I. INTRODUCTION

The term “bankruptcy” refers to the “statutory procedure by which a debtor obtains financial relief and undergoes a judicially supervised reorganization or liquidation of the debtor’s assets for the benefit of creditors.” Black’s Law Dictionary, 12th ed. Bankruptcy affects all segments of American society, from individuals and small businesses to high-profile corporations like Enron and General Motors to municipalities like Detroit. This research guide provides starting points for research on United States bankruptcy law, including key primary and secondary sources and sources of bankruptcy legislative history documents, both in print and online, as well as sources of data about bankruptcies in the United States.

Online collections of bankruptcy law materials

Bloomberg Law, LexisNexis, and Thomson Reuters Westlaw all offer comprehensive bankruptcy practice centers or areas, which are convenient starting places for research. These practice centers collect both primary and secondary sources.
Bloomberg Law’s Bankruptcy practice center includes cases, statutes, and court rules, as well as dockets and bankruptcy filings, and transactional resources related to bankruptcy.

In the Bankruptcy Law practice area on Lexis, content includes cases, statutes, and court rules, along with the treatise Collier on Bankruptcy and several other Collier publications. The Practical Guidance area of Lexis offers a topic-based approach to sources with an emphasis on transactional aspects of bankruptcy like workouts and out-of-court corporate restructurings. Current bankruptcy news articles from Law360 and MLex also appear here.

Like the other services, Westlaw’s Bankruptcy practice area features cases, statutes, and court rules. Additional notable content here includes the treatise Norton Bankruptcy Law & Practice and other Norton publications, bankruptcy data, and Practical Law’s practice tools like forms, checklists, and “tool kits” (commentary and lists of resources on bankruptcy sub-topics).

II. PRIMARY SOURCES

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution authorizes Congress to establish “uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States.” Bankruptcy law is, therefore, largely a matter of federal law, although bankruptcy law operates against a backdrop of rights created by state law as well.

A. Statutes

Today, bankruptcy is governed primarily by the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978, as amended, which is known as the “Bankruptcy Code.” Congress made substantial amendments to the Bankruptcy Code in 1984, 1986, 1994, and 2005. The Bankruptcy Act of 1898 (known as the “Bankruptcy Act”) governed cases filed before October 1, 1979. There are still references to the Bankruptcy Act in the Bankruptcy Code and in secondary sources, and courts may refer to analogous Bankruptcy Act provisions in interpreting the Bankruptcy Code.

The current version of the Bankruptcy Code is codified at Title 11 of the United States Code. (Certain sections of Titles 18, 26, 28, and 50 of the U.S.C. also apply to bankruptcy.) Title 11 is further divided into chapters, and bankruptcy cases are described by the chapter of the Bankruptcy Code under which they arise:

- Chapter 7 – Liquidation
- Chapter 9 – Adjustment of Debts of a Municipality
- Chapter 11 – Reorganization
- Chapter 12 – Adjustment of Debts of a Family Farmer or Fisherman with Regular Income
- Chapter 13 – Adjustments of Debts of an Individual with Regular Income
- Chapter 15 – Ancillary and Other-Cross Border Cases

Important provisions of Chapters 1 (General Provisions), 3 (Case Administration), and 5 (Creditors, the Debtor, and the Estate) apply to bankruptcy cases arising under the other chapters of the Bankruptcy Code.
In print, the Bankruptcy Code can be found in official and unofficial (annotated) versions of the United States Code (U.S.C., U.S.C.A., and U.S.C.S.), which are shelved in the Stevens Federal Area. In addition, the text of the Bankruptcy Code is reproduced in comprehensive treatises, such as Collier on Bankruptcy, 16th ed. (KF1524 .C655, further described below), and in annual pamphlet editions like the Collier Portable Pamphlet (KF1524 .C588, current year on Reserve, earlier years on level 2). When Congress makes substantial amendments to the Bankruptcy Code, publishers also issue special editions of the new law, highlighting changes from existing law, such as Bankruptcy Abuse and Prevention Act and Consumer Protection Act of 2005: Law and Explanation (KF1511.597 .W55 2005).

Online, unannotated versions of Title 11 are available free in the U.S. Code in the GPO’s govinfo.gov (https://www.govinfo.gov/app/collection/uscode/2018/title11) and from Cornell’s Legal Information Institute (http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/11). Annotated versions of the Bankruptcy Code are available in the bankruptcy practice centers on Lexis and Westlaw described in Part I above. Title 11 is also found in the bankruptcy practice center on Bloomberg Law, and additional titles of the U.S.C. that affect bankruptcy are conveniently linked under “Other U.S. Federal Bankruptcy Provisions.”

