

September 10, 2009

Honorable Thomas G. Snow, Acting Director
Honorable Brian M. O'Leary, Chief Immigration Judge
Executive Office for Immigration Review
5107 Leesburg Pike, Suite 2600
Falls Church, VA 22041

**Re: Representation before the Executive Office for Immigration Review:
Protections for Unaccompanied Immigrant Children from Private Attorneys
who are Hired by Traffickers and Smugglers**

Dear Honorable Judge Snow and Honorable Judge O'Leary,

We are attorneys, advocates and child welfare specialists who work with immigrants. Through our work, many of us have encountered situations in which private attorneys, hired by traffickers and smugglers, purport to represent unaccompanied children. In reality, these attorneys are representing the interests of the traffickers and smugglers who are primarily concerned with securing the release of the minors to deliver them to a predestined labor site, or as a condition of payment.¹ We respectfully urge the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) to adopt procedures to protect unaccompanied immigrant children from traffickers and smugglers who hire private attorneys² to represent the children.

The Need for Enhanced Protections for Unaccompanied Immigrant Children

Immigrants—adults and children—are at the mercy of unscrupulous attorneys. Unaccompanied children, children who are separated from their parents, are even more vulnerable because they are alone, and have no adult to look out for them. For children in immigration custody, private attorneys associated with traffickers and smugglers often attempt contact at the earliest instance, soon after the children have been transferred from the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to the care and custody of the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR).³ We have observed that often the attorneys hired by

¹ These situations should be distinguished from cases in which non-governmental organizations (e.g., KIND, National Center for Immigrant and Refugee Children, National Immigrant Justice Center) recruit private attorneys to represent unaccompanied children on a *pro bono* basis. It is important that the distinction be recognized so as not to impede representation of unaccompanied children by *pro bono* attorneys.

² An individual who represents a child in an immigration investigation, EOIR proceedings or federal court.

³ Since 2004, the Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Services has partnered nationally with the Office of Refugee Resettlement to make best interest recommendations on reunification and release to sponsors. In cases in which there are concerns about the child's safety or well being with a prospective sponsor, the assigned LIRS child welfare specialist makes recommendations regarding further assessments of the sponsor, alternative placement and/or safety plans.

traffickers and smugglers limit the scope of their services to securing release of the child from federal custody, a process that an attorney typically has almost no role in facilitating. These lawyers will then notify the smugglers and traffickers that the child has been released, thereby triggering the debt and in some cases, threats against the family and child.

Once released to a sponsor, the children often go unrepresented because the attorney has achieved the trafficker or smuggler's objective, namely to secure the child's release. Tragically, some of these children, who may be eligible for relief, receive *in absentia* orders of removal because they are left unrepresented. These attorneys also serve as the conduit of information about the whereabouts of the child to the traffickers and smugglers, notifying the traffickers and smugglers that the child has been released, thereby triggering the debt, and in some cases, threats against the family and child. The following examples illustrate the insidiousness of the trafficker smuggler-attorney relationship for unaccompanied children.

A 16 year-old girl had been trafficked to the US to pay off family debts in India. While in shelter care, she expressed fear of being found by the traffickers, who were threatening her family with violence. After the traffickers contacted the girl's potential sponsor in the U.S., she refused to continue the release process. The girl was eventually transferred from the shelter to foster care. Less than a week after her transfer, she learned that the traffickers had hired a private attorney to "represent" her. This attorney had discovered that she was no longer at the shelter (despite the fact that the Immigration Court had suppressed the girl's information from the EOIR hotline) and reported this information to the traffickers. Incorrectly assuming that by being placed in foster care the girl was no longer in federal custody, the traffickers threatened the girl's family with further violence unless she contacted this attorney.

When he arrived at the shelter, it was clear to his case manager that Xie Min, a 16-year-old boy from China, had a mental disability. When a Child Advocate was assigned, she learned that while living in foster care, Xie had participated in his asylum hearing pro se and without any adult to accompany him. The Child Advocate obtained a transcript of the immigration proceeding in which the boy had given nonsensical answers to the government attorney's questions; relief was denied. The Child Advocate contacted the attorney of record who had filed a notice of appeal. The attorney told her that his only goal had been to get the boy released from custody and that he had no plans to prepare an appellate brief, which was due the next day. The Advocate contacted the National Immigrant Justice Center which found pro bono counsel to prepare and file pleadings; the motion was granted and the case has since been remanded to the Immigration Court.

