



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

*United States Trustee
District of Arizona*

**UNITED STATES TRUSTEE
OPERATING GUIDELINES AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
FOR CHAPTER 11 CASES**

Section 586(a)(3) of Title 28 of the United States Code provides that the United States Trustee shall monitor the administration of chapter 11 cases within the region for which such United States Trustee is appointed. These guidelines* and reporting requirements have been promulgated by the United States Trustee for the District of Arizona pursuant to her statutory duty, and supplement the provisions in the Bankruptcy Code, the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, and the Local Rules of the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Arizona. The latter, however, must be separately consulted to assure full compliance with all the substantive and procedural requirements governing a chapter 11 bankruptcy case.

**ILENE J. LASHINSKY
United States Trustee
District of Arizona**

* These guidelines set forth the general policy of the United States Trustee, District of Arizona. The guidelines do not create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law, by a party against the United States Trustee.

[Rev. 5/9/2023]

Timely compliance with each of the following requirements is mandatory. Failure to comply with any given requirement may result in the filing of a motion to dismiss or convert the case, or a motion to appoint a chapter 11 trustee or examiner.

WEEK-ONE REQUIREMENTS

1. Close All Existing Books and Records

All books and records of the chapter 11 business debtor must be closed as of the date the petition is filed.

2. Open a New Set of Books and Records

These are the debtor-in-possession books and records, which must be maintained throughout the bankruptcy. Provisions must be made for a separate accounting with respect to pre-petition and post-petition accounts and transactions. This requirement applies only to business debtors and to sole proprietor businesses operated by individuals in chapter 11 cases.

3. Close All Existing Bank Accounts

All accounts that the debtor owns, has access to, or over which the debtor exercises possession, custody or control, must be closed **immediately** upon filing, and any existing balances transferred to a debtor-in-possession bank account (see No. 4 below). Any outstanding checks will be returned by the bank as “account closed”, and the payee will be a creditor in the estate. Business debtors with a merchant account or insurance/Medicare account, are encouraged to consult with the attorney and/or analyst assigned to the case at the U.S. Trustee’s office.

4. Open New General, Payroll and Tax Bank Accounts

In business cases, a minimum of three new debtor-in-possession bank accounts must be opened at a bank that appears on the list of approved depositories. The three mandatory new bank accounts are general, payroll, and tax accounts, as follows:

General Account: All revenue and receipts and all other income received by the chapter 11 debtor shall be deposited into this account. Under no circumstances may a debtor engage in cash or other transactions that do not pass through this account.

Payroll Account: At the time payroll is due to be paid to the employees, an amount equal to net payroll should be transferred from the General Account to this account, from which payroll is to be made. Payroll accounts are only required if the debtor has six or more employees, or if the U.S. Trustee specifically requires such accounts in cases of less than six employees.

Tax Account: Sufficient funds to cover tax liabilities must be deposited into this account from the General Account as they accrue. Taxes must be paid timely in the manner specified by the appropriate taxing authorities. Monies may not be drawn from this account to cover payroll and general operating expenses.

For individual debtor cases, at least one new debtor-in-possession bank account must be opened at a bank that appears on the list of approved depositories.

All estate funds must be kept in a debtor-in-possession bank account. The new bank signature cards or account set up documents must clearly indicate that this is a "debtor-in-possession" bank account. If the debtor is required to segregate cash collateral, additional separate debtor-in-possession bank accounts must be established and maintained.

The debtor should obtain copies of the account opening documents prepared by the bank and provide them to the U.S. Trustee's office for each debtor-in-possession bank account.

5. Obtain Insurance Coverage

The debtor must maintain appropriate insurance coverage for all estate property, including raw land. Listed below are the types of insurance coverage that are normally required for most bankruptcy estates. If the debtor does not have the required insurance coverage at the time of filing, it must be obtained immediately.

General Comprehensive Public Liability

Fire and Theft

Worker's Compensation

Vehicle

Product Liability

Professional Liability

Any other insurance coverage customary in debtor's business

The debtor must provide a certificate of insurance from the insurance agent indicating which policies are in effect, a description of the property covered, the expiration date of each policy, and naming the U.S. Trustee as a certificate holder*. Be sure the insurance agent understands that the U.S. Trustee is a certificate holder for notice only and is not an additional insured party. The U.S. Trustee is identified as a certificate holder to be notified by the insurance agent when a policy is canceled or changed.

