

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE US COURTS



BANKRUPTCY IEPD DOCUMENT

NEXTGEN CM/ECF
November 2021

**US COURTS BANKRUPTCY PETITION
INFORMATION EXCHANGE PACKAGE
DOCUMENTATION**

1	DOCUMENT OVERVIEW	4
1.1	Purpose	4
1.2	IEPD Definition	4
1.3	Versions	5
1.4	List of IEPD Artifacts.....	5
2	BANKRUPTCY PROCESS OVERVIEW	7
2.1	Case Opening Using XML Forms Data	7
2.2	Docket Using XML Forms Data	9
3	INTERFACE FOR XML EXCHANGE.....	9
3.1	Authentication Model.....	9
3.2	Authentication For Multiple Roles and Filing Agents	10
3.3	Web Interface (Menu Option)	11
3.4	RESTFUL Web Service to POST XML Data.....	12
3.5	XML Conventions.....	12
3.6	XML Data Validations.....	13
4	APPENDIX A.....	13
4.1	Sample Authentication Service Requests.....	13
4.1.1	Successful Authentication Request	13
4.1.2	Invalid Authentication Request	14
4.2	Complete Authenticated XML Petition Request Example	14
4.2.1	CSO Authentication Request	14
4.3	CM/ECF Case Opening Request Using Token.....	15
4.4	CM/ECF Amendment Filing Request Using Token	16

1 DOCUMENT OVERVIEW

1.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this document is to provide the technical and business information that the bankruptcy petition preparation software vendors should know and follow to open a bankruptcy case in the U.S. Courts' Next Generation of CM/ECF system.

- To describe the US Courts' electronic XML submission of bankruptcy petitions.
- To ensure that fundamental and detailed business-level information about bankruptcy data exchanges is documented.
- To provide an initial source (like a "readme" file) and/or references to other business or technical documentation needed for understanding.
- To document the data exchanges facilitating bankruptcy petition.
- To comply with the U.S. Courts mandate requiring structured data submission of bankruptcy petition and schedules information.

1.2 IEPD DEFINITION

To expand National Information Exchange Model (NIEM) use, while enabling the reusability of local implementations, Information Exchange Package Documents (IEPDs) were defined and a methodology for their development was created. To understand what an IEPD is, it is important to understand the foundation upon which it is built.

eXtensible Markup Language (XML) is the first layer in the foundation of IEPDs. XML offers technologists a universal way of sending and receiving data. For those not familiar with XML, think of it being much like HTML. While HTML has tags that define how information is displayed on a website or screen (e.g., centered, bold, red, or 12-point font), XML has tags that describe what the information is (e.g., victim, agency, automobile, or suspect). The limitation of XML, however, is that it does not inherently constrain how one can describe data. That means one could call the Volvo S80 an <automobile>, a second could call it a <make and model>, and another could call it the <get-away vehicle>. And hence was NIEM developed; a way to constrain XML for all citizen welfare communities.

The NIEM, understandably, contains an enormous number of elements due to the vast and widely diverse communities it supports. It is prudent, therefore, to develop Information Exchange Packages (IEPs) which carry a sub-set of NIEM elements for a specific information exchange purpose. This allows implementers to limit their focus to only relevant NIEM elements for the exchange events, triggers, conditions, and agencies their IEP is designed to support. This leads us to the development of Information Exchange Package Documents (IEPDs).

An IEPD is a collection of artifacts that support an implementer's creation of IEPs.

- IEPDs include a Standards Mapping spreadsheet which associates each exchange data element with its corresponding NIEM or JXDM data element and namespace.
- IEPDs include the actual NIEM compliant schemas which can consist of a document, extension, and constraint schema.
- IEPDs include sample XML Instance documents and associated style-sheet to help practitioners validate the model, mapping, and schemas. The XML Instance is simply the schema with actual data while the style-sheet transforms that Instance into a user-known document, form, or screen. The use of IEPD artifacts advances the widespread adoption of national standards as well as the realization of reuse benefits.

1.3 VERSIONS

This document will have modifications resulting in subsequent versions. It will be published to the PACER public web site –www.PACER.gov/cmecf/developer, which will maintain the most current version of the document.

1.4 LIST OF IEPD ARTIFACTS

An IEPD is constructed of two types of artifacts: the first is represented by this document and includes the business context of the information exchange. The second type of artifact is the technical documentation and exchange files, e.g., XML schema.