During the sponsor suitability assessment (a process to verify that the child will be released to a safe environment) for a 15 year-old girl from China the sponsor withdrew his application. Although he had not been approved to sponsor the child, the sponsor retained a private lawyer to represent the child. When the girl appeared in court, a pro bono legal services organization stepped up but was interrupted by the judge who announced that an attorney had been retained by the family. The private attorney stated "I am representing the minor for the purpose of release." The child had never spoken to the attorney before. She had never seen the attorney before. The judge, however, recognized the private attorney, preventing the pro bono attorney from speaking on her behalf. The minor was not able to object until after the court hearing was over.

Children who are "represented" by attorneys solely for the purpose of securing their release from detention often disappear, in many cases, into the hands of their traffickers or smugglers. Protecting children from attorneys hired by these traffickers and smugglers is a responsibility we share. EOIR has in place regulations governing representation, appearances and professional conduct. These regulations allow EOIR to sanction practitioners when discipline is in the public interest, in particular, when the attorneys are engaged in criminal or unethical conduct.⁴

We therefore encourage EOIR to adopt and implement the following recommended procedures to assist Immigration Judges in identifying situations in which attorneys purporting to represent unaccompanied children are in fact representing the interests of traffickers or smugglers.

1. Revise the EOIR-28 form to require the signature of the child, the child's parent or the child's legal guardian.
2. Require attorneys representing minors to submit a compensation disclosure form.
3. Allow Immigration Judges to request appointment of child advocates.

⁴ 8 C.F.R. Part 1003 and 1292. "It will be in the public interest to impose disciplinary sanctions against a practitioner who is authorized to practice before the Service when such person has engaged in criminal, unethical, or unprofessional conduct, or in frivolous behavior, as set forth in Sec. 1003.102 of this chapter. 8 C.F.R. Part 1292.3

Recommendation #1: Develop an EOIR-28 Form Specific to Minors to Require the Signature of the Child, the Child's Parent or the Child's Legal Guardian

The EOIR Notice of Entry of Appearance as Attorney form on behalf of respondents in removal proceedings (EOIR-28) once required the signature of the client or the individual consenting to the representation of the respondent.⁵ The requirement of a signature by the minor or the minor's parent or legal guardian provided some measure of assurance that the child or his parent/legal guardian had consented to the representation and knowingly entered into an attorney-client relationship with a private attorney.

The current EOIR-28 form⁶ does not require the respondent's signature, allowing attorneys who may have been hired by smugglers or traffickers to appear in Immigration Court on behalf of unaccompanied children. In contrast, the appearance form required by shelters (G-28) provides space for the signature of the client or parent/legal guardian to consent to the representation for the purpose of disclosing records relating to the child.⁷ Shelter facilities contracted by ORR require submission of a complete and signed G-28 before answering any questions concerning the child. Though not foolproof, the requirement of a signed appearance form prevents some attorneys working on behalf of traffickers or smugglers from obtaining information about the child.

In some instances, an individual who applies to sponsor a child (obtaining the release of the child from custody), and who is prohibited by ORR from communicating with the child (because the relationship has not been established), will hire an attorney to appear in Immigration Court, thus circumventing the procedures in place to screen and vet sponsors who purport to be related to children in immigration custody. ORR's procedure of requiring a signed G-28 can protect children from contact with attorneys who have not been retained by the child or his parent/legal guardian. However, the same attorney who is prohibited from receiving information about the child in the shelter (for failing to file a signed G-28) can still appear, and represent, the child in Immigration Court.

This dissonance between ORR and EOIR procedures may allow (and in our experience, has allowed) attorneys representing the interest of traffickers or smugglers access to minors who are otherwise in the protective custody of ORR. We therefore urge EOIR to develop an EOIR-28 form specific to minors, and require the signature of the child or the child's parent or legal guardian, or require submission of the G-28 in addition to the current EOIR-28. As an alternative, EOIR could require submission of the G-28 in addition to the EOIR-28 in cases involving unaccompanied and separated children. Either of these requirements will, at the very least, prevent disclosure of information to an attorney whom the child and/or family have not hired.

⁵ See previous EOIR-28, August 1999, included as Attachment 1.

⁶ See current EOIR-28 Rev. Oct 2006, included as Attachment 2.

⁷ See G-28 form, included as Attachment 3.

