

Attachments:

1. Form Chapter 11 Filing Checklist
2. Addendum – Key Distinctions from Chapter to (sub) Chapter
3. Text of Section 365
4. Text of Section 502(b)(6)

Form CHAPTER 11 FILING CHECKLIST

[_____] (“Debtor”)

I. PREFILING

- Conflict check
- General engagement letter
- Payment for pre-petition services / application of retainer (disinterestedness requirement)
- *Subchapter V Debtor*: Confirm total and nature of debts for SBRA eligibility

II. DUE DILIGENCE DOCUMENTS/ REVIEW

Review of due diligence documents regarding the Debtor and its business, including:

- Organizational documents (Articles of organization, and Bylaws / LLC operating agreement)
- UCC report and lien search
- Financial statements
- Tax returns
- Bank statements
- Budget / cash flow projections
- Proof of insurance and certificate
- Information and documents regarding pending litigation matters, if any
- Information and documents regarding pre-petition judgments, if any.
- Company’s accounts payable, and accounts receivable
- Copies of company’s contracts, leases, and other agreements
- Copies of debt/ financing agreements
- Copies of guarantees to which the Debtor is a party
- Information regarding intercompany debts/ transactions, if any.
- List of creditors (with addresses) including unsecured, and secured.
- Ownership information and valuation documents for assets, including real estate (if any).
- All payments made by the company within 1 year of the filing.

III. PETITION DOCUMENTS

1. Voluntary Petition. BR 1002; LR 1009-1
 - a. Need filing fee
 - b. Declaration re Electronic Filing (MA). LR (Appendix 8)

2. Master mailing list of creditors/ Matrix: BR 1007(a); LR 1007-1 (standing order 2018-1)
3. Corporate Vote/ Consent authorizing the filing
4. List of the 20/30 largest unsecured creditors: BR 1007(d)
5. Corporate Ownership Statement: BR 1007 and 7007.1
6. Application/ Motion to employ Debtor's counsel, including Affidavit: BR 2014(a), and BR 2016(b); LR 2014-1
7. *Subchapter V Debtor*: Most recent financial statements¹ (i) balance sheet; (ii) statement of operations / P&L; (iii) cash flow statement; (iv) federal income tax return. (§1187, 1116)

IV. TO FILE / PREPARE FOR SOON AFTER PETITION (as applicable)

8. Proof of insurance, bank account statements, and/or tax returns for US Trustee's office.
9. Filing of first day pleading, including the following, **if and as applicable**:
 - a. Cash collateral motion (need 13-week Budget)
 - b. Employee related motion
 - c. Utility motion²
 - d. Critical vendor motion
 - e. Insurance related motion (to maintain/ renew insurance policies, pay insurance obligations):
10. Confirm opening of new debtor in possession (DIP) account (or motion to maintain existing bank account and use existing checks and business forms.
11. Notice of commencement of Chapter 11 Case / Suggestion of Bankruptcy for pending state court or other proceedings.

V. TO FILE / PREPARE WITHIN 14 DAYS AFTER PETITION

¹ If not available, Section 1116 permits in the alternative filing of a statement that no balance sheet, statement of operations, or cash flow statement has been prepared and no Federal tax return has been filed.

² A utility company cannot discontinue, alter or refuse service to a debtor during the first 30 days of a Chapter 11 bankruptcy case. Upon expiration of this stay period, a utility cannot terminate its services if a debtor has furnished the utility with adequate assurance of payment. See § 366(a), (c); LR 6012-1.

