

BANKRUPTCY FEE COMPENDIUM III

December 1, 2013 Edition

BANKRUPTCY FEE COMPENDIUM III

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Part A. In General

1. **Purpose.** This *Bankruptcy Fee Compendium* discusses the fees collected by the bankruptcy clerks. It will guide bankruptcy clerks in collecting fees for filing bankruptcy cases, in filing certain proceedings within or related to bankruptcy cases, and in delivering services either by the clerk's office or under the clerk's supervision.
2. **Scope.** This information applies to all bankruptcy courts, to all bankruptcy operations in courts having consolidated bankruptcy and district court clerk's offices, and to all district courts exercising bankruptcy jurisdiction because the court either withdrew the reference or is entertaining a bankruptcy appeal. This information applies to all cases and to all proceedings in cases under title 11, United States Code, (the "Bankruptcy Code"). This information also applies to proceedings related to cases under title 11 when the bankruptcy court conducts those proceedings.
3. **Organization.** As far as practical, this *Compendium* organizes fee information by transaction. Historical information, such as legislative history, and parenthetical information, such as citations, are footnoted.
4. **Statutory Authority.**¹ The statutory authority for the initial filing fees is 28 U.S.C. § 1930(a). The Judicial Conference Schedule of Additional Fees for Bankruptcy Courts (Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule) prescribes fees for filing an adversary proceeding, filing a motion to reopen a case, filing chapter 15 petitions,² filing certain motions, and for certain services provided by the clerk.³ The Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule is authorized by 28 U.S.C. § 1930(b).
5. **Previous Judicial Conference Action.** In 1988, 1989, and 1990, the Judicial Conference prescribed new fees for using the court's registry fund, for dividing a joint case filed under 11 U.S.C. § 302(a), for filing a motion to terminate, annul, modify, or condition the automatic stay, for filing a motion to compel abandonment of estate property, for filing a motion to withdraw the reference under 28 U.S.C. § 157(d), for docketing a cross appeal, and for electronic access to the courts' computer data.
 - A. **Amendments to Electronic Access Fees.** The Judicial Conference modified the electronic access fee in March 1991, March 1993 (eliminating the federal exemption),

¹All statutory citations are to the Bankruptcy Code unless indicated otherwise.

²Formerly, ancillary petition under §304.

³The Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule applies also to cases filed under the Bankruptcy Act of 1898. (Congress empowered the Judicial Conference to prescribe similar fees under §§ 40c.(2), 40c.(3), 241, and 491 of the Act.)

March 1995 (reducing the fee to \$.75 per minute), March 1996 (reducing the fee to \$.60 per minute), September 1998 (establishing the fee for Internet access at \$.07 per page); March 2001 (establishing fees for printing from public access terminal and for searches by PACER Service Center staff), March 2002 (establishing a per-document fee cap), September 2003 (establishing a national exemption policy, to be applied locally), September 2004 (raising the fee for Internet access to \$.08 per page), September 2005 (establishing a separate fee for public access to transcripts of court proceedings⁴), April 2012 (raising the fee for Internet access to \$.10 per page and raising the waiver to \$15 per quarterly billing cycle), September 2012 (adjusting the records search and returned check fees for inflation), and April 2013, providing a reformatted Electronic Public Access Fee Schedule to simplify and clarify the fee schedule and its exemption policy. These fees go into the Judiciary Information Technology Fund.

B. Amendments in 1997. In September 1997, the Judicial Conference modified the Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule substantially. The Conference doubled the fee to exemplify a document and modified the fee to amend a debtor's schedules. The Conference eliminated the 50 cents per notice fee and expanded the \$30 administrative fee to cover all cases filed under Title 11 (including involuntary cases and cases ancillary to foreign proceedings). The Conference repealed the \$5 notice of appeal fee for Act cases (but not Code cases), the claims processing fee, and the fee for bankruptcy court staff transcribing a record. The Conference modified the fees to docket an appeal and to docket a cross appeal to track the fee to file an appeal to the court of appeals. The Conference revised the fee to file a motion to lift stay, etc., replacing the dollar amount with a reference to one-half the amount of the civil action filing fee. The Conference modified the reopening fee, now new Item 9 on the Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule, to provide that the fee is for the motion to reopen and to include a provision for court waiver or deferral. These changes were effective January 1, 1998.⁵

C. Amendments in 2000. In November 2000, Congress enacted the Federal Courts Improvement Act of 2000, P.L. 106-518 (Nov. 13, 2000; 114 Stat. 2410) (the Act) which included provisions that affected the Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule. The Act both renumbered the schedule and authorized the judiciary to keep all increases to the charges and new charges effective following the effective date of

⁴ This fee has been established, but not yet implemented. See Preliminary Report of Proceedings, JCUS-SEP 05, pp.2-3.

⁵[Director's memorandum, November 24, 1997](#); [Bankruptcy Court Administration Division's memorandum, December 16, 1997](#); [Office of Finance and Budget memorandum, December 30, 1997](#).

the Act. The Judicial Conference implemented inflationary increases effective January 1, 2001 for seven of the charges.⁶

D. Amendments in 2001. At its March 2001 session, the Judicial Conference approved two new services and related fees, approved two recommendations regarding EPA fees as applied to litigants and infrequent users, and endorsed creating a separate Fee Schedule for Electronic Public Access (EPA Fee Schedule).⁷ The first new service and related fee was reducing the fee from 50 cents per page to 10 cents per page for printing copies from the public access terminals in the courthouse. The second was a \$20 fee for searches performed by the PACER Service Center. The first EPA fee recommendation the Conference approved permitted litigants one free electronic copy of all documents filed in a case if receiving that document is required by law or is directed by the filer. Second, the Conference approved a policy that no fee is due for accessing information from a judiciary Internet site until an individual account holder accrues charges of more than \$10 in a calendar year. Finally, the Conference approved a separate EPA Fee Schedule because, since fees pertaining to the EPA program cut across court lines, it believed having one EPA Fee Schedule apply to all federal courts would preserve consistency.

E. Amendments in 2003.⁸ The Judicial Conference, at its September 2003 session, approved inflationary increases for 10 administrative charges,⁹ increasing the fee for splitting a case from one-half to the full filing fee for filing a second separate original petition,¹⁰ increasing the fees for motions to modify the automatic stay,¹¹ to compel abandonment of property,¹² and to withdraw the reference¹³ from one-half to the full

⁶The seven charges increased were: Certification fee (Item 2) from \$5 to \$7; exemplifications (also Item 2) from \$10 to \$14; magnetic tape recordings (Item 3) from \$15 to \$20; records searches (Item 5) from \$15 to \$20; fee for filing or indexing papers (Item 7) from \$20 to \$30; microfilm/microfiche (Item 12 [deleted 10-01-08]) from \$3 to \$4; and returned check fee (Item 14 [now Item 13]) from \$25 to \$35.

⁷[Director's memorandum, April 30, 2001.](#)

⁸[Director's letter, October 2, 2003.](#)

⁹The 10 charges increased were: Certification fee (Item 2) from \$7 to \$9; exemplifications (also Item 2) from \$14 to \$18; magnetic tape recordings (Item 3) from \$20 to \$26; amending scheduled (Item 4) from \$20 to \$26; records searches (Item 5) from \$20 to \$26; fee for filing or indexing papers (Item 7) from \$30 to \$39; misc. administrative fee due upon filing (Item 8) from \$30 to \$39; microfilm/microfiche (Item 12 [deleted 10-01-08]) from \$4 to \$5; record retrievals (Item 13 [now Item 12]) from \$35 to \$45; and returned check fee (Item 14 [now Item 13]) from \$35 to \$45.

¹⁰28 U.S.C. § 1930.

¹¹11 U.S.C. § 362(a).

¹²Fed. R. Bankr. P. 6007(b).

¹³28 U.S.C. § 157(d).

statutory filing fee to initiate a civil action,¹⁴ and to increase the fees for docketing appeals and cross appeals from \$100 to \$250. These changes became effective November 1, 2003.

- F. Amendments in 2004.** At its March 2004 session, the Judicial Conference changed the preamble to the various Miscellaneous Fee Schedules applying to the Courts of Appeals, the District Courts, the Court of Federal Claims, the Bankruptcy Courts, and the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation clarifying that courts charge fees for all services they provide, including those for which litigants perform the initial task using the court's electronic systems. The previous language seemed to restrict charges to services performed directly by court personnel. The new language recognizes that the court's CM/ECF system changes the service model from the clerk performing initial tasks to the litigant performing initial tasks with the clerk performing related tasks such as system and equipment maintenance, quality control, case management, and case adjudication. The new language makes clear that courts charge fees for the bundle of services they perform.¹⁵ At its September 2004 session, the Judicial Conference increased the PACER internet access fee from seven cents per page to eight cents effective January 1, 2005.¹⁶ Finally, at its September 2004 session, the Judicial Conference increased the civil filing fee under 28 U.S.C. § 1914(a) from \$150 to \$250. The fee for filing certain contested proceedings, such as a lift stay proceeding, and adversary proceeding were linked to the civil filing fee and would have increased at the same time. Nevertheless, the Judicial Conference deleted the language linking the fees for filing certain contested proceedings to the fees for filing a civil action and deferred raising the adversary filing fee pending consideration by other Judicial Conference Committees.¹⁷ Since no objections were raised, the adversary filing fee increased to \$250 effective September 20, 2005.¹⁸
- G. Amendments in 2005.** The Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2005, Pub. L. No. 109-8, as modified by FY 2005 Supp. Appropriations Act, Section 6058 of Pub. L. No. 109-3, 119 Stat. 231, (the "Act") made four changes to the statutory fees effective October 17, 2005. The Act increased the filing fee for chapter 7 cases from \$155 to \$220,¹⁹ it decreased the chapter 13 filing fee from \$155 to \$150,

¹⁴28 U.S.C. § 1914(a).

¹⁵[Director's letter, May 3, 2004.](#)

¹⁶[Director's memorandum, October 21, 2004.](#)

¹⁷[G. Palman memorandum, December 22, 2004.](#)

¹⁸[Director's memorandum, August 10, 2005, G. Palman memorandum, December 22, 2004.](#)

¹⁹The original Act increased it to \$200, the supplemental legislation increased it to \$220.

it increased the chapter 11 non-railroad filing fee from \$800 to \$1,000, and it increased the chapter 9 filing fee from \$800 to \$1,000.²⁰ The legislation also changed how the fees are allocated among the judiciary, the U.S. Trustee program and the U.S. Treasury.²¹ The Act also authorized *in forma pauperis* proceedings.

H. Amendments in 2006. Congress enacted the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005²² (the “Act”) increasing certain filing fees. The Act increased the Court of Appeals filing fee from \$250 to \$450, the District Court civil action filing fee from \$250 to \$350, and several Bankruptcy Court filing fees.²³ The chapter 7 filing fee increased from \$220 to \$245, making the total fees due at filing \$299;²⁴ the chapter 13 filing fee increased from \$150 to \$235, making the total fees due at filing \$274; and the fee to convert a chapter 7 or chapter 13 case to a chapter 11 case decreased.²⁵ These fee changes took effect for all new cases filed on or after Sunday, April 9, 2006. The Act directed the courts deposit the incremental amounts collect into a special Treasury assessment fund²⁶ but made no changes to the amounts the courts deposited previously into the four existing funds (Judiciary, U.S. Trustee, Case Trustee, and Treasury).²⁷

Although these fee increases would have increased some fees in the Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule which were linked to statutory filing fees,²⁸ at their March,

²⁰28 U.S.C. § 1930(a)(2), the chapter 9 filing fee is equal to the filing fee for a chapter 11 non-railroad case.

²¹Due to an error in the original Act, the Supplemental Appropriations Act reallocated these fees. [G. Palman memorandum, May 13, 2005](#) and [Director’s memorandum, September 27, 2005](#). These allocations are discussed in Part B, section 5.

²²Pub.L. 109-171.

²³It looks like Congress also intended to increase chapter 11 filing fees from \$1,000 to \$2,750, which would raise the total fees due at filing to \$2,789. Nevertheless, a drafting error in the bill incorrectly references the statutory subsection prescribing the chapter 9 fee, rather than the chapter 11 fee. Consequently, neither the chapter 11 fee nor chapter 9 fee changed.

²⁴The bankruptcy fee increases affect only the statutory chapter filing fees; all other fees collected at filing, such as the \$39 miscellaneous fee in all chapters and the \$15 trustee fee in chapter 7 cases, remain unchanged.

²⁵“For converting, on request of the debtor, a case under chapter 7, or 13 of title 11, to a case under chapter 11 of title 11, the debtor shall pay to the clerk of the . . . court . . . a fee of the amount equal to the difference between the fee specified in paragraph (3) and the fee specified in paragraph . . . ” (a)(1)(A) and (a)(1)(B). 28 U.S.C. § 1930 (a).

²⁶Filing fees, PL-109-171, Title X (Account 086400).

²⁷[Director’s memorandum, March 24, 2006](#), [P. McKinney memorandum, March 30, 2006](#).

²⁸The miscellaneous fees that are potentially affected are: Item 6 - the adversary filing fee, linked to the civil action filing fee; Item 11 - the reopening fee, which is the same as the statutory filing fee for the chapter under which the debtor filed the case originally; Item 15 [now Item 14] - the fee for docketing an appeal, linked to the fee for filing an appeal in the Court of Appeals; Item 19 [now Item 18] - the fee for splitting a joint case, linked to the current filing fee for the chapter under which the debtor filed the case originally; and Item 21 [now Item 14] - the fee

2006 session, the Judicial Conference stayed the increases in miscellaneous fees until the Court Administration and Case Management Committee and the Bankruptcy Committee reviewed these increases at their June 2006 meetings.

- I. Amendments in 2007.**²⁹ The Judicial Conference, at its September 2006 session, uncoupled the adversary filing fee from the civil action fees thereby fixing the adversary filing fee at \$250.³⁰ It made clear that, when a case converts to a chapter with a higher filing fee, the conversion fee is the difference between the two fees ensuring the clerk ultimately collects the higher filing fee. Nevertheless, there is no refund upon converting to a chapter with a lower filing fee.³¹ The Conference made clear that the reopening fee for a chapter 15 case is the same as the initial filing fee, and that the exemption to the reopening fee applies only in cases where the court has already awarded a discharge. The Conference added \$15 to a chapter 7 reopening fee making the base reopening fee the same as the statutory filing fee.³² The Conference also added \$15 to the fee to split a chapter 7 case to make the fee to split a case the same as the statutory filing fee.³³ It uncoupled the bankruptcy appeals and cross appeals fees from the Appellate Court appeals and cross appeals fees fixing the bankruptcy fees at \$250. It added \$200 to the fees for appeals for direct appeals to the Circuit Court bringing the total direct and cross appeal fees to \$450. The additional \$200, however, is only due if the Circuit Court accepts the appeal.³⁴ Concerning to the electronic public access (EPA) program, the Conference amended the EPA Fee Schedule to prohibit the unauthorized transfer of case information received under a fee exemption granted by a court.³⁵
- J. Amendments in 2008.** On March 11, 2008, the Judicial Conference approved changes to the Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule to clarify and simplify the language, delete the microfiche fee (old Item number 12) as obsolete (and renumber the Schedule accordingly), and make stylistic changes to comport with current editorial

for docketing a cross appeal, linked to the fee for filing an appeal in the Court of Appeals. Additionally, if Congress increases the chapter 11 filing fee, Item 16 [now Item 15] - the chapter 15 filing fee would increase.

²⁹[Director's memorandum, December 1, 2006.](#)

³⁰Item 6, Misc. Fee Schedule (adversary fees).

³¹Item 10, Misc. Fee Schedule (conversions).

³²Item 11, Misc. Fee Schedule (reopening).

³³Item 18 (formerly Item 19), Misc. Fee Schedule (splits).

³⁴Item 14 (formerly Items 15 & 21), Misc. Fee Schedule (appeals).

³⁵[Director's memorandum, September 27, 2007.](#)

standards effective October 1, 2008. The Conference also expanded the administrative fee due upon filing when the debtor moves to divide a joint husband and wife case.³⁶

On July 17, 2008, to simplify the accounting process, accounting for the \$15 chapter 7 trustee fee collected for converting chapter 7 was changed. Effective August 1, 2008, bankruptcy courts began receipting the fee into fund 6855TT instead of 6855BK.³⁷ Additionally, the Department of the Treasury closed its Budget Clearing Account-Suspense, 387500. Bankruptcy Courts used this account to transfer trustee fees between courts, to correct jurisdictional filing errors and to reflect venue changes. Effective September 30, 2008, account 6855BF replaced 387500.³⁸

- K. Amendments in 2009.** On September 15, 2009, the Judicial Conference approved six technical changes to items in the Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule. The revisions clarified the application of certain fees or corrected omissions in the language of certain fee items. These changes became effective January 1, 2010.³⁹

Previously, the Compendium referred to a fund called the “Trustee Deposit Fund.” Other AO publications referred to this fund as the “Trustee Deposit Fund, the “Bankruptcy Escrow Account,” and the “Bankruptcy Escrow Fund.” The New Guide, Vol. 13 “Finance and Budget,” published December 2009, now consistently refers to this account as the “Bankruptcy Courts Deposit Fund,” so the January 2010 Compendium adopted this name for consistency.

- L. Amendments in 2011.** The Judicial Conference, at its September 2011 session, approved inflationary adjustments for 13 miscellaneous fee charges.⁴⁰ These changes became effective November 1, 2011.⁴¹

The Judicial Conference, at its September 2011 session, amended the Electronic Public Access Fee Schedule to increase the PACER Internet access fee from eight cents per

³⁶[Director’s memorandum, August 12, 2008.](#)

³⁷[Glenn memorandum, July 17, 2008.](#)

³⁸[Glenn memorandum, August 14, 2008.](#)

³⁹[Director’s memorandum, November 23, 2009.](#)

⁴⁰The 13 fee adjustments were: Certifications (Item 2) from \$9 to \$11; exemplifications (also Item 2) from \$18 to \$21; audio recordings (Item 3) from \$26 to \$30; amending schedules (Item 4) from \$26 to \$30; records searches (Item 5) from \$26 to \$30; adversary proceeding fee (Item 6) from \$250 to \$293; fee for filing or indexing papers (Item 7) from \$39 to \$46; misc. administrative fee due upon filing (Item 8) from \$39 to \$46; record retrievals (Item 12) from \$45 to \$53; returned check fee (Item 13) from \$45 to \$53; notice of appeal fee (Item 14) from \$250.00 to \$293; direct appeal fee (also Item 14) from \$200 to \$157; and fee for filing certain motions (motions to modify the automatic stay, to compel abandonment of property, and to withdraw the reference) (Item 19) from \$150 to \$176.

⁴¹[Acting Director’s memorandum, October 13, 2011.](#)

page to ten cents per page and to raise the waiver from \$10 to \$15 in a quarterly billing cycle. These changes became effective April 1, 2012.

- M. Amendments in 2012.**⁴² The Judicial Conference, at its September 2012 session, approved two amendments to the EPA schedule to adjust for inflation. It agreed to amend both the records search and returned check fees (items III and V for the fee schedule) to make them consistent with similar inflationary increases in the appellate, district, and bankruptcy court schedules. These changes became effective October 1, 2012.

In addition, the Conference approved amendments to three fees in the bankruptcy court miscellaneous fee schedule to correspond with an increase – from \$1,000 to \$1,167 – in the Chapter 11 filing fee mandated by the Temporary Bankruptcy Judgeships Extension Act of 2012 (Pub. L. No. 112-121). The three fees are linked to the statutory Chapter 11 filing fee, and therefore needed to be increased. They include item 11, the fee for filing a motion to reopen a Chapter 11 bankruptcy case; item 15, the fee for filing a case under Chapter 15 of the Bankruptcy Code; and item 18, the fee for filing a motion by a debtor to divide a joint Chapter 11 case. The changes became effective November 21, 2012.

- N. Amendments in 2013.** The Judicial Conference, at its March 2013 session,⁴³ approved a number of amendments to simplify and clarify the EPA fee schedule and its exemption policy. The amendments to the Electronic Public Access Fee Schedule make a number of format and stylistic revisions, such as separating the various fees from the exemptions, assigning a number to each fee, and dividing the rules regarding fee exemptions into bullet points. They also clarify (a) the principles underlying the exemption policy; (b) that attorneys of record and parties in a case (including pro se litigants) may receive one free electronic copy of all documents filed electronically via the notice of electronic filing (or notice of docket activity); and (c) that non-case specific reports are not subject to the 30-page fee cap. These changes became effective April 1, 2013.

In addition, the Conference approved increases to two bankruptcy fees to conform them with recently enacted legislation. The Conference approved an amendment to the fees to reopen a Chapter 9 or Chapter 15 bankruptcy case set forth in Item 11 of the Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule. The adjustment corresponds with an increase – from \$1,000 to \$1,167 – in the Chapter 11 filing fee mandated by the Temporary Bankruptcy Judgeships Extension Act of 2012 (Pub. L. No. 112-121). These fees are linked to the statutory Chapter 11 filing fee and therefore needed to be increased. This change became effective May 1, 2013.

⁴² [Director's Memorandum, October 4, 2012.](#)

⁴³ [Director's Memorandum, April 17, 2013.](#)

The Judicial Conference, at its September 2013 session,⁴⁴ approved a fee adjustments and two new fees. The Conference increased the records retrieval fee by \$11 (from \$53 to \$64) for the first box requested from a Federal Records Center, and created a new fee of \$39 for each additional box requested. The Conference established a new fee of \$176 in bankruptcy cases for the filing of motions for the sale of property free and clear of liens under 11 U.S.C. § 363(f). Finally, the Conference amended the fee for checks returned for insufficient funds. The prior fee language - - which applied only to “checks” - - was outdated, as check payments have now largely been superseded by electronic payments. There was no change to the amount of this fee.

⁴⁴ [Director’s Memorandum, October 21, 2013.](#)

6. Listing of Fees Due.

- A. Fees Due upon Filing.**⁴⁵ Two separate fees are due upon filing under all chapters of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, and a third fee is due upon filing under chapter 7. All chapters have an initial filing fee and an administrative fee⁴⁶ due upon filing. Debtors

filing under chapter 7 are responsible for a chapter 7 trustee surcharge in addition to the filing fee and the administrative fee.⁴⁷

- B. Fees for Dividing Cases.**⁴⁸ The clerk must charge a fee⁴⁹ when a debtor moves the court to divide a joint case.⁵⁰ Additionally, the clerk must charge the \$46 administrative fee⁵¹ and, in a chapter 7 case, the \$15 trustee fee.⁵² These fees are due when the debtor files the motion.

⁴⁵Exhibit 1 is 28 U.S.C. § 1930. Exhibit 2 is the Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule.

⁴⁶The clerk charges an administrative fee in all cases under all chapters (including all chapter 15 petitions) filed on or after January 1, 1998.

⁴⁷Items 8 and 9 of the Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule authorize the administrative fee and the chapter 7 trustee surcharge.