The catalog.xml is the manifest for the contents of this package. Open the file in a web browser to view the contents.

	IEPD Artifact	Description	Artifact Location	File Types
1.	Subset Schema	Subset of the full NIEM schema used in this exchange; the NIEM schemas subsets defined by the wantlist.	./exchange_files/schema/subset/	xsd
2.	Wantlist	This is the "recipe list" of NIEM components used by this information exchange. This is generated by and uploaded to the NIEM Schema Subset Generation Tool (SSGT). The wantlist has an open specification and the SSGT is not required to create a wantlist, though it is easier.	./exchange_files/wantlist/wantlist.xml	xml
3.	Exchange Schema	Base document schema that defines the XML root element and is generally named after the IEPD itself. Also known as the document schema, reference schema, or root schema.	./exchange_files/schema/exchange/	xsd
4.	Extension Schema	Specification for extended components—separate local name-space of components not contained in NIEM.	./exchange_files/schema/extension/	xsd
5.	Sample XML Instance	There is a sample XML file for one instance of each of the forms modeled for this information exchange. Naming convention is "form name"_example.xml.	./XMLsamples/	xml
6.	Style sheet	The XML example files have had applied to them a style sheet for display of instances in HTML format. Also, the catalog.xml file has its own stylesheet, which displays it in HTML.	./XMLsamples/	xsl
7.	Required Forms	Form 2000 explains the various sets of forms required by different kinds of Bankruptcy case openings	./documentation	pdf
8.	Mapping to NIEM	NIEM_Mapping.xls is a mapping of domain components to NIEM components; tagged with constraints (i.e., cardinality, etc.).	./documentation	xls
9.	Business rules	Individual_Bankruptcy_Petition_Business_Rules_Matrix.xlsx maps each field in each PDF form to a specific XML node	./documentation	xls
10.	Change log	Record of cumulative changes from previous IEPD versions. The initial IEPD simple records its creation date.	./changelog.xml	xml, txt, doc
11.	Catalog	List of artifacts in the IEPD that is machine-readable; in an open, portable format and browser-displayable.	./catalog.xml	xml, xhtml
12.	Metadata	All metadata registered with the IEPD	./metadata.xml	xml, xhtml

2 BANKRUPTCY PROCESS OVERVIEW

Congress created a bankruptcy law to give some relief to individuals, partnerships, and corporations from their debt obligations. Once a bankruptcy petition is filed with a bankruptcy court, there are limitations imposed on the creditors.

Most bankruptcies are voluntary, wherein the debtor(s) file for bankruptcy protection from creditors. A debtor who is an individual may file a petition jointly with the current spouse. In some cases, debtors are involuntarily forced into bankruptcy by three of the top five creditors. This description will focus on the voluntary bankruptcy.

The Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure establish the timing for filing of the petition and supporting forms. This timeline is started with the Form B101 filing. After a petition is filed, a bankruptcy judge and trustee are appointed to administer the case.

The Official Bankruptcy Forms, Instructions, and Committee Notes are posted on the U.S. Courts' web page at: (<http://www.uscourts.gov/forms/bankruptcy-forms>)

2.1 CASE OPENING USING XML FORMS DATA

In many instances, a debtor engages an attorney who has purchased bankruptcy petition preparation software to file a bankruptcy case. Using the petition software, the attorney logs on to NextGen CM/ECF and opens a new bankruptcy case by uploading the XML data file (the answers to the bankruptcy forms questions on the petition and schedules) and submitting a PDF file containing the petition and schedules.

The set of forms include the following, though not all the listed forms are submitted at the time of opening a case. The specific forms required depend on which chapter of the Bankruptcy Code being used and the debtor's characteristics (business/non-business, etc.)

