

United States Bankruptcy Court  
Western District of Michigan  
One Division Ave., N.  
Room 200  
Grand Rapids, MI 49503

05-0422

<p>IN RE: Debtor(s) (name(s) used by the debtor(s) in the last 8 years, including married, maiden, trade, and address):</p> <p><b>Paul T Chiles Jr.</b> 2740 Harbor Drive Apartment 203 Kentwood, MI 49512 SSN: xxx-xx-0515</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Debtor(s)</p>	<p>Case Number 10-11428-jrh</p> <p>Chapter 7</p> <p>Honorable Jeffrey R. Hughes</p>
---	---

**DISCHARGE OF DEBTOR**

It appearing that the debtor is entitled to a discharge, IT IS ORDERED:

The debtor is granted a discharge under section 727 of title 11, United States Code, (the Bankruptcy Code).

Dated: January 20, 2011

BY THE COURT

  
 Hon. Jeffrey R. Hughes  
 United States Bankruptcy Judge

**SEE THE BACK OF THIS ORDER FOR IMPORTANT INFORMATION.**

**RECEIVED**  
 JAN 24 2011  
 CLERK OF COURT  
 SUPREME COURT OF OHIO

**FILED**  
 JAN 24 2011  
 CLERK OF COURT  
 SUPREME COURT OF OHIO

**EXPLANATION OF BANKRUPTCY DISCHARGE  
IN A CHAPTER 7 CASE**

This court order grants a discharge to the person named as the debtor. It is not a dismissal of the case and it does not determine how much money, if any, the trustee will pay to creditors.

**Collection of Discharged Debts Prohibited**

The discharge prohibits any attempt to collect from the debtor a debt that has been discharged. For example, a creditor is not permitted to contact a debtor by mail, phone, or otherwise, to file or continue a lawsuit, to attach wages or other property, or to take any other action to collect a discharged debt from the debtor. *[In a case involving community property: There are also special rules that protect certain community property owned by the debtor's spouse, even if that spouse did not file a bankruptcy case.]* A creditor who violates this order can be required to pay damages and attorney's fees to the debtor.

However, a creditor may have the right to enforce a valid lien, such as a mortgage or security interest, against the debtor's property after the bankruptcy, if that lien was not avoided or eliminated in the bankruptcy case. Also, a debtor may voluntarily pay any debt that has been discharged.

**Debts That are Discharged**

The chapter 7 discharge order eliminates a debtor's legal obligation to pay a debt that is discharged. Most, but not all, types of debts are discharged if the debt existed on the date the bankruptcy case was filed. (If this case was begun under a different chapter of the Bankruptcy Code and converted to chapter 7, the discharge applies to debts owed when the bankruptcy case was converted.)

**Debts that are Not Discharged.**

Some of the common types of debts which are not discharged in a chapter 7 bankruptcy case are:

- a. Debts for most taxes;
- b. Debts incurred to pay nondischargeable taxes (applies to cases filed on or after 10/17/2005);
- c. Debts that are domestic support obligations;
- d. Debts for most student loans;
- e. Debts for most fines, penalties, forfeitures, or criminal restitution obligations;
- f. Debts for personal injuries or death caused by the debtor's operation of a motor vehicle, vessel, or aircraft while intoxicated;
- g. Some debts which were not properly listed by the debtor;
- h. Debts that the bankruptcy court specifically has decided or will decide in this bankruptcy case are not discharged;
- i. Debts for which the debtor has given up the discharge protections by signing a reaffirmation agreement in compliance with the Bankruptcy Code requirements for reaffirmation of debts.
- j. Debts owed to certain pension, profit sharing, stock bonus, other retirement plans, or to the Thrift Savings Plan for federal employees for certain types of loans from these plans (applies to cases filed on or after 10/17/2005).

**This information is only a general summary of the bankruptcy discharge. There are exceptions to these general rules. Because the law is complicated, you may want to consult an attorney to determine the exact effect of the discharge in this case.**