⁴⁸Bankruptcy Court's Miscellaneous Fee Schedule, Item 18. Formerly, the fee was equal to the current filing fee for the chapter under which the joint case is pending. The JCUS changed the Bankruptcy Court's Miscellaneous Fee Schedule, Item 18 to provide for a specific charge. The former wording of the Bankruptcy Court's Miscellaneous Fee Schedule, Item 18 suggested that the fee to divide the case is the fee for the chapter under which the case was filed originally, not the chapter the case is in when it divides. Nevertheless, 11 U.S.C. § 348 requires using the chapter the case is under currently (i.e. had been converted to before dividing) for all purposes except those purposes excepted specifically, and the statute does not except charging fees.

⁴⁹Although the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 increased the chapter 7 and 13 filing fees, at its March session, the Judicial Conference decided to defer raising the fee due upon splitting a case, and others, until the Bankruptcy Committee and the Court Administration and Case Management Committee reviewed these fee increases. Ultimately, at its September 2006 meeting, the Judicial Conference decided to permit the fee to increase in tandem with the filing fee. [Director's memorandum, December 1, 2006.](#) Also at its September 2006 meeting, the Judicial Conference added the \$15 chapter 7 trustee surcharge to the chapter 7 division fee. [Director's memorandum, December 1, 2006.](#) The Judicial Conference, at its September 2003 session, increased this fee from one-half to the full filing fee for filing a second separate original petition effective November 1, [2003. Director's memorandum, October 2, 2003.](#) On March 11, 2008, the Judicial Conference approved changes to the Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule to clarify and simplify the language, delete an obsolete fee (and renumber the Schedule accordingly), and make stylistic changes to comport with current editorial standards effective October 1, 2008. The conference made no changes to any fee amount. [Director's memorandum, August 12, 2008.](#)

⁵⁰Filed under 11 U.S.C. § 302.

⁵¹Item 8, Bankruptcy Court's Miscellaneous Fee Schedule.

⁵²Item 9, Bankruptcy Court's Miscellaneous Fee Schedule.

- C. Fees for Converting Cases.**⁵³ When the court converts a case from one chapter to another, the clerk must collect a fee. The amount of the fee depends upon the chapter to which the case is converted. Upon converting to a chapter with a higher filing fee, the conversion fee is the difference between the two filing fees ensuring the court collects the higher filing fee. There is no refund when converting to a chapter with a lower filing fee. Concerning a motion to convert a case to chapter 11, only the debtor is responsible for the fee and only if the debtor is the movant, and the fee is due only if the court actually converts the case to one under chapter 11.⁵⁴ With all other motions to convert, the movant is responsible for the fee, and the fee is due upon filing the motion.⁵⁵ When converting to chapter 7, \$15 is added to the fee for the chapter 7 trustee.⁵⁶ No conversion fee, and no \$15 chapter 7 trustee fee if converting to chapter 7, is due with *sua sponte* conversions.⁵⁷
- D. Procedure for Interdistrict Transfers.** No fee is due, but the clerk must employ procedures to transfer both funds and files between courts.
- E. Fees for Miscellaneous Contested Proceedings.** Currently, this fee is \$176.⁵⁸
- F. Fees for Filing Adversary Proceedings.**⁵⁹ Currently, the fee is \$293.00.

⁵³Item 10, Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule and 28 U.S.C. § 1930(a) (for conversions to chapter 11).

⁵⁴11 U.S.C. § 1930.

⁵⁵Item 10, Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule.

⁵⁶[Director's memorandum, December 1, 2006.](#)

⁵⁷At its September, 2006 meeting, the Judicial Conference amended item 10 of the Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule to implement this charge. [Director's memorandum, December 1, 2006.](#)

⁵⁸Item 19, Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule. The Judicial Conference increased this fee at its September 2011 session. [Acting Director's memorandum, October 13, 2011.](#) Although once linked to the district court civil action fee, at its September 2005 session, the Judicial Conference increased the civil filing fee under 28 U.S.C. § 1914(a) from \$150 to \$250 and amended the fee for filing a motion to lift the automatic stay so that the fee would remain at \$150. The Judicial Conference's Memorandum of Action dated December 16, 2004, [G. Palman memorandum, December 22, 2004.](#) The Judicial Conference, at its September 2003 session, increased this fee from one-half to the full filing fee for filing a civil action effective November 1, 2003. [Director's memorandum, October 2, 2003.](#) The Judicial Conference previously modified this fee effective January 1, 1998 from \$60 to one-half of the filing fee for filing a civil action.

⁵⁹Item 6, Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule. The Judicial Conference increased this fee at its September 2011 session. [Acting Director's memorandum, October 13, 2011.](#) Originally, this fee was linked to the civil action fee prescribed by 28 U.S.C. § 1914(a). Nevertheless, when the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 increased the district court civil action fee, at its March session the Judicial Conference decided to defer raising the adversary proceedings filing fee, and others, until the Bankruptcy Committee and the Court Administration and Case Management Committee were able to review these fee increases. [JCUS-MAR 06, p14](#); [Director's memorandum, March 24, 2006](#) and [P. McKenney memorandum, March 30, 2006.](#) Ultimately, at its September 2006 meeting, the

- G. Fees for Filing Appeals.**⁶⁰ The clerk must collect a notice of appeal fee of **\$5.00** and docketing fee of **\$293.00**. An additional **\$157.00** is due if the Circuit Court accepts a direct appeal.
- H. Fees for Dismissals.** No additional fee is due from the debtor, but the trustee appointed to service the case still is entitled to the usual statutory compensation.
- I. Fees for Reopening Cases.**⁶¹ The clerk must collect a fee equal to the filing fee for the chapter under which the case was pending as of the date the party files the request.⁶² Upon reopening a chapter 7 case, the clerk must collect the **\$15** chapter 7 trustee surcharge in addition to the chapter 7 filing fee. The Judicial Conference has provided exceptions to the fee, and the court may either waive or defer the reopening fee for good cause.
- J. Miscellaneous Administrative Fees.** These fees include fees for copying, certifications, reproducing audio recordings, amendments to schedules, record searches, indexing papers, microfilm, retrieving documents from offsite storage, return checks, printing local rules, handling the registry of funds, and electronic access.
- (1) Services Provided by Persons or Facilities Outside the Court.** Section 156(c), title 28, United States Code, authorizes the clerk to use persons or facilities outside of the court to provide services the clerk would perform otherwise. Section 156(c) also authorizes each circuit's judicial council to issue guidelines for using outside services.

Judicial Conference decided to uncouple the adversary proceeding fee from the civil action fee and permit it to remain at the old level. [Director's memorandum, December 1, 2006.](#)

⁶⁰28 U.S.C. § 1930(c) prescribes fees for filing a notice of appeal. Item 14 of the Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule prescribes an appellate docketing fee and an appellate docketing fee for cross-appeals. The Judicial Conference adjusted these fees at its September 2011 session. [Acting Director's memorandum, October 13, 2011.](#) Although the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 increased the appellate docketing fee, at its March session, the Judicial Conference decided to defer raising the bankruptcy docketing fee, and others, until the Bankruptcy Committee and the Court Administration and Case Management Committee were able to review these fee increases. [JCUS-MAR 06, p14](#); [Director's memorandum, March 24, 2006](#) and [P. McKenney memorandum, March 30, 2006.](#) Ultimately, at its September 2006 meeting, the Judicial Conference decided to uncouple the adversary proceeding fee from the civil action fee and permit it to remain at the old level. [Director's memorandum, December 1, 2006.](#)

⁶¹Item 11, Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule and Fed. R. Bankr. P. 4007(b).

⁶²Although the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 increased the chapter 7 and chapter 13 filing fee, at its March session, the Judicial Conference decided to defer raising the reopening fee, and others, until the Bankruptcy Committee and the Court Administration and Case Management Committee were able to review these fee increases. [JCUS-MAR 06, p14](#), [Director's memorandum, March 24, 2006](#), and [P. McKenney memorandum, March 30, 2006.](#) Ultimately, at its September 2006 meeting, the Judicial Conference decided to permit the reopening fee to continue to equal the filing fee. The Judicial Conference also added the \$15 chapter 7 trustee surcharge to the reopening fee in chapter 7 cases. [Director's memorandum, December 1, 2006.](#)

- (2) **Noticing by Someone Other Than the Clerk.** Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure 2002(a), (b), (d), (f), (k), and (o) permit the court to direct a person other than the clerk to send the notices required under the Rules.⁶³ Moreover, Congress has prohibited the Administrative Office or the courts from restricting the noticing function to the staff of the clerk's office.⁶⁴
- K. Electronic Public Access Fees.** The PACER Service Center must charge 60 cents per minute for electronic access to the court's data via dial up service;⁶⁵ ten cents per page for public users obtaining information through the federal judiciary Internet site,⁶⁶ with the total for any document (excluding transcripts of court proceedings) not to exceed the fees for thirty pages; and **\$30** for every search of court records conducted by the PACER Service Center. The clerk must charge **ten cents** per page for printing copies of any record or document accessed electronically at a public terminal in the courthouse.
- L. Fees in Bankruptcy Act Cases.**⁶⁷ Congress codified filing fees for cases under the former Bankruptcy Act of 1898, ("Act"), §§ 40c.(1), 48c., 52a., 77(a), 85(c), 132, 324, 424(2), and 624(2) of the Act.
- 7. Exceptions to the Fee.** With the exception of *in forma pauperis* proceedings, neither Congress nor the Judicial Conference has authorized exceptions to the fees due upon filing the original request for relief. The Judicial Conference has authorized some exceptions to the fees due upon filing adversary proceedings and to the fees due for some of the services listed in the Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule. The Conference has exempted bankruptcy administrators from all the fees listed on the Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule, and has exempted the United States trustee from some of those fees.
- A. Limited Exception for Services Rendered on Behalf of the United States.** The exemption for the United States⁶⁸ is in the Judicial Conference's language in the preamble to the fee schedule. No fees are due for services rendered on behalf of the

⁶³Exhibit 8 is the Judicial Conference Noticing Guidelines.

⁶⁴Section 403 of Pub.L.No. 101-162, 103 Stat. 1013, Judiciary Appropriations Act of 1990.

⁶⁵The Judicial Conference modified the electronic access fee in March 1991, March 1993 (eliminating the federal exemption), March 1995 (reducing the fee to \$.75 per minute), and March 1996 (reducing the fee to \$.60 per minute).

⁶⁶The Judicial Conference increased this fee effective April 1, 2012 from eight cents to ten cents at its September 13, 2011 session.

⁶⁷Exhibit 4 is the schedule of filing fees for Bankruptcy Act cases.

⁶⁸Any executive branch agency is considered the United States for this purpose and qualifies for the exemption.

United States or to bankruptcy administrators.⁶⁹ Additionally, the exemption applies to United States trustees except when serving as the case trustee.

- (1) **No Exemption for Electronic Access Services.** Effective October 1, 1993, the Judicial Conference eliminated the exemption for federal agencies from fees for using electronic access services. Nevertheless, those federal agencies that receive funding from judiciary appropriations, such as bankruptcy administrators, still enjoy the exemption.
- (2) **No Exemption for Copy Services Where Electronic Access Is Available.** To both mitigate the pressure on clerks' office operations that could result from eliminating the exemption from fees, and to encourage federal agencies to use either remote terminals or the public access terminals in clerks' offices to access the files electronically,⁷⁰ the Judicial Conference authorized the clerk to collect fees from federal agencies for copying court records, and for performing searches where electronic access is available.

B. Limited Exemptions for Case Trustees. Although trustees are subject to all fees, such as for photocopying, searches, and certifications, limited exemptions or waivers are available for some of the fees.

- (1) **Motions to Convert.** For the benefit of a trustee, the court may defer or waive the fee for filing a motion to convert the case.
- (2) **Adversary Complaints.** For the benefit of a trustee, the court may defer or waive the fee for filing a complaint.
- (3) **Reopening Fees.** The court may waive the reopening fee under appropriate circumstances or may defer payment of the fee from trustees pending recovery of additional assets. If the reopening fee is deferred pending recovery of assets, the fee shall be waived if no assets are recovered.
- (4) **Electronic Access Fee.** In courts where the electronic access fee is applicable, the court may grant an exemption, where necessary, to avoid unreasonable burdens and to promote public access. Nevertheless, the courts grant exceptions cautiously.⁷¹

⁶⁹ Appointed under Pub.L.No. 99-554, § 302(d)(3)(I).

⁷⁰ [Director's memorandum, July 1, 1993](#) and the following discussion of copy, search, and electronic access fees. For a more complete discussion of which entities are "the United States" for purposes of an exemption from fees, see "Adversary Proceedings Initiated by United States."

⁷¹ [Director's memorandum, July 1, 1993](#).

- (5) **Reimbursement from the Estate.** With court approval,⁷² the estate may reimburse a chapter 7 or chapter 11 trustee for actual and necessary expenses of administration such as photocopying and certification fees. If a chapter 13 debtor has begun making plan payments, the standing trustee should have funds on hand to pay the fees prescribed by the Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule.

C. Relief for Individual Debtors. Bankruptcy fees apply to everyone, including the United States and all trustees, unless specifically exempted. Nevertheless, the court may allow the debtor to pay some fees in installments or, under certain circumstances, reduce or waive them altogether.⁷³

- (1) **Installment Payments.**⁷⁴ Either an individual filing a voluntary individual case, or a husband and wife filing a voluntary joint case may pay the filing fees in installments.⁷⁵ Although the statute limits this right to individuals, it imposes no restriction on the specific Bankruptcy Code chapter. No installments are permitted in involuntary cases. The “filing fees” in this context include any fee payable to the clerk at the time the debtor files the petition,⁷⁶ and include the traditional filing fee, the miscellaneous administrative fee, and, in chapter 7 cases, the chapter 7 trustee surcharge.

- (2) ***In Forma Pauperis.***⁷⁷ Effective October 17, 2005, the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 2005⁷⁸ authorizes the court to waive the filing fee for individual chapter 7 debtors whose income is less than 150% of the official poverty line as defined by the Office of Management and Budget.⁷⁹ Should the court deny the application,

⁷²11 U.S.C. § 330(a).

⁷³See discussion at Part B, ¶ 3.

⁷⁴See discussion at Part B, ¶ 3.

⁷⁵28 U.S.C. § 1930(a). The Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule also permits fees due upon filing to be paid in installments. [JCUS-MAR 94, p. 6.](#)

⁷⁶Either under § 1930(a) or under the Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule. Fed. R. Bankr. P. 1006(a).

⁷⁷See discussion at Part B, ¶ 2.A and B.

⁷⁸The Bankruptcy Abuse and Consumer Protection Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-8) (BAPCPA) changed pre-existing law, Section 1930(a) of title 28, United States Code, to permit filing bankruptcy petitions *in forma pauperis*.

⁷⁹The Judicial Conference’s guidelines for waiving chapter 7 filing fees for individuals may be found at <http://www.uscourts.gov/FederalCourts/Bankruptcy/BankruptcyResources/JCUSInterrimProcedures.aspx> The Application for Waiver of the Chapter 7 Filing Fee for Individuals Who Cannot Pay the Filing Fee in Full or in Installments may be found at http://www.uscourts.gov/uscourts/RulesAndPolicies/rules/BK_Forms_1207/B_003B_1207f.pdf

the clerk must track and collect outstanding fees and, if necessary, issue notices of intent to dismiss.⁸⁰ The court, if it waives the original filing fee, may waive all the other bankruptcy court fees for that chapter 7 individual debtor. 28 U.S.C. § 1930(f)(3) seems to provide that district and bankruptcy courts may waive fees for other debtors and creditors, but it qualifies this authority by providing that the waiver is to be in accordance with Judicial Conference policy. The Judicial Conference has not yet issued a policy concerning waiving fees for other debtors and creditors. The circuits disagree whether 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a) authorized *in forma pauperis* adversary proceeding complaints and appeals for parties other than individual chapter 7 debtors.

8. **Prohibition Against Refunding Filing Fees.** The Judicial Conference prohibits refunding the fees due upon filing. The Conference prohibits the clerk from refunding these fees even if the party filed the case in error, and even if the court dismisses the case or proceeding.⁸¹ Nevertheless, the clerk must refund any fee collected without authority. For example, the clerk has no authority to collect a fee to reopen a case unless the case is closed. Consequently, the clerk must refund a fee to reopen if the parties discover later that the case was open.
 - A. **Refunding Fees Paid Electronically.**⁸² The courts administered the policy prohibiting refunds easily in the paper environment but, with CM/ECF and electronic payments, administering the no refund policy became difficult. Consequently, the court may refund CM/ECF electronic payments under certain circumstances.
9. **Debtor Payment by Credit Card or Personal Check.** Occasionally, a debtor will try to pay his or her filing fees by credit card or personal check. If the credit card transaction is considered a pre-petition transaction, the bankruptcy proceeding may relieve the debtor of his or her obligation to pay the credit card company and may raise a fraud issue. The debtor's check probably will be dishonored because, once the debtor files the petition, the funds in the debtor's checking account become estate assets. The clerk may become a creditor of the estate and be required to follow the bankruptcy process to collect the filing fee. Consequently, courts should avoid accepting the debtor's credit card or personal check to satisfy the filing fee.
10. **Procedure When the Fee Fails to Accompany the Filing.** Formerly, clerks were advised to accept petitions and designate them as "received," "accepted," or "lodged for filing," rather than designating them as "filed" unless the debtor filed an application for *in forma pauperis* status or to pay in installments the fees due upon filing along with the petition. Electronic

⁸⁰[G. Palman memorandum, May 4, 2005.](#)

⁸¹[JCUS-SEP 49, p. 202; JCUS-SEP 48, p. 30-31.](#)

⁸²[Director's memorandum, July 29, 2005.](#) See discussion at Part B, ¶ 2.C

filing has made this procedure obsolete.

- 11. Accounting.** The clerks allocate the fees they collect in bankruptcy cases among the U.S. Treasury, the United States Trustee System, and the Judiciary.

A. United States Trustee System Fund. Section 589a of title 28, United States Code, establishes a special fund in the United States Treasury known as the United States Trustee System Fund. This fund finances the United States trustee system. Except for chapter 9 bankruptcies and chapter 15 cases, the clerk credits this fund with a portion of the filing fee from cases filed in those judicial districts supported by the United States Trustee System.

(1) Quarterly Fees in Chapter 11 Cases. The United States Trustee credits this fund with both quarterly fees paid by chapter 11 debtors⁸³ and all excess compensation received by chapter 12 and chapter 13 standing trustees. Chapter 11 trustees and debtors in possession deposit the fees directly to the United States Trustee System Fund. The clerk plays no role in collecting these fees in U.S. trustee districts.

(2) Bankruptcy Administrator States. Since the judicial districts in Alabama and North Carolina are exempt from the United States Trustee System, the clerk credits those filing fees that would have gone to the United States Trustee System Fund⁸⁴ instead to the judiciary's special fund (**Credit fund 510000**).⁸⁵ The clerk also credits the general receipts' fund those fees otherwise due a United States trustee for serving as a case trustee.⁸⁶

(3) Accounting Treatment.⁸⁷ The clerk must treat these fees as offsetting collections to the appropriation "United States Trustees System Fund."⁸⁸ (**Credit fund 5073XX**).

⁸³28 U.S.C. § 1930(a)(6).

⁸⁴28 U.S.C. § 589a.

⁸⁵Section 302(d)(3)(G), Bankruptcy Judges, United States Trustees, and Family Farmer Bankruptcy Act of 1986, Pub.L.No. 99-554, 100 Stat. 3119, enacted October 27, 1986.

⁸⁶11 U.S.C. § 330(d).

⁸⁷The Department of Justice Appropriations Act, title I of Pub. L. No. 104-208, contained a general provision that changed the classification of fees creditable to the United States Trustee System Fund prescribed originally under 28 U.S.C. § 589a(a) and (b).

⁸⁸Office of Finance and Budget Memorandum, November 22, 1996.

- B. Special Fund for the Judiciary (fund 510000).**⁸⁹ Section 1931 of title 28, United States Code, establishes a special fund in the Treasury to offset funds appropriated for the operation and maintenance of the United States courts.⁹⁰ The Appropriations Act of 1994⁹¹ requires the clerk to credit this special fund with a portion of the filing fee.
- C. PL 109-171 Fund.** Congress enacted the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005⁹² (the “Act”) increasing the chapter 7 filing fee from \$220 to \$245; the total fees due at filing are \$306;⁹³ the chapter 13 filing fee from \$150 to \$235; the total fees due at filing are \$281; and decreasing the fee to convert a chapter 7 or chapter 13 case to a chapter 11 case.⁹⁴ These fee changes took effect for all new cases filed on or after Sunday, April 9, 2006.⁹⁵ The Act directed the courts deposit the incremental amounts collect into a special Treasury assessment fund⁹⁶ (Account **086400**) but made no changes to the amounts the courts deposited previously into the four existing funds (Judiciary [**fund 510000**], U.S. Trustee [**fund 5073XX**], Case Trustee [**6855TT**], and Treasury [**086900**]).⁹⁷

⁸⁹Section 3302 of title 33 requires a custodian to deposit all public moneys in the Treasury unless a specific statutory exemption applies.

⁹⁰Section 406(b) of Pub.L.No. 101-162, the Judiciary Appropriations Act of 1990, as amended by section 111, Pub.L.No. 103-121.

⁹¹Pub.L.No. 103-121, § 111, (October 27, 1993); Pub.L.No. 101-162, § 406(b), (November 21, 1989).

⁹²Pub.L. 109-171.

⁹³The bankruptcy fee increase affected only the statutory chapter filing fees. Other fees collected at filing include the \$46 administrative fee in all chapters and the \$15 trustee fee in chapter 7 cases.

⁹⁴“For converting, on request of the debtor, a case under chapter 7, or 13 of title 11, to a case under chapter 11 of title 11, the debtor shall pay to the clerk of the . . . court . . . a fee of the amount equal to the difference between the fee specified in paragraph (3) and the fee specified in paragraph . . . ” (a)(1)(A) and (a)(1)(B). 28 U.S.C. § 1930 (a).

⁹⁵Congress may have intended to increase chapter 11 filing fees as well, from \$1,000 to \$2,750, which would raise the total fees due at filing to \$2,789. Nevertheless, a drafting error in the bill incorrectly references the statutory subsection prescribing the chapter 9 fee, rather than the chapter 11 fee. Consequently, neither the chapter 11 fee nor the chapter 9 fee changed.

⁹⁶Filing fees, PL-109-171, Title X. [P. McKinney memorandum, March 30, 2006.](#)

⁹⁷[Director’s memorandum, March 24, 2006, P. McKinney memorandum, March 30, 2006.](#)

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Part B. Fees for Initial Filings

1. Fees Due.⁹⁸

A. Summary of Fees Due upon Filing.

Table B-1. Filing Fees by Chapter

Chapter	Filing Fee	Administrative Fee	Chapter 7 Surcharge	Total Fee Due Upon Filing
Chapter 7	\$245	\$46	\$15	\$306
Chapter 9	\$1,167	\$46	n/a	\$1,213
Chapter 11 (non railroad) ⁹⁹	\$1,167	\$46	n/a	\$1,213
Chapter 11 (railroad)	\$1,000	\$46	n/a	\$1,046
Chapter 12	\$200	\$46	n/a	\$246
Chapter 13	\$235	\$46	n/a	\$281
Chapter 15	\$1,167	\$46	n/a	\$1,213

B. Filing Fees. Under 28 U.S.C. § 1930(a), the clerk¹⁰⁰ must collect the filing fees¹⁰¹ identified in the first column of the preceding chart.