B. Cases

Bankruptcy decisions can come from several federal courts. Most bankruptcy cases begin in the U.S. Bankruptcy Courts, which for constitutional reasons are a unit of the federal district courts. Cases that are initially heard in bankruptcy court may then be appealed either to the U.S. District Court or to a Bankruptcy Appellate Panel (an administrative alternative to district courts in some circuits). Cases may be further appealed to the U.S. Courts of Appeals and the U.S. Supreme Court.

There are several specialized print reporters for bankruptcy decisions, and no single one of them contains all bankruptcy decisions. Duke Law researchers have access to West’s Bankruptcy Reporter (through Westlaw) and Collier Bankruptcy Cases (Library Service Center KF1524 .C65). West’s Bankruptcy Reporter reports more cases than other specialized reporters, and the decisions follow the standard West reporting format, with topics, key numbers, and headnotes. Collier Bankruptcy Cases complements a leading treatise (see Collier on Bankruptcy, below) and selectively reports cases decided under the Bankruptcy Code. (Other specialized reporters include Bankruptcy Court Decisions and Wolters Kluwer’s Bankruptcy Law Reporter.)

Online, federal bankruptcy cases are found in the bankruptcy practice centers on Lexis, Westlaw, and Bloomberg Law described in Part I above. Bloomberg Law also includes state court bankruptcy and insolvency opinions and federal court dockets.

C. Bankruptcy Rules and Official Forms

Bankruptcy cases are governed by the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, also known as the “Bankruptcy Rules.” The Bankruptcy Rules are promulgated by the U.S. Supreme Court and were last amended effective December 1, 2023. The Bankruptcy Rules also prescribe the use of Official Forms in bankruptcy cases.

The Bankruptcy Rules and Official Forms are available in print and online. In print, they can be found as part of the official and unofficial versions of the United States Code. The Bankruptcy Rules are located in an appendix to Title 11 in the official U.S.C., appearing after Chapter 15 of the
Bankruptcy Code. The U.S.C. refers users to the website of the United States Courts (see below) for the Official Forms.

Annotated Bankruptcy Rules are located in volumes shelved immediately after Title 11 in the print U.S.C.A. In addition, Bankruptcy Appellate Panel rules are available in an appendix to the rules volumes. In the print U.S.C.S., both the Bankruptcy Rules and the Official Forms are found in the court rules volumes at end of the set.

The Bankruptcy Rules can also be found in commercially produced annual pamphlet editions, such as the Collier Portable Pamphlet (KF1524 .C5885, current year on Reserve, earlier years on level 2), and in the leading treatises (Collier and Norton, below).


Annotated versions of the Bankruptcy Rules and Official Forms are available in the bankruptcy practice centers on Lexis and Westlaw described in Part I above. On Bloomberg Law, unannotated Bankruptcy Rules, Official Forms, and procedural forms are available in the bankruptcy practice center.

Individual bankruptcy courts also issue their own local rules and forms, which are available at the courts’ websites. See, for example, the website of United States Bankruptcy Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina in Raleigh, which includes Local Rules and Orders (http://www.nceb.uscourts.gov/court-info/local-rules-and-orders) and Local Forms (http://www.nceb.uscourts.gov/local-forms). In addition, an annotated version of the local rules of popular corporate bankruptcy venues like New York and Delaware can be found in the Local Bankruptcy Rules Toolkit in the bankruptcy and restructuring practice area on Practical Law (accessible through Westlaw).
III. SECONDARY SOURCES


A. Books and Treatises

1. Comprehensive treatises

The two leading treatises on bankruptcy are Collier on Bankruptcy and Norton Bankruptcy Law and Practice. Both treatises examine the Bankruptcy Code and Rules comprehensively.

Alan N. Resnick and Henry J. Sommer, eds., Collier on Bankruptcy, 16th ed. (KF1524 .C655 and on Lexis). This classic work, published in a new edition after the 2005 amendments to the Bankruptcy Code, provides a detailed section-by-section analysis of the Bankruptcy Code and Rules. Additional volumes cover bankruptcy taxation and state law exemptions. Appendices reproduce the texts of the current Bankruptcy Code, Bankruptcy Rules, related laws, and the Bankruptcy Act of 1898. Legislative history materials for major amendments to the Bankruptcy Code are also included. Also reprinted is the text of the 1997 final report of the National Bankruptcy Review Commission, which reviewed the state of bankruptcy law in the years after the 1978 reforms and made recommendations to Congress for further improvement of bankruptcy law and procedure.

