED SHALL BE DEEMED TO BE UNOPPOSED, AND THE COURT MAY ENTER AN ORDER GRANTING THE RELIEF SOUGHT OR THE NOTICED ACTION MAY BE TAKEN.

Except in a complex chapter 11 case, where sales free and clear are involved, Bankruptcy Rule 6004 shall be complied with by changing the first paragraph above to read substantially as follows:

HEARING DATE ON SUCH SALE IS SET FOR (MONTH, DAY, YEAR), WHICH IS AT LEAST 21 DAYS FROM THE DATE OF SERVICE HEREOF. NO OBJECTION TO SUCH SALE WILL BE CONSIDERED UNLESS A WRITTEN RESPONSE IS FILED WITH THE CLERK OF THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT AT (ADDRESS OF CLERK'S OFFICE) AT LEAST 4 DAYS IN ADVANCE OF SUCH HEARING DATE.

Except in a complex chapter 11 case, where objections to claims are involved, the first paragraph of the notice shall be modified to provide:

NO HEARING WILL BE CONDUCTED ON THIS OBJECTION TO CLAIM UNLESS A WRITTEN RESPONSE IS FILED WITH THE CLERK OF THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT AT (ADDRESS OF CLERK'S OFFICE) BEFORE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON (MONTH, DAY, YEAR), WHICH IS AT LEAST 30 DAYS FROM THE DATE OF SERVICE HEREOF.

(d) Statement of Relief Sought.

Any notice shall state what authority to act or relief is sought by the moving party with sufficient particularity to apprise noticed parties of the subject matter of the notice or motion by reference to the pleadings delivered and shall not just refer to a pleading on file with the court. The court may deny any relief not sufficiently described so as to give general notice of the relevant factors to parties in interest.

(e) Certificate of Service.

The movant shall file with the Bankruptcy Clerk a certificate of service, evidencing the date and mode of service and the names and addresses of the parties served.

(f) Certificate of Conference.

A certificate of conference indicating whether or not a conference was held prior to filing the motion is required. The certificate shall indicate the date of conference and the identities of the attorneys conferring, and explain why agreement could not be reached. If a conference was not held, the certificate shall explain why it was not possible or practicable to confer. A conference is not required to be held when it is reasonably anticipated that the number of responding parties may be too numerous to contact prior to filing the motion.

(g) Certificate of No Objections.

If no response and request for a hearing has been timely filed following service of notice in accordance with this rule, the moving party shall file a certificate with the court after the expiration of the applicable notice period stating that no objections have been timely served upon the moving party. In the event that the court has entered an order limiting the parties to whom notice shall be given or copies shall be sent, or limiting the time to respond, the certificate also shall state the date and substance of such order so that the existence of and compliance with such order may be determined from such certificate.

(h) Exceptions.

This procedure may not be used for the following requests for relief, which shall be set for hearing:

- (1) motions to dismiss or convert filed by a party in interest other than the debtor;
- (2) motions for relief from the automatic stay, which are governed by Local Bankruptcy Rule 4001-1;
- (3) motions to extend or impose the automatic stay;
- (4) motions for use of cash collateral or to obtain credit in chapter 11 cases;
- (5) motions to assume, or to assume and assign, executory contracts or unexpired leases;
- (6) motions to extend exclusivity or the time to confirm a plan of reorganization;
- (7) motions to approve or implement one or more key employee incentive programs (KEIP), key employee retention programs (KERP) or any similar program;
- (8) motions for substantive consolidation;

- (9) confirmation of a plan in a chapter 9, 11 or 12 case, or approval of a disclosure statement, other than pursuant to Local Bankruptcy Rule 3017-2(a); and
- (10) any motion for which the Bankruptcy Rules specifically require a hearing.

L.B.R. 9013-1 Motion Practice.

(a) Application of Local Adversary Rules.

Local Bankruptcy Rules 7007-1(a) - (c) and 7007-3 apply to motion practice before the Bankruptcy Court.

(b) Paper Copies.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Presiding Judge, a complete paper copy of the following pleadings, including all attachments thereto and any related briefs and appendices, should be delivered within 24 hours of the electronic filing of the following documents to the Bankruptcy Clerk:

- (1) Chapter 9 or Chapter 11 Plan of Reorganization;
- (2) Disclosure Statement;
- (3) Motion for Summary Judgment;
- (4) Application for Compensation and/or Reimbursement of Expenses; and
- (5) Motion to Dismiss pursuant to Fed. R. Bankr. P. 7012.