***The address for notice by the insurance company to the U.S. Trustee as a certificate holder should be formatted as follows:**

U.S. Trustee

Bankruptcy Case No. (Fill in)

230 N. 1st Avenue, #204

Phoenix, AZ 85003-1706

INITIAL DEBTOR INTERVIEW PACKAGE

Within fifteen (15) days of the service of these guidelines and reporting requirements, the debtor must email a package of required documents (IDI Package) to the U.S. Trustee's office, consisting of the following:

1. Debtor Compliance Cover Sheet

The Debtor Compliance Cover Sheet provides a list of the documents required to be included in the IDI Package. The debtor must check the box on the compliance form corresponding to each document that is being provided. If a required document is not being provided, a written explanation must be given. An inadequate explanation may result in the filing of a motion to compel, dismiss or convert the case.

2. Debtor Information Sheet

The debtor shall fill out the Debtor Information Sheet, to provide a detailed discussion of the circumstances leading to the filing of the bankruptcy petition. The discussion should include any relevant specific action taken by a creditor to cause the petition to be filed, such as lock out, foreclosure action, or bank account seizure. The discussion must also include the broader topics of changes in management, economic trends or other relevant events which led to the need for bankruptcy protection.

3. Proof of Insurance Coverage

The debtor shall provide the U.S. Trustee with a copy of the first page of the binders of all insurance policies. In addition, all riders listing all business locations, vehicles, and all machinery covered by the policy must be provided. These copies are in addition to the certificate of insurance from the insurance agent naming the U.S. Trustee as certificate holder discussed above on page 3.

4. Proof of Closed Pre-petition Bank Accounts

The debtor must provide the U.S. Trustee with a copy of a bank statement for each pre-petition bank account evidencing that the account has been **closed**. A letter from the bank stating that the account has been closed will suffice. Such a letter must be written on bank stationary and signed by an authorized bank representative. **A bank statement which shows a \$0 balance, but which does not clearly state the account is closed, is not adequate proof of closure of an account.**

5. Proof of Debtor-in-Possession Bank Accounts

The debtor must provide the U.S. Trustee with copies of all new debtor-in-possession bank account opening documents (sometimes referred to as "signature cards") together with evidence of the amounts transferred to each of the new accounts. Voided samples of pre-printed checks from each account must also be provided. Additional time will be allowed for the debtor to provide samples of the printed checks. These should be forwarded to the U.S. Trustee as soon as the samples are available.

6. Pre-petition Financial Statements

The business debtor must submit copies of its most recent financial statements (audited or unaudited), including but not limited to a balance sheet and income (profit and loss) statement. Copies of the year-end financial statement for the prior fiscal year must also be provided.

7. Federal Income Tax Return

The debtor must submit a copy of the last filed income tax return.

8. Personal Property List

The debtor must provide a written list* describing all machinery and equipment, furniture and fixtures, and vehicles on hand as of the date the petition is filed.

** This requirement may be waived if sufficient asset detail is provided in Schedule B.*

9. Trust Agreements

The debtor must submit copies of any trust agreements to which the debtor is a party or under which the debtor holds, has possession of, or operates any personal or real property or business as a trustee or otherwise.

10. Proof of Required Certificates and Licenses

The debtor must submit proof that it holds all certificates and licenses required by federal, state, and local laws for the lawful operation of its business. The following is a list of licenses and certificates that are typically required:

*Liquor and Tobacco Licenses
Health-related Licenses
Contracting Licenses*

11. Real Property Questionnaire

The debtor must submit a separate Real Property Questionnaire for each parcel of real property the debtor leases, owns, has an interest in, or is in the process of purchasing. **A questionnaire form will be provided.** Please make the necessary number of copies of the form prior to completing it, if multiple parcels are owned or leased.

12. Attorney Authorization for Direct Contact

This authorizes the U.S. Trustee non-attorney personnel to contact the debtor and/or its designees directly to obtain financial information, resolve financial and administrative questions and/or issues, and to ensure compliance with various bankruptcy requirements. If a debtor is represented by counsel, all communication will be through counsel unless and until this form is returned to the U.S. Trustee's office.

