

Two suggestions for the rules committee to consider:

- (1) When a case converts from chapter 7 to chapter 13, there should not be the need for a new Form B22. If the issue is to decide on the required commitment period, there may already be enough information from the original Form B22. Otherwise, a short special chapter 13 form might avoid the confusion of debtors who think that they have filed all the necessary papers when they filed chapter 7.
- (2) The national rules prohibit special masters in bankruptcy cases, including adversary proceedings or so I read the rule. I assume this was put in after the 1978 Act for several reasons. (1) cost, (2) to prohibit district judges who previously appointed referees-in-bankruptcy to act as special masters from withdrawing the reference and then assigning the case to a special master, (3) to let the bankruptcy judge know that s/he had to do it and could not pawn it off on someone. Maybe these weren't the reasons at all, but I can't think of any others.

Anyway, it is worth thinking about removing or limiting that rule. There are some very complex chapter 11 cases and adversaries which really need a special master and can afford one. In fact it might save money, given the rates that attorneys charge.

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