⁹⁸Exhibit 5 catalogues the filing fees and miscellaneous fees collected at the time of filing under all chapters, and catalogues the allocation of those fees among the Treasury funds.

⁹⁹As defined by 11 U.S.C. § 101.

¹⁰⁰Defined in Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9001(3) as the bankruptcy clerk, if one has been appointed, otherwise, clerk of the district court.

¹⁰¹Exhibit 5 catalogues the filing fees and miscellaneous fees collected at the time of filing under all chapters and catalogues the allocation of those fees among the Treasury funds.

C. **Administrative Fee.**¹⁰² In all cases filed under Title 11 and in all chapter 15 cases,¹⁰³ the clerk must collect from the petitioner¹⁰⁴ an administrative fee of **\$46**. Although this fee is not a filing fee, the petitioner must pay it when he or she files the petition.

(1) **Due Only with New Cases.** Since reopening, consolidating, and converting to another chapter involve existing cases, no administrative fee is due. Dividing a joint husband and wife case, however, does require the administrative fee.

(2) **Trustees May Move for Reimbursement.** Even though the petitioner paid the administrative fee upon filing, a case trustee, a contractor acting on the trustee's behalf, or other person directed by the court to provide notices under Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 2002(a) may seek from the estate reimbursement for the costs of noticing.¹⁰⁵

D. **Chapter 7 Trustee Surcharge.**¹⁰⁶ In chapter 7 cases, the clerk must collect¹⁰⁷ a **\$15** fee¹⁰⁸ from the petitioner to pay the chapter 7 trustee¹⁰⁹ in addition to the filing fee

¹⁰² Item 8, Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule. The Judicial Conference increased this fee to \$46 at its September 2011 session. [Acting Director's memorandum, October 13, 2011](#). In December 1992, the Judicial Conference approved the collection of a miscellaneous administrative fee of \$30 in all chapter 7 and chapter 13 cases in lieu of charging noticing fees. Effective January 1, 1998, the Conference expanded this fee to all cases filed under Title 11. The Judicial Conference, at its September 2003 session, increased this fee from \$30 to \$39 effective November 1, 2003. [Director's memorandum, October 2, 2003](#).

¹⁰³ In September 1992, the Judicial Conference amended the Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule substituting in chapter 7 and 13 cases the administrative fee due upon filing for the notice fees. (Director's memorandum, November 4, 1992.) Effective January 1, 1998, the Judicial Conference eliminated the 50 cents per notice fee altogether by expanding the administrative fee to all chapters of title 11, and to filings under 11 U.S.C. § 304, which permits filing cases ancillary to a foreign proceeding. Therefore, the clerk will no longer charge the 50 cents per notice fee after January 1, 1998 in either pending or future cases. Nevertheless, if the notice fee was incurred prior to January 1, 1998, the clerk must collect it even if the collection takes place after January 1, 1998.

¹⁰⁴ Initially, the schedule specified that the clerk would collect the fee from the debtor. The schedule has been modified to include the word petitioner; therefore, the clerk must now collect the \$46 administrative fee from creditors filing an involuntary case against the debtor.

¹⁰⁵ [Bankruptcy Judges Division letter, November 20, 1992](#).

¹⁰⁶ At its March 1995 session, the Judicial Conference approved a **\$15** trustee surcharge as part of the Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule. This surcharge funds the **\$15** increase in compensation of chapter 7 trustees (from **\$45** to **\$60** per case) provided by the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1994, Pub.L.No. 103-394, section 117. The fee, effective October 22, 1995, applies to any chapter 7 case filed on or after that date.

¹⁰⁷ Item 9, Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule, for cases filed on or after October 22, 1995.

¹⁰⁸ **Due for All Cases Closed.** If collected, the **\$15** is payable to trustees in all chapter 7 cases closed on or after October 22, 1995, regardless of when those cases were filed. [Director's memorandum, September 13, 1995](#).

¹⁰⁹ Serving in cases as provided in 11 U.S.C. § 330(b)(2).

prescribed under 28 U.S.C. § 1930(a)(1)(A) (currently **\$245**) and the administrative fee (**\$46**) for a total of **\$306** in fees due upon filing.

(1) **Accounting.** To satisfy 11 U.S.C. § 330, the clerk must hold the fee in the deposit fund (**6855TT**) until paid to the trustee.¹¹⁰

E. Chapter 15 Petitions.¹¹¹ For chapter 15 petitions, the clerk must collect **\$1,167**.¹¹² Additionally, the clerk must collect the \$46 administrative fee.¹¹³

F. Fees in Involuntary Cases. Filing fees¹¹⁴ are the same for both voluntary and involuntary petitions. The clerk must collect the administrative fee (in all chapters), and the chapter 7 trustee surcharge (in chapter 7) from the petitioner in an involuntary case.¹¹⁵

(1) **Petitioners in Involuntary Cases Are Ineligible for Installment Payments.** Petitioners in involuntary cases must pay the fees due upon filing immediately upon submitting the petition.

G. Joint Petitions. The clerk must collect only one filing fee when debtors file a joint petition.

(1) **Eligibility.**¹¹⁶ Only an individual and that individual's spouse may file a joint petition.

(2) **Two Filing Fees for Serial Filings by Husbands and Wives.** When an individual debtor first files a petition and then that debtor's spouse files a second petition, the debtors may not amend or convert the original filing retroactively to a joint filing.

(a) **The Second Filing Spouse Must Pay a Second Filing Fee.** Filing the first case created an order for relief as of the date of filing. To permit a second

¹¹⁰[Director's memorandum, July 19, 1995.](#)

¹¹¹Formerly petitions ancillary to a foreign proceeding under 11 U.S.C. § 304.

¹¹²Item 15, Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule.

¹¹³See ¶C above.

¹¹⁴28 U.S.C. § 1930(a).

¹¹⁵Items 8 and 9, Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule.

¹¹⁶11 U.S.C. § 302(a).

petitioning spouse to join the original petition later could impermissibly compromise the rights of parties in interest in the second spouse's case.

- (b) **Joint Administration.** Nevertheless, the court may order the trustee or debtor in possession to jointly administer the two separately docketed cases.

2. **Refunding Fee Prohibited.** The Judicial Conference generally prohibits refunding fees due upon filing. The Conference generally prohibits the clerk from refunding these fees even if the party filed the case in error and even if the court dismisses the case.

A. **Refunding Fees Paid Electronically.**¹¹⁷ The courts administered the Judicial Conference's policy prohibiting refunds easily in the paper environment, but, with CM/ECF and electronic payments, administering the no refund policy became difficult.

- (1) **Develop Local Procedures.** Although the Judicial Conference still prohibits refunds generally, judges, in conjunction with their clerks, may develop procedures addressing CM/ECF refunds.
- (2) **Delegated Judicial Determination.** The authority to approve refunds is a judicial determination, but judges may delegate this determination to the clerk if the court's procedures address clearly the type of refund the clerk may approve.
- (3) **Requested by Motion.** Parties may request refunds by motion that may be governed by either local rules or standing orders.
- (4) **Correcting Erroneous Filings.** If the court discovers an erroneous filing¹¹⁸ for which no fee has been paid, the court may correct the filing and simply collect no fee.
- (5) **Refunds Processed Electronically.** Courts must process refunds through the electronic credit card system; courts should issue no refunds by check.
- (6) **Sanctions.** Should a particular attorney or law firm err repeatedly, the court may consider remedial action such as issuing a show cause order to show why it should consider further requests for refunds.

¹¹⁷[Director's memorandum, July 29, 2005.](#)

¹¹⁸Usually, through its QA procedures.

3. Relief for Individual Debtors

- A. ***In Forma Pauperis Chapter 7 Proceedings.*** Effective October 17, 2005, the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 2005¹¹⁹ authorized the court to waive the filing fee for individual chapter 7 debtors whose income is less than 150% of the official poverty line as defined by the Office of Management and Budget.¹²⁰ Should the court deny the application, the clerk must track and collect outstanding fees or, if necessary, issue notices of intent to dismiss.¹²¹ The court, at its discretion, may waive all the other bankruptcy court fees for that chapter 7 individual debtors if it waives the original filing fee.¹²²
- B. ***In Forma Pauperis Petitions in Non-Chapter 7 Cases.*** Section 1930(a) of title 28, United States Code, prohibits filing bankruptcy petitions *in forma pauperis*. This provision codifies the decision of the Supreme Court in *In re Kras*, 409 U.S. 434 (1973).¹²³
- C. **Payments in Installments.** Eligible debtors may move ¹²⁴ for leave to pay in installments the fees due upon filing. Nevertheless, petitioners filing involuntary cases are ineligible for installment payments.

¹¹⁹The Bankruptcy Abuse and Consumer Protection Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-8) changed pre-existing law, Section 1930(a) of title 28, United States Code, to permit filing bankruptcy petitions *in forma pauperis*.

¹²⁰ The Judicial Conference guidelines for waiving chapter 7 filing fees for individuals may be found at <http://www.uscourts.gov/FederalCourts/Bankruptcy/BankruptcyResources/JCUSinterrimProcedures.aspx>. The Application for Waiver of the Chapter 7 Filing Fee for Individuals Who Cannot Pay the Filing Fee in Full or in Installments may be found at http://www.uscourts.gov/uscourts/RulesAndPolicies/rules/BK_Forms_1207/B_003B_1207f.pdf

¹²¹[G. Palman memorandum, May 4, 2005.](#)

¹²²28 U.S.C. § 1930(f)(3) seems to provide that district and bankruptcy courts may waive fees for other debtors and creditors, but it qualifies this authority by providing that the waiver is to be in accordance with Judicial Conference policy. The Judicial Conference has not yet issued a policy concerning waiving fees for other debtors and creditors. The circuits disagree whether 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a) authorized *in forma pauperis* adversary proceeding complaints and appeals for parties other than individual chapter 7 debtors.

¹²³In October 1993 Congress enacted legislation directing the Judicial Conference to conduct a three-year study on the effect of waiving filing fees in chapter 7 bankruptcy cases for individual debtors who are unable to pay the filing fee in installments. The legislation required a fee waiver program be implemented and studied in “not more than six districts,” for a period of three years beginning October 1, 1994. The program operated in the bankruptcy courts of Illinois-Southern, Montana, New York-Eastern, Pennsylvania-Eastern, Tennessee-Western, and Utah. The program sunset on September 30, 1997.

¹²⁴28 U.S.C. § 1930(a), Fed. R. Bankr. P. 1006. The Application and Order to Pay Filing Fee in Installments may be found at http://www.uscourts.gov/uscourts/RulesAndPolicies/rules/BK_Forms_1207/B_003B_1207f.pdf.

- (1) **Eligibility and Maximum Number of Payments.** Only voluntary individual debtors are eligible to pay the filing fee, the administrative fee, and the chapter 7 trustee surcharge (in a chapter 7 case) in installments.¹²⁵
 - (a) **Number of Installments Permitted.** The debtors must pay the fees due upon filing in four or fewer installments and must pay the final installment within 120 days of filing unless the court, for cause, extends that time. Even if the court extends that time, the debtors must pay the fees due upon filing in full within 180 days of the date they file the petition.¹²⁶
 - (b) **Lump Sum Payments.** Debtors may make a "deferred payment" in one installment prior to the discharge provided their proposed payment date falls within the time allowed by Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 1006(b)(2).¹²⁷ The debtors must indicate the date they will make payment in their application.
 - (c) **Application of the Installment Payments.**¹²⁸ The clerk must allocate amounts received among all funds *pro rata*.¹²⁹
- (2) **Petitioners in Involuntary Cases Are Ineligible for Installment Payments.** Petitioners in involuntary cases must pay the fees due upon filing immediately upon submitting the petition.
- (3) **Procedure.** The debtors must file an application.

¹²⁵28 U.S.C. § 1930(a).

¹²⁶Fed. R. Bankr. P. 1006(a), (b)(2).

¹²⁷[General Counsel memorandum, July 24, 1987.](#)

¹²⁸Exhibit 6 discusses the application of installment payments and fund transfers upon default.

¹²⁹Before the Federal Courts improvement Act of 2000, P.L. 106-518 (Nov. 13, 2000; 114 Stat. 2410) (the Act), the clerk applied the first \$30 received under an installment payment plan to the \$30 (now \$46) administrative fee. The clerk prioritized the administrative fee because these revenues were treated as a reimbursement to the Judiciary's appropriation. Once the payments satisfied the administrative fee, the clerk allocated the remaining payments between the filing fee and the chapter 7 trustee surcharge *pro rata*. The Act initially was interpreted as changing this treatment by requiring the clerk to allocate the payments received among the filing fees and the chapter 7 trustee *pro rata*. The Act was reinterpreted effective October 8, 2003 to apply the first \$15 collected to the chapter 7 trustee surcharge. [Director's memorandum, October 8, 2003.](#) In light of the Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2005 and 2003 amendments to section (b) of Bankruptcy Rule 1017, the allocation priority was again reinterpreted effective October 17, 2005 eliminating the priority formerly given the \$15 trustee fee. [General Counsel memorandum, October 6, 2005](#) and [G. Schafer memorandum, October 14, 2005.](#)

- (a) **Requirements of the Application.** The debtors must prepare their application as prescribed by the appropriate form¹³⁰ and must state the debtors are unable to pay the fee except in installments.¹³¹
 - (b) **Both Spouses Must Sign the Application.** In a joint case, both spouses must sign the application.
 - (c) **The Court Must Act Before the Meeting of Creditors.** The court must act on the application before the § 341 meeting of creditors.¹³²
- (4) **Penalty for Non-Payment.** Permission to pay in installments the fees due upon filing fails to abate the debtor's obligation to pay the fees in full. The court may grant no discharge in a chapter 7 case if the debtor has failed to pay either the filing fee or any other fees due upon filing the case.¹³³ Fees payable upon filing include the filing fee, the administrative fee, and the chapter 7 trustee surcharge.
- (a) **Dismissals.** If the court dismisses a case before the due date of the last installment payment, the debtor still must pay in full the fees due upon filing. If the court dismisses a case before the debtor pays all fees due upon filing, the court may include a statement that fees are owing in its order of dismissal. The order also may include a statement that the court will decline to entertain a motion to reconsider the dismissal unless the debtor pays the balance of all fees due when the motion is made. The order allowing payment of the fees in installments, and a statement from the clerk of court addressing the status of payments would support the court's finding that fees are due.¹³⁴

¹³⁰The application must conform substantially to Official Form 3A, which also contains a proposed order for approving the application. The Application and Order to Pay Filing Fee in Installments may be found at http://www.uscourts.gov/uscourts/RulesAndPolicies/rules/BK_Forms_1207/B_003B_1207f.pdf.

¹³¹Interim Rule 1006(b)(1). The rule previously required the debtors to proposed terms of the installments and to state they paid no attorney for services related to the case, but the rule was amended in 2005 to incorporate the official form, which required the proposed installments and to eliminate the requirement that the debtors pay no attorney as a condition to approving installment payments. Although no longer a condition to approving installment payments, the debtor may make no further payments to attorneys until the fees due upon filing are paid in full.

¹³²Fed. R. Bankr. P. 1006(b)(2).

¹³³Fed. R. Bankr. P. 4004(c)(1)(f).

¹³⁴In 1991 General Counsel's Office issued an opinion that seemed to indicate that dismissal may be the only penalty for non-payment of filing fees. [Office of General Counsel memorandum, July 11, 1991](#). Nevertheless, General Counsel's Office, the Bankruptcy Judges Division, and the Accounting and Financial Systems Division later reached a consensus that the debtor remained liable for filing and other fees after dismissal. Bankruptcy Judges Division memorandum, May 11, 2004.

- (b) **Refiling Prohibited for 180 days.** No individual or family farmer may be a debtor under any chapter within 180 days after dismissal if the court dismissed the case due to the debtor's willful failure either to comply with the court's orders or to appear before the court in proper prosecution of the case.¹³⁵ An order to pay the filing fee in installments may be such a court order and, if the debtor has missed an installment, the debtor may be in violation of that order. Consequently, if a debtor with unpaid fees files another case within 180 days, the clerk of court may bring the debtor's default before the court for a hearing to show cause why the new case should not be dismissed.
- (c) **Refiling After 180 Days.** If a debtor with unpaid fees files a new case after 180 days pass, the bankruptcy clerk should bring the unpaid fees to the attention of the court, and the court may consider the debtor's default in deciding whether to allow the debtor again to pay the filing fee in installments.
- (d) **The Court's Claim in a Subsequent Bankruptcy.** Once the debtor with unpaid fees files a new petition, the clerk must stop all action to collect the unpaid fees; the court is merely an unsecured creditor in the new case.¹³⁶ Nevertheless, the clerk may have no authority to file a proof of claim in the new case. Only the Department of Justice has authority to represent the United States in litigation,¹³⁷ and whether filing a proof of claim rises to litigation or remains a ministerial collection action is open to interpretation. Clerks should confer with their district's United States Attorney, and they should coordinate their efforts to assert the court's claim with that office.
- (e) **Clerk's Duty of Due Diligence.** An agency must make a "diligent effort" to collect a debt before the debt may be written off, compromised, or referred to the Department of Justice for litigation. The "diligence" required depends on such factors as the amount of the debt, the likelihood of collection, and cost of the collection efforts.¹³⁸ The clerk should establish procedures to collect those fees worthy of pursuing and document their "due diligence" efforts.¹³⁹

¹³⁵11 U.S.C. § 109(g)(1).

¹³⁶Some courts interpret 11 U.S.C. § 707(a)(2) as authorizing dismissal if the debtor fails to pay this claim.

¹³⁷28 U.S.C. § 516 restricts conducting litigation to the Department of Justice.

¹³⁸[General Counsel memorandum, July 11, 1991.](#)

¹³⁹The Office of General Counsel and the Accounting and Financial Systems Division advises that the Federal Claims Collection Act, as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996, may be useful in establishing these procedures. Before the GAO Act of 1996, 31 U.S.C. § 3701, *et seq.*, the GAO and the Department of Justice

(f) **Notation in Order of Dismissal.** The court may include a statement that the fees are due in the order of dismissal. That statement would be a first attempt to collect the fees. Depending on the amount of the fees, the clerk must decide whether to follow up in 30 days with a letter to the debtor. If the debtor fails to file a new case within 180 days, and fails to respond to either the order of dismissal or the follow up letter, if one is sent, the clerk reasonably may write off the debt. The clerk must refer debts outstanding beyond 180 days to the Treasury Department for collection under the Treasury Offset program.

4. **Procedure When the Fee Fails to Accompany the Petition.**¹⁴⁰ The prescribed fees must accompany the petition unless the debtor files an application to either proceed *in forma pauperis* or pay the fees in installments.¹⁴¹

5. Accounting.

A. **Generally.** The Deficit Reduction Act of 2006 added \$25 to the chapter 7 filing fee and directed the courts to deposit that \$25 fee into a special treasury fund (**PL 109-171 fund, 086400**¹⁴²).¹⁴³

shared responsibility for setting debt collection standards for federal agencies. In 1996, that Act relieved the GAO of its responsibility to issue these standards. The Debt Collection Improvement Act then designated the Department of the Treasury to share this responsibility with the Department of Justice. In December 2000 the GAO removed the Federal Claims Collections Standards that were published at 4 C.F.R. Parts 101-105, and the Department of the Treasury and the Department of Justice issued new standards at 31 C.F.R. 900-904. Debt collection procedures addressing the disbursing officer's offset authority under DCIA can be found at 31 C.F.R. 285.

¹⁴⁰Formerly, clerks were advised to accept petitions and designate them as "received," "accepted," or "lodged for filing," rather than designating them as "filed" unless the debtor filed an application for *in forma pauperis* status or to pay in installments the fees due upon filing along with the petition. The clerk avoided violating his or her duty to collect a fee upon the "filing" of the petition by declining to designate the petition as "filed" until either the debtor pays the fees or the court enters an order allowing installment payments. Although the clerk declined to process the petition until the debtor resolved the fee deficiency, the clerk did create a record of the date the court received the petition. The parties could have contest the significance of the court receiving the petition on that date, but the clerk altered none of the debtor's rights either by declining to accept the document, or by declining to note the date on which it was brought to the clerk's office. Electronic filing has made this procedure obsolete.

¹⁴¹Fed. R. Bankr. P. 1006(a).

¹⁴²[P. McKinney memorandum, March 30, 2006.](#)

¹⁴³Congress gave the PL 109-171 fund no priority upon distribution. Consequently, upon a partial payment, the distribution is the ratio of the partial payment collected over the total fee, times each party's total share. For example, if the clerk collects \$100 of a total fee of \$306, then the case trustee would receive (100/306) times \$60 = \$19.61. Note that, because the preceding calculation considers the PL 109-171 charge, the percentages resulting from this *pro-rata* fee calculation are inconsistent with the percentages in 28 U.S.C §§ 589a and 1931. Although the Deficit Reduction Act of 2006 increased the filing fee and directed the courts deposit the increase into a special Treasury fund, it neglected to adjust the 28 U.S.C §§ 589a and 1931 percentages.

- (1) **Funds Credited to United States Trustee System Fund.** The clerk must deposit a portion of the filing fee generated by cases filed under chapter 7, 11, 12, or 13, in a judicial district covered by the United States trustee system, to the United States Trustee System Fund¹⁴⁴ **(Credit fund 5073XX)** as follows:

Table B-2. Filing Fees Credited to the U.S. Trustee System

	Filing Fee, after allocating \$25 (ch 7) or \$85 (ch 13) to PL 109-171 Fund	Portion to Fund 5073XX, after allocating \$25 (ch 7) or \$85 (ch 13) to PL 109-171 Fund	Amount
Chapter 7	\$ 220	40.46 percent	\$ 89.01
Chapter 11 (non railroad)	\$1,167	45.34 percent	\$550.00
Chapter 11 (railroad)	\$1,000	50.00 percent	\$500.00
Chapter 12	\$ 200	50.00 percent	\$100.00
Chapter 13	\$ 150	28.33 percent	\$ 42.50
Chapter 9	\$1,167	-0-	-0-

- (2) **Bankruptcy Administrator Districts.** In the judicial districts in Alabama and North Carolina, the clerk must deposit the United States trustee's portion of the fee to the general receipts of the Treasury.¹⁴⁵ **(Credit fund 086900).**
- (3) **Funds Credited to the Special Fund for the Judiciary.** The clerk must deposit a portion of the filing fee from chapters 7, 13 and 11 cases to the special fund for the judiciary.¹⁴⁶ This fund offsets the judiciary's appropriations for operating the federal courts. **(Credit fund 510000).** The amount of the credit is as follows:

¹⁴⁴28 U.S.C. § 589a(b)(1)-(4).

¹⁴⁵Section 302(d)(3)(G), Bankruptcy Judges, United States Trustees, and Family Farmer Bankruptcy Act of 1986, Pub.L.No. 99-554, 100 Stat. 3119, enacted October 27, 1986.

¹⁴⁶Established under 28 U.S.C. § 1931.