Form #	Form ID	Title
B101	FormB101	Voluntary Petition For Individuals Filing for Bankruptcy
B101A	FormB101A	Initial Statement About an Eviction Judgment Against You (individuals)
B103A	FormB103A	Application for Individuals to Pay the Filing Fee in Installments
B103B	FormB103B	Application to Have the Chapter 7 Filing Fee Waived
B104	FormB104	For Individual Chapter 11 Cases: The List of Creditors Who Have the 20 Largest Unsecured Claims Against You Who Are Not Insiders
B105	FormB105	Involuntary Petition Against an Individual
B106 Summary	FormB106Sum	A Summary of Your Assets and Liabilities and Certain Statistical Information (individuals)
B106 Declaration	FormB106Dec	Declaration About an Individual Debtor's Schedules
B106A/B	FormB106AB	Schedule A/B: Property (individuals)
B106C	FormB106C	Schedule C: The Property You Claim as Exempt (individuals)
B106D	FormB106D	Schedule D: Creditors Who Hold Claims Secured By Property (individuals)
B106E/F	FormB106EF	Schedule E/F: Creditors Who Have Unsecured Claims (individuals)
B106G	FormB106G	Schedule G: Executory Contracts and Unexpired Leases (individuals)
B106H	FormB106H	Schedule H: Your Codebtors (individuals)
B106I	FormB106I	Schedule I: Your Income (individuals)
B106ISupplemental	FormB106ISupp	Schedule I Supplemental: Your Income (individuals)
B106J	FormB106J	Schedule J: Your Expenses (individuals)
B106JSupplemental	FormB106JSupp	Schedule J Supplemental: Your Expenses (individuals)
B106J-2	Form106J2	Schedule J-2: Expenses for Separate Household of Debtor 2 (individuals)
B106J-2Supplemental	FormB106J2Supp	Schedule J-2 Supplemental: Expenses for Separate Household of Debtor 2 (individuals)
B107	FormB107	Statement of Financial Affairs
B108	FormB108	Chapter 7 Individual Debtor's Statement of Intention
B122A-1	FormB122A1	Chapter 7 Statement of Your Current Monthly Income
B122A-1Supp	FormB122A1Supp	Statement of Exemption from Presumption of Abuse
B122A-2	FormB122A2	Chapter 7 Means Test Calculation
B122B	FormB122B	Chapter 11 Statement of Current Monthly Income (Chapter 11)

Form #	Form ID	Title
B122C-1	FormB122C1	Chapter 13 Statement of Your Current Monthly Income and Calculation of Commitment Period
B122C-2	FormB122C2	Chapter 13 Calculation of Your Disposable Income)
B2030	FormB2030	Disclosure of Compensation of Attorney for Debtor
N/A	CreditorMatrix	Creditor Matrix

2.2 DOCKET USING XML FORMS DATA

Attorneys choose the 'Docketing Using XML Forms Data' to submit 'Amended Forms', 'Supplement Forms' (Supplemental I, J and J2 forms) and other required forms. The process of re-filing Bankruptcy forms from the above list after the case is opened consists of sending a new XML file for the appropriate amended form(s), with complete data for those forms. No information not in the XML is inferred to exist from its presence in a previously filed set of XML for the same form in the same case. If, for example, only Schedule A/B is amended, the XML file should contain all new and previously submitted Schedule A/B data.

The supplemental forms are intended for post-petition filing and thus cannot be submitted at case opening. The XML data for post-petition filings must adhere to the schema rules. Also Forms B103A and B103B must be docketed separately and cannot be submitted at case opening. The attorney is responsible for selecting the appropriate event to docket any post-petition forms.

3 INTERFACE FOR XML EXCHANGE

Petition preparation software can interface with the case opening and docketing web services that accept XML data. The goal is for these to be RESTful web services. However, because Bankruptcy case opening is inextricably linked to docketing the lead event, and the large scope of upgrading the entire CM/ECF docketing process, we are dividing up the effort and releasing the changes in stages. This release of NextGen CM/ECF includes web services that accept XML data but result in a logged-in session for the lead event to be docketed manually. For this release there will be two options for POSTing XML data.

3.1 AUTHENTICATION MODEL

NextGen CM/ECF authentication is delegated to the PACER Service Center. We refer to this model as Central Sign-On (CSO). An unauthenticated request (going to a page when not logged in) is forwarded to a login screen at the PSC, and after a successful login PSC forwards the request back to CM/ECF. That process is intended for users accessing the application from a web browser. To support scripted access to the application, PSC also provides an authentication web service that accepts the same credentials.

Register for a user with the PACER Service Center:

- QA environment (Testing Services Division in Arizona): <https://qa-pacer.uscourts.gov/>
- Train environment: <https://train-pacer.uscourts.gov/>

The authentication web service URL is:

- QA environment (Testing Services Division in Arizona): <https://qa-login.uscourts.gov/services/cso-auth>
- Train environment: <https://train-login.uscourts.gov/services/cso-auth>
- Production environment: <https://pacer.login.uscourts.gov/services/cso-auth>

The credentials you receive from PSC for the test/train environments for testing grant you PACER access to all courts in those environments. The PACER QA environment credentials created for you by the Testing Services Division in Arizona have already been registered with their NextGen CM/ECF application. The account has standard attorney filer privileges, including access to the XML Case Opening and Docketing Using XML Data interfaces, and the legacy query and reports.

