

UNITED STATES TRUSTEE
DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

INSTRUCTIONS

INDIVIDUAL DEBTOR ENGAGED IN BUSINESS MONTHLY REPORT

This report is intended for individual debtors that have a regular monthly income stream from business activity such as operating a sole-proprietorship business or owning and managing income producing property. The report provides sections for reporting the debtor's personal financial affairs as well as the financial affairs of the business. The report has been designed to allow the debtor to substitute in-house financial reports for several of the pages in the report.

As a reminder, the reporting period for each monthly report should be a calendar month. The first report, however, should cover the period from the date the petition was filed to the end of that calendar month. The report is due the 15th of the month following the end of the reporting period.

File the original report electronically with the Clerk of the United States Bankruptcy Court

Hand Delivery:

U.S. Bankruptcy Court
230 N. 1st Avenue
Suite 101
Phoenix, Arizona 85003-1706

A copy of these instructions and monthly report (in Excel format) can be found at the Bankruptcy Court's web site - <http://www.azb.uscourts.gov/> and select the "Forms & Publications" link. File a paper copy of the report, bearing an original signature, with the Office of the United States Trustee:

Hand Delivery or
U.S. Postal Delivery:

Office of the United States Trustee
230 N. 1st Avenue
Suite 204
Phoenix, Arizona 85003-1706

See Local Bankruptcy Rule 2015-1

Page 1 COVER

This is the cover sheet for the report and serves to provide important information about: the debtor; parties who prepared the report, if different from the debtor; and persons who should be contacted when the report contains minor errors or omissions. More substantive questions regarding the affairs of the estate or the nature of the information provided in the report will be directed through debtor's counsel.

Page 2 CASH SUMMARY - INDIVIDUAL DEBTOR

The debtor's individual or personal receipts and disbursements for the reporting period should be included in this section of the report. The information reported should reflect the transactions that would typically be reported in the debtor's personal check registers. **Receipts and disbursements from the debtor's business activity should be reported on page 4 of the report.** When asked, the debtor must be able to demonstrate that the information provided matches the balance reflected in the debtor's check book and cash on hand. Cash transactions should be minimal. **Should the total of cash transactions exceed \$250 per month, a separate "Disbursement Detail" (page 8 of the report) must be attached listing all cash payments.**

Cash and Check Book Balance - Beginning of Month

The debtor's cash and check book balances at the beginning of the reporting period should be reported in this section of the report. For the very first report, the amounts reported should be the same as the amounts that were reported in the debtor's schedules. For succeeding months, this amount should equal the "Cash and Check Book Balance - End of Month" reported on the prior report.

Receipts

All monies received by the debtor, whether from wages, passive capital investment, personal loans, sales of personal assets, or any other source must be reported. The amounts must be segregated and reported in the categories specified on the report.

Disbursements

Total disbursements for cash or for each checking account should be reported in the appropriate column.

Cash and Check Book Balance - End of Month

The debtor's cash and check book balance at the end of the reporting period are reported in this section of the report. This amount should equal:

	Cash and Book Balance - Beginning of Month
+	Total Receipts
-	Total Disbursements
=	Cash and Bank Balance - End of Month

Credit Card Purchases

Credit Card activity is reported in this section of the report. For each credit card account, the dollar amount of purchases made during the month, the interest charges appearing on the credit card statement, payments credited to the account, and the ending balance should be included in the report. The information provided should match the information provided on the credit card statement. Attach additional sheets if necessary.

Disbursements for Calculating Quarterly Fees

The disbursements from the debtor's individual debtor-in-possession ("DIP") account are added to the disbursements from the business DIP accounts to determine the total disbursements for the month used in calculating the quarterly fee. The amounts reported in this section of the report are recorded in the computerized record keeping system used by the United States Trustee program for use in verifying that the correct amount of quarterly fees has been paid.

Page 3 DISBURSEMENT DETAIL

A disbursement detail must be provided for **each** of the debtor's individual checking accounts and for cash when cash expenditures total more than \$250 per month. For checking accounts, the debtor's check register or a computerized disbursement register may be substituted for the pages provided with the report if the following is contained in the substituted document:

check number,
date the check was issued,
payee (to whom the check was issued),
purpose, such as: utilities, attorney fees, mortgage payment, etc., and
amount of the check.

**CURRENT MONTH'S RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS - DBA
BUSINESS ENTITY**

The debtor's total business receipts and disbursements for the reporting period should be included in this section of the report. The information reported should reflect the transactions that would typically be reported in the debtor's check register. When asked, the debtor must be able to demonstrate that the information provided matches the balance reflected in the debtor's check book and cash on hand. Cash transactions should be minimal. Should the total of cash transactions exceed \$250 per month, a separate "Disbursement Detail" (page 8 of the report) must be attached listing all cash payments.

Cash and Check Book Balance - Beginning of Month

The business cash and check book balances at the beginning of the reporting period should be reported in this section of the report. For the very first report, the amounts reported should be the same as the amounts that were reported in the debtor's schedules. For succeeding months, this amount should equal the "Cash and Check Book Balance - End of Month" reported on the prior report.

Receipts

All monies received by the debtor, whether from business operations, capital investment, loans, sales of assets, or any other source must be reported. The amounts must be segregated and reported in the categories specified on the report.

Disbursements

Total disbursements for the account should be reported in the appropriate column. Certain disbursement categories are to be identified and segregated in the report. These disbursement categories are listed in the report. All other disbursements, that do not specifically fall under the segregated categories, should be lumped under "Business-Ordinary Operations".