Table B-3. Filing Fees Credited to the Judiciary ¹⁴⁷

	Filing Fee, after allocating \$25 (ch 7) or \$85 (ch 13) to PL 109-171 Fund	Portion to Fund 510000 after allocating \$25 (ch 7) or \$85 (ch 13) to PL 109-171 Fund	Amount
Chapter 7	\$ 220	28.87 percent	\$ 63.51
Chapter 13	\$ 150	35.00 percent	\$ 52.50
Chapter 11 (non-railroad)	\$1,167	32.13 percent	\$375.00
Chapter 9	\$1,167	The amount of the fee exceeding \$300.00 ¹⁴⁸	\$825.00
Chapter 11 (railroad)	\$1,000	-0-	-0-
Chapter 12	\$ 200	-0-	-0-

- (4) **Cases in Which the Judiciary Receives No Portion of the Fee.** The judiciary receives no portion of the filing fee from chapter 11 railroad cases, or chapter 12 family farmer cases.

B. Chapter 7 Cases.

- (1) **Filing Fee - \$245.00 (28 U.S.C. § 1930(a)(1)(A)).**

Deposit Fund	\$45.00	11 U.S.C. § 330(b)(1)	6855TT
General Fund	22.48	31 U.S.C. § 3302(b) ¹⁴⁹	086900

¹⁴⁷See note to 28 U.S.C. § 1931. Congress gave the PL 109-171 fund no priority upon distribution. Consequently, upon a partial payment, the distribution is the ratio of the partial payment collected over the total fee, times each party's total share. For example, if the clerk collects \$100 of a total fee of \$306, then the case trustee would receive $(100/306)$ times \$60 = \$19.61. Note that, because the preceding calculation considers the PL 109-171 charge, the percentages resulting from this *pro-rata* fee calculation are inconsistent with the percentages in 28 U.S.C §§ 589a and 1931. Although the Deficit Reduction Act of 2006 increased the filing fee and directed the courts deposit the increase into a special Treasury fund, it neglected to adjust the 28 U.S.C. §§ 589a and 1931 percentages.

¹⁴⁸28 U.S.C. §1930(a)(2).

¹⁴⁹33 U.S.C. § 3302 of title 33 requires a custodian to deposit all public moneys in the Treasury unless a specific statutory exemption applies.

PL 109-171 Fund	25.00	Pub. L. 109-171 ¹⁵⁰	086400
Special Fund for the Judiciary	63.51	28 U.S.C. § 1931 (Note)	510000
Special Fund for the U.S. Trustee	89.01	28 U.S.C. § 589a.	5073XX

(2) Administrative Fee - \$46 (28 U.S.C. § 1930; Item 8, Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule).

Special Fund for the Judiciary	\$46.00	PL 101-162 § 404(a) PL 106-518 (Nov. 13, 2000, 114 Stat. 2410)	510000
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(3) Trustee Surcharge - \$15.00 (28 U.S.C. § 1930; Item 9, Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule).

Deposit Fund	\$15.00	11 U.S.C. § 330(b)(2)	6855TT
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- (a) Cases Filed on or After October 22, 1995.** For cases filed on or after October 22, 1995, the clerk must deposit the chapter 7 trustee surcharge to fund **6855TT**.

C. Chapter 9 Municipal Debt.

(1) Filing Fee - \$1,167.00 (28 U.S.C. § 1930(a)(2)).

General Fund	\$300.00	31 U.S.C. § 3302(b)	086900
Special Fund for the Judiciary	\$825.00	28 U.S.C. § 1930(a)(2)	510000
Treasury Paygo Fund	\$42.00	PL 112-121 (May 25, 2012)	086500

¹⁵⁰[P. McKinney memorandum, March 30, 2006.](#)

- (2) **Administrative Fee - \$46 (28 U.S.C. § 1930; Item 8, Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule).**

Special Fund for the Judiciary	\$46.00	PL 101-162 § 404(a) PL 106-518 (Nov. 13, 2000, 114 Stat. 2410)	510000
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D. Chapter 11 (Non-Railroad).

- (1) **Filing Fee (Non-Railroad) - \$1,167.00 (28 U.S.C. § 1930(a)(3)).**

General Fund	\$200.00	31 U.S.C. § 3302(b)	086900
Special Fund for the Judiciary	\$375.00	28 U.S.C. § 1930(a)(3)	510000
Special Fund for the U.S. Trustee	\$550.00	28 U.S.C. § 589a.	5073XX
Treasury Paygo Fund	\$42.00	PL 112-121 (May 25, 2012)	086500

- (2) **Administrative Fee - \$46 (28 U.S.C. § 1930; Item 8, Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule).**

Special Fund for the Judiciary	\$46.00	PL 101-162 § 404(a) PL 106-518 (Nov. 13, 2000, 114 Stat. 2410)	510000
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E. Chapter 11 (Railroad).

(1) Filing Fee (Railroad) - \$1,000.

General Fund	\$500.00	31 U.S.C. § 3302(b)	086900
Special Fund for the U.S. Trustee	500.00	28 U.S.C. § 589a.	5073XX

(2) Administrative Fee - \$46 (28 U.S.C. § 1930; Item 8, Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule).

Special Fund for the Judiciary	\$46.00	PL 101-162 § 404(a) PL 106-518 (Nov. 13, 2000, 114 Stat. 2410)	510000
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F. Chapter 12 (Family Farmer).

(1) Filing Fee - \$200.00 (28 U.S.C. § 1930(a)(5)).

General Fund	\$100.00	31 U.S.C. § 3302(b)	086900
Special Fund for the U.S. Trustee	100.00	28 U.S.C. § 589a.	5073XX

(2) Administrative Fee - \$46 (28 U.S.C. § 1930; Item 8, Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule).

Special Fund for the Judiciary	\$46.00	PL 101-162 § 404(a) PL 106-518 (Nov. 13, 2000, 114 Stat. 2410)	510000
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G. Chapter 13 (Wage Earner).

(1) Filing Fee - \$235.00 (28 U.S.C. §1930(a)(1)(B)).

General Fund	\$ 55.00	31 U.S.C. § 3302(b)	086900
PL 109-171 Fund	85.00	Pub. L. 109-171 ¹⁵¹	086400
Special Fund for the Judiciary	52.50	PL 101-162, PL 103-121	510000
Special Fund for the U.S. Trustee	42.50	28 U.S.C. § 589a.	5073XX

(2) Administrative Fee - \$46 (28 U.S.C. § 1930; Item 8, Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule).

Special Fund for the Judiciary	\$46.00	PL 101-162 § 404(a) PL 106-518 (Nov. 13, 2000, 114 Stat. 2410)	510000
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H. General Questions Regarding Payments to Chapter 7 Trustees.

- (1) General Rule.** Chapter 7 trustees will receive \$60 when the trustee completes his or her services.¹⁵² In chapter 7 cases, the clerk must credit \$45 of the filing fee and the \$15 chapter 7 trustee surcharge to the bankruptcy court deposit fund,¹⁵³ and hold these funds to pay the chapter 7 trustee.¹⁵⁴

¹⁵¹[P. McKinney memorandum, March 30, 2006.](#)

¹⁵²11 U.S.C. § 330(b).

¹⁵³Previously, the Compendium referred to this fund as the “Trustee Deposit Fund.” Other AO publications referred to this fund as the “Trustee Deposit Fund, the “Bankruptcy Escrow Account,” and the “Bankruptcy Escrow Fund.” The New Guide, Vol. 13 “Finance and Budget,” published December 2009, now consistently refers to this account as the “Bankruptcy Courts Deposit Fund,” so the January 2010 Compendium adopted this name for consistency.

¹⁵⁴11 U.S.C. § 330(b).

- (a) **Installment Payment Defaults and *In Forma Pauperis* Proceedings.** The clerk may pay the trustee only to the extent the clerk collects the filing fee.¹⁵⁵ Consequently, if the clerk collects less than the full filing fee, the trustee will receive only a *pro rata* portion of the funds collected.¹⁵⁶ If the court permits the debtor to proceed *in forma pauperis*, the clerk collects nothing and is able to pay the trustee nothing.
- (b) **When a Trustee's Service Is Completed.**¹⁵⁷ The clerk may pay the chapter 7 trustee:
 - 1) **In an Asset Case.** When the time has expired to object to the Final Account, Certification That the Estate Has Been Fully Administered, and Application for Discharge of Trustee.¹⁵⁸
 - 2) **In a No Asset Case.** When the time has expired to object to both the "Final Account, Certification That the Estate Has Been Fully Administered, and Application for Discharge of Trustee,"¹⁵⁹ and to the debtor's discharge.¹⁶⁰
 - 3) **Dismissal.** If the case is dismissed, the trustee is entitled to full payment, or his or her pro rata share if the debtor has failed to pay the full filing fee.
- (2) **Cases Filed Before October 22, 1995.** The trustee in these cases will receive \$45 (or the lesser amount received from the petitioner from the filing fee) from the bankruptcy court deposit fund **6855TT**,¹⁶¹ and \$15 from the **6855UF** fund. The debtors paid no surcharge prescribed under Item 9 in these cases, and fund **6855UF** tracks the deficiency.

¹⁵⁵This is a change from pre-October 17, 2005 policy. [Directors memorandum, October 5, 2005](#), [General Counsel's memorandum, October 6, 2005](#).

¹⁵⁶Fed. R. Bankr. P. 1017(b)(2).

¹⁵⁷Memorandum of Understanding between the Executive Office for United States Trustees and the Administrative Office of the United States Courts Regarding Case Closings and Post Confirmation Chapter 11 Monitoring dated January 1999.

¹⁵⁸Fed. R. Bankr. P. 5009.

¹⁵⁹Fed. R. Bankr. P. 5009.

¹⁶⁰Fed. R. Bankr. P. 4004(a).

¹⁶¹Previously, the Compendium referred to this fund as the "Trustee Deposit Fund." Other AO publications referred to this fund as the "Trustee Deposit Fund, the "Bankruptcy Escrow Account," and the "Bankruptcy Escrow Fund." The New Guide, Vol. 13 "Finance and Budget," published December 2009, now consistently refers to this account as the "Bankruptcy Courts Deposit Fund," so the January 2010 Compendium adopted this name for consistency.

- (3) **Cases Filed on and After October 22, 1995.** The trustee in these cases will receive \$45 from the filing fee and \$15 from the chapter 7 trustee surcharge¹⁶² (or a *pro rata* share of these fees if the clerk receives less than the full fee due upon filing from the petitioner). The clerk will charge **fund 6855TT**.¹⁶³
- (a) **Reporting.** The clerk reports receipts to and disbursements from fund **6855TT** on **AO 274**. The clerk reflects receipts and disbursements of both the \$45 from the filing fee, and the \$15 from the chapter 7 trustee surcharge in the balances reported on quarterly **AO 183** reports.
- (4) **In Converted Chapter 7 Cases.**¹⁶⁴ When a case is converted to chapter 7, the clerk must first post the initial entry accounting for the conversion fee. Once that is done, the clerk must recast the filing fee's original entries and fold in the conversion fee to create funds to pay the chapter 7 trustee.¹⁶⁵
- (a) The Judicial Conference left unchanged the previous instructions for paying the \$45 trustee when it implemented the \$15 chapter 7 trustee surcharge.¹⁶⁶
- (b) **Funds 6855UF (Unfunded Disbursements) and 6855BK (Receipts)** were created to track disbursements and receipts of fees generated by the \$15 trustee surcharge¹⁶⁷ credited to **fund 6855TT** and by the \$15 fee for a motion to convert or for a notice of conversion to chapter 7¹⁶⁸ credited to fund **6855BK**.¹⁶⁹

¹⁶²Item 9, Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule.

¹⁶³**Cases Filed Before October 22, 1995.** Previously, the trustee in these cases received \$45 (or the lesser amount received from the petitioner from the filing fee) from the bankruptcy court deposit fund **6855TT**, and \$15 from the **6855UF** fund. The debtors paid no surcharge prescribed under Item 9 in these cases, and fund **6855UF** tracked the deficiency. Currently, no special procedures are required for these cases.

¹⁶⁴Item 10, Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule.

¹⁶⁵ Exhibit 9 lists the FinSys entries for these transactions. Many thanks to the folks in Bankruptcy Court for the Eastern District of Virginia who created the exhibit.

¹⁶⁶Legacy Guide to Judiciary Policies and Procedures, Vol. 1, Ch. 7, pp. 33 and 391.

¹⁶⁷Item 9, Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule.

¹⁶⁸Item 10, Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule.

¹⁶⁹[Director's memorandum, October 11, 1995.](#)

- (5) **If No Trustee Is Appointed.** In cases in which no trustee is appointed, the clerk must transfer the \$45 fee from **fund 6855TT** to **fund 086900**, but the clerk must transfer the \$15 chapter 7 trustee surcharge from **fund 6855TT** to **fund 6855BK**.
- (6) **If Multiple Trustees Serve.** When more than one trustee serves in a chapter 7 case, the court may apportion the \$60¹⁷⁰ among them as it finds appropriate.¹⁷¹ Multiple trustees may serve for many reasons, for example: creditors may elect a trustee replacing the interim trustee, the original trustee may become unable to serve and resign, or the parties may transfer the case. (**Credit fund 6855TT**).
- (7) **Dividing Cases.**¹⁷² The clerk must charge a fee to divide the case¹⁷³ and a **\$46 administrative fee**¹⁷⁴ when the debtor moves to divide a joint case.¹⁷⁵ Upon dividing a chapter 7 case, the clerk must also collect the **\$15 chapter 7 trustee fee**.¹⁷⁶ In a chapter 7 case, the clerk must deposit **\$60 of the fee to fund 6855TT and the remainder (the \$200 fee to divide the case and the \$46 administrative fee) to 510000**. In all other divided cases, the clerk deposits the entire fee (**the fee to divide the case and the \$46 administrative fee**) to **fund 510000**.

¹⁷⁰Pre-October 17, 2005 the judiciary interpreted 11 U.S.C. 330(b)(2) as requiring the \$15 portion of the trustee to be paid to each trustee in full. Current policy is for the trustees to ask the court to allocate the entire \$60 fee between or among them.

¹⁷¹11 U.S.C. §§ 326(c) and 703(c).

¹⁷²Item 18, Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule.

¹⁷³Although the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 increased the chapter 7 and chapter 13 filing fees, at its March session, the Judicial Conference decided to defer raising the fee to split, and others, until the Bankruptcy Committee and the Court Administration and Case Management Committee were able to review these fee increases. [Director's memorandum, March 24, 2006](#). Ultimately, at its September 2006 meeting, the Judicial Conference decided to permit the fee to increase in tandem with the filing fee. [Director's memorandum, December 1, 2006](#). The Judicial Conference, at its September 2003 session, increased this fee from one-half to the full filing fee for filing a second separate original petition effective November 1, 2003. [Director's memorandum, October 2, 2003](#). Effective October 1, 2008, Item 18 of the Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule scheduled the fees the clerk should collect upon a motion to divide a joint case. [Director's memorandum, August 12, 2008](#).

¹⁷⁴Item 8, Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule.

¹⁷⁵Filed under 11 U.S.C. § 302.

¹⁷⁶At its September 2006 meeting, the Judicial Conference added the \$15 chapter 7 trustee surcharge to the chapter 7 split fee. [Director's memorandum, December 1, 2006](#). The Conference expanded the application of the fee effective October 1, 2008. [Director's memorandum, August 12, 2008](#). Item 9, Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule.

- (a) **Dividing Chapter 7 Cases.** When a joint chapter 7 case divides, the clerk must pay the second trustee from **fund 6855TT**. No recasting is necessary when converting a divided case to chapter 7 because the clerk deposited all the fees collected to **fund 510000**, the clerk allocated no funds to the U.S. Treasury or to the U.S. Trustee.
- (b) **Dividing Cases Other Than Chapter 7 Then Converting to Chapter 7.** When cases divide in non-chapter 7 cases then convert to chapter 7, the clerk will collect the fees to divide (**the fee to divide and the \$46 administrative fee to fund 510000**) and then a fees to convert to chapter 7 (**the fee to convert to fund 510000; and the \$15 chapter 7 trustee fee to fund 6855TT**). Consequently, the clerk will collect the **\$15** chapter 7 surcharge.
 - 1) This transaction requires no recasting because, unlike an initial filing, no other agency has any right to share the fee.
 - (1) The Judiciary must share initial filing fees, charged under 28 U.S.C. § 1930, with other government agencies, such at the U.S. Treasury and the U.S. trustee system; and the proportions each agency receives change depending upon which filing fee the debtor pays with its initial filing. The proportion of the filing fee each agency receives when a debtor files a chapter 13 case (or a chapter 11 or chapter 12 case) is different from the proportion they receive when the debtor files under chapter 7.
 - (2) When a case converts to chapter 7, a new stakeholder, the chapter 7 trustee, comes into the transaction with a right to a share of the fee the clerk collected.
 - (3) To accommodate this new stakeholder, the fee the clerk must reallocate the fee collected originally among the agencies that shared it and combine it with the conversion fee so each stakeholder, including the chapter 7 trustee, receives its fair share under the chapter 7 allocation rules.
 - (4) In contrast, no other agency has a right to share the fee to divide a case with the Judiciary. So when a case divides then converts to chapter 7, the Judiciary is the only stakeholder affected and must share the initial fee to divide and the conversion fee with the chapter 7 trustee, the new stakeholder.
 - (5) Since other agencies, such as the U.S. Treasury and the U.S. Trustee system, have no right to share the fee to split; and since converting a split case to chapter 7 creates no such right, there is nothing to recast.

- 2) There is, however, an anomaly in the transaction. Instead of depositing the conversion fee to fund 510000, it is deposited to fund 6855TT along with the \$15 trustee fee. So, when the chapter 7 trustee completes his or her services, instead of transferring money from fund 510000 and \$15 from fund 6855TT to pay the trustee the full \$60, the clerk will transfer the difference between \$60 and the conversion fee from **fund 510000** to **fund 6855TT**.
- 3) The clerk will post the \$60 (for each trustee) both to the individual trustee ledgers, and to the Treasury control account for **fund 6855TT**. The clerk will reflect the adjustment on **form AO283** or its equivalent.
- 4) The following chart is an example of a chapter 13 case that splits and converts to chapter 7:

Example of Dividing a Chapter 13 Case and Converting it to Chapter 7

Original Case Filed under Chapter 13			
Case	Fee	Fund	Fund Name
Ch 13	\$42.50	5073XX	U.S. Trustee
	\$98.50	510000	Judiciary
	\$55.00	086900	Treasury
	<u>\$85.00</u>	086400	Treasury
	\$281.00	Total	

Fees to Divide the Case:			
Ch. 13 Filing Fee	\$235.00		
<u>Administrative Fee</u>	<u>46.00</u>		
Total Fees Due	\$281.00	510000	Judiciary
Fees to Convert the Case:			
Filing Fee Difference	\$10.00		
<u>Ch. 7 Trustee Fee</u>	<u>15.00</u>		
Total Fees Due	\$25.00	6855TT	Case Trustee

Transfer Funds Needed to Pay the Chapter 7 Trustee	(\$35.00)	510000	Judiciary
	\$35.00	6855TT	Case Trustee

Pay the Chapter 7 Trustee	\$60.00	6855TT	Case Trustee
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- (8) ***Sua Sponte Conversions.*** If the court converts a chapter 12 or chapter 13 case *sua sponte* (on its own motion), the clerk will collect no conversion fees, so the clerk will recast the original entry and pay the trustee his or her *pro rata* share of the fees on hand. Use **form AO283** to document the transfer.
- (9) **United States Trustee Serving As the Chapter 7 Trustee.** When the United States trustee serves as a trustee in a case, the clerk deposits the compensation due for the United States trustee's services as trustee to the United States Trustee System Fund. **(Credit fund 5073XX.)**
- (a) **For Case Filed on or After October 22, 1995.**¹⁷⁷ The clerk will transfer \$15 from **6855TT** to **5073XX**, the United States Trustee System Fund, after the case is closed.¹⁷⁸
- (b) **Accounting Procedure.** If the United States trustee is due both the \$15 trustee surcharge,¹⁷⁹ and the \$45 trustee fee generated by the chapter 7 filing fee,¹⁸⁰ the clerk must use form **AO283** to transfer the fees from the bankruptcy court deposit fund **(fund 6855TT)**¹⁸¹ to the United States

¹⁷⁷For Cases Filed Before October 22, 1995. Previously, the clerk transferred \$15 from fund 6855UF to fund 5073XX, the United States Trustee System Fund, after the case was closed. Currently, no special procedures are required for these cases.

¹⁷⁸11 U.S.C. § 330(d).

¹⁷⁹11 U.S.C. § 330(b)(2).

¹⁸⁰11 U.S.C. § 330(b)(1).

¹⁸¹Previously, the Compendium referred to this fund as the "Trustee Deposit Fund." Other AO publications referred to this fund as the "Trustee Deposit Fund, the "Bankruptcy Escrow Account," and the "Bankruptcy Escrow Fund." The New Guide, Vol. 13 "Finance and Budget," published December 2009, now consistently refers to this account as the "Bankruptcy Courts Deposit Fund," so the January 2010 Compendium adopted this name for consistency.

Trustee System Fund (**fund 5073XX**).¹⁸² The clerk prepares no **TR4** trustee payment voucher.

- (10) **Reopened Cases.**¹⁸³ Although petitioners must pay a fee when moving to reopen a case, generally, they are under no obligation to pay the miscellaneous fees due upon filing imposed by Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule. Upon reopening a chapter 7 case, the clerk must also collect the chapter 7 trustee \$15 surcharge.¹⁸⁴
- (11) **Installment Payment Defaults.** In a chapter 7 case filed after October 22, 1995 in which the debtor defaults before completing the installments, the case trustee will receive the prorated portion of the filing fee and the chapter 7 trustee surcharge the clerk credited to the **6855TT** account.¹⁸⁵
- (12) ***In Forma Pauperis* Cases.** Current policy permits paying chapter 7 trustees only to the extent the clerk collects their fee upon filing. Consequently, the clerk pays nothing to chapter 7 trustees in *in forma pauperis* cases.¹⁸⁶

I. General Questions Regarding Collecting the Chapter 7 Trustee Surcharge.

- (1) **Joint Cases.** Only one \$15 chapter 7 surcharge is due with joint cases filed on or after October 22, 1995.

¹⁸²11 U.S.C. § 330(d).

¹⁸³Item 11, Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule.

¹⁸⁴Although the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 increased the chapter 7 and chapter 13 filing fees, at its March session, the Judicial Conference decided to defer raising the fee to reopen, and others, until the Bankruptcy Committee and the Court Administration and Case Management Committee were able to review these fee increases. [Director's memorandum, March 24, 2006](#). Ultimately, at its September 2006 meeting, the Judicial Conference decided to permit the fee to increase in tandem with the filing fee. Also, at its September 2006 meeting, the Judicial Conference added the \$15 chapter 7 trustee surcharge to the chapter 7 reopening fee. Director's memorandum dated December 1, 2006. Previously, if the court appointed a trustee in a reopened chapter 7 case, clerks paid the \$15 portion of the trustee's fee from a reserve account (The clerk paid the trustee the \$15 surcharge from the funds the clerk collected with motions and notices to convert to chapter 7 by transferring \$15 from fund **6855BK** to fund **6855TT**). When the judiciary implemented its policy permitting paying a chapter 7 trustee fee only to the extent that the fee is collected upon filing, the clerks were unable to pay the \$15 portion of a chapter 7 trustee's fee in a reopened case. Effective January 1, 2007, Item 11 of the Miscellaneous Fee Schedule was amended to add \$15 to the chapter 7 reopening fee enabling clerks to pay the \$15 portion of a chapter 7 trustee's fee in a reopened case. Since the chapter 7 trustees are only appointed in reopened cases for cause, this fee, if applied in re-openings, may contribute to the judiciary's general revenues.