L.B.R. 9014-1 Contested Matters.

(a) Response Required.

Except as set forth in subparagraphs (f) and (g) hereof, and subject to the requirement that a movant provide proof in support of a motion, a response is required with respect to a contested matter. This rule shall constitute the Bankruptcy Court's direction requiring a response under Bankruptcy Rule 9014. A response is not required to a Chapter 13 Trustee's Notice of Intent to Dismiss, or an objection to confirmation of a chapter 13 plan.

(b) Service and Conference.

The movant shall serve the motion electronically, or by mail, in the manner provided by Bankruptcy Rule 7004. No summons is required. Following service of the motion, pursuant to Bankruptcy Rule 7005, movant shall file with the Bankruptcy Clerk a certificate of service, attached to the motion, evidencing the date and mode of service and the names and addresses of the parties served, and where reasonably feasible, a certificate of conference evidencing

compliance with Local Bankruptcy Rules 7007-1(a) and 9014-1(d)(1). A certificate of conference will not be required when it is reasonably anticipated that the number of opposing parties may be too numerous to contact prior to the filing of the motion.

(c) Exchanging Exhibits, Lists, and Designating Deposition Excerpts.

- (1) Exchanging Exhibits.** All exhibits that a party intends to offer at the hearing, except those to be offered solely for impeachment, shall be marked with gummed labels or tags that identify them by the party's initials or name, followed by the exhibit number or letter under which they will be offered, and shall be exchanged with opposing parties at least 3 calendar days before the scheduled hearing date, except in a complex chapter 11 case where the applicable procedures shall govern the applicable deadline. Two bound copies of such exhibits shall be furnished to the Presiding Judge prior to the beginning of the hearing.
- (2) Exchanging Exhibit and Witness Lists.** At least 3 calendar days before the scheduled hearing date, except in a complex chapter 11 case where the applicable procedures shall govern the applicable deadline, the parties shall file with the Bankruptcy Clerk and deliver to opposing parties, separate lists of exhibits and witnesses, except those to be offered solely for impeachment. One copy of the exhibit and witness list shall be presented to the court reporter at the beginning of the hearing. It is assumed that the debtor(s) will testify.
- (3) Designating Deposition Excerpts.** The parties shall designate, in lists delivered to opposing parties and filed with the Bankruptcy Clerk at least 3 calendar days before the scheduled hearing date, the portions of any depositions to be offered at the hearing, except in a complex chapter 11 case where the applicable procedures shall govern the applicable deadline.

(d) Certification of Counsel at Evidentiary Hearing.

In any evidentiary hearing, all counsel shall certify before the presentation of evidence:

- (1) that good faith settlement discussions have been held or why they were not held,
- (2) that all exhibits (except for those used solely for impeachment), lists of witnesses, and appraisals (if applicable) have been exchanged at least 3 days in advance of the hearing date. In any conflict between a scheduling order entered in a contested matter and these Local Bankruptcy Rules, the scheduling order controls.

(e) Motions to Lift Stay.

Motions to lift the automatic stay pursuant 11 U.S.C. § 362(d) are governed by Local Bankruptcy Rule 4001-1.

(f) Objections to Claims.

Objections to claims do not require a written response unless the party filing the objection has used the negative notice procedure set forth in Local Bankruptcy Rule 9007-1.

(g) Expedited Motions.

Where a party has obtained a hearing on an expedited motion, the Court may waive the response requirement.

L.B.R. 9019-1 Motions to Compromise.

(a) Filing.

- (1) A motion to compromise an adversary proceeding shall be filed in the main bankruptcy case, not in the adversary proceeding. It shall bear the style of the main bankruptcy case, not the adversary proceeding.
- (2) A motion to compromise an adversary proceeding shall, within the body of the motion, set out the style and number of the adversary proceeding.
- (3) No motion to compromise an adversary proceeding need be filed in order to settle a proceeding filed pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §§ 523 or 524.

(b) Notice.

- (1) Motions to compromise adversary proceedings are governed by Local Bankruptcy Rule 9007-1, and may include negative notice language.
- (2) Motions to compromise and motions that contemplate a dismissal of an objection to discharge under 11 U.S.C. § 727 shall identify the cause of action and any consideration paid or agreed to be paid and shall be served on all creditors and parties in interest.

(c) Order and Judgment.