For more information about setting up a NextGen CM/ECF PACER account, click this [PACER link](#). For NextGen CM/ECF electronic learning modules, [click here](#). For more information about authenticating without a user interface and request formats, refer to the [PACER Authentication API User Guide](#).

3.2 AUTHENTICATION FOR MULTIPLE ROLES AND FILING AGENTS

For a user that also has a trustee role, these processes will automatically use the attorney role, even if that is not the user's default role. No additional steps are required on the part of the vendor or the user to make this happen.

If your process encounters the filing agent's user selection screen your process will not be able to continue, even if you emulate that screen for the user, because the XML that you POSTed will not be carried forward by the application. Instead, if the user is a filing agent and is registered to file for more than one user, include a cookie in the request called "FilingAgentUser" to indicate the associated user. The cookie's value is the name labeled "Login" on the "More User Information" screen under the attorney's "Maintain Your ECF Account." If the filing agent is only registered to file for one user, the cookie is not necessary

because CM/ECF automatically associates the filing agent with that user. If the user indicated is not associated with this filing agent, the cookie will be ignored.

3.3 WEB INTERFACE (MENU OPTION)

A menu option exists for POSTing XML data to open a bankruptcy case and one to file amended case filing information. These screens perform the POST described in option 2. You may find this option easier to implement in the short term. These options will validate your XML and display any validation errors.

Open a bankruptcy case with XML data sample screen:

The screenshot shows the CM/ECF web interface. The top navigation bar includes links for **Bankruptcy**, **Adversary**, and **Query**. Below this is a secondary menu with icons and labels for **Docket Sheet**, **Claims Register**, **List of Creditors**, and **Deadlines/H**. The main heading is **Open Bankruptcy Case Using XML Forms Data**. Under this heading, there is a section labeled **XML File** with a text input field and a **Browse...** button. Below the input field is a **Next** button.

Docket amended schedules/statements with XML data sample screen:

The screenshot shows the CM/ECF web interface. The top navigation bar includes links for **Bankruptcy**, **Adversary**, **Query**, **Reports**, **Utilities**, **Search**, **Help**, and **What's New**. Below this is a secondary menu with icons and labels for **Docket Sheet**, **Claims Register**, **List of Creditors**, **Deadlines/Hearings**, and **Calendar Events**. The main heading is **Docket Using XML Forms Data**. Under this heading, there is a section labeled **XML File** with a text input field and a **Browse...** button. Below the input field is a **Next** button.

Note: Attorneys should inquire with their local bankruptcy court as to which event(s) to use for docketing amended schedules, means test, and statements with XML data.

3.4 RESTFUL WEB SERVICE TO POST XML DATA

The web services are web-accessible interfaces for attorney software to hand off the data. They consist of an HTTP POST of the XML described in this package, including authentication information. This process is described below. For complete details see the example requests in Appendix A:

- Sample Requests to the Authentication Service
- Complete Authenticated XML Petition Request Example

3.5 XML CONVENTIONS

Names of individuals should always be broken out into the component parts (first, middle, last names, and generation if necessary). Names of creditors have been generalized to be a single field: `<nc:OrganizationName>`, which is to be used for all instances of creditor name.

Address values should always be broken out into the component parts inside a `<nc:StructuredAddress>`. Mailing addresses, particularly for the debtor and creditors, must be broken out into components.

Most addresses can have a location description, which in some situations may be more appropriate than a full broken-out address.

County values are enumerated code values, as defined by the Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) 6-4 list of values for counties and equivalent entities of the U.S., its possessions, and associated areas. County values in `<cmecf:USCountyCode>` are unique five-digit integers used by CMECF to identify counties.

Similarly, state values in `<nc:LocationStateUSPostalServiceCode>` are enumerated code values, two letter capital abbreviations for each U.S. state and possession as defined by the U.S. Postal Service (and used by CMECF). Names of countries are shown as a text field, `<nc:LocationCountryName>`.