¹⁸⁵Exhibit 6 is an example.

¹⁸⁶[Directors memorandum, October 5, 2005, General Counsel's memorandum, October 6, 2005.](#)

- (2) **Dividing Cases.** The \$15 trustee surcharge is due when a chapter 7 joint case divides.
- (3) **Involuntary Cases.** The \$15 trustee surcharge is due from the petitioners in an involuntary case.
- (4) **Reopened Cases.** The \$15 chapter 7 trustee surcharge is due when a case is reopened.¹⁸⁷

¹⁸⁷Item 9, Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule. With some exceptions, the only fee due when a petitioner files a motion to reopen is a new “filing fee” prescribed by 28 U.S.C. § 1930(a) for filing a new case in effect on the date the petitioner files the motion to reopen. Nevertheless, although the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 increased the chapter 7 and chapter 13 filing fees, at its March session, the Judicial Conference decided to defer raising the fee to reopen, and others, until the Bankruptcy Committee and the Court Administration and Case Management Committee were able to review these fee increases. [Director’s memorandum, March 24, 2006.](#)

Part C. Fees for Dividing Cases¹⁸⁸

1. **The Fee Due.** When a debtor moves the court to split a joint case,¹⁸⁹ the clerk must charge a fee¹⁹⁰ equal to the current filing fee for the chapter under which the joint case is pending.¹⁹¹ Additionally, the clerk must charge the \$46 administrative fee¹⁹² and, in a chapter 7 case, the \$15 trustee fee. The fee is due when the debtor files the motion.

A. Amount of the Fee.

- (1) **Chapter 7 Cases.** The fee to divide the case is **\$306 (\$245 statutory filing fee, plus the \$46 administrative fee, plus the \$15 chapter 7 trustee surcharge).**
- (2) **Chapter 13 Cases.** The fee to divide the case is **\$281 (\$235 statutory filing fee, plus the \$46 administrative fee).**
- (3) **Chapter 12 Cases.** The fee to divide the case is **\$246 (\$200 statutory filing fee, plus the \$46 administrative fee) .**

¹⁸⁸Item 18, Bankruptcy Court's Miscellaneous Fee Schedule; 28 U.S.C. § 1931 notes. The Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule originally referred to the fee for dividing a joint case filed under section 302(a) of the Code as a "deconsolidation" fee. To ease confusion concerning application of the fee, on February 14-15, 1990 the Executive Committee of the Judicial Conference changed the denomination to splitting cases. [Director's memorandum, February 26, 1990](#). Effective January 1, 2010, the Judicial Conference changed the term from splitting cases to dividing cases.

¹⁸⁹Filed under 11 U.S.C. § 302.

¹⁹⁰Although the deficit Reduction Act of 2005 increased the chapter 7 and 13 filing fees, at its March session, the Judicial Conference decided to defer raising the fee due upon splitting a case, and others, until the Bankruptcy Committee and the Court Administration and Case Management Committee reviewed these fee increases. Ultimately, at its September 2006 meeting, the Judicial Conference decided to permit the fee to increase in tandem with the filing fee. [Director's memorandum, December 1, 2006](#). Also at its September 2006 meeting, the Judicial Conference added the \$15 chapter 7 trustee surcharge to the chapter 7 dividing fee. [Director's memorandum, December 1, 2006](#). The Judicial Conference, at its September 2003 session, increased this fee from one-half to the full filing fee for filing a second separate original petition effective November 1, 2003. [Director's memorandum, October 2, 2003](#).

¹⁹¹Although Item 18 of the Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule now provides for specific fees to be charged, its former wording suggested that the fee to divide the case was the fee for the chapter under which the case was filed originally, not the chapter the case is in when it divides. Nevertheless, 11 U.S.C. § 348 required using the chapter the case is under currently (i.e. had been converted to before the division) for all purposes except those purposes excepted specifically, and the statute does not except charging fees.

¹⁹²Item 8, Bankruptcy Court's Miscellaneous Fee Schedule.

(4) Chapter 11 Cases. The fee to divide the case is \$1,213 (\$1,167 statutory filing fee, plus the \$46 administrative fee).

B. Consolidated Cases Distinguished. The fee for splitting cases under Item 18 of the Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule applies only to husband and wife cases filed jointly. Occasionally, two or more estates that were filed separately, with each paying its own filing fee, are consolidated into one proceeding. These consolidated cases require judicial action,¹⁹³ and, although called consolidated, the majority of these cases are jointly administered, rather than actually consolidated. Since consolidated cases are excluded from Item 18 of the Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule, if these cases are subsequently deconsolidated, no fee is due.

- 2. Exceptions to the Fee.** No fee is due if the court divides a case either *sua sponte* or at the request of a party other than one of the joint debtors. Additionally, no fee is due if the only reason for the division is to dismiss one of the two resulting individual cases, and the court actually dismisses one of the joint debtors.
- 3. Chapter 7 Trustee Payments upon Installment Payment Defaults and *In Forma Pauperis* Proceedings.** The clerk may pay the trustee only to the extent the clerk collects the filing fee.¹⁹⁴ Consequently, if the clerk collects less than the full filing fee, the trustee will receive only a *pro rata* portion of the funds collected.¹⁹⁵ If the court permits the debtor to proceed *in forma pauperis*, the clerk collects nothing and is able to pay the trustee nothing.

¹⁹³Fed. R. Bankr. P. 1015. Joint husband and wife cases are permitted by 11 U.S.C. § 302.

¹⁹⁴This is a change from pre-October 17, 2005 policy. [Directors memorandum, October 5, 2005](#), [General Counsel's memorandum, October 6, 2005](#).

¹⁹⁵Fed. R. Bankr. P. 1017(b)(2).

4. **Accounting.**¹⁹⁶

Table C-1. Fees Due upon Dividing Cases

Chapter	Fee	Account
Chapters 7	\$200 (filing fee - Item 18) <u>\$ 46 (administrative fee)</u> \$246 \$15 (chapter 7 trustee fee) <u>\$45 (remainder of the filing fee)</u> \$60	510000 6855TT ¹⁹⁷
Chapter 13	\$235 (filing fee - Item 18) <u>\$ 46 (administrative fee)</u> \$281	510000
Chapter 12	\$200 (filing fee - Item 18) <u>\$ 46 (administrative fee)</u> \$246	510000
Chapter 11	\$1,167 (filing fee - Item 18) <u>\$ 46 (administrative fee)</u> \$1,213	510000

¹⁹⁶See Part B, ¶6.H.(7) for a discussion of the accounting for payments to trustees in divided chapter 7 cases.

¹⁹⁷Effective August 1, 2008, bankruptcy courts began receipting the fee into fund 6855TT instead of 6855BK. [Glenn memorandum, July 17, 2008.](#)

Part D. Fees for Converting Cases

1. **Fees Due.** The Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule lists the fees due when converting from one chapter to another.¹⁹⁸ Additionally, when converting to chapter 7, the clerk will collect an additional \$15.¹⁹⁹
 - A. **Conversions to Chapter 11.**²⁰⁰ When the court converts a case to one under chapter 11 at the debtor's request, the clerk must collect a conversion fee equal to the difference between the original chapter's filing fee and the chapter 11 filing fee. The current chapter 11 filing fee is **\$1,167.00**.
 - (1) **Conversions from Chapter 7.** Since the current chapter 7 filing fee is \$245, the clerk must collect **\$922**.
 - (2) **Conversions from Chapter 13.** Since the current chapter 13 filing fee is \$235, the clerk must collect **\$932**.
 - (3) **Conversions from Chapter 12.** No fee is due. Neither 28 U.S.C. § 1930 nor the Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule provide for a fee for converting from chapter 12 to chapter 11.
 - (4) **Re-conversions to Chapter 11.** Occasionally, a case, filed under chapter 11, is first converted from chapter 11 to chapter 7, then reconverted from chapter 7 to chapter 11. No fee is due upon the reconversion to chapter 11. The intent is to prevent a debtor from defeating the chapter 11 filing fee by filing a chapter 7 or 13 petition then converting to chapter 11. Since the debtor paid the full chapter 11 fee with the original petition, no additional fee is due upon reconversion.²⁰¹
 - (5) **Accounting.** The clerk credits **three-fourths (\$691.50** in chapter 7 conversions and **\$699.00** in chapter 13 conversions) of the fee to the United States Trustee System Fund, (**fund 5073XX**), and **one-fourth (\$230.50** in chapter 7

¹⁹⁸Item 10, Bankruptcy Court's Miscellaneous Fee Schedule. Generally, when converting to a chapter with a higher filing fee, the conversion fee is the difference between the two ensuring the higher filing fee. Nevertheless, there is no refund when converting to a chapter with a lower filing fee.

¹⁹⁹[Director's memorandum, December 1, 2006](#), [Director's memorandum, November 23, 2009](#), Item 9, Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule.

²⁰⁰The fee to convert from chapter 12 or 13 to chapter 11 is provided by 28 U.S.C. § 1930(a)(7). Other conversion fee are provided by Item 10, Bankruptcy Court's Miscellaneous Fee Schedule.

²⁰¹*In re United Bonding International, LLC*, No. 00-11838-ECF-RTB (Bankr. D. Ariz. Nov. 12, 2001).

conversions and **\$233.00** in chapter 13 conversions) to the general fund of the Treasury, (**fund 086900**).²⁰²

- B. Conversions to Chapter 7.**²⁰³ The clerk must collect two fees upon converting to chapter 7. The clerk must collect a **\$15** fee, for filing the motion to convert to chapter 7.²⁰⁴ The fee is due upon receiving either a motion to convert a case to chapter 7 or a notice of conversion.²⁰⁵ Additionally, the clerk must collect **\$45** for filing a motion to convert a chapter 12 case to chapter 7 and must collect **\$10** for filing a motion to convert a chapter 13 case to chapter 7.²⁰⁶ The clerk will use the **\$15** chapter 7 trustee fee to pay the case trustee.²⁰⁷ If the trustee serving in the case before the conversion is the movant, the conversion fee is payable only from the estate that existed before conversion.

Summary of Fees to Convert to Chapter 7

Original Chapter	Original Filing Fee	Chapter 7 Filing Fee	Charge to Adjust for The Difference in Filing Fees	Chapter 7 Trustee Fee	Total Conversion Fee
From chapter 11	\$1,167	\$245	N/A	\$15	\$15
From chapter 12	\$200	\$245	\$45	\$15	\$60
From chapter 13	\$235	\$245	\$10	\$15	\$25

²⁰²28 U.S.C. § 589a(b)(6).

²⁰³Item 9 of the Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule requires that a movant pay a **\$15** fee to file a motion to convert a case under chapter 11 to one under chapter 7. In addition, Items 9 and 10 require a chapter 12 or chapter 13 debtor pay two fees to file a notice of conversion to chapter 7: a conversion fee representing the difference between the filing fee paid under the initial chapter and the chapter 7 filing fee (**\$10** with chapter 13 conversions and **\$45** with chapter 12 conversions) and a **\$15** chapter 7 trustee fee. The procedure differs from converting to chapter 11 because the source of law creating the fee is different. The law addressing conversion to chapter 11 is 28 U.S.C. § 1930(a)(7), the source addressing chapter 7 conversions is the Bankruptcy Courts Miscellaneous Fee Schedule. The Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2005 raised the chapter 7 filing fee and lowered the chapter 13 filing fee making it less expensive to file under chapter 13 then to convert to chapter 7 than to file under chapter 7 initially.

²⁰⁴Item 9, Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule.

²⁰⁵11 U.S.C. § 1208(a) or § 1307(a).

²⁰⁶Item 10, Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule.

²⁰⁷11 U.S.C. § 330(b)(2).

- (1) **Fee Due upon Filing.** The conversion fee²⁰⁸ is due when a party files either a motion to convert, or a notice of conversion to chapter 7. This fee is due in addition to the fee for dividing a case.²⁰⁹
- (2) **No Refund upon Denial of the Motion.** If the court denies a motion to convert to chapter 7, the Judicial Conference prohibits the clerk from refunding the conversion fee collected when the motion was filed. The Judicial Conference prohibits the clerk from refunding these fees even if the party filed the case in error, the court dismisses the case, or if no trustee is appointed. The fee is earned when the motion is filed. (When a debtor moves to convert to chapter 11, however, the fee is due from the debtor only if the court grants the motion).
- (3) **Fee Collected When the Motion to Convert Is Combined with Other Motions.** When a party combines a motion to convert with any other motion (e.g., motion to dismiss), the clerk must collect the conversion fee. Additionally, if more than one party file motions to convert a case to chapter 7, the clerk must collect the conversion fee from each filing party. Yet, if several parties join in a single motion to convert, the clerk will only collect one conversion fee.
- (4) **Clerk Has No Authority to Reject the Debtor's Motion to Convert for Non-payment of the Fee.** A debtor's right to convert is independent of his or her duty to pay the conversion fee. The clerk's office must accept a notice of conversion with or without the fee. Nevertheless, the debtor's failure to pay the fee may be grounds for dismissing the case. The court may issue an order to show cause why the case should not be dismissed for failing to pay the conversion fee.
- (5) **No Fee Due upon *Sua Sponte* Conversions.** If the court converts a chapter 11, 12, or 13 case *sua sponte*, no conversion fee is due.
- (6) **Exemption for Case Trustee.** When a trustee serving in a case moves to convert, he or she must either pay the conversion fee or certify in writing that the estate has no assets. If the estate has insufficient funds to pay the fee in full, the estate must submit whatever it has up to the full amount due. Nevertheless, for the benefit of a trustee, the court may defer or waive the fee for filing a motion to convert the case. The conversion fee is payable only from the assets

²⁰⁸Items 9 and 10, Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule.

²⁰⁹Item 18, Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule.

that exist in the estate before the court enters a conversion order or the notice of conversion is entered on the docket.²¹⁰

- (7) **Exemption for United States Trustee and Bankruptcy Administrators.** The Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule exempts the United States trustee and bankruptcy administrators from the conversion fee.²¹¹
- (8) **Conversion from Chapters 12 and 13.** When joint debtors file a notice of conversion from a chapter 12 or 13 to a chapter 7, the debtors pay one conversion fee.

 - (a) **Two Fees Due When Cases Divide Before Conversion.** If a joint chapter 12 or chapter 13 case divides before the debtors file notices of conversion, each debtor must pay a separate conversion fee, and file a separate notice of conversion.
 - (b) **One Fee Due When Cases Divide and Only One Converts.** If a joint chapter 12 or chapter 13 case divide, and only one debtor spouse files a notice of conversion or motion to convert to chapter 7, the clerk must collect the conversion fee only from the spouse that files the notice or motion.
 - (c) **One Fee Due When Cases Divide After Conversion.** When a chapter 12 or chapter 13 joint case first converts to chapter 7 then divide, only one conversion fee is due. By converting first then dividing the debtors have avoided the second conversion fee. Nevertheless, the clerk will collect the fee to divide the case.
- (9) **Conversion from Chapter 11.** The clerk must collect the **\$15** fee when the party files the motion to convert. If the United States trustee is acting as the chapter 11 trustee and files the motion, the **\$15** fee is due only to the extent assets are available in the chapter 11 estate.
- (10) **Special Instruction for Handling \$45 Trustee Fee and \$15 Trustee Surcharge in Converted Cases.** The chapter 7 trustee is entitled to both the

²¹⁰Item 10, Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule.

²¹¹ “The United States should not be charged fees under this schedule, with the exception of those specifically prescribed in Items 1, 3 and 5 when the information requested is available through remote electronic access.

Federal agencies or programs that are funded from judiciary appropriations (agencies, organizations, and individuals providing services authorized by the Criminal Justice Act, 18 U.S.C. § 3006A, and bankruptcy administrators) should not be charged any fees under this schedule.”

\$45 trustee fee²¹² and the **\$15 chapter 7 trustee surcharge²¹³** even if the court converted the case either to or from chapter 7. If the clerk is unable to collect the full filing and conversion fee, the trustee will receive his or her proportional share of what is collected. These fees are due when the court confirms a plan or closes the case. The procedure the clerk may follow is set forth below.

2. Notice to the Financial Deputy. It is important to notify the financial deputy of all conversions so that the deputy can make the appropriate adjustments to the financial records.

3. Accounting.

A. Conversions to Chapter 7 from Any Other Chapter:²¹⁴ When a case is converted to chapter 7, the clerk must first post the initial entry accounting for the conversion fee. Once that is done, the clerk must recast the filing fee's original entries and fold in the conversion fee to create funds to pay the chapter 7 trustee.²¹⁵

²¹²11 U.S.C. § 330(b)(1).

²¹³11 U.S.C. § 330(b)(2).

²¹⁴Previously, when the original petition was filed in a chapter other than chapter 7, the clerk allocated no portion of the filing fee to the Bankruptcy Court Deposit Fund (**fund 6855TT**) when a case is filed under a chapter other than chapter 7, when a case converts to chapter 7 no funds are reserved to pay the chapter 7 trustee. Consequently, the clerk must use the following procedure: **Transferring the \$45.00 Trustee Fee.** The clerk must prepare a Schedule to Effect Correction of Receipt Transactions (**AO Form 283**) to transfer both the \$45 trustee fee from fund **086900** to fund **6855TT**, and the \$15 chapter 7 trustee surcharge from fund **6855BK** to fund **6855TT**. The clerk must post the total \$60 transferred to both the individual trustee ledger, and the Treasury control account for fund 6855TT. The clerk also must reflect the \$60 total on the court's quarterly **AO 183**. The clerk must report receipts and transfers on **AO 274s. Reporting.** The clerk kept no individual case ledgers on fund **6855BK**, and will include no funds credited to or transferred from fund **6855BK** in the balances the clerk reports on the court's quarterly **AO 183**. Instead, the clerk will report funds credited to or transferred from fund **6855BK** on the courts' monthly financial report (**AO 274**). This procedure changed effective August 1, 2008, when the courts discontinued using fund 6555BK to deposit trustee fees. [Glenn memorandum, July 17, 2008.](#)

²¹⁵Exhibit 9 lists the FinSys entries for these transactions. Many thanks to the folks in Bankruptcy Court for the Eastern District of Virginia who created the exhibit.

(1) Initial Conversion Entry.

Original Chapter	Charge to Adjust for the Difference in Filing Fees:	Chapter 7 Trustee Fee:*	Total Conversion Fee to fund 6855TT
From chapter 11	N/A	\$15	\$15
From chapter 12	\$45	\$15	\$60
From chapter 13	\$10	\$15	\$25

*(11 U.S.C. § 330(b)(2); item 10, Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule)

(2) Recasting Entries Upon Converting to Chapter 7²¹⁶

Fund To Be Adjusted	From Chapter 11	From Chapter 12	From Chapter 13
086400	\$25.00	\$25.00	(\$60.00)
086900	(\$7.42)	(\$77.52)	(\$32.52)
5073XX	(\$20.40)	(\$10.99)	\$46.51
510000	(\$15.62)	\$63.51	\$11.01
6855TT	\$45.00	-0-	\$35.00
086500	(\$26.56)	-0-	-0-

(3) When the Trustee Is the Movant. If the trustee serving in the case before the conversion is the movant, the fee is due only from the estate that existed prior to conversion. The clerk will credit the fee to fund **6855TT**.

(4) Installment Payment Defaults and *In Forma Pauperis* Proceedings. The clerk may pay the trustee only to the extent the clerk collects the filing fee.²¹⁷ Consequently, if the clerk collects less than the full filing fee, the trustee will

²¹⁶Source: The Bankruptcy Court for the Eastern District of Virginia's FinSys transactions, Exhibit 9.

²¹⁷This is a change from pre-October 17, 2005 policy. [Directors memorandum, October 5, 2005](#), [General Counsel's memorandum, October 6, 2005](#).

receive only a *pro rata* portion of the funds collected.²¹⁸ If the court permits the debtor to proceed *in forma pauperis*, the clerk collects nothing and is able to pay the trustee nothing. These examples assume no proration was necessary.

B. Accounting for Conversions to Chapter 11.²¹⁹

(1) Entries upon Converting from Chapter 7 to Chapter 11 - \$922.

General Fund	\$230.50	31 U.S.C. § 3302(b)	086900
Special Fund for the U.S. Trustee	\$691.50	28 U.S.C. § 589a.(b)(6)	5073XX

(2) Entries upon Converting from Chapter 13 to Chapter 11 - \$932.

General Fund	\$233.00	31 U.S.C. § 3302(b)	086900
Special Fund for the U.S. Trustee	\$699.00	28 U.S.C. § 589a.(b)(6)	5073XX

C. Trustee Fees upon Conversion from Chapter 7 to Another Chapter.

- (1) Trustee Entitled to Payment.** When a chapter 7 case converts to another chapter, the chapter 7 trustee remains entitled to the fee, and no transfer of funds is required. The clerk deposited the \$15 trustee surcharge and the \$45 trustee fee to **fund 6855TT**.
- (2) Timing of the Payment to the Chapter 7 Trustee.** The clerk may delay paying a chapter 7 trustee appointed before the case converted until the court confirms a plan under the new chapter.
- (3) Entries When No Chapter 7 Trustee Was Appointed.** In the rare case in which no trustee was appointed, the clerk must transfer the \$45 trustee fee from **fund 6855TT** to **fund 086900**. Additionally, the clerk also must transfer the \$15 trustee surcharge from **fund 6855TT** to **fund 6855BK**. In cases that the

²¹⁸Fed. R. Bankr. P. 1017(b)(2).

²¹⁹The Courts Improvement Act of 2000, P.L. 106-518 (Nov. 13, 2000; 114 Stat. 2410) increased the conversion fee to reflect the current filing fee for chapter 11 cases. Consequently, a petitioner will no longer save money by filing under another chapter then converting to chapter 11.

United States trustee serves as the case trustee, the clerk must transfer the fees credited to **fund 6855TT** to **fund 5073XX** to satisfy 11 U.S.C. § 330(d).

4. **Conversions Back to Chapter 7 (Reconversions).**²²⁰ The Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule authorizes a \$15 payment whenever a case is converted to chapter 7.²²¹ When a case is converted from chapter 7 to another chapter, then back to chapter 7, the chapter 7 trustee may receive two \$15 payments, one for the original case and one when the case is converted back, notwithstanding that language in the Bankruptcy Code²²² could be interpreted as providing for only one \$15 payment. The second payment is proper because the reconverted case is considered a new engagement.²²³

A. **Reconversions Are New Engagements.** The Bankruptcy Code directs a \$15 payment to the chapter 7 trustee when the trustee's services are completed²²⁴ and provides that the trustee's services terminate upon conversion.²²⁵ The Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule directs the clerk to pay the chapter 7 trustee \$15 when a case converts to chapter 7 and funds the payment with a conversion fee.²²⁶ The Bankruptcy Code provides that a conversion constitutes an order for relief under the new chapter²²⁷ and that the trustee must convene a meeting of creditors within a reasonable time after the order for relief.²²⁸ Because the initial conversion terminates the chapter 7 trustee's services, if the original chapter 7 trustee is to reenter the case when it is converted back to chapter 7,²²⁹ he or she must be reappointed formally, reopen the file, convene a meeting of creditors, and, for all intents and purposes, treat the reconverted case as a new filing. Consequently, this chapter 7 trustee will receive a \$15 payment for the original chapter 7 case and a second \$15 payment for the reconverted case.