Recommendation #2: Require Attorneys Representing Minors to Submit a Compensation Disclosure Form

It is a conflict of interest for an attorney retained by a smuggler or trafficker to represent an unaccompanied immigrant child, since the trafficker/smuggler has a vested interest in securing the child's release and conveyance to the pre-destined labor site. This practice has been most common in cases involving children from China⁸ and India; the children owe a debt to the traffickers or smugglers, a debt that will only be repaid if the child is released from custody and works to earn money to repay the debt.

Courts facing analogous situations in which an attorney's representation may present a conflict of interest have required attorneys to disclose information including: their source of compensation, the amount paid and the services to be provided. For example, pursuant to the Bankruptcy Code and accompanying rules,⁹ attorneys representing debtors in Bankruptcy Court are required to disclose the amount and source of compensation.¹⁰ This disclosure is required in order to expose the financial arrangement underlying the representation, and prevent the conflict of interest that exists when an attorney who is tied to the creditor is representing the debtor.

Unaccompanied children appearing in Immigration Court should be similarly protected. When a conflict of interest is suspected because the child has never met, spoken with or heard of the attorney, or because a particular attorney repeatedly files appearances on behalf of unrelated unaccompanied minors from a similar geographic region, EOIR should require the attorney to disclose the source of compensation. Questions would include: Who has retained the lawyer to represent the unaccompanied immigrant child? How much has the lawyer been paid? Who is paying the lawyer? What is business address and phone number for lawyer's office? Is lawyer's office approved by the local chamber of commerce?

A compensation disclosure requirement in immigration proceedings involving unaccompanied children would help protect minors from attorneys who are actually in league with the traffickers and smugglers. Moreover, such a requirement would be easily satisfied by *pro bono* attorneys representing immigrant children since they are not receiving compensation for their legal work.

⁸ A 2001 Office of Inspector General's Report to the Department of Justice stated that although non-Chinese minors were not represented by attorneys, most of the Chinese children were represented by attorneys. <http://www.usdoj.gov/oig/reports/INS/e0109/chapter4.htm> (last viewed on Sept. 26, 2008)

⁹ 11 USC 327. Section 327 of the Bankruptcy Code sets forth two requirements that operate in conjunction with the disclosure requirements. Section 327 requires that the attorney must not "hold or represent an interest adverse to the estate," and the attorney must be a "disinterested person." 11 USC Sec. 327(a). Sections 327 and 329 of the Bankruptcy Code, along with Rules 2014 and 2016 of the Bankruptcy Rules, work in conjunction to expose and prevent misrepresentation of debtors by attorneys with conflicts of interest.

¹⁰ See Texas Disclosure of Compensation of Attorney for Debtor in bankruptcy form, included as Attachment 4).

Recommendation #3: Establish Procedure for Immigration Judges to Request Appointment of a Child Advocate

Under the 2008 TVPRA, the Secretary of the Department of Health & Human Services is charged with appointment of child advocates for trafficking victims and other vulnerable unaccompanied immigrant children. One appropriate use of this authority is to establish a procedure for Immigration Judges to request appointment of a child advocate.

For the past five years, the Immigrant Child Advocacy Project (ICAP) has assigned child advocates to individual children in ORR custody in Chicago. The child advocate's role is to advocate for the child's best interest—safety, permanency and well being. In cases in which shelter caseworkers suspect that an attorney is tied to the trafficker or smuggler, the shelter submits a request for assignment of a child advocate. ICAP assigns a child advocate who speaks the child's language and who is responsible for contacting the child's family as well as the attorney to develop a recommendation on whether the representation is legitimate, or presents a conflict of interest.

The Immigration Court in Chicago has a special docket for detained unaccompanied children. Through the ICAP pilot, which preceded enactment of the TVPRA, ICAP representatives participate in the detained children's docket. The following example illustrates the benefit of allowing Immigration Judges to use the services of a child advocate in cases in which an Immigration Judge suspects the attorney might not be representing the child's interests.

In a case involving a girl from India, after ORR denied the sponsorship application of an unrelated single man, the man hired a private attorney to appear on her behalf in Immigration Court. When the attorney showed up in Immigration Court and announced his intention to represent the girl, the Immigration Judge asked ICAP to investigate the situation. The ICAP child advocate contacted the man and learned that in fact, he had applied to sponsor a number of unaccompanied children from India. The attorney, unwitting though he claimed to be, acknowledged that he had not been hired by the girl's family, and offered to withdraw. The child advocate then coordinated with the National Immigrant Justice Center to arrange pro bono legal representation.

