

11 U.S.C.	Dollar amount to be adjusted	New (adjusted) dollar amount ¹
Section 523(a)(2)(C)—exceptions to discharge		
(1)—in paragraph (i)(I)—consumer debts for luxury goods or services incurred < 90 days before filing owed to a single creditor in the aggregate.	\$675	\$725
(2)—in paragraph (i)(II)—cash advances incurred < 70 days before filing in the aggregate.	\$950	\$1,000
Section 541(b)—property of the estate exclusions		
(1)—in paragraph (5)(C)—education IRA funds in the aggregate.	\$6,425	\$6,825
(2)—in paragraph (6)(C)—purchased tuition credits in the aggregate.	\$6,425	\$6,825
(3)—in paragraph (10)(C)—qualified ABLE program funds in the aggregate.	\$6,425	\$6,825
Section 547(c)(9)—preferences, trustee may not avoid a transfer if, in a case filed by a debtor whose debts are not primarily consumer debts, the aggregate value of property is less than.	\$6,425	\$6,825
Section 707(b)—dismissal of a chapter 7 case or conversion to chapter 11 or 13 (means test)		
(1)—in paragraph (2)(A)(i)(I)	\$7,700	\$8,175
(2)—in paragraph (2)(A)(i)(II)	\$12,850	\$13,650
(3)—in paragraph (2)(A)(ii)(IV)	\$1,925	\$2,050
(4)—in paragraph (2)(B)(iv)(I)	\$7,700	\$8,175
(5)—in paragraph (2)(B)(iv)(II)	\$12,850	\$13,650
(6)—in paragraph (5)(B)	\$1,300	\$1,375
(7)—in paragraph (6)(C)	\$700	\$750
(8)—in paragraph (7)(A)(iii)	\$700	\$750
Section 1322(d)—contents of chapter 13 plan, monthly income.	\$700 (each time it appears).	\$750 (each time it appears)
Section 1325(b)—chapter 13 confirmation of plan, disposable income.	\$700 (each time it appears).	\$750 (each time it appears)
Section 1326(b)(3)—payments to former chapter 7 trustee.	\$25	\$25

¹The New (Adjusted) Dollar Amounts reflect a 6.218 percent increase, rounded to the nearest \$25.

²So in original. Probably should indicate “each time it appears”.

Similar notices by the Judicial Conference of the United States adjusting the dollar amounts in provisions specified in subsec. (a) of this section were contained in the following:

- Feb. 16, 2016, 81 F.R. 8748, effective Apr. 1, 2016.
- Feb. 12, 2013, 78 F.R. 12089, effective Apr. 1, 2013.
- Feb. 19, 2010, 75 F.R. 8747, effective Apr. 1, 2010.
- Feb. 7, 2007, 72 F.R. 7082, effective Apr. 1, 2007.
- Feb. 18, 2004, 69 F.R. 8482, effective Apr. 1, 2004.
- Feb. 13, 2001, 66 F.R. 10910, effective Apr. 1, 2001.
- Feb. 3, 1998, 63 F.R. 7179, effective Apr. 1, 1998.

§ 105. Power of court

(a) The court may issue any order, process, or judgment that is necessary or appropriate to carry out the provisions of this title. No provision of this title providing for the raising of an issue by a party in interest shall be construed to preclude the court from, sua sponte, taking any action or making any determination necessary or appropriate to enforce or implement court orders or rules, or to prevent an abuse of process.

(b) Notwithstanding subsection (a) of this section, a court may not appoint a receiver in a case under this title.

(c) The ability of any district judge or other officer or employee of a district court to exercise any of the authority or responsibilities conferred upon the court under this title shall be

determined by reference to the provisions relating to such judge, officer, or employee set forth in title 28. This subsection shall not be interpreted to exclude bankruptcy judges and other officers or employees appointed pursuant to chapter 6 of title 28 from its operation.

