

OCT 31 2007

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF OREGON

TERENCE H. DUNN, CLERK  
BY *[Signature]* DEPUTY

In re:	)	
	)	
REDACTION IN ELECTRONICALLY FILED	)	
TRANSCRIPTS; AMENDED CHAPTER 12/13	)	GENERAL ORDER NO. 07-1
PROOFS OF CLAIMS; "ATTORNEY OF RECORD"	)	
DEFINITION	)	
	)	

IT IS ORDERED THAT the following provisions are effective immediately:

1. The following procedures apply regarding redaction in electronically filed transcripts:

a. Each party (including any attorney for such party) is required to review a transcript for information that should be redacted under the Judicial Conference's privacy policy: Social Security numbers should be redacted to show only the last four (4) digits; birth dates should contain only the year of birth; individuals known to be minors should be referred to only with initials; and financial account numbers should be redacted to show only the last four (4) digits. It is the responsibility of each party to monitor the court's docket for the filing of an official transcript and to review the transcript for personal data which may be redacted.

b. Within five (5) business days of the filing of the transcript to the clerk of court, a party must file a notice with the court of his or her intent to request redaction of such information from the transcript. A party is responsible for reviewing the opening and closing statements made on behalf of that party, any statements made by that party, and the testimony of any witness called by that party. If no notice is filed during this five (5) day period, the court may assume that redaction of personal data is not necessary, and may make the transcript electronically available to the public on the sixth business day after delivery.

c. Once a party has filed a notice of intent to request redaction (s)he has 21 days to review the transcript, and then file with the court and submit to the court reporter or transcriber a list of items to be redacted including the transcript page, paragraph and line in which the personal data appears and the manner in which each is to be redacted. The court reporter or transcriber must redact the identifiers as directed, and then re-file the redacted transcript. Also during this time period a party could, by motion, request that additional information be redacted. No remote electronic public access to the transcript will be allowed until the court has ruled on any such motion, all deadlines regarding redaction have expired, and all redaction has occurred.

2. LBR 3001-1.A.3.b., regarding amended claims filed in Chapter 12 and 13 cases, is amended to read as follows:

“The following procedures apply regarding the filing of an amended proof of claim:

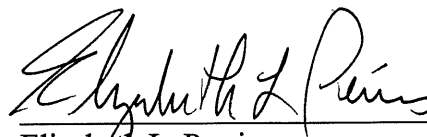
a. **Notice.** If the debtor is not represented by an attorney, the creditor must serve a notice of amended claim on LBF #302.

b. **Objection.** An objection must be filed within 14 days of the date an amended claim was filed to prevent distributions on the amended claim.

c. **Distribution.** The trustee must not make any distribution on an amended claim filed after the initial deadline for filing the claim until the later of either (1) 15 days after it was filed, or (2) resolution of any objection to the claim filed within 14 days of the date the amended claim was filed.”

3. LBR 9010-1.A.1.b. is amended to read as follows:

“‘Attorney of Record’/‘Lead Attorney’ Defined. A party’s ‘attorney of record’ will normally be the first attorney admitted to practice before both the Oregon State Bar (OSB) and the United States District Court for the District of Oregon that is named on the initial document filed for the party. However if the attorney of record has an agreement with an ECF Participant attorney to electronically file documents for the non-ECF Participant attorney, the ECF Participant will be designated, and considered by the court, as the “lead attorney” for the party until such time as another ECF Participant is substituted as the attorney of record for that party. A law firm or professional corporation will not be considered the attorney of record for any party. At any time, a party may change its attorney of record by filing and serving a notice of substitution of attorney of record. If a party has an attorney of record, the name and OSB# of the attorney of record must appear on each document filed on behalf of the party, but a document may be signed by another member of that attorney’s firm.”



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Elizabeth L. Perris  
Chief Bankruptcy Judge