We urge EOIR to work with the Secretary of HHS to develop a system through which Immigration Judges can request appointment of child advocates in cases in which there are suspicions that an attorney is not representing the interest of an unaccompanied child.

Conclusion

We urge the Executive Office for Immigration Review to adopt and implement procedures to provide increased protections for unaccompanied immigrant children appearing in Immigration Court. In implementing the above recommended procedures, we also urge EOIR to issue a memorandum to Immigration Judges to flag trafficking in general as well as particular fact patterns as significant concerns in cases involving unaccompanied and separated immigrant children. EOIR has an existing framework for sanctioning attorneys who engage in criminal or unethical activity. The above proposed protections will allow Immigration Judges to identify children who are at risk of exploitation, and will keep unaccompanied immigrant children safe from the reach of smugglers and traffickers.

Please contact Maria Woltjen, Director of the Immigrant Child Advocacy Project, 773-702-0349, with any questions you might have or if you would like to schedule a meeting to discuss these recommendations.

Thank you for your consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

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Cc: Honorable Judge David Neal, Executive Office for Immigration Review
Steven Lang, Executive Office for Immigration Review

Certificate of Service

I _____ mailed or delivered a copy of the foregoing on _____ to the DHS
(Name) (Date-mm/dd/yy)

(U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement - ICE) at _____
(Number and Street, City, State, Zip Code)

X _____
Signature of Attorney or Representative

(Note: Alien may be required to sign Acknowledgement and Consent below.)

The Privacy Act of 1974 requires that if the person being represented is or claims to be a citizen of the United States or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, he/she must sign the portion below.

I HEREBY ACKNOWLEDGE THAT THE ABOVE-NAMED ATTORNEY OR REPRESENTATIVE REPRESENTS ME IN THESE PROCEEDINGS AND I CONSENT TO THE DISCLOSURE TO HIM/HER OF ANY RECORDS PERTAINING TO ME WHICH APPEAR IN ANY EOIR SYSTEM OF RECORDS.

NAME OF PERSON CONSENTING	SIGNATURE OF PERSON CONSENTING	DATE (mm/dd/yy)
	X	

APPEARANCES - An appearance shall be filed on a Form EOIR-28 by the attorney or representative appearing in each case before an Immigration Judge (see 8 C.F.R. § 1003.17). When an appearance is made by a person acting in a representative capacity, his/her personal appearance or signature constitutes a representation that, under the provisions of 8 C.F.R. part 1003, he/she is authorized and qualified to represent individuals. Thereafter, substitution or withdrawal may be permitted upon the approval of the Immigration Judge of a request by the attorney or representative of record in accordance with 8 C.F.R. § 1003.17(b). Please note that appearances for limited purposes are not permitted. *See Matter of Velasquez*, 19 I&N Dec. 377, 384 (BIA 1986). A separate appearance form (Form EOIR-27) must be filed with an appeal to the Board of Immigration Appeals (see 8 C.F.R. § 1003.38(g)). Further proof of authority to act in a representative capacity may be required.

AVAILABILITY OF RECORDS - During the time a case is pending, a party to a proceeding or his/her attorney or representative shall be permitted to examine the Record of Proceeding in the Immigration Court having administrative control over the Record of Proceeding, in accordance with the standard procedures of the Court.

REPRESENTATION - A person entitled to representation may be represented by any of the following:

- (1) Attorneys in the United States as defined in 8 C.F.R. § 1001.1(f).
- (2) Law students and law graduates not yet admitted to the bar as defined in 8 C.F.R. § 1292.1(a)(2).
- (3) Reputable individuals as defined in 8 C.F.R. § 1292.1(a)(3).
- (4) Accredited representatives as defined in 8 C.F.R. § 1292.1(a)(4).
- (5) Accredited officials as defined in 8 C.F.R. § 1292.1(a)(5).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

(Please attach additional sheets of paper if necessary.)

NOTE: THIS FORM MAY NOT BE USED TO REQUEST RECORDS UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT OR THE PRIVACY ACT. THE MANNER OF REQUESTING SUCH RECORDS IS CONTAINED IN 28 C.F.R. §§ 16.1-16.11 AND APPENDICES.