A motion to compromise an adversary proceeding shall be accompanied by two forms of proposed order. The first form of proposed order shall be one to approve the motion to compromise, bearing the style of the main bankruptcy case. The second form of proposed order shall be a proposed agreed judgment or order of dismissal, bearing the style of the adversary proceeding, for entry in the underlying adversary proceeding.

L.B.R. 9019-2 Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR).

(a) Referral of a Case or Proceeding to Mediation.

The Presiding Judge, either *sua sponte* or upon the motion of any party or party in interest, may order parties to participate in mediation and may order the parties to bear expenses in such proportion as the Presiding Judge finds appropriate.

(b) Other ADR Methods.

Upon motion and agreement of the parties, the Presiding Judge may submit a case or proceeding to binding arbitration, early neutral evaluation or mini-trial.

L.B.R. 9027-1 Removal.

(a) Filing.

A removed claim or cause of action related to a bankruptcy case shall be filed in the bankruptcy court as an adversary proceeding and assigned directly to a bankruptcy judge. The filing shall contain a completed Adversary Proceeding Cover Sheet.

(b) Filing Fee.

The adversary proceeding filing fee is due upon the filing of the notice of removal. A fee is not required if the party removing the case is the debtor, or child support creditor. If the party removing the case is the trustee or debtor in possession, a motion to defer filing fee may be filed along with a proposed order.

(c) Attachments.

A notice of removal shall include a copy of the docket sheet, and shall be accompanied by a copy of all pleadings from the court from which the claim or cause of action is removed. The plaintiff(s) and defendant(s) shall be identical to the plaintiff(s) and defendant(s) in the court from which the claim or cause of action is removed.

L.B.R. 9029-3 Local Rules - District Court.

(a) Applicability of District Court Local Civil Rules.

Other than the District Court Local Civil Rules adopted specifically in these Local Bankruptcy Rules or adopted in a separate order of the Bankruptcy Court, and District Court Local Civil Rules 8009.1 through 8014.1 regarding bankruptcy appeals, the District Court Local Civil Rules do not apply in the Bankruptcy Court.

(b) Attorney Admission and Conduct.

The District Court Local Civil Rules that govern attorney admission, conduct, suspension, and disbarment control in this district and apply in bankruptcy cases and proceedings. They have generally been adopted as stated in Local Bankruptcy Rules 2090-1, through 2091-2; however, certain terms have been modified where appropriate to distinguish where “judge,” “court,” or

“clerk” means either Presiding Judge, Bankruptcy Court or Bankruptcy Clerk; or district judge, District Court or District Clerk.

L.B.R. 9033-1 Reports and Recommendations on Dispositive Motions

Bankruptcy Rule 9033 applies with equal force to reports and recommendations issued by the Bankruptcy Court on dispositive motions. The parties have the same time periods as in Rule 9033(b) to object to such reports and recommendations, and the Clerk of Court will transmit such reports and recommendations, along with any objections and responses, in accordance with N.D. Tex. L.B.R. 9078-1.

L.B.R. 9036-1 Notice and Service.

Subject to the administrative procedures approved by the Bankruptcy Court, parties are authorized to serve papers and send notices under Bankruptcy Rule 9036 through the Bankruptcy Court’s electronic filing system.

L.B.R. 9070-1 Exhibits.

(a) Release While Case Pending.

Without an order from the Presiding Judge, no exhibit in the custody of the Bankruptcy Clerk may be removed from the Bankruptcy Clerk’s Office while the case is pending.

(b) Removal or Destruction After Final Disposition of Case.

All exhibits in the custody of the Bankruptcy Clerk shall be removed from the Bankruptcy Clerk’s office within 60 days after final disposition of a case. The attorney who introduced the exhibits shall be responsible for their removal. Any exhibit not removed within the 60-day period may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of by the Bankruptcy Clerk.

L.B.R. 9076-1 Electronic Service.

Subject to the administrative procedures approved by the Bankruptcy Court and consistent with technical standards, if any, that the Judicial Conference of the United States establishes, parties are authorized to serve pleadings and other papers through the Bankruptcy Court’s electronic transmission facilities. However, neither the service of process of a summons and complaint in an adversary proceeding under Bankruptcy Rule 7004, nor the service of a subpoena under Bankruptcy Rule 9016 may be made by electronic transmission.

L.B.R. 9077-1 Sealed Documents.

(a) Permitted or Required by Statute or Rule.

A party may file under seal any document that a statute or rule requires or permits to be so filed.