(d) The court, on its own motion or on the request of a party in interest—

(1) shall hold such status conferences as are necessary to further the expeditious and economical resolution of the case; and

(2) unless inconsistent with another provision of this title or with applicable Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, may issue an order at any such conference prescribing such limitations and conditions as the court deems appropriate to ensure that the case is handled expeditiously and economically, including an order that—

(A) sets the date by which the trustee must assume or reject an executory contract or unexpired lease; or

(B) in a case under chapter 11 of this title—

(i) sets a date by which the debtor, or trustee if one has been appointed, shall file a disclosure statement and plan;

(ii) sets a date by which the debtor, or trustee if one has been appointed, shall solicit acceptances of a plan;

(iii) sets the date by which a party in interest other than a debtor may file a plan;

(iv) sets a date by which a proponent of a plan, other than the debtor, shall solicit acceptances of such plan;

(v) fixes the scope and format of the notice to be provided regarding the hearing on approval of the disclosure statement; or

(vi) provides that the hearing on approval of the disclosure statement may be combined with the hearing on confirmation of the plan.

(Pub. L. 95-598, Nov. 6, 1978, 92 Stat. 2555; Pub. L. 98-353, title I, §118, July 10, 1984, 98 Stat. 344; Pub. L. 99-554, title II, §203, Oct. 27, 1986, 100 Stat. 3097; Pub. L. 103-394, title I, §104(a), Oct. 22, 1994, 108 Stat. 4108; Pub. L. 109-8, title IV, §440, Apr. 20, 2005, 119 Stat. 114; Pub. L. 111-327, §2(a)(3), Dec. 22, 2010, 124 Stat. 3557.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

SENATE REPORT NO. 95-989

Section 105 is derived from section 2a (15) of present law [section 11(a)(15) of former title 11], with two changes. First, the limitation on the power of a bankruptcy judge (the power to enjoin a court being reserved to the district judge) is removed as inconsistent with the increased powers and jurisdiction of the new bankruptcy court. Second, the bankruptcy judge is prohibited from appointing a receiver in a case under title 11 under any circumstances. The bankruptcy code has ample provision for the appointment of a trustee when needed. Appointment of a receiver would simply circumvent the established procedures.

This section is also an authorization, as required under 28 U.S.C. 2283, for a court of the United States to stay the action of a State court. As such, *Toucey v. New York Life Insurance Company*, 314 U.S. 118 (1941), is overruled.

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, referred to in subsec. (d)(2), are set out in the Appendix to this title.

AMENDMENTS

2010—Subsec. (d)(2). Pub. L. 111-327 inserted “may” after “Procedure,” in introductory provisions.

2005—Subsec. (d). Pub. L. 109-8, §440(1), struck out “, may” after “party in interest” in introductory provisions.

Subsec. (d)(1). Pub. L. 109-8, §440(2), added par. (1) and struck out former par. (1) which read as follows: “hold a status conference regarding any case or proceeding under this title after notice to the parties in interest; and”.

1994—Subsec. (d). Pub. L. 103-394 added subsec. (d).

1986—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 99-554 inserted at end “No provision of this title providing for the raising of an issue by a party in interest shall be construed to preclude the court from, sua sponte, taking any action or making any determination necessary or appropriate to enforce or implement court orders or rules, or to prevent an abuse of process.”

1984—Subsecs. (a), (b). Pub. L. 98-353, §118(1), struck out “bankruptcy” before “court”.

Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 98-353, §118(2), added subsec. (c).