Cash and Check Book Balance - End of Month

The debtor's cash and check book balances at the end of the reporting period should be reported in this section of the report. This amount should equal:

	Cash and Book Balance - Beginning of Month
+	Total Receipts
-	Total "Disbursements"
=	Cash and Bank Balance - End of Month

PAGE 5 INCOME STATEMENT

The report included with the report package is generic and intended to cover a wide range of debtors. The debtor is encouraged to substitute its in-house income statement (profit or loss statement) for this page of the report. The report should be prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principals and with Statement of Position 90-7, Financial Reporting by Entities in Reorganization under the Bankruptcy Code, issued by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants on November 19, 1990 ("SOP 90-7"). In general, expenses such as professional fees, UST quarterly fees, and court cost that result from the reorganization and restructuring of the business should be reported separately as reorganization items. Please refer to the proper reference authority for further guidance on GAAP and SOP 90-7.

Should the debtor use in-house statements for this page of the report, they need not contain the column "Total Since Filing". They must, however, contain both the current month and year-to-date columns and information.

Page 6 COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET

As with the income statement mentioned above, the debtor is encouraged to substitute its in-house balance sheet for this page of the report. The report should be prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principals and with SOP 90-7. In general, the balance sheet of an entity in chapter 11 should segregate prepetition liabilities from postpetition liabilities. Please refer to the proper reference authority for further guidance on GAAP and SOP 90-7. If the debtor's in-house balance sheet is substituted, it need only contain the account balances as of the end of the reporting period rather than the three columns included in the comparative balance sheet form provided.

Page 7 STATUS OF ASSETS

Accounts Receivable

The total of all accounts receivable owed to the debtor, pre-petition and post-petition, at the end of the reporting period should be included in this section of the report. The amount reported under "Less: Amount Considered Uncollectible" should represent the debtor's best estimate of all accounts receivable that will not be collected. This amount should not necessarily equal the amount included in the debtor's "allowance for doubtful accounts" or similar account, unless the debtor's best estimate is the same as the allowance account. Notes receivable should not be included in this part of the report unless they represent accounts receivable in the normal course of business.

Due From Insiders

All monies due from insiders (officers, directors, general partners, persons in control or relatives of the above) should be reported in this section of the report.

Inventory

This section of the report should be complete by debtors engaged in the sale of goods or other marketable inventories. If this section does not apply, place "n/a" in the box next to ending inventory.

Fixed Assets

The debtor's fixed assets should be reported in this section of the report. Fixed, or capital assets, are those assets the debtor uses to conduct business. Goods or inventory sold in the normal course of business are not fixed assets and should not be included in this section of the report. The amounts reported in this section should equal the amounts reported in the balance sheet on page 4 of the report. A description of all fixed assets that were acquired or disposed of during the reporting period must be identified at the bottom of the report. Additional sheets should be attached if necessary.

Page 8 STATUS OF LIABILITIES AND SENSITIVE PAYMENTS

Post-Petition Unpaid Obligations

All post-petition obligations (obligations that have come due since the date the petition for bankruptcy was filed) should be reported in this section of the report. Notice that all categories are to be reported in total.

An aged listing of post-petition accounts payable must be attached that matches the amount reported under "Accounts Payable".

Pre-petition debt, the obligations that were owed on the date the petition was filed and that were included in the schedules filed with the Court, **should not be included in the amounts reported in this section of the report..**

Payments to Insiders and Professionals

All payments made to insiders and professionals should be detailed in these two sections on the page. As indicated on the report form, payments to insiders include payments to officers, directors, general partners, persons in control or relative of the above. Payments to professionals include payments to attorneys and accountants.

They also include payments to brokers, financial advisors, and other professional that assist with the reorganization effort. If the debtor is uncertain as to whether or not a payment represents payment to an insider or a professional, the debtor's counsel should be consulted.

Page 9 CASE STATUS

Questionnaire

The questions contained in this section of the report serve to provide verification that the debtor is complying with the United States Trustee Operating Guidelines and Reporting Requirements for Chapter 11 Cases and affords the debtor the opportunity to provide information about the status of the case and any significant matters affecting the case.

The debtor should read each question carefully and answer appropriately. The debtor should not simply copy the same answer each month unless the answer best represents the current status of the case. Should it appear, based on answers in this section of the report, that the case is not progressing timely toward confirmation, interested parties may petition the Court for a status hearing or may bring a motion for dismissal, conversion, or appointment of a trustee

Insurance

All insurance policies in force during the reporting period should be listed in this section of the report. The type of policy, such as general liability, vehicle, property and hazzard, workman's compensation, product liability, or errors and omissions, the carrier and the policy number, the period covered, the expiration date, the payment amount and the frequency, such as monthly, bi-monthly, semi-annually, or annually, should be included.

If a policy was renewed during the reporting period, provide proof of the policy renewal.

Page 10 **DISBURSEMENT DETAIL & BANK STATEMENTS**

Copies of bank statements and a disbursement detail must be provided for **each** of the debtor's business checking (accounts and for cash when cash expenditures total more than \$250 per month). For checking accounts, the debtor's check register or a computerized disbursement register may be substituted for the pages provided with the report if the following is contained in the substituted document:

- check number,
- date the check was issued,
- payee (to whom the check was issued),
- purpose, such as: utilities, attorney fees, mortgage payment, etc., and
- amount of the check.