²²⁰[Bankruptcy Judges Division Memorandum, dated July 17, 2007](#) with General Counsel's concurrence.

²²¹Item 9, Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule, note to 28 U.S.C. § 1930.

²²²Title 11, U.S.C. § 330(b)(2).

²²³Title 11, U.S.C. § 330(b)(2)(B); § 330(b)(1) provides for an additional \$45 payment not at issue here.

²²⁴*Supra* note 200.

²²⁵Title 11, U.S.C. § 348(e).

²²⁶*Supra* note 201.

²²⁷Title 11, U.S.C. § 348(a).

²²⁸Title 11, U.S.C. § 341(a).

²²⁹The same chapter 7 trustee is often reappointed in a reconversion to discourage trustee shopping.

- B. A Second \$15 Payment to a Chapter 7 Trustee Reappointed to a Reconverted Case Is Authorized.** Because the chapter 7 trustee must perform essentially the same services in a reconverted case as he or she would perform in a new filing, and because the Judicial Conference authorized a \$15 payment to trustees appointed in a case converted to chapter 7, authorized collecting a fee to fund that payment, and made no distinction between a converted and a reconverted case, this second payment to a reappointed chapter 7 trustee is consistent with the Bankruptcy Code and the Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule and is authorized.

Part E. Fees for Interdistrict Transfers

1. **No Fee Is Due.** The clerk in the district receiving the transferred case will collect no fee when the parties transfer a case from one district to another.
2. **Transfer of Collected Fees and Case File.** The clerk transfers both the case file and the collected fees when the parties transfer a case pending under chapter 7 from one district to another. The clerk only transfers the case file when the parties transfer a case pending under chapter 11, chapter 12, or chapter 13 from one district to another, the clerk transfers no fees when the parties transfer cases under these chapters.
3. **Accounting.**²³⁰ The clerks from both the transferring court and the receiving court reported the interdistrict trustee fee transfers on their monthly financial report (AO 274s). The Transferring Court prepares an original and one copy of AO 283 to initiate transfer, records the AO 283 on its cash receipt journal as a receipt (increase) to fund 6855BF²³¹ and a negative receipt (decrease) to fund 6855TT, after recording the **AO 283** on the cash receipts journal, sends a copy of the AO 283 to the court receiving the case to initiate its portion of the transfer. It then deducts the amount transferred from the deposit fund control account, deducts the amount transferred from the appropriate detailed subsidiary ledger, and reflects the transfer to the Budgetary Clearing Account on the Statement of Accountability (AO 274). The transferring court then transfers the case docket to the receiving court.

The receiving court, after receiving the transferring district's AO 283, prepares another AO 283, records it on its cash receipts journal as a receipt (increase) to fund 6855TT and negative receipt (decrease) to fund 6855BF, sends a copy of the AO 283 to the court transferring the case to indicate the transfer was completed, adds the amount transferred to the deposit fund control account, prepares an individual trustee ledger for the amount transferred, and reflects the transfer from the Budgetary Clearing Account on its Statement of Accountability (AO 274).

²³⁰See New Guide, Vol. 13 (Finance and Budget), Ch 11: Trustee Payments, § 1120.10.70. Previously, if the parties transferred a chapter 7 bankruptcy case between districts the transferring district would prepare a Schedule to Effect Correction of Receipt Transactions (**AO 283**) and submit it to the Administrative Office, Financial Records and Reports Section (FRRS). FRRS would process the AO 283, send a copy back to the transferring district, and send a copy to the receiving districts.

²³¹Previously, clerks used account 387500 to transfer trustee funds between courts. The Department of the Treasury closed this Budget Clearing Account-Suspense and account **6855BF** replaced it. [C. Glenn memorandum, August 14, 2008.](#)

Part F. Miscellaneous Contested Proceedings Fees

1. **Fees Due.**²³² The current fee is **\$176.**²³³ (Credit fund 510000.)
 - A. **Applying the Fee.** This fee applies to motions to terminate, annul, modify, or condition the automatic stay, motions to compel abandonment of property of the estate under Rule 6007(b) of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, motions under 28 U.S.C. § 157(d) to withdraw the reference of a case or a proceeding, and motions to sell property of the estate free and clear of liens under 11 U.S.C. § 363(f).
 - B. **Motions to Withdraw the Reference.** The fee applies to all motions²³⁴ filed to withdraw the reference. Accordingly, the fee is due for motions to withdraw the reference of the administrative case, an adversary proceeding, or a contested proceeding. The Judicial Conference amended this item to clarify that the fee applies to motions to withdraw a reference of either a proceeding²³⁵ or a case.²³⁶
2. **Exemptions for Certain Motions to Modify the Automatic Stay.** Although the fee is due for filing a motion to modify the automatic stay,²³⁷ the Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule provides certain exceptions.
 - A. **Co-debtor Stays.** No fee is due to file a motion for relief from the codebtor stay under 11 U.S.C. §§ 1201 and 1301.
 - B. **Approvals of Stipulations.** No fee is due to file a motion for court approval of an agreement to any type of relief from the automatic stay.

²³²Item 19, Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule. The Judicial Conference increased this fee to \$176 at its September 2011 session. At its September 2004 session the Judicial Conference increased the fee to file a civil action from \$150 to 250. Since it recently increased the fee to file certain contested proceedings, the Conference severed the connection between the civil action fee and these fees fixing the latter at \$150. The Judicial Conference, at its September 2003 session, increased this fee from one-half to the full filing fee under 28 U.S.C. § 1914(a) for civil actions other than a writ of habeas corpus. This change became effective November 1, 2003. [Director's memorandum, October 2, 2003](#). Previously, the Judicial Conference changed this fee from \$60 to one-half of the civil action filing fee effective January 1, 1998. [Director's memorandum, November 24, 1997](#).

²³³[Acting Director's memorandum, October 13, 2011](#).

²³⁴28 U.S.C. § 157(d).

²³⁵28 U.S.C. § 157(d).

²³⁶[Director's memorandum, November 8, 1995](#).

²³⁷Arising under 11 U.S.C. § 362(a).

- C. Family Support Obligations.** No fee is due to file a motion for relief from the automatic stay by a child support creditor, or representative of a child support creditor if they file the required form.²³⁸
- 3. Exemption for Trustees' Notice of Abandonment.** A trustee may abandon property of the estate by notice; therefore, no motion is necessary and no fee is due. Additionally, no fee is due if a trustee files a motion seeking a "comfort order."²³⁹
- A. Creditors' Request for Abandonment.**²⁴⁰ Unlike a case trustee, other parties in interest must file a motion to abandon property. The motion requires judicial action even if it is accompanied by a document entitled "Abandonment" signed by the case trustee. Consequently, these parties in interest must pay the fee for filing a motion.²⁴¹
- 4. Combined Motions for Relief from the Automatic Stay and to Compel the Trustee to Abandon Property.** A party may combine a motion for relief from the automatic stay with a motion to compel the trustee to abandon property of the estate and pay a single fee. No fee is due for a combined agreed motion for relief from the stay and to abandon property.²⁴² motion.²⁴³
- 5. Motions to Sell Property Under 11 U.S.C. § 363(f).** This fee was approved by the Judicial Conference at its September 2013 session.
- 6. Accounting.** This fee is deposited to the Special Fund for the Judiciary (**fund 510000**).

Special Fund for the Judiciary	\$176.00	510000
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²³⁸[Director's memorandum dated November 8, 1995](http://www.uscourts.gov/uscourts/RulesAndPolicies/rules/BK_Forms_1207/B_003B_1207f.pdf). These forms may be found at http://www.uscourts.gov/uscourts/RulesAndPolicies/rules/BK_Forms_1207/B_003B_1207f.pdf. The Judicial Conference approved an amendment to this fee to effectuate section 304(g) of the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1994. Congress intended that Act to enhance collection of family support obligations.

²³⁹[Bankruptcy Judges Division letter, September 2, 1992](#).

²⁴⁰11 U.S.C. § 554(b).

²⁴¹[Bankruptcy Judges Division memorandum, July 8, 1993](#).

²⁴²[Bankruptcy Judges Division letter, April 1, 1991](#).

²⁴³[Bankruptcy Judges Division memorandum, July 8, 1993](#).

Part G. Fees for Filing Adversary Proceedings

1. **Fees Due.**²⁴⁴ The fee is **\$293.**²⁴⁵ The clerk must collect the fee when the plaintiff files the complaint. **(Credit \$120 to fund 086900; credit \$173 to fund 510000.)**²⁴⁶
 - A. **Removals to Bankruptcy Court.** The fee for filing an adversary proceeding is due whether a party files the action in bankruptcy court originally or a party removes the action to bankruptcy court from another forum. Thus, when a party files a notice of removal, the clerk must collect the prescribed fee for filing an adversary proceeding.
 - B. **Adversary Proceeding Initiated by a Trustee (or by a Debtor in Possession Acting for the Benefit of the Bankruptcy Estate).**
 - (1) **Fees Must Be Collected.** The clerk must collect the fee when a case trustee, including a United States trustee acting as a case trustee in a case, files an adversary proceeding whether by original process or by removal. Additionally, the clerk must collect the fee when a debtor in possession in a chapter 11 or chapter 12 case files an adversary proceeding, except in the circumstances noted below.
 - (2) **Fee Payable Only from the Estate.** When due, the fee is payable only from the estate. No fee or portion of the fee is due from the personal assets of the trustee or debtor in possession.
 - (3) **Fee Deferred for Insolvent Estates.** If the estate has no liquid funds to pay the fee when the trustee or debtor in possession files the adversary proceeding, the court may defer payment by a trustee or debtor in possession until the estate

²⁴⁴Although the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 increased the district court civil action fee, at its March session, the Judicial Conference decided to defer raising the adversary proceeding fee, and others, until the Bankruptcy Committee and the Court Administration and Case Management Committee were able to review these fee increases. [Director's memorandum, March 24, 2006.](#) Ultimately, at its September 2006 meeting, the Judicial Conference decided to uncouple the adversary proceeding fee from the civil action fee and permit it to remain at the old level. [Director's memorandum dated December 1, 2006.](#)

²⁴⁵Item 6, Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule. The Judicial Conference increased this fee to \$293 at its September 2011 session. [Acting Director's memorandum, October 13, 2011.](#) At its September 2004 session, the Judicial Conference increased the civil filing fee (28 U.S.C. § 1914(a)) from \$150 to \$250 but deferred making the increase effective for filing an adversary proceeding until September 20, 2005. [Director's memorandum, August 10, 2005.](#) Before September 20, 2005, the fee was increased December 18, 1996. [Director's memorandum, November 8, 1996.](#)

²⁴⁶ The Appearance of Child Support Creditor or Representative and related forms may be found at http://www.uscourts.gov/uscourts/RulesAndPolicies/rules/BK_Forms_1207/B_003B_1207f.pdf.

secures liquid funds. Some courts require an affidavit stating that there are insufficient funds in the estate to pay the fee.

- (4) **Fee May Be Payable from a Chapter 13 Plan.** The fee schedule provides that the trustee must pay the fees for adversary proceedings only from the estate, and only to the extent the estate has assets. Consequently, the chapter 13 trustee may pay this fee from the plan payments the trustee holds on deposit.²⁴⁷
- (5) **Fee is Due Even if the Action Is Unsuccessful.** The fee is due even if the trustee or debtor in possession is unsuccessful, provided the estate has sufficient funds to pay the fee.²⁴⁸
- (6) **Fee Is Given an Administrative Priority in Distribution.** The filing fee is an administrative expense with first priority in payment from the estate along with other administrative expenses.²⁴⁹ If the funds in the estate are insufficient to pay all of the administrative expenses in full, the filing fee is paid *pro rata* with the other administrative claims.²⁵⁰
 - (a) **Chapter 11 Confirmations.** In chapter 11 cases, the debtor must either pay all court fees in full, or provide in its plan for full payment of court fees on the plan's effective date as a condition of confirmation.²⁵¹
 - (b) **Chapter 12 and 13 Confirmations.** In chapter 12 and 13 cases, the debtor must make provisions to pay all court fees in full as a condition of confirmation.²⁵²
 - (c) **Cases Converted to Chapter 7.** When the court converts a case to chapter 7, administrative expenses incurred in the chapter 7 case have priority over unpaid administrative expenses (including court fees) incurred in the preconversion chapter.²⁵³

²⁴⁷[Bankruptcy Judges Division memorandum, January 15, 1992.](#)

²⁴⁸*In re The Phoenix Group*, 64 B.R. 527 (Bankr. 9th Cir. 1986).

²⁴⁹11 U.S.C. § 507(a)(1).

²⁵⁰Classified in § 507(a)(1).

²⁵¹11 U.S.C. § 1129(a)(12).

²⁵²11 U.S.C. §§ 1225(a)(2) and 1325(a)(2).

²⁵³11 U.S.C. § 726(b).

C. Exceptions to the Fee. No fee is due from either the debtor or the United States.

(1) No Fee Is Due When Either a Debtor in Possession Acting for the Benefit of an Individual Debtor or an Individual Debtor Initiates the Adversary Proceeding.²⁵⁴

When the debtor initiates an adversary proceeding, either by original process or by removal, no filing fee is due. This exemption is inapplicable to a debtor in possession under a chapter 11 or chapter 12 case unless the debtor in possession is engaging in an action for the benefit of an individual debtor, rather than in a fiduciary capacity for the benefit of the bankruptcy estate.

(a) Actions for Which the Clerk Must Collect the Fee. The clerk must collect the fee when a debtor in possession files an adversary proceeding for the benefit of the estate. The following are examples of those actions:

- 1) § 363(h) -- sale of both the interest of the estate and of a co-owner in property;
- 2) § 542(a) -- turnover;
- 3) § 544 -- "strong arm" avoidance;
- 4) § 545 -- statutory lien avoidance;
- 5) § 547(a) -- preference avoidance;
- 6) § 548(a) -- fraudulent transfer avoidance;
- 7) § 550 -- recovery of avoided transfer from a transferee; and
- 8) § 553(b) -- recovery of setoff.

(b) No Fee Is Due with Dischargeability Complaints in Chapter 11. Adversary proceedings which a debtor in possession might initiate only for the benefit of the "debtor" include actions under 11 U.S.C. § 1141(d)(2). This statute makes applicable 11 U.S.C. § 523 to chapter 11 individual debtors allowing an individual chapter 11 debtor to file a complaint to determine the dischargeability of a claim. Accordingly, no fee is due for complaints filed by debtors in possession under section 1141(d) of the Code.

²⁵⁴Usually, this exception applies in either chapter 12 or consumer chapter 11 cases when the debtor in possession initiates the action. (Consumer debtors under chapter 7 and chapter 13 never pay the adversary filing fee.) Chapter 12 and consumer chapter 11 cases may trigger two kinds of actions. The first concerns business aspects of the bankruptcy estate, such as sales (364(h)), turnover of property (542(a)), strong arm avoidance (544), lien avoidance (545), preference avoidance (547(a)), fraudulent transfer avoidance (548(a)), recovering avoided transfers (550), and recovering setoffs (553(b)). These actions are listed in section C(1)(a) above, and the clerk must collect the filing fee for these actions. The second kind of action concerns the consumer debtor personally, such as anything relating to the consumer debtor's discharge or their exemptions. Business bankruptcies, on the other hand, trigger fewer actions that concern the debtor personally. One example that may apply may concern stopping a creditor who is trying to collect a pre-petition chapter 11 claim after confirmation of a chapter 11 plan. Businesses receive no chapter 7 discharge, and usually have no exemptions.

- (c) **No Fee Is Due with Dischargeability Complaints in Chapter 12 Cases.** Adversary proceedings which a debtor in possession might initiate only for the benefit of the "debtor" include actions under 11 U.S.C. § 1228(a)(2). This statute makes applicable 11 U.S.C. § 523 to chapter 12 debtors allowing a chapter 12 debtor to file a complaint to determine the dischargeability of a claim. Accordingly, no fee is due for complaints filed by debtors under section 1228(a)(2) of the Code.
 - (d) **The Nature of Some Actions Determines the Exemption.** Some adversary proceedings -- such as complaints seeking injunctive relief, declaratory judgment, or avoidance of a lien under 11 U.S.C. § 506(d) -- may or may not require a fee. No fee is due if the action benefits an individual debtor. On the other hand, the clerk must collect the fee if the action only benefits a chapter 11 or chapter 12 estate.
- (2) **No Fee Is Due When the Adversary Proceeding Is Filed by the United States.**
- (a) **The United States.** When the United States, other than a United States trustee acting as a trustee in a case, initiates an adversary proceeding, either by original process or by removal, no filing fee is due. An agency of the United States is considered the United States for purposes of this exception.
 - (b) **Government Corporations.**²⁵⁵ The Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule declines to treat governmental corporations the same as "the United States." The Schedule provides no exemption from fees for government corporations unless the circuit's case law,²⁵⁶ or a provision in the legislation governing the particular corporation establishes an exemption.
- 1) **Examples of Corporations Treated As "The United States."** Examples of governmental corporations designated by statute as instrumentalities of the United States are the Federal Deposit Insurance

²⁵⁵In March 1993, the Judicial Conference approved eliminating the exemption for federal agencies for using the court's electronic access services. Additionally, the Conference approved eliminating the federal agencies exemptions for reproducing and search fees where electronic access is available. Consequently, corporations treated as "the United States," such as the PBGC, would pay these fees.

²⁵⁶The reason for charging some Federally-created entities is case law stating that the authority to sue and be sued in its own name places the entity in the same position as a private litigant with respect to court costs, including the clerk's fees.

Corporation ("FDIC")²⁵⁷ and The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC).²⁵⁸

2) Examples of Corporations Not Treated As "The United States."

Neither case law nor statute treat The Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC) as an agency or establishment of the United States government.²⁵⁹ Examples of other corporations whose enabling legislation fails to establish them as agencies or establishments of the United States are AMTRAK²⁶⁰ and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.²⁶¹

- (3) No Fee Is Due When Cases Are Transferred.** When parties transfer an adversary proceeding from one district to another, no fee is due in the district receiving the proceeding.
- (4) No Fee Is Due for Third Party Complaints, and Other Actions to Add Parties After an Adversary Proceeding Has Been Filed.** The clerk collects no additional filing fee when a new party is brought into the controversy, either by third party complaint or otherwise, after the adversary proceeding is filed.
- (5) No Fee Is Due for Transfers from the District Court to the Bankruptcy Court in the Same District.** The fee is due only if a civil action is removed from a state court or a federal court under 28 U.S.C. § 1452. No fee is due when the parties transfer a civil action from the district court to the bankruptcy court in the same district. No fee is due because a transfer from the district court to the bankruptcy court in the same district is a reference under 28 U.S.C. § 157(a).
- (6) No Fee Is Due for Securities Investor Protection Act.** No fee is due when the parties remove a civil proceeding filed under the Securities Investor Protection Act (SIPA) to the bankruptcy court. No fee is due because a statute requires a SIPA removal. A SIPA removal is not an exercise of discretion by a party

²⁵⁷By the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989, Pub.L.No. 101-73, (August 9, 1989) ("FIRREA"). 12 U.S.C. § 1819(b), as amended by section 209(4) of FIRREA. FIRREA defined the FDIC as a federal party whenever it appears in Federal court, thus availing it of the Judicial Conference's fee exemption for services rendered on behalf of the United States. The FDIC formerly was denied exemption from payment of court fees, but was designated "an agency of the United States" for purposes of prosecuting and defending actions in the federal courts. Accordingly, the FDIC is exempt from payment of the fee.

²⁵⁸[General Counsel letter, December 17, 1991.](#)

²⁵⁹15 U.S.C. § 78ccc(a)(A).

²⁶⁰45 U.S.C. § 541.

²⁶¹47 U.S.C. § 396(b).

selecting an alternate forum to adjudicate the matter. Since the district court clerk collected a fee to file the proceeding initially, the bankruptcy court clerk collects no additional filing fee.

- (a) **Limitation to the Exception.** This exception is inapplicable to adversary proceedings *related to* the SIPA proceeding which are removed to the bankruptcy court. In “related to” cases, the clerk must collect the fee for adversary proceedings unless the transfer is from the district court to the bankruptcy court in the same district.

- (7) **No Fee Is Due from Child Support Creditors.** If a child support creditor or its representative is the plaintiff and files the form required by § 304(g) of the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1994, no fee is required.²⁶²

2. **Prohibition Against Refunding the Filing Fee.** The Judicial Conference prohibits refunding the fee for filing a complaint. The Conference prohibits refunding the fee even if the party filed the complaint in error, or if the court dismisses the adversary proceeding.

3. ***In Forma Pauperis* Complaints.** A request to file an adversary proceeding *in forma pauperis* requires a judicial determination that the individual party meets the *in forma pauperis* standards.²⁶³ Although a chapter 7 debtor who qualified for *in forma pauperis* status upon filing may qualify for *in forma pauperis* status in the adversary proceeding, the courts are divided on whether a bankruptcy court may rule on such a request by other litigants.²⁶⁴

- A. **Only the Prepayment of the Fee Is Waived.** When the court allows a party to proceed *in forma pauperis*, it waives only the prepayment of fees. If the plaintiff recovers a monetary judgment, it must pay the accrued fees in full.

²⁶²Item 6, Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule. The Appearance of Child Support Creditor or Representative and related forms may be found at http://www.uscourts.gov/uscourts/RulesAndPolicies/rules/BK_Forms_1207/B_003B_1207f.pdf.

²⁶³Set forth in 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a).

²⁶⁴28 U.S.C. § 1930(f)(3) seems to provide that district and bankruptcy courts may waive fees for other debtors and creditors, but it qualifies this authority by providing that the waiver is to be in accordance with Judicial Conference policy. The Judicial Conference has not yet issued a policy concerning waiving fees for other debtors and creditors. Under prior law, courts were divided as to whether other litigants could qualify for *in forma pauperis* status. The Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit held that bankruptcy courts lack the authority to waive prepayment of filing fees. *Perroton v. Gray (In re Perroton)*, 958 F.2d 889 (9th Cir. 1992). Cases holding that bankruptcy courts have authority to authorize *in forma pauperis* proceedings under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a) include: *In re Shumate*, 91 B.R. 23 (Bankr. W.D.Va. 1988); *In re Palestino*, 4 B.R. 721 (Bankr. M.D. Fla. 1980); and *In re Sara Allen Home, Inc.*, 4 B.R. 724 (Bankr. E.D. Pa. 1980). BAPCPA 2005 authorized bankruptcy courts to permit chapter 7 debtors to proceed in *in forma pauperis*.