Additionally, when the similar data is collected for both debtors, separate attributes are defined for debtor and spouse and are tagged as "Debtor1" and "Debtor2," respectively. For example, Monthly gross wages amount is collected for both debtors on the Form 106I. The XML path for each debtor is shown below:

`/bkcmecf:IndividualBankruptcyPetition/bkcmecf:FormB106I/bkcmecf:Debtor1MonthlyIncome/bkcmecf:GrossWagesAmount`

/bkcmecf:IndividualBankruptcyPetition/bkcmecf:FormB106I/bkcmecf:Debtor2MonthlyIncome/bkcmecf:GrossWagesAmount

For more information refer to the business rules matrix in the documentation folder of the IEPD package.

3.6 XML DATA VALIDATIONS

REFER TO THE INDIVIDUAL BANKRUPTCY BUSINESS RULES MATRIX

4 APPENDIX A

4.1 SAMPLE AUTHENTICATION SERVICE REQUESTS

All requests use the POST method.

All requests to the authentication service use Content-Type: application/xml.

All tags are case sensitive and will not work if their capitalization is wrong.

4.1.1 SUCCESSFUL AUTHENTICATION REQUEST

A successful authentication request will return a loginResult=0 .

Request:

```
<CsoAuth>
<loginId>[login name]</loginId>
<password>[password] </password>
<clientCode>1111</clientCode> <!-- optional -->
<redactFlag>1</redactFlag>
</CsoAuth>
```

Response (HTTP 200):

```
Connection: Keep-Alive
Content-Length: 353
Content-Type: application/xml
Date: Tue, 28 Oct 2014 18:32:35 GMT
Keep-Alive: timeout=10, max=100
Server: Apache
Strict-Transport-Security: max-age=16070400; includeSubDomains
X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="yes"?>
<CsoAuth>
<nextGenCSO>GqaZmsB4tqQRpNlt1xGg1PbmZp3eJeZcMQe06H2s1MQM4oJNF2YwafHmIsULMYa9HVeCIB5Eo
ubxpA97h3qbfTtTTf8eNjV05sgTOIq1ymnK2kw01tyUhAA8EKgop11n</nextGenCSO>
```

```
<loginResult>0</loginResult>
</CsoAuth>
```

4.1.2 INVALID AUTHENTICATION REQUEST

An invalid authentication request will return a loginResult=1.

Request:

```
<CsoAuth>
  <loginId>invalid</loginId>
  <password>BadPassword1!</password>
  <clientCode>1111</clientCode> <!-- optional -->
  <redactFlag>1</redactFlag>
</CsoAuth>
```

Response (HTTP 200):

```
Connection: Keep-Alive
Content-Length: 192
Content-Type: application/xml
Date: Tue, 28 Oct 2014 18:18:17 GMT
Keep-Alive: timeout=5, max=40
Server: Apache
Strict-Transport-Security: max-age=16070400; includeSubDomains
X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="yes"?>
<CsoAuth>
  <loginResult>1</loginResult>
  <errorDescription>Login Failed</errorDescription>
</CsoAuth>
```

4.2 COMPLETE AUTHENTICATED XML PETITION REQUEST EXAMPLE

All requests use the POST method.

All tags are case sensitive and will not work if their capitalization is wrong.

At the end of the request you must submit the form in the returned HTML and finish docketing.

4.2.1 CSO AUTHENTICATION REQUEST

QA environment authentication: qa-login.uscourts.gov

QA authentication endpoint: <https://qa-login.uscourts.gov/services/cso-auth>

Request:

```
User-Agent=Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64; rv:33.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/33.0
Accept=text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language=null
Accept-Encoding=gzip, deflate
DNT=1
```

```
Content-Type=application/xml; charset=UTF-8
Content-Length=194
Connection=keep-alive
Pragma=no-cache
Cache-Control=no-cache
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="yes"?>
<CsoAuth>
  <loginId>[login name]</loginId>
  <password>[password]</password>
  <clientCode>1111</clientCode> <!-- optional -->
  <redactFlag>1</redactFlag>
</CsoAuth>
```

Response (HTTP 200):

```
Date=Wed, 29 Oct 2014 18:52:41 GMT
Server=Apache
X-Frame-Options=SAMEORIGIN
Content-Length=349
Strict-Transport-Security=max-age=16070400; includeSubDomains
Keep-Alive=timeout=10, max=100
Connection=Keep-Alive
Content-Type=application/xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="yes"?>
<CsoAuth>
  <nextGenCSO>2naJ7ByewsLJmPKtDQlyGDnys7zEZ6h81i50yyUw3oHPDo11q9rsh9wcJyBpgpGtcN8i7FPVp
9IwZUejcrCs7j9rEXcsMoDTMgdR98huebyRTtUjCx0nHpSf6sglqdf</nextGenCSO>
  <loginResult>0</loginResult>
</CsoAuth>
```