12. List of equity security holders of the debtor: BR 1007(a)(3)
13. Disclosure of Attorney Compensation: § 329(a); BR 2016(b)
14. Bankruptcy Schedules: BR 1007(c); LR 1009-1 (amendment)
15. Statement of Financial Affairs: BR 1007(c)

VI. OTHER MATTERS

16. Prepare for meeting of creditors (Section 341 Meeting)³
17. Claims filing bar date
18. Motion to assume or reject leases or contracts, if applicable.
19. Employment of accountant or other professionals, if applicable.
20. Appointment of creditors' committee by U.S. Trustee's office, if applicable
21. Monthly operating reports to U.S. Trustee's office⁴
22. Debtor in possession (DIP) financing, if applicable
23. Asset sale, if applicable
24. Chapter 11 plan / disclosure statement
25. Additional matters/ deadlines for *Subchapter V Debtor*:
 - (i) Appointment of Subchapter V trustee by U.S. Trustee's office. §1183
 - (ii) Report about efforts for plan process due 14 days before status conference. §1188 (c).
 - (iii) Status conference to be held within 60 days. §1188.
 - (iv) Plan filing deadline within 90 days from petition. §1189.

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³ A Section 341 meeting may occur no earlier than 21 days and no later than 40 days after the filing. BR 2003. It requires notice of at least 21 days to creditors. BR 2002(a).

⁴ No quarterly fee due if Subchapter V case.

ADDENDUM:
Key Distinctions from
Chapter to (sub)Chapter

Bankruptcy Code Chapter Comparisons

Citations are to 11 U.S.C., unless stated otherwise.	Subchapter V (Small Business Debtor with Subchapter V Election)	Traditional Small Business Ch. 11 (without Subchapter V Election)	Non-Small Business Ch. 11	Chapter 12 (family farmers & fishermen)
Types of Entities Permitted	Entities and natural persons (excluding single asset real estate cases). § 1182(1)(A).	Entities and natural persons (excluding single asset real estate cases). § 101(51D)(A).	Entities and natural persons (including single asset real estate cases).	Family farmer or family fisherman with regular annual income. § 109(f).
Maximum Amount of Debt	\$7,500,000. At least 50% must be business debt. § 1182(1)(A).	\$3,024,725 (next adjustment: April 2025). At least 50% must be business debt. § 101(51D)(A).	No limit.	Family farmer: \$11,097,350. § 101(18)(A). Family fisherman: \$2,268,550. § 101(19A)(A)(i); (B)(ii)(II).
Commercial Activity Required?	Must be “engaged” in commercial activity. § 1182(1)(A).	Must be “engaged” in commercial activity. § 101(51D)(A).	No.	Family farmer must be “engaged in a farming operation...” § 101(18)(A). Family fisherman must be engaged in a “commercial fishing operation.” § 101(19A)(A).

Bankruptcy Code Chapter Comparisons

	Subchapter V	Traditional Small Business Ch. 11	Non-Small Business Ch. 11	Chapter 12 (family farmers & fishermen)
Time to File a Plan	90 days. 11 U.S.C. § 1189(a)). Plan can only be filed by the Debtor. § 1189(b).	300 days. Debtor has the exclusive right to file a plan for 180 days (extendable to 300 days). § 1121(e).	No limit. Debtor has the exclusive right to file a plan for 120 days (extendable to 18 months). §§ 1121(b), (d).	90 days (except in circumstances for which the debtor should not justly be held accountable). § 1221.
Disclosure Statement Required	No. § 1181(b).	Possibly, the Court may determine that the Plan has adequate information. Court may also conditionally approve a disclosure statement subject to final hearing thereby saving time and expense prior to solicitation. § 1125(f).	Yes. § 1125(a)-(d). However, some districts' local rules permit combined chapter 11 plans and disclosure statements in certain circumstances.	No.
Absolute Priority Rule	No. § 1191(b)-(c).	Yes. § 1129(b)(2)(B)(ii).	Yes. § 1129(b)(2)(B)(ii).	No.
Appointment of Creditors Committees	Not generally, but the court may order the U.S. Trustee to solicit creditors for the appointment of a committee. § 1181(b).	Yes. § 1102. But often not sufficient interest given size of case.	Yes. § 1102.	No.

