

OFFICE OF THE CLERK
UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

**PUBLIC NOTICE CONCERNING
CHANGES TO THE ELECTRONIC PUBLIC ACCESS FEE SCHEDULE**

October 28, 2003

The Judicial Conference, at its March 2002 session, amended the language of Section I of the Electronic Public Access Fee Schedule for the appellate, district, and bankruptcy courts, the United States Court of Federal Claims, and the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation (adopted by the Judicial Conference pursuant to sections 1913, 1914, 1926, 1930, and 1932 of title 11, United States Code). The previous schedule limited the charge for any single *imaged document* to the fee for 30 pages, or \$2.10. The amended schedule extends this cap to *all case documents*, including docket sheets and case-specific reports, except transcripts of federal court proceedings. Implementation of the document cap extension will not take place until the necessary billing software is completed.

The amended electronic public access fee schedule also specifies the individuals and groups whom courts may exempt,¹ upon a showing of cause,² from payment of public access fees, and those that courts should not exempt.³ Any user granted an exemption must agree not to sell for profit the data obtained. Exemptions may be granted for a definite period of time, apply only to access for the specific cases or purposes for which they are given, and may be revoked at the discretion of the court granting the exemption.

Lastly, the amended electronic public access fee schedule clarifies that public access fees apply to electronic court data viewed *remotely*. There is no charge for viewing electronic data at public terminals in the courthouse.

To view the amended Electronic Public Access (EPA) Fee Schedule (EDC 2-036), [click here](#).

¹ Indigents, bankruptcy case trustees, individual researchers associated with educational institutions, courts, section 501(c)(3) not-for-profit organizations and pro bono ADR neutrals may be granted exemptions.

² Courts must find that parties from the specified classes of persons or entities have demonstrated that an exemption is necessary to avoid unreasonable burdens and to promote access to information.

³ Courts should not exempt local, state or federal government agencies, members of the media, attorneys or others who are not members of the groups listed in footnote 1.