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act, a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. We try to create forms and instructions that are accurate, can be easily understood, and which impose the least possible burden on you to provide us with information. The estimated average time to complete this form is six (6) minutes. If you have comments regarding the accuracy of this estimate, or suggestions for making this form simpler, you can write to the Executive Office for Immigration Review, Office of General Counsel, 5107 Leesburg Pike, Suite 2600, Falls Church, Virginia 22041.

Proof of Service

I _____ mailed or delivered a copy of the foregoing Form EOIR-28 on _____
(Name) (Date-mm/dd/yy)

to the DHS (U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement - ICE) at _____
(Number and Street, City, State, Zip Code)

X

Signature of Attorney or Representative

APPEARANCES - An appearance shall be filed on a Form EOIR-28 by the attorney or representative appearing in each case before an Immigration Judge (see 8 C.F.R. § 1003.17). When an appearance is made by a person acting in a representative capacity, his/her personal appearance or signature constitutes a representation that, under the provisions of 8 C.F.R. part 1003, he/she is authorized and qualified to represent individuals. Thereafter, substitution or withdrawal may be permitted upon the approval of the Immigration Judge of a request by the attorney or representative of record in accordance with 8 C.F.R. § 1003.17(b). Please note that appearances for limited purposes are not permitted, unless specifically authorized by the Immigration Judge. A separate appearance form (Form EOIR-27) must be filed with an appeal to the Board of Immigration Appeals (see 8 C.F.R. § 1003.38(g)). Further proof of authority to act in a representative capacity may be required.

Indicate type of appearance

I am entering an appearance as attorney or representative in this Form EOIR-28 in the capacity of:

Primary Attorney or Representative Non-primary Attorney or Representative On behalf of _____

Check this box if you are entering your appearance pro bono.

AVAILABILITY OF RECORDS - During the time a case is pending, a party to a proceeding or his/her attorney or representative shall be permitted to examine the Record of Proceeding in the Immigration Court having administrative control over the Record of Proceeding, in accordance with the standard procedures of the Court.

REPRESENTATION - A person entitled to representation may be represented by any of the following:

- (1) Attorneys in the United States as defined in 8 C.F.R. § 1001.1(f).
- (2) Law students and law graduates not yet admitted to the bar as defined in 8 C.F.R. § 1292.1(a)(2).
- (3) Reputable individuals as defined in 8 C.F.R. § 1292.1(a)(3).
- (4) Accredited representatives as defined in 8 C.F.R. § 1292.1(a)(4).
- (5) Accredited officials as defined in 8 C.F.R. § 1292.1(a)(5).

All representatives must comply with the specific requirements to represent aliens before the Board of Immigration Appeals. For more information on the requirements, see 8 C.F.R. § 1292.1 and the particular subsections referenced above as applicable. Note that law students and law graduates must submit additional materials pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 1292.1(a)(2).

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT - This form may not be used to request records under the Freedom of Information Act or the Privacy Act. The manner of requesting such records is contained in 28 C.F.R. §§ 16.1 - 16.11 and appendices. For further information about requesting records from the EOIR under the Freedom of Information Act, see How to File a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Request With the Executive Office for Immigration Review, available through the EOIR's website at <http://www.usdoj.gov/eoir>.

CASES BEFORE THE EOIR - Automated information about cases before the EOIR is available by calling 1-800-898-7180.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

(Please attach additional sheets of paper if necessary.)

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act, a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. We try to create forms and instructions that are accurate, can be easily understood, and which impose the least possible burden on you to provide us with information. The estimated average time to complete this form is six (6) minutes. If you have comments regarding the accuracy of this estimate, or suggestions for making this form simpler, you can write to the Executive Office for Immigration Review, Office of General Counsel, 5107 Leesburg Pike, Suite 2600, Falls Church, Virginia 22041.

**Notice of Entry of Appearance
 as Attorney or Representative**

Appearances - An appearance shall be filed on this form by the attorney or representative appearing in each case. Thereafter, substitution may be permitted upon the written withdrawal of the attorney or representative of record or upon notification of the new attorney or representative. When an appearance is made by a person acting in a representative capacity, his personal appearance or signature shall constitute a representation that under the provisions of this chapter he is authorized and qualified to represent. Further proof of authority to act in a representative capacity may be required. **Availability of Records** - During the time a case is pending, and except as otherwise provided in 8 CFR 103.2(b), a party to a proceeding or his attorney or representative shall be permitted to examine the record of proceeding in a Service office. He may, in conformity with 8 CFR 103.10, obtain copies of Service records or information therefrom and copies of documents or transcripts of evidence furnished by him. Upon request, he/she may, in addition, be loaned a copy of the testimony and exhibits contained in the record of proceeding upon giving his/her receipt for such copies and pledging that it will be surrendered upon final disposition of the case or upon demand. If extra copies of exhibits do not exist, they shall not be furnished free on loan; however, they shall be made available for copying or purchase of copies as provided in 8 CFR 103.10.