4.3 CM/ECF CASE OPENING REQUEST USING TOKEN

Service Host: ecf.tc1b.aztc.uscourts.gov
Service Endpoint: <https://ecf.tc1b.aztc.uscourts.gov/cgi-bin/OpenCase.pl>

Request:

```
User-Agent=Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64; rv:33.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/33.0
Accept=text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language=en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding=gzip, deflate
DNT=1
Referer=https://ecf.tc1b.aztc.uscourts.gov/cgi-bin/OpenCaseUI.pl
Cookie=NextGenCSO=2naJ7ByewsLJmPKtDQlyGDnys7zEZ6h81i50yyUw3oHPDo11q9rsh9wcJyBpgpGtcN8
i7FPVp9IwZUejcrCs7j9rEXcsMoDTMgdR98huebyRTtUjCx0nHpSf6sglqdf
Connection=keep-alive
Content-Type=multipart/form-data; boundary=-----1169242218132
Content-Length=21491
-----1169242218132
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="petition_data_file";
filename="NG_BanruptcyPetition_CH7_example_small.xml"
Content-Type: text/xml
```

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<bkcmechf:IndividualBankruptcyPetition xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-
instance" xmlns:bkcmechf="http://cmechf.td.oa.aodcn/nim/bankruptcy/cmechf/1.0"
xmlns:j="http://nim.gov/nim/domains/jxdm/4.0" xmlns:nc="http://nim.gov/nim/nim-
core/2.0" xmlns:s="http://nim.gov/nim/structures/2.0"
xmlns:bank="http://cmechf.td.oa.aodcn/nim/bankruptcy/codes/1.0"
xmlns:cmechfcodes="http://cmechf.td.oa.aodcn/nim/cmechf/codes/1.0"
xsi:schemaLocation="http://cmechf.td.oa.aodcn/nim/bankruptcy/cmechf/1.0
../exchange_files/schema/constraint/nim/extension/BankruptcyPetition.xsd">
[ etc... ]
</bkcmechf:IndividualBankruptcyPetition>
-----1169242218132--
```

4.4 CM/ECF AMENDMENT FILING REQUEST USING TOKEN

Service Host: ecf.tc1b.aztc.uscourts.gov

Service Endpoint: <https://ecf.tc1b.aztc.uscourts.gov/cgi-bin/DocketWithPetition.pl>

Request:

```
User-Agent=Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64; rv:33.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/33.0
Accept=text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language=en-US,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding=gzip, deflate
DNT=1
Referer=https://ecf.tc1b.aztc.uscourts.gov/cgi-bin/OpenCaseUI.pl
Cookie=NextGenCSO=2naJ7ByewslJmPKtDQlyGDnys7zEZ6h81i5OyyUw3oHPDo11q9rsh9wcJyBpgpGtcN8
i7FPVp9IwZUejcrCsq7j9rEXcsMoDTMgdR98huebyRTtUjCx0nHpSf6sglqdf
Connection=keep-alive
Content-Type=multipart/form-data; boundary=-----27410402024100
Content-Length=28824
POSTDATA =-----27410402024100
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="Event"
motion
-----27410402024100
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="petition_data_file";
filename="NG_BanruptcyPetition_CH7_example_small.xml"
Content-Type: text/xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<bkcmechf:IndividualBankruptcyPetition xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-
instance" xmlns:bkcmechf="http://cmechf.td.oa.aodcn/nim/bankruptcy/cmechf/1.0"
xmlns:j="http://nim.gov/nim/domains/jxdm/4.0" xmlns:nc="http://nim.gov/nim/nim-
core/2.0" xmlns:s="http://nim.gov/nim/structures/2.0"
xmlns:bank="http://cmechf.td.oa.aodcn/nim/bankruptcy/codes/1.0"
xmlns:cmechfcodes="http://cmechf.td.oa.aodcn/nim/cmechf/codes/1.0"
xsi:schemaLocation="http://cmechf.td.oa.aodcn/nim/bankruptcy/cmechf/1.0
../exchange_files/schema/constraint/nim/extension/BankruptcyPetition.xsd">
[ etc... ]
</bkcmechf:IndividualBankruptcyPetition>
```