Bankruptcy Code Chapter Comparisons

	Subchapter V	Traditional Small Business Ch. 11	Non-Small Business Ch. 11	Chapter 12 (family farmers & fishermen)
Must Impaired Classes Vote to Accept the Plan	No, courts may confirm plans without the support of any impaired classes if (1) the plan does not discriminate unfairly; and (2) is fair and equitable. § 1191(b).	Yes, at least one impaired class must vote to accept the plan. § 1129(a)(10).	Yes, at least one impaired class must vote to accept the plan. § 1129(a)(10).	No.
Trustee	Subchapter V trustee is appointed in each case (from a pool of trustees). Does not take possession of the Debtor's assets or business. Trustee helps facilitate formulation of the Subchapter V plan. § 1183.	Possibly, generally no trustee and Debtor remains in possession. Court may appoint a chapter 11 trustee to control the Debtor's assets and business. § 1104.	Possibly, generally no trustee and Debtor remains in possession. Court may appoint a chapter 11 trustee to control the Debtor's assets and business. § 1104.	Chapter 12 trustee is appointed in each case (standing trustee or one specific to the case). Trustee does not take possession of the Debtor's assets or business but does oversee confirmation and administration of the plan. § 1202.
Monthly Operating Reports	Yes. §§ 308, 1187. The "small business" form is used.	Yes. § 308. The "small business" form is used.	Yes	Yes. FRBP 2015(b).

Bankruptcy Code Chapter Comparisons

	Subchapter V	Traditional Small Business Ch. 11	Non-Small Business Ch. 11	Chapter 12 (family farmers & fishermen)
Retain Existing Bank Accounts	No, must close pre-petition accounts and open new “debtor-in-possession” accounts.	No, must close pre-petition accounts and open new “debtor-in-possession” accounts.	Possibly, debtors generally must close pre-petition accounts and open new “debtor-in-possession” accounts; however, in larger cases courts may grant relief from this rule.	The debtor may retain existing bank accounts.
Can the Plan Modify the Rights of Creditors with Secured Claims on Debtor’s Principal Residence?	Yes, the plan may modify the rights of holders of mortgages on the debtor’s principal residence if loan proceeds related to the mortgage were (1) used primarily in connection with the small business and (2) not used primarily to acquire the real property. § 1190(3).	No. § 1123(b)(5).	No. § 1123(b)(5).	Yes. § 1222(b)(2).

Bankruptcy Code Chapter Comparisons

	Subchapter V	Traditional Small Business Ch. 11	Non-Small Business Ch. 11	Chapter 12 (family farmers & fishermen)
Retention of Estate Professionals	Court approval required for retention of the debtor's counsel and other estate professionals. § 327. Professionals are not disqualified solely for holding a prepetition claim of less than \$10,000. § 1195.	Court approval required for retention of debtor's counsel and other estate professionals. § 327.	Court approval required for retention of debtor's counsel and other estate professionals. § 327.	Court approval required for retention of debtor's counsel and other estate professionals. § 327.
Plan Payments	Plan payments begin after confirmation of the plan.	Pursuant to the terms of the confirmed plan.	Pursuant to the terms of the confirmed plan.	Pursuant to the terms of the confirmed plan.
	Under non-consensual plans, all projected disposable income during the 3-5 year plan payment period must be paid to creditors. § 1191(c)(2).			Under plan providing less than full payment to priority claims, plan must provide that all disposable income during 5-year period will be applied to make plan payments. § 1222(a)(4).

