



Bankruptcy Basics

What is Bankruptcy?

Bankruptcy is a legal process to get rid of or “restructure” debts when you can’t pay them. “Restructure” means you change the terms of a debt. Like paying less or taking more time. A bankruptcy can lower or erase the amount you owe.

While your bankruptcy case is going through the courts, creditors can’t collect the money you owe them. When you finish your bankruptcy, you get a *Discharge Order* from the Judge. The Discharge Order says that all debts that qualify for discharge are now discharged. This means you are not legally responsible for these debts anymore. Your creditors get a copy of this Discharge Order from the Court too.

What types of debts can I get rid of through bankruptcy?

- credit card debt
- business debt
- medical bills debt
- utility bills debt
- past due rent
- auto accident claims that don’t involve drunk driving
- personal loans from family and friends



Are there some types of debts that I still have to pay?

Even if you file for bankruptcy, there are certain debts you still have to pay. Some of these debts that don’t go away are:

- Court fines and penalties
- Court ordered child support
- Court ordered alimony
- Most student loans
- Most taxes owed to the government
- Debts for willful and malicious injury to another person or property. These are debts that happened because of deliberate or intentional actions like arson, theft, assault, and murder.

Why should I file for bankruptcy?

- Bankruptcy gives you a fresh start on managing your finances. You should time your bankruptcy for when you have a good chance at staying out of debt and can take full advantage of a fresh start.

- Bankruptcy can put a stop to things like garnishments, lawsuits to enforce debt collection, and utility cutoffs.
- If you have debts that you can't get discharged in bankruptcy, but you have good cash flow, bankruptcy can help restructure your payments. Like paying back mortgage arrears (see Chapter 13 bankruptcies, below).

What are some bad things about bankruptcy?

- Some of your property might not be protected. It might be sold to pay creditors.
- Your credit score goes down. A bankruptcy stays in your credit report for up to 10 years and can make it hard to get a loan in the future.
- A bankruptcy can make getting a job harder.
- It can sometimes make renting harder.
- Other people can be affected by your decision to file for bankruptcy. For example, if anyone co-signed a loan with you, they may be held responsible for that debt.
- If you paid back money to family or friends in the past year, they may have to return it. These are called "preference payments." The trustee in charge of your case is likely to tell your family and friends that they have to turn the money in. This is so the money can be used to pay your other creditors.

Will I lose my house or car?

There are a lot of factors to look at when it comes to your house and car.

Usually, the house you live in, and one car are protected up to a certain amount of equity. This protection is called "exempt." The amount that is exempt is set by exemption laws.



But if your equity is more than the exempt limit, you may have to pay some amount to keep the property. Or you might have to sell the property to help pay off your debts.

If you owe money on a house or car that you get to keep, you still owe that money after your bankruptcy. This means that if you miss payments after your bankruptcy is done, your car can still be repossessed, and your house can still go through the foreclosure process.

Houses and cars can get complicated, so try to talk to a lawyer to see if they are protected.

What is the difference between Chapter 7 and Chapter 13 bankruptcy?

Chapter 7 bankruptcy typically gets rid of your debt and lets you start over much faster than Chapter 13. If you have non-exempt property, it is sold off by the trustee. Nonexempt property are things that aren't protected. You may be able to pay the trustee money if you want to keep the non-exempt property.



Chapter 7 is best if:

- 1) your income is at or below the median income by household size, and
- 2) your debts are the kind that are dischargeable in bankruptcy.

Chapter 13 bankruptcy gives you a chance to keep your property by completing a court-ordered repayment plan. This plan can take 3 to 5 years. After that time, you get a Discharge Order for your dischargeable debts. Your other, non-dischargeable debts are hopefully back on track because of your payments on your payment plan.

Chapter 13 is best if:

- 1) your income is too high to file a Chapter 7 bankruptcy, and/or
- 2) your debts are a kind that can't be discharged in a Chapter 7 bankruptcy.

How does filing for bankruptcy affect my spouse?

If you are married and file for bankruptcy, only **your** debts go away.

If the debts are owed by you and your spouse together, the creditor can go after your spouse who didn't file for bankruptcy. The spouse who didn't file becomes fully responsible for the debt. This is true for debts you own with someone else too, not only a spouse.

Sometimes "assets" are sold off to repay creditors. Assets are things you own that have money value. Your spouse who didn't file won't lose their personal assets but if you own something together, it could be taken away.

