

United States Bankruptcy Court

_____ District Of _____

In re

Case No. _____

Debtor*

Address:

Chapter 7

Social Security No(s):

Employer's Tax I.D. No(s). [if any]:

DISCHARGE OF JOINT DEBTORS

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).

BY THE COURT

Dated: _____

United States Bankruptcy Judge

SEE THE BACK OF THIS ORDER FOR IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

**Set forth all names, including trade names, used by the debtors within the last 6 years. (Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 1005). For joint debtors, set forth both Social Security numbers.*

EXPLANATION OF BANKRUPTCY DISCHARGE
IN A JOINT CHAPTER 7 CASE

This court order grants a discharge to the persons named as the debtors. 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 debtors 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 debtors. 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 debtors' 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 that are in the nature of alimony, maintenance, or support;
- c. Debts for most student loans;
- d. Debts for most fines, penalties, forfeitures, or criminal restitution obligations;
- e. Debts for personal injuries or death caused by the debtor's operation of a motor vehicle while intoxicated;
- f. Some debts which were not properly listed by the debtor;
- g. Debts that the bankruptcy court specifically has decided or will decide in this bankruptcy case are not discharged;
- h. 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.

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.

DISCHARGE OF JOINT DEBTORS

Applicable Law and Rules

1. Section 302(a) of the Bankruptcy Code (11 U.S.C. § 302(a)) states that an individual and the individual's spouse may file a joint case.
2. Section 727(a) of the Bankruptcy Code states that the court shall grant the debtor in a chapter 7 case a discharge unless the debtor is not an individual, has committed any of certain specified actions, has been granted a discharge in a previous chapter 7 or chapter 11 case commenced within the last six years, has been granted a discharge in a chapter 12 or chapter 13 case commenced within six years unless the debtor repaid either 100 percent of the allowed unsecured claims or 70 percent of such claims in the debtor's best effort under a plan proposed in good faith, or the court has approved the debtor's written waiver of discharge.
3. Section 727(c)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code states that the trustee, a creditor, or the United States trustee may object to the debtor's discharge under section 727(a).

4. Section 727(b) states:

Except as provided in section 523 [of the Bankruptcy Code], a discharge under subsection (a) of this section discharges the debtor from all debts that arose before the date of the order for relief under this chapter, and any liability on a claim that is determined under section 502 [of the Bankruptcy Code] as if such claim had arisen before the commencement of the case, whether or not a proof of claim based on any such debt or liability is filed under section 501 [of the Bankruptcy Code], and whether or not a claim based on any such debt or liability is allowed under section 502 [of the Bankruptcy Code].

5. Section 524 of the Bankruptcy Code (11 U.S.C. § 524) specifies the effect of a discharge in a chapter 7 case.
6. Fed. R. Bankr. P. 4004 states that a complaint objecting to a chapter 7 debtor's discharge must be filed not later than 60 days after the first date set for the section 341(a) meeting of creditors. On motion by a party in interest and after a hearing on notice, the court may extend the time for cause. The motion must be made before such time has expired.
7. Fed. R. Bankr. P. 4004(c) states:

Grant of Discharge. In a chapter 7 case, on expiration of the time fixed for filing a complaint objecting to discharge and the time fixed for filing a motion to dismiss the case pursuant to Rule 1017(e), the court shall forthwith grant the discharge . . . unless:

- (a) the debtor is not an individual,
 - (b) a complaint objecting to the discharge has been filed,
 - (c) the debtor has filed a waiver under § 727(a)(10),
 - (d) a motion to dismiss the case pursuant to Rule 1017(e) is pending,
 - (e) a motion to extend the time for filing a complaint objecting to discharge is pending,
- or

(f) the debtor has not paid in full the filing fee prescribed by 28 U.S.C. § 1930(a) and any other fee prescribed by the Judicial Conference of the United States under 28 U.S.C. § 1930(b) that is payable to the clerk upon the commencement of a case under the Code.

(2) Notwithstanding Rule 4004(c)(1), on motion of the debtor, the court may defer the entry of an order granting a discharge for 30 days and, on motion within that period, the court may defer entry of the order to a date certain.

8. Rule 4004(e) states that a discharge shall conform to the appropriate Official Form.
9. Rule 4004(f) provides for the registration of a certified copy of the discharge in another district.
10. Rule 4004(g) provides that the clerk shall promptly mail copies of the order of discharge to the debtor, creditors, the trustee, the trustee's attorney, and the United States trustee.
11. The exceptions to discharge in a chapter 7 case are set out in detail in section 523(a) of the Code.
12. Section 523(c) states that the debtor shall be discharged from certain kinds of debts specified in section 523(a)

unless, on request of the creditor to whom such debt is owed, and after notice and a hearing, the court determines such debt to be excepted from discharge under [section 523(a)(2), (4), (6), or (15)], as the case may be.

13. The deadlines for filing section 523 actions are set out in Fed. R. Bankr. P. 4007.

General Information for the Clerk

This form may be used for the discharge of two joint chapter 7 debtors. Form B 18JO may be used when only one of the debtors in a joint case is discharged. Official Form B 18 is used for the discharge in a chapter 7 case filed by an individual debtor.

It is contemplated that the discharge will be prepared by the clerk, rather than by a party in interest. The caption of a discharge for joint debtors should include all names used by each of the joint debtors within the last six years and the address and Social Security number of each debtor.

While Fed. R. Bankr. P. 2002 permits the court to order a person other than the clerk to give a number of types of notices, Fed. R. Bankr. P. 4004(g) requires the clerk to promptly mail to the debtor, all creditors, and parties in interest a copy of the final order granting discharge. The 1983 Advisory Committee Note to Rule 4004 states that notice of the discharge should be mailed promptly after the order becomes final “so that creditors may be informed of the entry of the order and of its injunctive provisions.”

Form B 18J has been revised to conform to the 1997 revision of Official Form 18.