Bankruptcy Code Chapter Comparisons

	Subchapter V	Traditional Small Business Ch. 11	Non-Small Business Ch. 11	Chapter 12 (family farmers & fishermen)
Distributions	<p>Consensual plans: the debtor or its agent makes distributions.</p> <p>Non-consensual plans: the Subchapter V trustee makes distributions unless otherwise provided in the plan. § 1194(b).</p>	The debtor or its agent makes distributions pursuant to the terms of the confirmed plan.	The debtor or its agent makes distributions pursuant to the terms of the confirmed plan.	The court-appointed trustee makes distributions. § 1202.
Co-Debtor Stay	No automatic co-debtor stay for consumer or non-consumer debt.	No automatic co-debtor stay for consumer or non-consumer debt.	No automatic co-debtor stay for consumer or non-consumer debt.	<p>Automatic co-debtor stay for consumer debt.</p> <p>No automatic co-debtor stay for non-consumer debt. § 1201(a).</p>

11 U.S.C. § 365

Executory contracts and unexpired leases

(a)

Except as provided in sections [765](#) and [766](#) of this title and in subsections (b), (c), and (d) of this section, the trustee, subject to the court's approval, may assume or reject any executory contract or unexpired lease of the debtor.

(b)

(1) If there has been a default in an executory contract or unexpired lease of the debtor, the trustee may not assume such contract or lease unless, at the time of assumption of such contract or lease, the trustee—

(A)

cures, or provides adequate assurance that the trustee will promptly cure, such default other than a default that is a breach of a provision relating to the satisfaction of any provision (other than a penalty rate or penalty provision) relating to a default arising from any failure to perform nonmonetary obligations under an unexpired lease of real property, if it is impossible for the trustee to cure such default by performing nonmonetary acts at and after the time of assumption, except that if such default arises from a failure to operate in accordance with a nonresidential real property lease, then such default shall be cured by performance at and after the time of assumption in accordance with such lease, and pecuniary losses resulting from such default shall be compensated in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph;

(B)

compensates, or provides adequate assurance that the trustee will promptly compensate, a party other than the debtor to such contract or lease, for any actual pecuniary loss to such party resulting from such default; and

(C)

provides adequate assurance of future performance under such contract or lease.

(2) Paragraph (1) of this subsection does not apply to a default that is a breach of a provision relating to—

(A)

the insolvency or financial condition of the debtor at any time before the closing of the case;

(B)

the commencement of a case under this title;

(C)

the appointment of or taking possession by a trustee in a case under this title or a custodian before such commencement; or

(D)

the satisfaction of any penalty rate or penalty provision relating to a default arising from any failure by the debtor to perform nonmonetary obligations under the executory contract or unexpired lease.

(3)For the purposes of paragraph (1) of this subsection and paragraph (2)(B) of subsection (f), adequate assurance of future performance of a lease of real property in a shopping center includes adequate assurance—

(A)

of the source of rent and other consideration due under such lease, and in the case of an assignment, that the financial condition and operating performance of the proposed assignee and its guarantors, if any, shall be similar to the financial condition and operating performance of the debtor and its guarantors, if any, as of the time the debtor became the [lessee](#) under the lease;

(B)

that any percentage rent due under such lease will not decline substantially;

(C)

that assumption or assignment of such lease is subject to all the provisions thereof, including (but not limited to) provisions such as a radius, location, use, or exclusivity provision, and will not breach any such provision contained in any other lease, financing agreement, or master agreement relating to such shopping center; and

(D)

that assumption or assignment of such lease will not disrupt any tenant mix or balance in such shopping center.

(4)

Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, if there has been a default in an unexpired lease of the debtor, other than a default of a kind specified in paragraph (2) of this subsection, the trustee may not require a lessor to provide services or supplies incidental to such lease before assumption of such lease unless the lessor is compensated under the terms of such lease for any services and supplies provided under such lease before assumption of such lease.

(c)The trustee may not assume or assign any executory contract or unexpired lease of the debtor, whether or not such contract or lease prohibits or restricts assignment of rights or delegation of duties, if—

(1)

(A)

applicable law excuses a party, other than the debtor, to such contract or lease from accepting performance from or rendering performance to an entity other than the debtor or the debtor in possession, whether or not such contract or lease prohibits or restricts assignment of rights or delegation of duties; and

(B)

such party does not consent to such assumption or assignment; or

(2)

such contract is a contract to make a loan, or extend other debt financing or financial accommodations, to or for the benefit of the debtor, or to issue a security of the debtor; or

(3)

such lease is of nonresidential real property and has been terminated under applicable nonbankruptcy law prior to the order for relief.

