

YOUR CONTINUING DISCLOSURE OBLIGATIONS

As a chapter 7 debtor, you have certain disclosure obligations that continue to apply, even after your creditors' meeting is over. The obligations apply even if your case has been closed or your trustee has filed a report of no distribution. These are important obligations, and the failure to make a required disclosure could result in serious adverse consequences. This document does not reflect all your disclosure obligations but summarizes the most common areas.

1. **Inheritance, Divorce, and Life Insurance.** You must notify your immediately if, within 180 days after the date you filed your bankruptcy case, you become entitled to receive any money or property:

- by bequest, devise, or inheritance;
- as a result of a property settlement agreement with your spouse, or an interlocutory or final divorce decree; or
- as a beneficiary of a life insurance policy or of a death benefit plan.

This paragraph applies if you become entitled to receive these things within 180 days after you filed your case, even if not yet received.

2. **Tax Refunds.** You must notify the trustee immediately if, after today, you file tax return(s) for any earlier year(s) in which you are entitled to a refund in an amount more than you listed in your bankruptcy schedules. In such event, furnish a copy of each of the returns filed and any W-2, 1099, or other forms related thereto to the trustee, and do not cash any refund checks without the trustee's approval.

3. **Previously Undisclosed Property.** If you discover that you had an interest in money or property at the time you filed bankruptcy that was not previously disclosed, you must immediately notify the trustee.

4. **Previously Undisclosed Transfers.** You must immediately notify the trustee if you discover a previously undisclosed transfer of money or property for any of the following:

- A payment or transfer to one of your creditors within 90 days before you filed your case;
- Any payment or transfer that was a gift or for no consideration, within two years before you filed your case; or

- Any payment or transfer of money or property, for any reason whatsoever, to any of your relatives or any corporation or partnership in which you have an interest (or any person or entity affiliated with such a corporation or partnership).

5. **Lawsuits and Legal Claims.** If you learn of a lawsuit or legal claim that you have that was not previously disclosed, that relates to something that occurred before you filed your bankruptcy case, you must immediately disclose it to the trustee. This includes personal injury claims, class action claims, or any other lawsuit that relates to something that happened before you filed your case.

If you have any questions concerning these requirements, you should consult your attorney.