Is it better for married couples to file jointly?

Married couples can file for bankruptcy together. This is called a "joint" filing. In a joint bankruptcy, both couples have their names on one bankruptcy application.

Filing for a joint bankruptcy can be a good thing.

- It might be cheaper. It means less in filing fees and legal fees.

- You may be able to double your exemptions. Exemptions are things that are protected. The federal exemptions can be doubled for property you own together. In Minnesota, most couples can double all exemptions, except the homestead exemption. This is the amount of home equity that is protected. There may be conditions.
- Joint debt is discharged, instead of one person becoming responsible for it on their own.

But there are downsides of filing for bankruptcy jointly. Some of these are:

- The bankruptcy affects the credit scores of both of you
- Both of your non-exempt property is sold off in a chapter 7 bankruptcy

What if I already filed for bankruptcy? Can I file more than once in my life?

You can file for bankruptcy a few times in your lifetime, but there are limits.

After a chapter 7 bankruptcy, you have to wait at least 8 years before you can file for a chapter 7 bankruptcy again. The time is counted from the filing date not the discharge.

The rules for filing more than once are different for Chapter 13 cases. If you are thinking about that, there is an explanation of what can happen online at:

<https://www.nolo.com/legal-encyclopedia/multiple-bankruptcy-filings-when-file-again.html>

How much does it cost to file bankruptcy?

The biggest cost is paying a lawyer. Those fees can range from \$1,000-\$3,000 for a Chapter 7 or \$3,000- \$6000 for a Chapter 13. It depends on where you live and how complicated your case is.



The filing fee (court fee) for a Chapter 7 Bankruptcy is \$338. The filing fee for a Chapter 13 is \$313. You can pay this fee upfront, or you can ask the court to let you make payments. If you have a lawyer, the fee is added into what you pay to them.

If you can't afford the filing fee, you can [apply for a fee waiver](#). Go to <https://www.mnb.uscourts.gov/apply-have-fee-waived> for the application. The fee waiver application is sent in along with all your other bankruptcy papers.

To get a fee waiver, you must earn [below 150% of the poverty line](#). The amount depends on your household size. Check it at: <https://www.uscourts.gov/sites/default/files/poverty-guidelines.pdf>.

You have to take a credit counseling course and a debtor education course as part of the bankruptcy process. Many of them are online. These courses often cost money, but they usually don't cost much. You can look around for the one you want. Your bankruptcy lawyer may have a list of courses available.

Do I need a lawyer to help me with a Chapter 7 bankruptcy?

You can file a Chapter 7 bankruptcy on your own, but the more help you can get the better.

Some areas have legal aid offices, or free bankruptcy clinics that may be able to look-over your paperwork to help cleanup mistakes before you file your case with the Court.

There are also tools that can help. Go to <https://upsolve.org/> for one option to help you go through the filing process.



BUT it is very hard to do your own bankruptcy. If you don't list your assets right on the bankruptcy forms, it could end up costing you more than it would have cost for a lawyer in the first place.

If you can afford a lawyer, that is the better route for most people. Some bankruptcy law firms have payment plans.

If you can't afford a lawyer, search www.lawhelpmn.org for options for getting free legal help.

If you decide to do the case yourself ("pro se"), make sure you get help filing out the forms. This can be things like:

- buy a self-help Chapter 7 bankruptcy book that explains everything step by step
- get advice from a free legal clinic as you work through the forms
- check out www.Upsolve.org.

Do I need a lawyer to help me with a Chapter 13 bankruptcy?

For a Chapter 13 bankruptcy, you should be able to get a lawyer with little money upfront. This is because the lawyer's fees can be added to your payment plan with the Court. Shop around for an experienced Chapter 13 lawyer who lets most, or all, of their fees be paid through your payment plan as agreed with the Court.

Note: Chapter 13s are a lot harder than Chapter 7s, so you really shouldn't even think about doing it on your own.

Where can I find more information about the bankruptcy process?

The Bankruptcy Court has a flow chart that shows all the steps in the chapter 7 process here: <https://www.mnb.uscourts.gov/sites/mnb/files/Chapter-7-Flowchart.pdf>.

And also, a flow chart that shows all the steps in the chapter 13 process here: <https://www.mnb.uscourts.gov/sites/mnb/files/Chapter-13-Flowchart.pdf>

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