(d)

(1)

In a case under [chapter 7 of this title](#), if the trustee does not assume or reject an executory contract or unexpired lease of residential real property or of personal property of the debtor within 60 days after the order for relief, or within such additional time as the court, for cause, within such 60-day period, fixes, then such contract or lease is deemed rejected.

(2)

In a case under [chapter 9, 11, 12, or 13](#) of this title, the trustee may assume or reject an executory contract or unexpired lease of residential real property or of personal property of the debtor at any time before the confirmation of a plan but the court, on the request of any party to such contract or lease, may order the trustee to determine within a specified period of time whether to assume or reject such contract or lease.

(3)

The trustee shall timely perform all the obligations of the debtor, except those specified in [section 365\(b\)\(2\)](#), arising from and after the order for relief under any unexpired lease of nonresidential real property, until such lease is assumed or rejected, notwithstanding [section 503\(b\)\(1\) of this title](#). The court may extend, for cause, the time for performance of any such obligation that arises within 60 days after the date of the order for relief, but the time for performance shall not be extended beyond such 60-day period. This subsection shall not be deemed to affect the trustee's obligations under the provisions of subsection (b) or (f) of this section. Acceptance of any such performance does not constitute waiver or relinquishment of the lessor's rights under such lease or under this title.

(4)

(A) Subject to subparagraph (B), an unexpired lease of nonresidential real property under which the debtor is the [lessee](#) shall be deemed rejected, and the trustee shall immediately surrender that nonresidential real property to the lessor, if the trustee does not assume or reject the unexpired lease by the earlier of—

(i)

the date that is 120 days after the date of the order for relief; or

(ii)

the date of the entry of an order confirming a plan.

(B)

(i)

The court may extend the period determined under subparagraph (A), prior to the expiration of the 120-day period, for 90 days on the motion of the trustee or lessor for cause.

(ii)

If the court grants an extension under clause (i), the court may grant a subsequent extension only upon prior written consent of the lessor in each instance.

(5)

The trustee shall timely perform all of the obligations of the debtor, except those specified in section 365(b)(2), first arising from or after 60 days after the order for relief in a case under [chapter 11 of this title](#) under an unexpired lease of personal property (other than personal property leased to an individual primarily for personal, family, or household purposes), until such lease is assumed or rejected notwithstanding [section 503\(b\)\(1\) of this title](#), unless the court, after notice and a hearing and based on the equities of the case, orders otherwise with respect to the obligations or timely performance thereof. This subsection shall not be deemed to affect the trustee's obligations under the provisions of subsection (b) or (f).

Acceptance of any such performance does not constitute waiver or relinquishment of the lessor's rights under such lease or under this title.

(e)

(1) Notwithstanding a provision in an executory contract or unexpired lease, or in applicable law, an executory contract or unexpired lease of the debtor may not be terminated or modified, and any right or obligation under such contract or lease may not be terminated or modified, at any time after the commencement of the case solely because of a provision in such contract or lease that is conditioned on—

(A)

the insolvency or financial condition of the debtor at any time before the closing of the case;

(B)

the commencement of a case under this title; or

(C)

the appointment of or taking possession by a trustee in a case under this title or a custodian before such commencement.

(2) Paragraph (1) of this subsection does not apply to an executory contract or unexpired lease of the debtor, whether or not such contract or lease prohibits or restricts assignment of rights or delegation of duties, if—

(A)

(i)

applicable law excuses a party, other than the debtor, to such contract or lease from accepting performance from or rendering performance to the trustee or to an assignee of such contract or lease, whether or not such contract or lease prohibits or restricts assignment of rights or delegation of duties; and

(ii)

such party does not consent to such assumption or assignment; or

(B)

such contract is a contract to make a loan, or extend other debt financing or financial accommodations, to or for the benefit of the debtor, or to issue a security of the debtor.