The term “document,” as used in this rule, means any pleading, motion, other paper, or physical item that the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure permit or require to be filed.

(b) Motions to File Documents Under Seal.

If no statute or rule requires or permits a document to be filed under seal, a party may file a document under seal only on motion and by permission of the Presiding Judge.

(c) Procedure.

When a party files a document under seal or a motion for leave to file a document under seal, the party must submit with the motion the original and a judge’s copy of the document to be filed under seal, along with an electronic copy of the document on electronic media. The original of the document must be referenced as an exhibit to the motion. If leave to file the document under seal is granted, the Bankruptcy Clerk must file the original of the document under seal.

L.B.R. 9077-2 Disposition of Sealed Documents.

Unless the Presiding Judge otherwise directs, all sealed documents maintained on paper will be deemed unsealed 60 days after final disposition of a case or proceeding. A party that desires that such a document remain sealed must move for this relief before the expiration of the 60-day period. The Bankruptcy Clerk may store, transfer, or otherwise dispose of unsealed documents according to the procedure that governs publicly available court records.

L.B.R. 9078-1 Submission of Files to the District Court.

After the expiration of the time for filing objections under Bankruptcy Rule 9033, or upon receipt of an order by a district judge withdrawing the reference pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 157(d) and Bankruptcy Rule 5011, or upon the docketing of an appeal in the district court, the Bankruptcy Clerk shall submit the record of the case, proceeding or appeal to the District Clerk.

APPENDIX A

ORDER OF REFERENCE OF BANKRUPTCY CASES AND PROCEEDINGS NUNC PRO TUNC

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS

MISCELLANEOUS RULE NO. 33

Pursuant to Section 104 of the Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeship Act of 1984, 28 U.S.C. Section 157, it is hereby

ORDERED nunc pro tunc as of June 27, 1984 that any or all cases under Title 11 and any or all proceedings arising under Title 11 or arising in or related to a case under Title 11 which were pending in the Bankruptcy Court of the Northern District of Texas on June 27, 1984, which have been filed in this district since that date and which may be filed herein hereafter (except those cases and proceedings now pending on appeal) be and they hereby are referred to the Bankruptcy Judges of this district for consideration and resolution consistent with law.

It is further ORDERED that the Bankruptcy Judges for the Northern District of Texas be, and they hereby are, directed to exercise the authority and responsibilities conferred upon them as Bankruptcy Judges by the Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeship Act of 1984 and this court's order of reference, as to all cases and proceedings covered by this order from and after June 27, 1984.

In accordance with 28 U.S.C. Section 157(b)(5), it is further ORDERED that all personal injury tort and wrongful death claims arising in or related to a case under Title 11 pending in this court shall be tried in, or as determined by, this court and shall not be referred by this order.

So ORDERED this the 3rd day of August, 1984.

/s/ Halbert O. Woodward
HALBERT O. WOODWARD
CHIEF JUDGE
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS

APPENDIX B

FEE APPLICATION COVER SHEET

Interim / Final Fee Application of:

Capacity: _____ **Time Period:** _____

Bankruptcy Petition Filed on: _____

Date of Entry of Retention Order: _____ **Status of Case:** _____

Amount Requested:

Fees: \$ _____

Expenses: \$ _____

Other: \$ _____

Total: \$ _____

Reductions:

Voluntary fee reductions: \$ _____

Expense reductions: \$ _____

Total Reductions: \$ _____

Draw Down Request:

Retainer Received: \$ _____

Previous Draw Down(s): \$ _____

Remaining Retainer (now): \$ _____

Requested Draw Down: \$ _____

Retainer Remaining (after): \$ _____

Expense Detail:

Copies - per page cost and total: \$ _____

Fax - per page cost and total: \$ _____

Computer Research: \$ _____

Other: \$ _____

Other: \$ _____

Hourly Rates

Attorney/Accountant

Paralegal/Clerical

Highest Billed Rate: \$ _____

\$ _____

Total Hours Billed: _____

Blended Rate: \$ _____

\$ _____

APPENDIX C

FREQUENTLY USED ADDRESSES OF GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES AND STANDING CHAPTER 12 AND CHAPTER 13 TRUSTEE ADDRESSES

FEDERAL

UNITED STATES TRUSTEE

Office of the United States Trustee
1100 Commerce Street, Room 976
Dallas, TX 75242-1699

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Internal Revenue Service
Special Procedures-Insolvency
P.O. Box 7346
Philadelphia, PA 19101-7346