INITIAL DEBTOR INTERVIEW

The U.S. Trustee requires a personal interview with the debtor. The interview will take place approximately two weeks prior to the § 341 Meeting of Creditors and will be conducted in the U.S. Trustee's office. Meeting dates may only be rescheduled in emergency situations. Telephonic interviews may be scheduled in lieu of in person meetings and will be scheduled for those debtors who do not reside or conduct business within a convenient commuting distance to the U.S. Trustee's office. Such debtors would include those located in the outlying counties such as, for example, Yuma, Mohave, Coconino, La Paz, and Yavapai.

The purpose of the interview is to discuss the debtor's current financial affairs, identify potential problems of administration, and discuss compliance with the regulations of the U.S. Trustee. The interview will also afford the debtor the opportunity to ask questions regarding the format of the monthly operating reports.

ADDITIONAL AND ONGOING REQUIREMENTS

1. Insider Compensation

The U.S. Trustee must be notified in writing of any proposed increases to the compensation of an insider.

2. Periodic Financial Reporting

A. Non-Small Business and Non-Subchapter V Cases:

On June 21, 2021, the United States Trustee Program's rule entitled *Uniform Periodic Reports in Cases Filed Under Chapter 11 of Title 11*, published at 28 C.F.R. § 58.8 (the "Final Rule") became effective. The Final Rule, mandated by 28 U.S.C. § 589b, requires that chapter 11 debtors-in-possession and trustees, other than in small business and subchapter V cases, file monthly operating reports and post-confirmation reports using streamlined, data-embedded, uniform forms in every judicial district where the U.S. Trustee Program operates.

UST Form 11-MOR, Monthly Operating Report ("MOR"), is the periodic financial report that must be filed on a calendar monthly basis from the petition date to the earlier of the effective date of a confirmed plan, the conversion date of the case to another chapter, or the dismissal of the case.

UST Form 11-PCR, Post-confirmation Report ("PCR"), is the periodic financial report that must be filed on a calendar quarterly basis once the effective date of a confirmed plan occurs by any post-confirmation entities, which would include the reorganized debtor and any other "authorized parties" charged with administering the confirmed plan, until the earlier of the date the case is closed, dismissed, or converted to another chapter.

Report filers must refer to the Final Rule and instructions for the MOR and PCR forms for important information, including who must file each report, when the reports must be filed, who the reports must be served upon and what documentation must be filed along with each report.

To access the latest version of the MOR and PCR forms, instructions for their use and filing, and other important information related to periodic reporting under the Final Rule, please navigate to <https://www.justice.gov/ust/chapter-11-operating-reports>. While at that webpage, please subscribe to the “Chapter 11 Operating Reports E-mail Updates” feature to automatically receive email updates about periodic reporting under the Final Rule.

B. Small Business Cases including Subchapter V Cases:

Pursuant to Federal Bankruptcy Rule 2015(a)(6), Local Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure 2015-1, and 28 U.S.C. § 586 (a)(3)(G), a small business case debtor-in-possession or trustee is obligated to file Official Form 425C, Monthly Operating Report for Small Business Under Chapter 11 from the petition date to the earlier of the effective date of a confirmed plan, the conversion date of the case to another chapter, or the dismissal of the case. This report can be accessed at the following link: [Monthly Operating Report for Small Business Under Chapter 11 | United States Courts \(uscourts.gov\)](https://www.uscourts.gov/Chapter-11-Operating-Report).

If the petition is filed within the first 15 days of a calendar month, a report shall be filed for the portion of the month that follows the petition date. If the petition is filed after the 15th day of a calendar month, the period for the remainder of the month shall be included in the report for the next calendar month. Each report shall be filed no later than 21 days after the last day of the calendar month following the month covered by the report. **Reports must be filed regardless of whether any financial activity occurred.**

The Ch. 11 Post Confirmation Report provided by the U.S. Trustee’s office must be filed by the reorganized small business debtor, trustee, or other designated party on a quarterly basis from the effective date of the plan until the case is dismissed, converted or a final decree is entered on the court docket. 11 U.S.C. § 1106(a)(7). Each report shall be filed no later than 21 days after the last day of the calendar month following the quarter covered by the report.