(f)

(1)

Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c) of this section, notwithstanding a provision in an executory contract or unexpired lease of the debtor, or in applicable law, that prohibits, restricts, or conditions the assignment of such contract or lease, the trustee may assign such contract or lease under paragraph (2) of this subsection.

(2) The trustee may assign an executory contract or unexpired lease of the debtor only if—

(A)

the trustee assumes such contract or lease in accordance with the provisions of this section; and

(B)

adequate assurance of future performance by the assignee of such contract or lease is provided, whether or not there has been a default in such contract or lease.

(3)

Notwithstanding a provision in an executory contract or unexpired lease of the debtor, or in applicable law that terminates or modifies, or permits a party other

than the debtor to terminate or modify, such contract or lease or a right or obligation under such contract or lease on account of an assignment of such contract or lease, such contract, lease, right, or obligation may not be terminated or modified under such provision because of the assumption or assignment of such contract or lease by the trustee.

(g) Except as provided in subsections (h)(2) and (i)(2) of this section, the rejection of an executory contract or unexpired lease of the debtor constitutes a breach of such contract or lease—

(1)

if such contract or lease has not been assumed under this section or under a plan confirmed under chapter [9](#), [11](#), [12](#), or [13](#) of this title, immediately before the date of the filing of the petition; or

(2) if such contract or lease has been assumed under this section or under a plan confirmed under chapter [9](#), [11](#), [12](#), or [13](#) of this title—

(A)

if before such rejection the case has not been converted under section [1112](#), [1208](#), or [1307](#) of this title, at the time of such rejection; or

(B) if before such rejection the case has been converted under section [1112](#), [1208](#), or [1307](#) of this title—

(i)

immediately before the date of such conversion, if such contract or lease was assumed before such conversion; or

(ii)

at the time of such rejection, if such contract or lease was assumed after such conversion.

(h)

(1)

(A) If the trustee rejects an unexpired lease of real property under which the debtor is the lessor and—

(i)

if the rejection by the trustee amounts to such a breach as would entitle the [lessee](#) to treat such lease as terminated by virtue of its terms, applicable nonbankruptcy law, or any agreement made by the [lessee](#), then the [lessee](#) under such lease may treat such lease as terminated by the rejection; or

(ii)

if the term of such lease has commenced, the [lessee](#) may retain its rights under such lease (including rights such as those relating to the amount and timing of payment of rent and other amounts payable by the [lessee](#) and any right of use,

possession, quiet enjoyment, subletting, assignment, or hypothecation) that are in or appurtenant to the real property for the balance of the term of such lease and for any renewal or extension of such rights to the extent that such rights are enforceable under applicable nonbankruptcy law.

(B)

If the [lessee](#) retains its rights under subparagraph (A)(ii), the [lessee](#) may offset against the rent reserved under such lease for the balance of the term after the date of the rejection of such lease and for the term of any renewal or extension of such lease, the value of any damage caused by the nonperformance after the date of such rejection, of any obligation of the debtor under such lease, but the [lessee](#) shall not have any other right against the estate or the debtor on account of any damage occurring after such date caused by such nonperformance.

(C)

The rejection of a lease of real property in a shopping center with respect to which the [lessee](#) elects to retain its rights under subparagraph (A)(ii) does not affect the enforceability under applicable nonbankruptcy law of any provision in the lease pertaining to radius, location, use, exclusivity, or tenant mix or balance.

(D)

In this paragraph, "[lessee](#)" includes any successor, assign, or mortgagee permitted under the terms of such lease.