Earlier editions of Collier on Bankruptcy (1st-13th) are available on HeinOnline. Additional Collier publications are also available on Lexis.


Additional Norton publications are available on Westlaw.

2. Narrower works

Many narrower works cover individual chapters of the Bankruptcy Code, specific aspects of bankruptcy cases, and bankruptcy from the perspectives of different parties. Examples include:


This guide, written by a bankruptcy judge and a bankruptcy practitioner, explains the reorganization process under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code, offers advice on each step of that process, and discusses the roles of the various parties in bankruptcy cases.


Written for the consumer, these Nolo Press publications explain the bankruptcy process, guide debtors through that process under Chapter 7 or Chapter 13, and offer advice for rebuilding credit after bankruptcy. Helpful features include charts of state exemptions with citations to state statutes, worksheets, checklists, sample documents, and a glossary.


This handbook from the ABA Section of Business Law answers frequently asked questions arising from the 2005 amendments to the Bankruptcy Code. Arranged by Bankruptcy Code chapter, it describes notable cases interpreting and applying the amendments and reproduces illustrative court orders. Also includes a chart comparing timing and deadlines in bankruptcy cases before and after the amendments.


Written by a well-known law professor and bankruptcy empiricist, this book provides tactical advice for secured and unsecured creditors before bankruptcy and in Chapter 7, 11, and 13 bankruptcy cases.


A collection of essays in which law professors tell the stories behind significant bankruptcy cases and provide insights into their larger implications.

### 3. ABI Institute Books and Continuing Legal Education Materials

The American Bankruptcy Institute (“ABI,” https://www.abi.org/) is non-partisan organization dedicated to research and education on insolvency matters, and its members include professors, judges, attorneys, and other bankruptcy professionals. Many ABI publications covering consumer, corporate, and municipal bankruptcies are available in the Bankruptcy Practice Center on Bloomberg Law. Examples include *Consumer Bankruptcy: Fundamentals of Chapter 7 and Chapter 13 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code* and *Pre-Bankruptcy Planning for the Commercial Reorganization*. These publications range from introductory to very specialized works and include multidisciplinary topics, such as family law, telecommunications, financial services, and military law.

Also, continuing legal education materials from ABI conferences (beginning with Winter 2000) are available on Westlaw in the American Bankruptcy Institute Conference Material database. In addition to these books and CLE materials, the ABI also publishes two journals, described below.
B. Periodicals

1. Scholarly Journals

American Bankruptcy Institute Law Review (recent issues in Periodicals, older issues at Library Service Center; on HeinOnline, Lexis, Westlaw).
This semiannual journal of the ABI publishes scholarly articles edited by students at St. John’s University School of Law. Each issue usually covers a single theme.

American Bankruptcy Law Journal (recent issues in Periodicals, older issues at Library Service Center; on HeinOnline, Lexis, Westlaw).
This peer-reviewed journal of the National Conference of Bankruptcy Judges focuses on bankruptcy law and related subjects.

This semiannual, student-run journal covers bankruptcy and restructuring and includes an annual symposium.

Published by the authors of the Norton treatise, this journal includes articles on bankruptcy topics of current interest and describes developments in bankruptcy law annually.

2. Newsletters/Current Awareness Sources

Several newsletters can help researchers stay on top of current developments in bankruptcy law under all chapters of the Bankruptcy Code. Examples include:

This monthly magazine for insolvency professionals provides bankruptcy news, practical articles, and legislative updates.

Bankruptcy Court Decisions Weekly News & Comments (on Westlaw).
This newsletter includes industry news, professional profiles, and legislative and court updates.

Bankruptcy Law News (on Bloomberg Law).
Provides daily news coverage of commercial and consumer bankruptcy laws and major commercial cases.

Norton Bankruptcy Law Adviser (on Westlaw).
A practical monthly newsletter, edited by bankruptcy judges, covering bankruptcy legislative and case developments.

In addition, more narrowly-focused newsletters focus on emerging issues and cover bankruptcies under specific chapters of the Bankruptcy Code and in specific industries. These newsletters often reproduce pleadings from notable cases. For example, Westlaw Journal Bankruptcy (on Westlaw) focuses on litigation related to corporate bankruptcies.
C. Commercial Forms and Checklists

Commercially produced forms and checklists, available in print and online, can be helpful aids in drafting bankruptcy documents. In print, six appendix volumes to the treatise Collier on Bankruptcy (KF1524 .C655, treatise description above) provide extensive forms for both business and consumer bankruptcies. These forms are also available online in the treatise on Lexis.