4. **Procedure if the Fee Fails to Accompany the Complaint.** If a petitioner files a complaint without either paying the fee or filing a petition to proceed *in forma pauperis*, the clerk may accept the papers and designate them as "received," "accepted," or "lodged for filing" to avoid any issues the petitioner may raise under Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 5005(a).
5. **Accounting.** The fee for filing an adversary proceeding is **\$293**,²⁶⁵ and the clerk must collect it when the petitioner files the complaint. Of this fee, the clerk credits **\$120** to the general fund of the Treasury (fund **086900**), and **\$173** to a special fund²⁶⁶ available to offset funds appropriated for the operation and maintenance of the courts (**fund 510000**).²⁶⁷

Allocation of Adversary Proceeding Fees²⁶⁸

General Fund	\$120.00	31 U.S.C. § 3302(b)	086900
Special Fund for the Judiciary	\$173.00	Pub. L. No. 101-162, 101-121	510000

²⁶⁵Item 6 of the Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule. The Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 increased the 28 U.S.C. § 1914(a) civil action fee to \$350. Nevertheless, at its March session, the Judicial Conference decided to defer raising the adversary proceeding fee, and others, until the Bankruptcy Committee and the Court Administration and Case Management Committee reviewed these fee increases. Ultimately, at its September 2006 meeting, the Judicial Conference decided to uncouple the adversary proceeding fee from the civil action fee and permit it to remain at the old level. [Director's memorandum, December 1, 2006.](#)

²⁶⁶Established by 28 U.S.C. § 1931.

²⁶⁷[Director's memorandum, August 10, 2005.](#)

²⁶⁸See note to 28 U.S.C. § 1931 and [Director's memorandum, August 10, 2005.](#)

Part H. Fees for Filing Appeals and Cross Appeals

1. **Fees Due.**²⁶⁹ The clerk must collect both a notice of appeal fee of **\$5**, and a filing fee of **\$293** when a party files an appeal in a bankruptcy case or proceeding. If the party is prosecuting a direct or cross appeal to the circuit court, the clerk must collect an additional **\$157** once the circuit court accepts the appeal. The clerk credits the **\$5** notice fee and **\$100** of the filing fee to the general fund of the Treasury, and **\$150** of the filing fee to the Special Fund for the Judiciary. For cross appeals, the clerk must collect the same fees, **\$5** notice fee, the **\$293** filing fee, and, with direct appeals, the **\$157** direct appeal fee once the circuit court accepts the appeal; yet while the clerk credits the **\$5** notice fee to the general fund of the Treasury, the clerk credits the full **\$293** filing fee to the Special Fund for the Judiciary. **(Appeals: The \$5 notice fee to fund 086900. \$100 of the filing to fund 086900; the remaining \$193 of the filing fee to fund 510000. Cross appeals: The \$5 notice fee to fund 086900; the full \$293 filing fee to fund 510000. The clerk deposits an additional \$157 collected for direct appeals and cross appeals to circuit court once the circuit court accepts the direct appeal to 510000)**²⁷⁰
 - A. **Notice of Appeal Fee in Cases and Proceedings Under the Bankruptcy Code.** Section 1930(c) of title 28 requires the clerk to collect a fee of **\$5** "[u]pon the filing of any separate, or joint notice of appeal, or application for appeal, or upon the receipt of any order allowing, or notice of the allowance of, an appeal, or a writ of certiorari." The appellant or petitioner pays the fee.
 - (1) **Application.** This fee applies to:

²⁶⁹ The Judicial Conference increased the appeal and cross appeal fee to \$293, and reduced the direct appeal and direct cross-appeal fee to \$157 at its September 2011 session. This results in the total fee of \$450 for a direct appeal to the court of appeals, which equals the appellate filing fee of \$450. [Acting Director's memorandum, October 13, 2011](#). Previously, the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 increased the appellate filing fee to \$450. Nevertheless, at its March session, the Judicial Conference decided to defer raising the bankruptcy courts' fee for docketing an appeal and cross appeal, items 15 and 21 respectively, and others, until the Bankruptcy Committee and the Court Administration and Case Management Committee reviewed these fee increases. At its September 2006 meeting, the Judicial Conference decided to permit the fee to appeal to either the district court or the BAP to remain at \$200, but, the Judicial Conference decided to surcharge by \$200 appeals and cross appeals made to the circuit court directly from the bankruptcy court. Since the circuit court has no obligation to accept appeals or cross appeals directly from the bankruptcy court, the surcharge is due only when the circuit court accepts these appeals. [Director's memorandum, December 1, 2006](#).

²⁷⁰ Item 14, Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule. The Judicial Conference increased the appeal and cross appeal fee to \$293, and reduced the direct appeal and direct cross-appeal fee to \$157 at its September 2011 session. [Acting Director's memorandum, October 13, 2011](#). Previously, the Judicial Conference, at its September 2003 session, increased the filing (formerly "docketing") fee for appeals and cross-appeals from \$100 to \$250 effective November 1, 2003. [Director's memorandum, October 2, 2003](#). Since all increases to Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule may be deposited into the Special Fund for the Judiciary (Federal Courts Improvement Act of 2000, P.L. 106-518 (Nov. 13, 2000; 114 Stat. 2410)), the \$150 increase is deposited to fund 510000. The [Director's memorandum, December 1, 2006](#) addresses direct appeal fees.

- (a) appeals from the bankruptcy court to either the district court or the bankruptcy appellate panel, and
 - (b) appeals from either the district court or the bankruptcy appellate panel²⁷¹ to the circuit court of appeals.
- (2) **No Exception.** Since this fee is imposed by statute rather than the Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule, the Judicial Conference has no authority to create an exemption.²⁷² Consequently, unless the court grants the litigant *in forma pauperis* status, there are no exemptions to this fee.
 - (3) **Notice of Appeal Fee in Cases and Proceedings Under the Bankruptcy Act.** The notice of appeal fee is inapplicable to Bankruptcy Act Cases.²⁷³

B. Filing Fees.²⁷⁴

- (1) **Appellate Filing Fee.** The clerk must collect **\$293** for filing an appeal or cross appeal from a bankruptcy court's judgment, order, or decree. This fee applies to appeals from the bankruptcy court to the district court and from the bankruptcy court to the bankruptcy appellate panel. Each party that files a notice of appeal must pay a separate fee, but parties filing a joint appeal must pay only one fee.²⁷⁵
- (2) **Cross Appeal Filing Fee.** The clerk must collect a separate fee for filing a cross appeal. The amount of the cross appeal fee is the same as the appellate

²⁷¹The clerk of the circuit court of appeals collects the notice of appeal fee in appeals from the Bankruptcy Appellate Panel.

²⁷²[General Counsel memorandum, December 17, 1991.](#)

²⁷³Former Item 9, Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule required the clerk to collect a fee of **\$5** upon the filing of a notice of appeal in a proceeding arising under the Bankruptcy Act. The Judicial Conference repealed that fee effective January 1, 1998. In 1997, the items were renumbered and Item 9 became the reopening fee. [Director's memorandum, November 24, 1997](#), and Bankruptcy Court Administration Division memorandum, December 16, 1997. In November 2000, the Courts Improvement Act of 2000, P.L. 106-518 (Nov. 13, 2000; 114 Stat. 2410) again renumbered the items and Item 9 became the chapter 7 trustee's fee.

²⁷⁴Item 14, Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule. This is the same as Item 1 of the Court of Appeals Miscellaneous Fee Schedule.

²⁷⁵Effective January 1, 1998, the language of this fee was modified by the Judicial Conference to clarify that the fee should track the fee for filing an appeal to the Court of Appeals. The amount of the fee did not change.

filing fee,²⁷⁶ and is due whenever an appellee files a cross appeal.²⁷⁷ The clerk collects this fee in addition to the **\$5** fee for filing a notice of appeal.

- (3) **Direct Appeal Fee.** The clerk must collect a separate fee if the parties elect to appeal directly to the circuit court. The clerk will collect the fee when the circuit court accepts the appeal. Appeals and cross appeals directly to the circuit court are discretionary. Since the fees the judiciary charges for appeals from the bankruptcy court to either the district court or the BAP are lower than the fee charged for appeals from those courts to the circuit court, the fee the clerk must collect once the circuit court accepts the appeal will bring the total appellate fee up to the amount charged for appeals from those courts to the circuit court.²⁷⁸ The amount of the fee is \$157.

(4) **Exemptions:**

- (a) **Exemption for the United States.** No fee is due when the United States is the appellant.²⁷⁹ When the United States trustee is acting as trustee in a case, however, the clerk must collect the appellate docketing fee and the cross appeal docketing fee.
- (b) **Exemption for Child Support Creditors.** No fee is due if the appellant is a child support creditor or its representative who has filed the form required by §304(g) of the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1994.²⁸⁰
- (c) **Exception for Motions for Leave to Appeal.** If a party files a motion for leave to appeal with the notice of appeal, the clerk must collect only the **\$5** fee for filing the notice of appeal. The clerk will collect the **\$293** docketing fee when the court grants the motion for leave to appeal. In an Act case, the Judicial Conference repealed the **\$5** fee, so the **\$293** docketing fee is the only fee the clerk must collect.

²⁷⁶[Director's memorandum, November 24, 1997.](#) Effective January 1, 1998, the Judicial Conference modified this fee so it now tracks the fee charged by Item 1 of the Courts of Appeals Miscellaneous Fee Schedule. The amount of the fee was \$100 and this modification left the amount of the fee unchanged.

²⁷⁷Within the 10 days. Fed. R. Bankr. P. 8002.

²⁷⁸[Director's memorandum, December 1, 2006.](#)

²⁷⁹For a discussion of which entities constitute "the United States" for purposes of exemption from payment of fees, see the preceding discussion entitled "Adversary Proceeding Initiated by the United States."

²⁸⁰Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1994, Section 304(g), Pub.L.No. 103-394 Stat 4106, (Oct. 22, 1994). [JCUS SEPT-95, pp 76-77.](#) The Appearance of Child Support Creditor or Representative and related forms may be found at http://www.uscourts.gov/uscourts/RulesAndPolicies/rules/BK_Forms_1207/B_003B_1207f.pdf.

- (d) **Exception for Trustees and Debtors in Possession.**²⁸¹ Fees for appeals and cross-appeals by bankruptcy trustees and debtors in possession are payable only from the estate, and only to the extent there is an estate. This exception applies only to the \$293 fee required by the Bankruptcy Miscellaneous Fee Schedule, and has no effect on the \$5 notice of appeal fee under 28 U.S.C. § 1930(c).

2. **Prohibition Against Refunding either the Appellate Notice Fee or the Appellate Filing Fee.** All fees for bankruptcy appeals are due in full when the clerk receives the documents specified in 28 U.S.C. § 1930(c),²⁸² unless the party includes a motion for leave to appeal with the notice of appeal. The Judicial Conference prohibits waiving or refunding the fee. The Conference prohibits refunding the fee even if the party files the document in error, or if the court denies or dismisses the appeal.

- A. **Premature Appeals.** If some party files a notice of appeal after the court announces a decision, but before the clerk enters the judgment, order, or decree on the docket, the clerk treats the notice of appeal as filed on the same day, but immediately following the entry of the judgment, order, or decree on the docket.²⁸³

3. **In Forma Pauperis Appeals.** Although a chapter 7 debtor who qualified for *in forma pauperis* status upon filing may qualify for *in forma pauperis* status in the appeal, the courts are divided whether the bankruptcy courts have the authority to waive the fee for other

²⁸¹On September 19, 2001, the Judicial Conference modified old Items 15 and 21 [now Item 14] of the Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule to provide for this exception. The exception became effective January 1, 2002. [Director's memorandum, November 29, 2001.](#)

²⁸²A separate or joint notice of appeal, an application for appeal, any order allowing or notice of the allowance of an appeal, or an a appeal of a writ of certiorari.

²⁸³Fed. R. Bankr. P. 8002(a).

litigants.²⁸⁴ A party should be permitted to proceed with the appeal *in forma pauperis* only if the court determines that he or she meets the statutory standard.²⁸⁵

4. **Procedure if the Fee Fails to Accompany the Appeal.** The clerk must accept the appeal even if it is submitted with neither the fee, nor the petition to proceed *in forma pauperis*. An appellant may file a notice of appeal without paying the fee simultaneously.²⁸⁶
5. **Accounting.** The accounting for appeals and cross appeals differ slightly.
 - A. **Notice of Appeal Fee.** The clerk credits \$5 notice of appeal fee to the general fund of the Treasury (**fund 086900**).
 - B. **Filing Fee on Appeal.** The clerk credits the \$100 to the general fund of the Treasury (**fund 086900**), and \$193 to the Special Fund for the Judiciary (**fund 510000**).
 - C. **Cross Appeal Filing Fee.** The clerk credits the \$293 cross appeal docket fee to the Special Fund for the Judiciary (**fund 510000**).

Notice of Appeal Fee	General Fund	\$ 5.00	31 U.S.C. § 3302(b)	086900
Docket Fee on Appeal	General Fund	100.00	31 U.S.C. § 3302(b)	086900

²⁸⁴28 U.S.C. § 1930(f)(3) seems to provide that district and bankruptcy courts may waive fees for other debtors and creditors, but it qualifies this authority by providing that the waiver is to be in accordance with Judicial Conference policy. The Judicial Conference has not yet issued a policy concerning waiving fees for other debtors and creditors. Under prior law, courts were divided as to whether other litigants could qualify for *in forma pauperis* status. The Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit held that bankruptcy courts lack the authority to waive prepayment of filing fees. *Perroton v. Gray (In re Perroton)*, 958 F.2d 889 (9th Cir. 1992). Cases holding that bankruptcy courts have authority to authorize *in forma pauperis* proceedings under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a) include: *In re Shumate*, 91 B.R. 23 (Bankr. W.D.Va. 1988); *In re Palestino*, 4 B.R. 721 (Bankr. M.D. Fla. 1980); and *In re Sara Allen Home, Inc.*, 4 B.R. 724 (Bankr. E.D. Pa. 1980). BAPCPA 2005 authorized bankruptcy courts to permit chapter 7 debtors to proceed in *in forma pauperis*.

²⁸⁵Whether the applicable statutory standard is that provided by 28 U.S.C. § 1915 or 28 U.S.C. § 1930(f) or both is unclear.

²⁸⁶*Parissi v. Telechron*, 349 U.S. 46 (1955). Rule 3(a) of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure conforms to this view: "Failure of an appellant to take any step other than the timely filing of a notice of appeal shall not affect the validity of the appeal, but is ground only for such action as the court of appeals deems appropriate, which may include dismissal of the appeal." (See also [General Counsel memorandum, April 15, 1993.](#))

	Special Fund for the Judiciary	193.00	Federal Courts Improvement Act of 2000, P.L. 106-518 (Nov. 13, 2000; 114 Stat. 2410)	510000
Cross Appeal Docket Fee	Special Fund for the Judiciary	293.00	PL 101-162, 101- 121	510000

Part I. Fees Due upon Dismissal

1. **Fees Due (Filing Fee and Installment Payments).** The debtor's obligation to pay the filing fees is unchanged by a dismissal. These fees are still due, and the clerk has an obligation to pursue collection.
2. **Fees Due to the Chapter 7 Trustee.**
 - A. **Chapter 7 Dismissals Before the Meeting of Creditors.** The chapter 7 trustee is entitled to the \$45 portion of the filing fee and the \$15 chapter 7 trustee surcharge even if the court dismisses the case before the meeting of creditors.²⁸⁷
 - (1) **Pre-October 22, 1995 Cases.** In a case filed before October 22, 1995, in which the debtor defaults on the installment payments, the case trustee will receive that portion of the \$60 fee received²⁸⁸ and apportioned to the **6855TT** account.²⁸⁹
 - (2) **Post-October 22, 1995 Cases.** In a chapter 7 case filed after October 22, 1995, in which the debtor defaults on the installment payments, the case trustee will receive that portion of the \$60 fee received and apportioned to the **6855TT** account.²⁹⁰ The clerk will charge **6855TT** account for that portion of the \$60 fee collected.
3. **Accounting.**
 - A. **Chapter 7 Dismissals Before a Trustee Is Appointed.** If no chapter 7 trustee is appointed before the court dismisses the case, the clerk must transfer the \$60 trustee

²⁸⁷11 U.S.C. § 341.

²⁸⁸28 U.S.C. § 1930 (a)(1).

²⁸⁹The clerk may pay the trustee only to the extent the clerk collects the filing fee. Consequently, if the clerk collects less than the full filing fee, the trustee will receive only a *pro rata* portion of the funds collected (Bankruptcy Rule 1017(b)(2)). If the court permits the debtor to proceed *in forma pauperis*, the clerk collects nothing and is able to pay the trustee nothing. This is a change from pre-October 17, 2005 policy. [Director's memorandum, October 5, 2005](#), [General Counsel's memorandum, October 6, 2005](#). Formerly, if the debtor defaulted on the installment payments, the case trustee would have received that portion of the \$45 fee collected and apportioned to the 6855TT account and, if the case closed after October 22, 1995, the full \$15 trustee surcharge. The clerk charged the unfunded portion of the \$15 trustee surcharge to fund 6855UF.

²⁹⁰Exhibit 6 is an example.

fee initially credited to the deposit fund (**fund 6855TT**) from fund **6855TT** to the general fund of the Treasury (**fund 086900**).

Part J. Fees for Reopening Cases.

1. **Fees Due.**²⁹¹ The clerk must collect:

- For filing a motion to reopen a chapter 7 case, **\$245**.
- For filing a motion to reopen a chapter 9 case, **\$1167**.
- For filing a motion to reopen a chapter 11 case, **\$1167**.
- For filing a motion to reopen a chapter 12 case, **\$200**.
- For filing a motion to reopen a chapter 13 case, **\$235**.
- For filing a motion to reopen a chapter 15 case, **\$1167**.

Additionally, with motions to reopen chapter 7 cases, the clerk must collect the **\$15** chapter 7 trustee surcharge. No fee is due if the reopening is either to correct an administrative error, or to file an action related to the discharge. The court may waive this fee under appropriate circumstances or may defer payment of the fee from trustees pending discovery of additional assets.²⁹² If the court defers payment pending discovery of additional assets, the fee shall be waived if no additional assets are discovered.²⁹³

- A. Bankruptcy Code Cases.** Although the clerk collects the \$15 chapter 7 trustee surcharge with a motion to reopen a chapter 7 case, the clerk collects no \$46 administrative fee regardless of the chapter being reopened. On the other hand, the clerk must collect the filing fee²⁹⁴ when a party files a motion to reopen a case unless the reopening is either to correct an administrative error, or to file an action related to

²⁹¹Item 11, Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule. Formerly, the clerk collected same fee upon filing a motion to reopen as he or she would collect upon filing a new case under 28 U.S.C. § 1930(a) on the same day. Although the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 increased the chapter 7 and chapter 13 filing fees, at its March session, the Judicial Conference decided to defer raising the fee to reopen, and others, until the Bankruptcy Committee and the Court Administration and Case Management Committee were able to review these fee increases. [Director's memorandum, March 24, 2006](#). Ultimately, at its September 2006 meeting, the Judicial Conference increased the reopening fees to make them equal the filing fee. [Director's memorandum, December 1, 2006](#).

²⁹²Prior to January 1, 1998, Item 9 of the Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule imposed a **\$5** fee for filing an appeal in an Act case. On January 1, 1998, the Judicial Conference repealed that fee, and renumbered as Item 9 the previously unnumbered fee for reopening a case. In November 2000, the Courts Improvement Act of 2000, P.L. 106-518 (Nov. 13, 2000; 114 Stat. 2410) again renumbered the items, and Item 9 became the chapter 7 trustee's fee.

²⁹³The Judicial Conference, at its September 2003 session, created this exception effective November 1, 2003. [Director's memorandum, October 2, 2003](#).

²⁹⁴Prescribed by 28 U.S.C. § 1930(a).

the discharge. The amount of the fee due is the same as the filing fee in effect for filing a new case on the date the petitioner files the motion.²⁹⁵

- (1) **Refunds Prohibited.** The fee is for the motion to reopen. The Judicial Conference prohibits refunding the fee if the court denies the motion.
 - (2) **Exemption to Correct an Administrative Error.** On motion by the court or a party in the case, the court may waive the reopening fee if the case is being reopened to correct an administrative error.²⁹⁶ To qualify for the exemption, either the clerk or the court itself must have made the error. The phrase "to correct an administrative error" does not include errors by the debtor, the debtor's attorney, or the trustee.
 - (3) **Exemption for Actions Related to Discharge.** No fee is due if the case is reopened to file an action related to the debtor's discharge.²⁹⁷ Nevertheless, a creditor must pay the fee for filing the complaint initiating the adversary proceeding. The debtor is exempt from the adversary filing fee if the debtor files the complaint.²⁹⁸
- (a) **No Exemption for Cases Closed for Failing to Certify Debtor Education Courses.**²⁹⁹ This exemption is inapplicable to cases closed or dismissed in

²⁹⁵Item 11, Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule; Fed. R. Bankr. P. 4007(b).

²⁹⁶Item 11, Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule.

²⁹⁷This exception to the reopening fee has two sources. The first dates from the days of the Bankruptcy Act, when many creditors ignored the debtor's discharge, and sued debtors in state courts to collect discharged debts. Because state courts failed to enforce the discharge, the debtors returned to bankruptcy court, paid the reopening fee, and asked for an injunction to enforce their discharge. In March 1969 the Judicial Conference approved this exception to the reopening fee when debtors move to reopen to initiate proceedings to enforce their discharge. The Judicial Conference has stated that this exception is triggered when a case "is reopened for the purpose of issuing restraining orders or for other proceedings in connection with a discharge granted in the original [case]." JCUS-MAR 69, p. 26. The second source is Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 4007(b) which excepts dischargeability actions. That rule states that: "A complaint [to obtain a determination of dischargeability of a debt] other than under [Code] § 523(c) may be filed at any time. A case may be reopened without payment of an additional filing fee for the purpose of filing a complaint to obtain a determination under this rule." Currently, the exception will likely apply in one of two circumstances. First, when one or more of the debtors' creditors are violating the discharge injunction by continuing their collection attempts notwithstanding the debtor's discharge. In state court it may be difficult for the debtors to assert their discharge other than as a defense to a collection action. So, they must return to bankruptcy court to ask for help and are probably asking to reopen to find the violating creditor in contempt. The second circumstance is when a creditor is asserting it holds a non-dischargeable debt and either the debtor or that creditor wants the bankruptcy court to rule on it. Whoever is asking to reopen will probably say they want to do so to ask the court to determine the dischargeability of a debt.

²⁹⁸Item 6, Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule.

²⁹⁹Item 11, Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule.

which the court declined to enter a discharge because the debtor failed to certify it underwent the required debtor education course.

- (4) **Exemption for U.S. Trustees and Bankruptcy Administrators.** United States trustees and bankruptcy administrators are exempt from the reopening fee.³⁰⁰ Nevertheless, if the United States trustee is acting as a “private trustee,” he or she must pay the reopening fee unless the court waives or defers the fee.
- (5) **No Exemption for Private Trustee.**³⁰¹ A private trustee must pay the reopening fee unless the court waives or defers the fee. If the court declines to waive or defer the fee, a private trustee must use personal funds to pay the reopening fee, and other expenses associated with the reopening. If a private trustee successfully recovers assets for the estate, he or she may apply for reimbursement of these expenses from the estate.³⁰²
 - (a) **Waiver or Deferred Payment Permitted for Private Trustee.** The court may either waive this fee under appropriate circumstances or defer payment of the fee by the trustees pending discovery of additional assets.³⁰³ If payment is deferred, the fee shall be waived if the trustee discovers no additional assets.³⁰⁴
 - (b) **Trustee Reimbursed upon Recovery.** A private trustee must pay the reopening fee from his or her personal funds unless the court waives the fee or defers payment of the fee pending recovery of additional assets. If the trustee pays the reopening fee from personal funds, and recovers assets for the estate, the trustee may request reimbursement as an administrative

³⁰⁰Because the reopening fee is part of the Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule, the provision exempting the fee for services rendered on behalf of the United States applies. See Preamble to the Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule in Exhibit 2. One court has held that the exemption applies to a United States trustee acting in his or her official capacity as a representative of the government. *In re Pomaville*, 183 B.R. 187 (Bankr. D. Minn. 1995).