(2)

(A) If the trustee rejects a timeshare interest under a timeshare plan under which the debtor is the timeshare interest seller and—

(i)

if the rejection amounts to such a breach as would entitle the timeshare interest purchaser to treat the timeshare plan as terminated under its terms, applicable nonbankruptcy law, or any agreement made by timeshare interest purchaser, the timeshare interest purchaser under the timeshare plan may treat the timeshare plan as terminated by such rejection; or

(ii)

if the term of such timeshare interest has commenced, then the timeshare interest purchaser may retain its rights in such timeshare interest for the balance of such term and for any term of renewal or extension of such timeshare interest to the extent that such rights are enforceable under applicable nonbankruptcy law.

(B)

If the timeshare interest purchaser retains its rights under subparagraph (A), such timeshare interest purchaser may offset against the moneys due for such timeshare interest for the balance of the term after the date of the rejection of such

timeshare interest, and the term of any renewal or extension of such timeshare interest, the value of any damage caused by the nonperformance after the date of such rejection, of any obligation of the debtor under such timeshare plan, but the timeshare interest purchaser shall not have any right against the estate or the debtor on account of any damage occurring after such date caused by such nonperformance.

(i)

(1)

If the trustee rejects an executory contract of the debtor for the sale of real property or for the sale of a timeshare interest under a timeshare plan, under which the purchaser is in possession, such purchaser may treat such contract as terminated, or, in the alternative, may remain in possession of such real property or timeshare interest.

(2) If such purchaser remains in possession—

(A)

such purchaser shall continue to make all payments due under such contract, but may, offset against such payments any damages occurring after the date of the rejection of such contract caused by the nonperformance of any obligation of the debtor after such date, but such purchaser does not have any rights against the estate on account of any damages arising after such date from such rejection, other than such offset; and

(B)

the trustee shall deliver title to such purchaser in accordance with the provisions of such contract, but is relieved of all other obligations to perform under such contract.

(j)

A purchaser that treats an executory contract as terminated under subsection (i) of this section, or a party whose executory contract to purchase real property from the debtor is rejected and under which such party is not in possession, has a lien on the interest of the debtor in such property for the recovery of any portion of the purchase price that such purchaser or party has paid.

(k)

Assignment by the trustee to an entity of a contract or lease assumed under this section relieves the trustee and the estate from any liability for any breach of such contract or lease occurring after such assignment.

(l)

If an unexpired lease under which the debtor is the [lessee](#) is assigned pursuant to this section, the lessor of the property may require a deposit or other security for

the performance of the debtor's obligations under the lease substantially the same as would have been required by the landlord upon the initial leasing to a similar tenant.

(m)

For purposes of this section 365 and sections 541(b)(2) and 362(b)(10), leases of real property shall include any rental agreement to use real property.

(n)

(1)If the trustee rejects an executory contract under which the debtor is a licensor of a right to intellectual property, the licensee under such contract may elect—

(A)

to treat such contract as terminated by such rejection if such rejection by the trustee amounts to such a breach as would entitle the licensee to treat such contract as terminated by virtue of its own terms, applicable nonbankruptcy law, or an agreement made by the licensee with another entity; or

(B)to retain its rights (including a right to enforce any exclusivity provision of such contract, but excluding any other right under applicable nonbankruptcy law to specific performance of such contract) under such contract and under any agreement supplementary to such contract, to such intellectual property (including any embodiment of such intellectual property to the extent protected by applicable nonbankruptcy law), as such rights existed immediately before the case commenced, for—

(i)

the duration of such contract; and

(ii)

any period for which such contract may be extended by the licensee as of right under applicable nonbankruptcy law.