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2005 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 109-8 effective 180 days after Apr. 20, 2005, and not applicable with respect to cases commenced under this title before such effective date, except as otherwise provided, see section 1501 of Pub. L. 109-8, set out as a note under section 101 of this title.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1994 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 103-394 effective Oct. 22, 1994, and not applicable with respect to cases commenced under this title before Oct. 22, 1994, see section 702 of Pub. L. 103-394, set out as a note under section 101 of this title.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1986 AMENDMENT

Effective date and applicability of amendment by Pub. L. 99-554 dependent upon the judicial district involved, see section 302(d), (e) of Pub. L. 99-554, set out as a note under section 581 of Title 28, Judiciary and Judicial Procedure.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1984 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 98-353 effective July 10, 1984, see section 122(a) of Pub. L. 98-353, set out as an Effective Date note under section 151 of Title 28, Judiciary and Judicial Procedure.

§ 106. Waiver of sovereign immunity

(a) Notwithstanding an assertion of sovereign immunity, sovereign immunity is abrogated as to a governmental unit to the extent set forth in this section with respect to the following:

(1) Sections 105, 106, 107, 108, 303, 346, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 502, 503, 505, 506, 510, 522, 523, 524, 525, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 722, 724, 726, 744, 749, 764, 901, 922, 926, 928, 929, 944, 1107, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1146, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1206, 1227, 1231, 1301, 1303, 1305, and 1327 of this title.

(2) The court may hear and determine any issue arising with respect to the application of such sections to governmental units.

(3) The court may issue against a governmental unit an order, process, or judgment

under such sections or the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, including an order or judgment awarding a money recovery, but not including an award of punitive damages. Such order or judgment for costs or fees under this title or the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure against any governmental unit shall be consistent with the provisions and limitations of section 2412(d)(2)(A) of title 28.

(4) The enforcement of any such order, process, or judgment against any governmental unit shall be consistent with appropriate non-bankruptcy law applicable to such governmental unit and, in the case of a money judgment against the United States, shall be paid as if it is a judgment rendered by a district court of the United States.

(5) Nothing in this section shall create any substantive claim for relief or cause of action not otherwise existing under this title, the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, or nonbankruptcy law.

(b) A governmental unit that has filed a proof of claim in the case is deemed to have waived sovereign immunity with respect to a claim against such governmental unit that is property of the estate and that arose out of the same transaction or occurrence out of which the claim of such governmental unit arose.

(c) Notwithstanding any assertion of sovereign immunity by a governmental unit, there shall be offset against a claim or interest of a governmental unit any claim against such governmental unit that is property of the estate.

(Pub. L. 95-598, Nov. 6, 1978, 92 Stat. 2555; Pub. L. 103-394, title I, §113, Oct. 22, 1994, 108 Stat. 4117; Pub. L. 111-327, §2(a)(4), Dec. 22, 2010, 124 Stat. 3557.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

LEGISLATIVE STATEMENTS

Section 106(c) relating to sovereign immunity is new. The provision indicates that the use of the term “creditor,” “entity,” or “governmental unit” in title 11 applies to governmental units notwithstanding any assertion of sovereign immunity and that an order of the court binds governmental units. The provision is included to comply with the requirement in case law that an express waiver of sovereign immunity is required in order to be effective. Section 106(c) codifies *In re Gwilliam*, 519 F.2d 407 (9th Cir., 1975), and *In re Dolard*, 519 F.2d 282 (9th Cir., 1975), permitting the bankruptcy court to determine the amount and dischargeability of tax liabilities owing by the debtor or the estate prior to or during a bankruptcy case whether or not the governmental unit to which such taxes are owed files a proof of claim. Except as provided in sections 106(a) and (b), subsection (c) is not limited to those issues, but permits the bankruptcy court to bind governmental units on other matters as well. For example, section 106(c) permits a trustee or debtor in possession to assert avoiding powers under title 11 against a governmental unit; contrary language in the House report to H.R. 8200 is thereby overruled.

SENATE REPORT NO. 95-989

Section 106 provides for a limited waiver of sovereign immunity in bankruptcy cases. Though Congress has the power to waive sovereign immunity for the Federal government completely in bankruptcy cases, the policy followed here is designed to achieve approximately the same result that would prevail outside of bankruptcy. Congress does not, however, have the power to waive