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

Office of the United States Attorney
3rd Floor, 1100 Commerce Street
Dallas, Texas 75242-1699

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

Office of the Attorney General
Main Justice Building, Room 5111
10th & Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20530

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*For farm loans, farm programs and Commodity
Credit Corporation:*
Farm Service Agency, USDA
2405 Texas Ave. South
College Station, Texas 77840

For house loans:
Rural Housing Service, USDA
Centralized Servicing Center
P.O. Box 66879
St. Louis, MO 63166-6879

For apartment loans:
Rural Housing Service, USDA
Rural Development State Office
Attn: Multi-Family Housing Section
101 South Main Street
Temple, Texas 76501

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Dallas and Fort Worth Divisions:
HUD
1600 Throckmorton
Fort Worth, Texas 76113

Lubbock and Amarillo Divisions:
HUD
1205 Texas Avenue
Lubbock, Texas 79401

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Dallas and Fort Worth Divisions:
Small Business Administration
4300 Amon Carter Blvd. Suite 114
Fort Worth, Texas 76155

Lubbock and Amarillo Divisions:
Small Business Administration
1205 Texas Avenue, Room 408
Lubbock, Texas 79401-2693

DEPARTMENT OF VETERAN'S AFFAIRS

Department of Veteran's Affairs
Regional Office
Finance Section (24)
One Veterans Plaza
701 Clay Avenue
Waco, Texas 76799

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Office of the General Counsel
Office of Program Litigation
Attn: Bankruptcy
6401 Security Boulevard
Baltimore, MD 21235

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

United States Postal Service
Law Department, Southwest Field Office
P.O. Box 227078
Dallas, Texas 75222-7078

STATE OF TEXAS**ATTORNEY GENERAL**

For notices other than in child support matters:

Texas Attorney General's Office
Bankruptcy-Collections Division
P.O. Box 12548
Austin, Texas 78711-2548

*Notices involving child support matters should be sent to the Child Support Division Branch
Office handling the individual debtor's case.*

COMPTROLLER OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

State Comptroller of Public Accounts
Revenue Accounting Division-
Bankruptcy Section
P.O. Box 13528
Austin, Texas 78711

**TEXAS ALCOHOL BEVERAGE
COMMISSION**

Texas Alcohol Beverage Commission
License and Permits Division
P.O. Box 13127
Austin, Texas 7871-312

TEXAS WORKFORCE COMMISSION

Texas Workforce Commission
TEC Building - Bankruptcy
101 East 15th Street
Austin, Texas 78778

CITY OF DALLAS

Dallas City Secretary's Office
1500 Marilla Street, Suite 5DS
Dallas, TX 75201
citysecretary@dallascityhall.com

APPENDIX D

DIVISIONAL LISTING OF COUNTIES

The following listing of counties by division is adapted from 28 U.S.C. § 124:

1) The Abilene Division includes the following counties:

Callahan	Howard	Nolan	Stonewall
Eastland	Jones	Shackleford	Taylor
Fisher	Mitchell	Stephens	Throckmorton
Haskell			

2) The Amarillo Division includes the following counties:

Armstrong	Deaf Smith	Hutchinson	Potter
Brisco	Donley	Lipscomb	Randall
Carson	Gray	Moore	Roberts
Castro	Hall	Ochiltree	Sherman
Childress	Hansford	Oldham	Swisher
Collingsworth	Hartley	Parmer	Wheeler
Dallam	Hemphill		

3) The Dallas Division includes the following counties:

Dallas	Hunt	Kaufman	Rockwall
Ellis	Johnson	Navarro	

4) The Fort Worth Division includes the following counties:

Comanche	Hood	Palo Pinto	Tarrant
Erath	Jack	Parker	Wise

5) The Lubbock Division includes the following counties:

Bailey	Dickens	Hockley	Motley
Borden	Floyd	Kent	Scurry
Cochran	Gaines	Lamb	Terry
Crosby	Garza	Lubbock	Yoakum
Dawson	Hale	Lynn	

6) The San Angelo Division includes the following counties:

Brown	Crockett	Mills	Sterling
Coke	Glasscock	Reagan	Sutton
Coleman	Irion	Runnels	Tom Green
Concho	Menard	Schleicher	

7) The Wichita Falls Division includes the following counties:

Archer	Cottle	King	Wichita
Baylor	Foard	Knox	Wilbarger
Clay	Hardeman	Montague	Young