(2)If the licensee elects to retain its rights, as described in paragraph (1)(B) of this subsection, under such contract—

(A)

the trustee shall allow the licensee to exercise such rights;

(B)

the licensee shall make all royalty payments due under such contract for the duration of such contract and for any period described in paragraph (1)(B) of this subsection for which the licensee extends such contract; and

(C)the licensee shall be deemed to waive—

(i)

any right of setoff it may have with respect to such contract under this title or applicable nonbankruptcy law; and

(ii)

any claim allowable under [section 503\(b\) of this title](#) arising from the performance of such contract.

(3) If the licensee elects to retain its rights, as described in paragraph (1)(B) of this subsection, then on the written request of the licensee the trustee shall—

(A)

to the extent provided in such contract, or any agreement supplementary to such contract, provide to the licensee any intellectual property (including such embodiment) held by the trustee; and

(B)

not interfere with the rights of the licensee as provided in such contract, or any agreement supplementary to such contract, to such intellectual property (including such embodiment) including any right to obtain such intellectual property (or such embodiment) from another entity.

(4) Unless and until the trustee rejects such contract, on the written request of the licensee the trustee shall—

(A) to the extent provided in such contract or any agreement supplementary to such contract—

(i)

perform such contract; or

(ii)

provide to the licensee such intellectual property (including any embodiment of such intellectual property to the extent protected by applicable nonbankruptcy law) held by the trustee; and

(B)

not interfere with the rights of the licensee as provided in such contract, or any agreement supplementary to such contract, to such intellectual property (including such embodiment), including any right to obtain such intellectual property (or such embodiment) from another entity.

(o)

In a case under [chapter 11 of this title](#), the trustee shall be deemed to have assumed (consistent with the debtor's other obligations under section 507), and shall immediately cure any deficit under, any commitment by the debtor to a Federal depository institutions regulatory agency (or predecessor to such agency) to maintain the capital of an insured depository institution, and any claim for a subsequent breach of the obligations thereunder shall be entitled to priority under section 507. This subsection shall not extend any commitment that would otherwise be terminated by any act of such an agency.

(p)

(1)

If a lease of personal property is rejected or not timely assumed by the trustee under subsection (d), the leased property is no longer property of the estate and the stay under [section 362\(a\)](#) is automatically terminated.

(2)

(A)

If the debtor in a case under chapter 7 is an individual, the debtor may notify the creditor in writing that the debtor desires to assume the lease. Upon being so notified, the creditor may, at its option, notify the debtor that it is willing to have the lease assumed by the debtor and may condition such assumption on cure of any outstanding default on terms set by the contract.

(B)

If, not later than 30 days after notice is provided under subparagraph (A), the debtor notifies the lessor in writing that the lease is assumed, the liability under the lease will be assumed by the debtor and not by the estate.

(C)

The stay under section 362 and the injunction under section 524(a)(2) shall not be violated by notification of the debtor and negotiation of cure under this subsection.

(3)

In a case under chapter 11 in which the debtor is an individual and in a case under chapter 13, if the debtor is the [lessee](#) with respect to personal property and the lease is not assumed in the plan confirmed by the court, the lease is deemed rejected as of the conclusion of the hearing on confirmation. If the lease is rejected, the stay under section 362 and any stay under section 1301 is automatically terminated with respect to the property subject to the lease.

11 U.S.C. § 502

Allowance of claims or interests

...

(b) Except as provided in subsections (e)(2), (f), (g), (h) and (i) of this section, if such objection to a claim is made, the court, after notice and a hearing, shall determine the amount of such claim in lawful currency of the United States as of the date of the filing of the petition, and shall allow such claim in such amount, except to the extent that—

...

(6) if such claim is the claim of a lessor for damages resulting from the termination of a lease of real property, such claim exceeds—

(A) the rent reserved by such lease, without acceleration, for the greater of one year, or 15 percent, not to exceed three years, of the remaining term of such lease, following the earlier of—

(i)

the date of the filing of the petition; and

(ii)

the date on which such lessor repossessed, or the lessee surrendered, the leased property; plus

(B)

any unpaid rent due under such lease, without acceleration, on the earlier of such dates;