3. Periodic Report Regarding Value, Operations, and Profitability of Entities in Which the Debtor’s Estate Holds a Substantial or Controlling Interest

Federal Bankruptcy Rule 2015.3(a) provides that “In a chapter 11 case, the trustee or debtor in possession shall file periodic financial reports of the value, operations, and profitability of each entity that is not a publicly traded corporation or a debtor in a case under title 11, and in which the estate holds a substantial or controlling interest.” If this rule applies to your case, your first report must be filed **no later than seven days before the first date set for the meeting of creditors under § 341 of the Code**. Subsequent reports shall be filed no less frequently than every six months thereafter, until the effective date of a plan or the case is dismissed or converted. The report must be submitted on Official Form 426.

4. Preparation and Filing of Tax Returns

All tax returns, including income, sales, personal property, payroll and real property, must be prepared and timely filed throughout the pendency of the bankruptcy.

5. Applications to Employ Professionals

A debtor may employ an attorney, accountant or other professional only upon authorization of the court. See 11 U.S.C. § 327; Federal Bankruptcy Rule 2014. No payments may be made, either by the estate or a third party, to such attorneys, accountants or other professionals after the bankruptcy is filed without approval of the Court after notice to all creditors and a hearing. See 11 U.S.C. § 330; Federal Bankruptcy Rule 2016.

Counsel may review the U.S. Trustee’s Retention and Compensation of Professionals in Bankruptcy page for specific procedural and substantive guidance on the retention and payment of professionals found here: [Retention and Compensation of Professionals in Bankruptcy \(justice.gov\)](https://www.justice.gov/retention-and-compensation-of-professionals-in-bankruptcy).

6. Chapter 11 Quarterly Fees

Under 28 U.S.C. § 1930(a)(6)(A) and (B), a quarterly fee shall be paid to the United States Trustee, for deposit in the Treasury, in each open and reopened case under chapter 11 of title 11, other than under subchapter V, for each calendar quarter (including any fraction thereof) until the case is closed, converted, or dismissed, whichever occurs first. Quarterly fees are due on the last day of the month following the calendar quarter end.

For additional information on how quarterly fees are calculated, the current quarterly fee schedule and the payment options, please navigate to the Chapter 11 Quarterly Fees page found at the following link: <https://www.justice.gov/ust/chapter-11-quarterly-fees>.

As of September 30, 2025, the United States Trustee Program no longer accepts checks or money orders as forms of payment for chapter 11 quarterly fees.¹ Any checks or money orders received on or after this date will be returned to the sender. All quarterly fee payments must be made electronically through the United States Trustee Program’s Pay.gov site located here:

<https://www.pay.gov/public/form/start/672415208>.

The party paying quarterly fees will need the ten-digit account number (xxx-xx-xxxxx) and bank account information (account and routing number) to remit quarterly fee payments via Pay.gov. You should follow the instructions on Pay.gov for remitting payment.² Please note that you will be required to complete the box requesting your Taxpayer ID on Pay.gov to complete their payment. If a debtor does not have an EIN, you may enter all 9’s in this box. Pay.gov allows the use of PayPal as a payment method, thereby enabling parties to make payments without sharing bank account details directly with Pay.gov. However, PayPal has transaction limits, which vary based on account verification status and payment method. Parties wishing to use PayPal to pay

¹ On March 25, 2025, President Donald J. Trump signed Executive Order 14247 titled “Modernizing Payments to and From America’s Bank Account” (EO 14247). This order aims to modernize the government’s payment processes by mandating a transition from traditional paper-based payments to fast and secure electronic payments. In accordance with EO 14247, the United States Trustee Program will no longer accept checks or money orders as forms of payment for chapter 11 quarterly fees.

² Automatic debits to business or checking accounts may be blocked by a security feature called ACH Fraud Prevention Filters. ACH Fraud Prevention Filters works by having an allowed list of ACH Company ID’s, thereby enabling debits. The agency identification for the United States Trustee Program is 1501000502. This will allow payments being presented for payment to process and not blocked by your banks ACH Fraud Prevention filters.

quarterly fees should check with PayPal.com directly for more information regarding the monetary cap.

Failing to make acceptable electronic payments of quarterly fees through Pay.gov could result in delays in payment and the accrual of interest and other penalties, and legal action for failure to timely remit payment.

Anyone who has questions about the payment of chapter 11 quarterly fees should contact their local United States Trustee office.