Forms from additional, more specialized Collier publications are also available on Lexis. For example, bankruptcy forms related to divorce and child support are available in Collier Family Law and the Bankruptcy Code. State-specific bankruptcy forms are also found on Lexis. Practice notes, templates, and checklists are also available in the bankruptcy section of Lexis Practical Guidance.

The Bankruptcy Agreements database on Westlaw includes actual contracts, financing documents, and plans of liquidation and reorganization that were filed as exhibits to filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. In addition, the bankruptcy materials from Practical Law on Westlaw include standard documents and clauses, as well as checklists.

ALI-ABA and ABI forms are available in Bloomberg Law’s Bankruptcy Practice Center. Also available on Bloomberg Law is the ABA’s Bankruptcy Deadline Checklist, 5th ed., a quick reference guide to deadlines and filing requirements for cases arising under all chapters of the Bankruptcy Code and the Bankruptcy Rules.

IV. LEGISLATIVE HISTORIES

Compiled legislative histories of the Bankruptcy Act, the Bankruptcy Code, and significant amendments to the Code are available in a variety of print and online sources. (To research the legislative history of bankruptcy statutes not covered by compiled legislative histories, see the Goodson Law Library’s Federal Legislative History research guide, available at https://law.duke.edu/lib/research-guides/federal-legislative-history/.)

A. Compiled legislative histories in print

This bibliography describes the changes to bankruptcy law brought about by the 1978 Act, provides a brief narrative summary of its legislative history, and lists hearings, committee prints, committee reports, debates, and bills pertaining to the Act.

Collier on Bankruptcy, 16th ed. (KF1524 .C655 and on Lexis; treatise description above).
Six volumes of appendices reproduce extensive legislative history materials from the Bankruptcy Act, the Bankruptcy Code, and amendments to the Code. Introductory commentary is followed by the text of session laws, floor debate, and committee reports.

Norton Bankruptcy Law and Practice, 3d ed. (KF1524 .N76722 and on Westlaw; treatise description above).
“Norton’s Annotated Legislative History,” found in volume 10 of the treatise, reproduces the Bankruptcy Code with annotations explaining, section-by-section, its legislative history from the
enactment of the Code in 1978 through the present. Annotations include excerpts from relevant committee reports and floor debate, as well as editorial commentary and references to key cases.

B. Compiled legislative histories online

**HeinOnline** provides extensive compiled legislative history materials for bankruptcy laws going back to 1938 in its “History of Bankruptcy: Taxation & Economic Reform in America Part III” collection. This collection also includes Congressional Research Service reports and historical treatises, articles, and case reporters. Bankruptcy legislative histories are also available in Hein’s “U.S. Federal Legislative History Library.”

**ProQuest Legislative Insight** includes compiled legislative histories of the 1978 Act and all of its major amendments. These detailed legislative histories include documents from multiple sessions of Congress, where relevant, including bills, floor debates, hearings, committee prints, and presidential signing statements. Congressional Research Service reports are also available for some of the laws.

On **Westlaw**, the U.S. GAO Federal Legislative Histories database includes a compiled legislative history of the 1978 Bankruptcy Reform Act (easily retrieved by Public Law Number 95-598), as well as many of the major amendments to the Bankruptcy Code through 1995. Compiled legislative histories for the 1978 Act and several major amendments to the Bankruptcy Code are also available in the Arnold & Porter Legislative Histories databases.

Key historical bankruptcy legislation from the Bankruptcy Act of 1800 through the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1994 is easily found on **Bloomberg Law** under Prior Bankruptcy Acts in the Bankruptcy Practice Center. Historical versions of the entire U.S. Code from 1925-1988 are also available free from the **Library of Congress** (https://www.loc.gov/collections/united-states-code/).

V. BANKRUPTCY DATA SOURCES

Factual and statistical data about bankruptcy petitions and bankruptcy filers can be found in the following data sets.

Data reported to the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts includes statistics on bankruptcy petition filings, in some instances back to 1960, statistics on consumer bankruptcies required by the Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2005, and PACER bankruptcy statistics. (The latter requires use of a PACER password.)

BRD provides data about approximately 1,000 large public company bankruptcies filed since October 1, 1979 (the effective date of the Bankruptcy Code) through December 2022. Researchers can view data by company, use an interactive spreadsheet, and design customized studies.

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