

- **Insider (of corporate debtor)** – A director, officer, or person in control of the debtor; a partnership in which the debtor is a general partner; a general partner of the debtor; or a relative of a general partner, director, officer, or person in control of the debtor.
- **Joint administration** – A courtapproved mechanism under which two or more cases can be administered together. (Assuming no conflicts of interest, these separate businesses or individuals can pool their resources, hire the same professionals, etc.)
- **Joint petition** – One bankruptcy petition filed by a husband and wife together.
- **Lien** – The right to take and hold or sell the property of a debtor as security or payment for a debt or duty.
- **Liquidation** – A sale of a debtor's property with the proceeds to be used for the benefit of creditors.
- **Liquidated claim** – A creditor's claim for a fixed amount of money.
- **Means test** – Section 707(b)(2) of the Bankruptcy Code applies a means test to determine whether an individual debtor's chapter 7 filing is presumed to be an abuse of the Bankruptcy Code requiring dismissal or conversion of the case (generally to chapter 13). Abuse is presumed if the debtor's aggregate current monthly income (see definition above) over 5 years, net of certain statutorily allowed expenses is more than (i) \$11,725, or (ii) 25% of the debtor's nonpriority unsecured debt, as long as that amount is at least \$7,025. The debtor may rebut a presumption of abuse only by a showing of special circumstances that justify additional expenses or adjustments of current monthly income.
- **Motion to lift the automatic stay** – A request by a creditor to allow the creditor to take an action against a debtor or the debtor's property that would otherwise be prohibited by the automatic stay.
- **No asset case** – A chapter 7 case where there are no assets available to satisfy any portion of the creditors' unsecured claims.
- **Nondischargeable debt** – A debt that cannot be eliminated in bankruptcy. Examples include a home mortgage, debts for alimony or child support, certain taxes, debts for most government funded or guaranteed educational loans or benefit overpayments, debts arising from death or personal injury caused by driving while intoxicated or under the influence of drugs, and debts for

restitution or a criminal fine included in a sentence on the debtor's conviction of a crime. Some debts, such as debts for money or property obtained by false pretenses and debts for fraud or defalcation while acting in a fiduciary capacity may be declared nondischargeable only if a creditor timely files and prevails in a nondischargeability action.

- **Objection to dischargeability** – A trustee's or creditor's objection to the debtor's being released from personal liability for certain dischargeable debts. Common reasons include allegations that the debt to be discharged was incurred by false pretenses or that debt arose because of the debtor's fraud while acting as a fiduciary.
- **Objection to exemptions** – A trustee's or creditor's objection to a debtor's attempt to claim certain property as exempt from liquidation by the trustee to creditors.