In re:	Date:
	File No.

I hereby enter my appearance as attorney for (or representative of), and at the request of the following named person(s):

Name:	<input type="checkbox"/> Petitioner	<input type="checkbox"/> Applicant
	<input type="checkbox"/> Beneficiary	
Address: (Apt. No.)	(Number & Street)	(City) (State) (Zip Code)
Name:	<input type="checkbox"/> Petitioner	<input type="checkbox"/> Applicant
	<input type="checkbox"/> Beneficiary	
Address: (Apt. No.)	(Number & Street)	(City) (State) (Zip Code)

Check Applicable Item(s) below:

- 1. I am an attorney and a member in good standing of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States or of the highest court of the following State, territory, insular possession, or District of Columbia _____ and am not under a court or administrative agency order suspending, enjoining, restraining, disbaring, or otherwise restricting me in practicing law.
Name of Court
- 2. I am an accredited representative of the following named religious, charitable, social service, or similar organization established in the United States and which is so recognized by the Board:
- 3. I am associated with _____ the attorney of record previously filed a notice of appearance in this case and my appearance is at his request. (If you check this item, also check item 1 or 2 whichever is appropriate.)
- 4. Others (Explain Fully.)

SIGNATURE	COMPLETE ADDRESS
NAME (Type or Print)	TELEPHONE NUMBER

PURSUANT TO THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974, I HEREBY CONSENT TO THE DISCLOSURE TO THE FOLLOWING NAMED ATTORNEY OR REPRESENTATIVE OF ANY RECORD PERTAINING TO ME WHICH APPEARS IN ANY IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE SYSTEM OF RECORDS:

(Name of Attorney or Representative)

THE ABOVE CONSENT TO DISCLOSURE IS IN CONNECTION WITH THE FOLLOWING MATTER:

Name of Person Consenting	Signature of Person Consenting	Date
---------------------------	--------------------------------	------

(NOTE: Execution of this box is required under the Privacy Act of 1974 where the person being represented is a citizen of the United States or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence.)

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
Northern District of Texas

In re	Case No.:
Debtor	(If known)

**Disclosure of Compensation
of Attorney for Debtor**

1. Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 329(a) and Bankruptcy Rule 2016(b), I certify that I am the attorney for the above-named debtor(s) and that compensation paid to me within one year before the filing of the petition in bankruptcy, or agreed to be paid to me, for services rendered or to be rendered on behalf of the debtor(s) in contemplation of or in connection with the bankruptcy case is as follow:

For legal services, I have agreed to accept \$ _____
Prior to the filing of this statement I have received. \$ _____
Balance Due. \$ _____

2. The source of the compensation paid to me was:

- Debtor Other (*specify*)

3. The source of compensation to be paid to me is:

- Debtor Other (*specify*)

4. I have not agreed to share the above-disclosed compensation with any other person unless they are members and associates of my law firm.
- I have agreed to share the above-disclosed compensation with a person or persons who are not members or associates of my law firm. A copy of the agreement, together with a list of the names of the people sharing in the compensation, is attached.

5. In return for the above-disclosed fee, I have agreed to render legal service for all aspects of the bankruptcy case, including:
- a. Analysis of the debtor's financial situation, and rendering advice to the debtor in determining whether to file a petition in bankruptcy;
 - b. Preparation and filing of any petition, schedules, statement of affairs and plan which may be required;
 - c. Representation of the debtor at the meeting of creditors and confirmation hearing, and any adjourned hearings thereof;
 - d. Representation of the debtor in adversary proceedings and other contested bankruptcy matters;
 - e. [Other provisions as needed].
6. By agreement with the debtor(s), the above-disclosed fee does not include the following services

CERTIFICATION

I certify that the foregoing is a complete statement of any agreement or arrangement for payment to me for representation of the debtor(s) in this bankruptcy proceeding.

Signature of Attorney

Date

Name of Law Firm