³⁰¹Under 28 U.S.C. § 586(a)(1), a “private trustee” is anyone who is a member of the chapter 7 trustee panel that is maintained and supervised by the United States trustee.

³⁰²The court usually discharges a private chapter 7, 12 or 13 trustee as part of its closing procedure. When the court reopens these cases, under Fed.R.Bankr.P. 5010, the U.S. trustee appoints no trustee in a reopened case under these chapters unless the court determines one is necessary. Once discharged, a case trustee has no authority to reappoint himself or herself.

³⁰³The Judicial Conference modified the reopening fee effective January 1, 1998, and November 1, 2003.

³⁰⁴The Judicial Conference, at its September 2003 session, inserted this exception in the Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule item governing reopening fees to clarify the exception available case trustees, and to encourage case trustees to reopen promising cases. [Director’s memorandum, October 2, 2003.](#)

expense. The clerk, in coordination with the office of the United States trustee or bankruptcy administrator, must determine whether the case trustee has been paid the \$45 portion that represents the trustee fee prior to reimbursing the trustee from **fund 6855TT**.

- (6) **No Exemption for Reopening to Add a Creditor.** The debtor must pay the reopening fee, and the fee for amending the schedules or lists of creditors to reopen a case to add a creditor. If the clerk must retrieve the case file from an off-site storage location, the debtor must also pay the retrieval fee.

B. Bankruptcy Act Cases. When the court reopens a case under the Bankruptcy Act of 1898, the amount of the fee due is the same as the filing fee due for cases filed on September 30, 1979, the last day cases were eligible to be administered under the 1898 Act.³⁰⁵

C. Unpaid Balance of Original Filing Fee in Reopened Case. If installments of the original filing fee are due when a debtor files a motion to reopen, the Administrative Office's policy requires the debtor to pay all remaining installments as well as the reopening fee. Although the amount of the reopening fee is the same as the fee for filing a new case, the two fees are for different services. The original fee is for filing the bankruptcy petition, and the reopening fee is for filing the motion to reopen the case.³⁰⁶

2. Accounting.

A. Same as the Original Filing Fee. Generally, the accounting for the reopening fee is the same as the accounting for the original filing fee for each chapter of the Bankruptcy Code. The only exception concerns the chapter 7 trustee's \$60 fee in a reopened chapter 7 case. Instead of depositing the \$60 fee to 6855TT like an original filing, the clerk must deposit this \$60 to **6855BK**.³⁰⁷ Refer to the section on filing fees for charts and discussions of the entries.

- (1) **Allocation of Filing Fee in Reopened Case.** The clerk allocates the reopening fee to the various funds exactly as the original filing fee.³⁰⁸ Note, however, that the clerk collects no \$46 administrative fee when a case is reopened.

³⁰⁵Exhibit 4 is the schedule of the Act's filing fees.

³⁰⁶Nevertheless, the debtor has no obligation to pay the unpaid balance upon filing a new bankruptcy case. [General Counsel memorandum, July 11, 1991.](#)

³⁰⁷[P. McKinney memorandum, March 13, 2007.](#)

³⁰⁸See Exhibit 5.

- (2) **\$60 Trustee Fee in Reopened Case.** A trustee is appointed to serve in a reopened case only if the court determines that a trustee is needed.³⁰⁹ No trustee is appointed in a chapter 7, a chapter 12, or a chapter 13 case³¹⁰ unless the court determines that a trustee is necessary either to protect the interests of creditors and the debtor, or to ensure the efficient administration of the case. If a trustee is appointed in a reopened chapter 7 case, the clerk transfers the \$60 trustee fee from **6855BK** to **6855TT**. If no trustee is appointed, the funds remain in **6855BK**.³¹¹
- (a) **Source of \$15 Chapter 7 Trustee Surcharge.** In a reopened case, the clerk will collect the \$15 chapter 7 trustee surcharge, and so will pay the chapter 7 trustee the full \$60 chapter 7 trustee fee.³¹²

³⁰⁹Section 703(c) of the Code.

³¹⁰Fed. R. Bankr. P. 5010.

³¹¹[P. McKinney memorandum, March 13, 2007.](#)

³¹²Before October 17, 2005, the effective date of the 2005 Bankruptcy Reform Act, the clerk paid the trustee the \$15 chapter 7 trustee surcharge from monies the clerk collected with motions and notices to convert to chapter 7 (Item 10 of the Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule). Under this system the clerk transferred \$15 from **fund 6855BK** to **fund 6855TT**. Current policy, however, authorizes no payment to the chapter 7 trustee unless collected with the filing fee. [Director's memorandum, October 5, 2005](#); [General Counsel's memorandum, October 6, 2005](#). Since clerks had no authority to collect the \$15 portion of the fee upon reopening, clerks had no authority to pay out this portion of the fee. At its September 2006 session, the Judicial Conference authorized clerks to collect the \$15 chapter 7 trustee with motions to reopen chapter 7 cases effective January 1, 2007. [Director's memorandum, December 1, 2006.](#)

Part K. Miscellaneous Administrative Fees.

1. **General Discussion.** Section 1930(b) of title 28, United States Code, authorizes the Judicial Conference to prescribe fees in bankruptcy cases in addition to the filing fee prescribed by 28 U.S.C. § 1930(a). Accordingly, the Judicial Conference prescribed the Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule which is Exhibit 2. Those fees associated with administrative matters are discussed below.
2. **Accounting Generally.** Federal agencies must have statutory authority to keep and use the revenues they generate.³¹³ Since the judiciary has the authority to use some revenues, the courts generate, but not others, the clerk credits some revenues the bankruptcy courts generate to the special fund for the judiciary, and others to the general fund. The courts track these credits by using separate fund numbers. The clerk also assigns special receipt account numbers to revenues credited to the general fund to track each kind of receipt. The attached modified version of the Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule indicates the fund number credited for each fee and whether the fee is available to the judiciary.
3. **Waivers Must Be Authorized.** Although the court may extend a chapter 7 debtor's *in forma pauperis* status³¹⁴ and the Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule provides for deferring or waiving certain fees,³¹⁵ the authority to waive fees for other debtors and creditors is ambiguous. 28 U.S.C. § 1930(f)(3) seems to provide that district and bankruptcy courts may waive fees for other debtors and creditors, but it qualifies this authority by providing that the waiver is to be in accordance with Judicial Conference policy. The Judicial Conference has not yet issued a policy concerning waiving fees for other debtors and creditors.³¹⁶
4. **Local Fees.** Although by enacting 28 U.S.C. § 1930(b) Congress delegated the authority to prescribe fees to the Judicial Conference, it delegated no authority to prescribe fees to the

³¹³31 U.S.C. § 3302. In some cases, the Judicial Conference has recommended establishing new fees, or increasing existing fees conditioned upon the Congress enacting legislation permitting the judiciary to retain the income received.

³¹⁴28 U.S.C. § 1930(f)(2).

³¹⁵E.g., for filing a complaint when the trustee or debtor in possession is the plaintiff, and for waiving fees for amending schedules, securing copies of the local rules, reopening fees (waiver or deferral), electronic access fees, and the filing fee for filing a complaint when the debtor is the plaintiff.

³¹⁶ Under prior law, courts were divided as to whether other litigants could qualify for *in forma pauperis* status. The Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit held that bankruptcy courts lack the authority to waive prepayment of filing fees. *Perroton v. Gray (In re Perroton)*, 958 F.2d 889 (9th Cir. 1992). Cases holding that bankruptcy courts have authority to authorize *in forma pauperis* proceedings under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a) include: *In re Shumate*, 91 B.R. 23 (Bankr. W.D.Va. 1988); *In re Palestino*, 4 B.R. 721 (Bankr. M.D. Fla. 1980); and *In re Sara Allen Home, Inc.*, 4 B.R. 724 (Bankr. E.D. Pa. 1980). BAPCPA 2005 authorized bankruptcy courts to permit chapter 7 debtors to proceed in *in forma pauperis*.

local courts. Moreover, the clerk must construe Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 9029, authorizing the court to promulgate local rules, in harmony with 28 U.S.C. § 2071(a), requiring all local rules to be "consistent with Acts of Congress." Accordingly, a court has no authority to adopt a local standing order, rule, or procedure independently deferring or waiving any items in the fee schedule.

5. Fees Due.

A. Reproduction Fee (28 U.S.C. § 1930, Item 1 - Miscellaneous Fee Schedule). The clerk must collect **50 cents per page** for reproducing any document. This fee applies to paper copies made from original documents, microfiche or microfilm, or electronic files. **(Credit fund 322350.)**

- (1) Fee Applicable to Paper Copies of Electronic Records.** The clerk must collect this fee for making paper copies of electronically-maintained court records. (The EPA fee schedule imposes a fee for making copies from the court's public terminal).
- (2) Exemption for Federal Agencies.** This fee applies to services rendered on behalf of the United States only if the record or paper requested is available through electronic access.
- (3) Voluminous Requests by Federal Agencies.** The clerk may satisfy frequent or voluminous requests for copies by federal agencies by inviting the agency representative to the court to use the court's copying facilities.
- (4) Documents Faxed by the Clerk's Office.** The Judicial Conference intends this fee to reimburse the government for the time and expense of providing copies. Consequently, the clerk must collect it whenever the clerk faxes documents. Nevertheless, the clerk may discourage the staff from using the court's facsimile equipment to provide copies of documents. The staff should use the facsimile machines primarily for conducting the court's internal business.
- (5) Exemption if an Outside Agency Produces Copies.** The fee applies only to copies provided by the clerk's office. Some courts contract with outside organizations to provide copies of court documents. They often can make copying service available at a price lower than the fee prescribed by the Judicial Conference for copies provided by the clerk. If the clerk decides to use a privately operated copying service, he or she must award the court's contract to the provider through the competitive process. The clerk may consult the Procurement Management Division of the Administrative Office to ensure that the court complies with all applicable regulations.

- (6) **FEMA Waiver.** On March 4, 1995, the Judicial Conference adopted a general policy permitting a waiver of fees for copies of documents required by FEMA from victims of natural disasters for emergency aid applications. This policy permits the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts to waive fees for copying, searching, microfiche or microfilm copying, and retrieving archived documents.

(7) **Accounting.**

- (a) The clerk deposits receipts to the Treasury's general fund account 322350.

General Fund	\$.50 per page	31 U.S.C. § 3302(b)	322350
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- B. Certification Fee (28 U.S.C. § 1930, Item 2 - Miscellaneous Fee Schedule).** The clerk must collect **\$11** for certifying any document, whether the clerk makes the certification directly on the document or by separate instrument. **(Credit \$5 to fund 322360 and \$6 to fund 510000.)**

- (1) **Exemplifications.** For exemplifying any document, the clerk must collect **\$21.**³¹⁷ **(Credit \$10 to fund 322360 and \$11 to fund 510000.)**
- (2) **Combined Search/Certification.** If the clerk certifies the results of a search, or conducts a search to retrieve the document he or she is certifying, the clerk must collect the **\$11** certification fee in addition to the **\$30** search fee. Additionally, the clerk must charge appropriate copy fees.

(3) **Accounting.**

- (a) The clerk deposits **\$5.00** to the Treasury's general fund account 322360, and **\$6.00** to the Special Fund for the Judiciary, account 510000.

General Fund	\$5.00	31 U.S.C. § 3302(b)	322360
Special Fund for the Judiciary	\$6.00	P.L. 101-162, 101-121; P.L. 106-518 (Nov. 13, 2000; 113 Stat. 2410)	510000

³¹⁷ The Judicial Conference increased this fee to \$21 at its September 2011 session. [Acting Director's memorandum, October 13, 2011](#). Formerly, effective January 1, 1998, the Judicial Conference made this charge was twice the amount of the charge for certification because of the additional time and resources required. Subsequently, the Conference changed the charge to a specific amount for clarity.

C. Reproducing Recordings of Proceedings (28 U.S.C. § 1930, Item 3 - Miscellaneous Fee Schedule). The clerk must collect **\$30** for reproducing an audio recording of a court proceeding. This fee includes the cost of materials. **(Credit \$15 to fund 322350 and \$15 to fund 510000.)**

(1) **Comment.** The clerk must collect fees to reproduce recordings of proceedings, and for each portion of a recording reproduced. Originally, the clerk collected this fee for magnetic tape recordings, but, at its March 2001 session, the Judicial Conference expanded the fee by removing the reference to the particular medium.

(2) **Federal Agency Exemptions.** Federal agencies have no exemption from this fee when the record is available through the court's CM/ECF system.

(3) **Accounting.**

(a) The clerk deposits **\$15.00** the Treasury's general fund account 322350, and **\$15.00** to the Special Fund for the Judiciary, account 510000.

General Fund	\$15.00	31 U.S.C. § 3302(b)	322350
Special Fund for the Judiciary	\$15.00	P.L. 101-162, 101-121; P.L. 106-518 (Nov. 13, 2000; 113 Stat. 2410)	510000

D. Amendments to Schedules, List of Creditors, Matrix, or Mailing Lists (28 U.S.C. § 1930, Item 4 - Miscellaneous Fee Schedule).³¹⁸ The clerk must collect **\$30** for each amendment to a debtor's schedules of creditors or lists of creditors. Nevertheless, the bankruptcy judge may waive the charge for good cause. **(Credit \$20 to fund 086900 and \$10 to fund 510000.)**

(1) **The Fee Is Assessed Per Filing.** If an amendment contains more than one change to the list of creditors, the clerk may charge only one \$30 fee. The clerk must charge a fee to add creditors, delete creditors, change the amount of a debt, or change the classification of a debt.

³¹⁸ The Judicial Conference increased this fee to \$30 at its September 2011 session. [Acting Director's memorandum, October 13, 2011](#). Prior to that the Judicial Conference modified this fee three times. First, effective January 1, 1998, the Conference eliminated the requirement that the clerk ascertain whether notice of the filing was sent to creditors before assessing the fee. The Conference determined that this notice requirement was unduly burdensome. Second, at its March 2001 session, the Conference made clear that the fee applied to the matrices and mailing lists of creditors. Third, it increased the fee for inflation at its September 2003 session effective November 1, 2003.

- (2) **Application of the Fee to Electronic Filing.** This fee effectively encourages counsel to batch their amendments and, so, creates certain efficiencies for the court. Consequently, under the old paper system, courts would charge the amending party the fee for each trip to the counter. Courts should try to transfer this amendment fee to the electronic system as faithfully as possible and, under the electronic system, charge for each transmission as they would have charged for each trip to the counter. In other words, the CM/ECF system will charge the filer for each amendment *filing*; same hour, same day, same week. Each filing can be considered a "trip to the counter." The number of amendments within the filing / docket entry is irrelevant. For example, if the filer files amended schedule D, E, and F at the same time, under the same docket number; the electronic system should charge one \$30 fee. If the D, E, and F are filed separately, the electronic system should charge the filer for all three amendments. (If this happens, it may suggest a training issue that should be addressed with the attorney).
- (3) **No Fee to Change Addresses.**³¹⁹ No fee is due to change the address of a listed creditor. Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 2002(g) provides that creditors may designate the address to which notices must be sent occasionally causing a change to the original schedule. The clerk must amend only the mailing matrix in such circumstances; schedules need no amendments if the only change is an updated address.
- (4) **No Fee Charged to Add Attorney.**³²⁰ No fee is due to add the name and address of an attorney for a creditor already listed on the original schedules, so that the attorney can receive copies of notices. The attorney is added as an agent for a creditor already included on the schedule.
- (5) **Waivers for Good Cause.** The Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule permits the judge "for good cause [to] waive the charge in any case." This provision requires an individual finding in each case. It provides no authority to a court to abolish the fee by granting a blanket waiver by local rule or general order. The court may designate the factors in a local rule that will be considered good cause for a waiver, but the burden must remain on the party to make a showing of good cause. A blanket waiver vitiates the debtor's incentive to furnish complete and accurate schedules and lists at the outset of the case, which is the purpose of this fee. Such a blanket waiver also deprives the government of reimbursement for the services it must perform when an amendment is filed.

³¹⁹Item 4, Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule.

³²⁰Item 4, Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule.

An attorney's ignorance of the fee requirement usually fails the test for good cause.³²¹

- (6) **Exception for Chapter 13 Cases Converted to Chapter 7.** No fee is due when a debtor files a schedule of post-petition debts after converting from chapter 13 to chapter 7. The Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure require the supplemental filing.³²² The Judicial Conference considers the schedule of post-petition debts a supplemental filing, in contrast to an amendment, not only because the Federal Rules require it, but also because the debtor is unable to schedule these debts on the original filing.³²³ Furthermore, charging a fee may discourage the debtor from complying with the rule.
- (7) **Exception When A Joint Husband and Wife Case Divides.** No fee is due when debtors either amend their schedules or file new schedules because a joint husband and wife case splits.
- (8) **Accounting.**

- (a) The clerk deposits \$20 to the Treasury's general fund account 086900, and \$10 to the Special Fund for the Judiciary, account 510000.

General Fund	\$20.00	31 U.S.C. § 3302(b)	086900
Special Fund for the Judiciary	\$10.00	P.L. 101-162, 101-121; P.L. 106-518 (Nov. 13, 2000; 113 Stat. 2410)	510000

- E. **Records Search (28 U.S.C. § 1930, Item 5 - Miscellaneous Fee Schedule).** The clerk must charge **\$30** per name or per item searched for every search of the bankruptcy court's records. **(Credit \$15 to fund 322360 and \$15 to fund 510000).**

- (1) **Fee Independent of Request for Certification.** The charge applies regardless of whether certification is requested, and the charge applies regardless of whether the answer is in writing. If the clerk makes copies of court documents in connection with a search, the clerk must charge the copy fee in addition to the

³²¹[General Counsel letter, March 27, 1989.](#)

³²²Fed. R. Bankr. P. 1019(5).

³²³[Bankruptcy Judges Division memorandum, October 28, 1992.](#)

search fee. If the clerk certifies the document, the clerk also must charge the certification fee.³²⁴

- (2) **Applying the Fee.** The fee applies either when the request for information requires an examination of case files to retrieve the information, or when the request fails to identify the documents by an accurate case and docket number. Nevertheless, no fee is due for requests for information readily retrievable through an automated database.
- (3) **Exemption for Federal Agencies.** This fee applies to services for the United States only if the agency can retrieve the information requested electronically.
- (4) **Public Use of Automatic Data Bases Encouraged.** The clerk must provide services to the public. Nevertheless, limited budgets compel each court to balance its obligation to the public with its obligation to the court and the litigants before it. Since automated databases will reduce the resources needed to respond to search requests, the clerk must encourage the public to use them.
- (5) **Accounting.**
 - (a) The clerk deposits \$15.00 to the Treasury's general fund account 322360, and \$15.00 to the Special Fund for the Judiciary, account 510000.

General Fund	\$15.00	31 U.S.C. § 3302(b)	322360
Special Fund for the Judiciary	\$15.00	P.L. 101-162, 101- 121; P.L. 106-518 (Nov. 13, 2000; 113 Stat. 2410)	510000

- F. Fee for Filing Any Document That Is Not Related to a Pending Case or Proceeding (28 U.S.C. § 1930, Item 7 - Miscellaneous Fee Schedule).** The clerk must charge **\$46** for filing or indexing any paper that is not related to a pending case or proceeding for which a filing fee has been paid, including registering a judgment from another district.³²⁵ **(Credit \$20 to fund 086900 and \$26 to fund 510000).**

³²⁴[Director's memorandum, July 1, 1993](#). See the discussions of copy fees, and of the electronic access fee. Exhibit 7 is the Search Fee Guidelines for Bankruptcy Courts. The Judicial Conference approved these guidelines initially in 1993, and revised them in 1997. [Director's memorandum, November 24, 1997](#).

³²⁵ At its March 2001 session, the Judicial Conference removed specific examples of when the fee should apply to state simply that the fee shall apply when filing or indexing a document not in a case or proceeding for which a filing fee has already been paid.

- (1) **Applying the Fee:** The clerk must charge the fee upon receiving:
- (a) a request to register a judgment entered in another district,
 - (b) a motion for a protective order, or to quash a subpoena issued in a case pending in another district,
 - (c) a request to perpetuate testimony concerning a potential adversary proceeding under Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 7027,
 - (d) a request to register a discharge order under Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 4004(f), or
 - (e) any other request to register with the court a document not in a case or proceeding.
- (2) **Foreign Judgments.** A foreign judgment is a judgment from outside the bankruptcy court's own district. The fee to register a foreign judgment covers any clerical services associated with enforcing the judgment, such as issuing writs of execution.
- (3) **Dual Registrations of Judgments.** Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 5003(c) provides that a prevailing party may request a district court clerk keep and index judgments or orders affecting title to or liens upon real or personal property, and judgments or orders for the recovery of money or property with the civil judgments of the district court. Accordingly, a party may register a foreign judgment with the bankruptcy court and, having paid a fee to the bankruptcy clerk, request the district court clerk register the judgment with the district court without payment of a second fee. In all other instances that some party requests that the clerks in both the district and the bankruptcy courts register a foreign judgment, each clerk must charge a separate \$46 filing/indexing fee.
- (4) **Accounting.**
- (a) The clerk deposits \$20.00 to the Treasury's general fund account 086900, and \$26 to the Special Fund for the Judiciary, account 510000.

General Fund	\$20.00	31 U.S.C. § 3302(b)	086900
Special Fund for the Judiciary	\$26.00	P.L. 101-162, 101-121; P.L. 106-518 (Nov. 13, 2000; 113 Stat. 2410)	510000

- G. **Retrieval from Offsite Storage (28 U.S.C. § 1930, Item 12 - Miscellaneous Fee Schedule).** The clerk must charge **\$64** to retrieve a record from a Federal Records Center, National Archives, or other storage location removed from the court's place

of business. **(Credit \$25 to fund 322360 and \$39 to fund 510000.)** For retrievals involving multiple boxes, there is a fee of **\$39** for each additional box. **(Credit \$39 to fund 510000.)**

(1) Accounting.

General Fund	\$25.00	31 U.S.C. § 3302(b)	322360
Special Fund for the Judiciary	\$39.00	P.L. 101-162, 101-121; P.L. 106-518 (Nov. 13, 2000; 113 Stat. 2410)	510000

- (2) Reopened Cases.** If the clerk must retrieve a file because the court reopened the case, the clerk must collect a retrieval fee from the party that requested the reopening even when no reopening fee is charged. The clerk must collect the fee for each case file retrieved.
- (3) Consolidated Cases.** If the court consolidates several cases for disposition but, the case files are filed separately with the Federal Records Center or National Archives, the clerk must collect a fee for each file separately stored.
- (4) Premature Retirements.** If the clerk retires a file early (*i.e.*, before the time for filing an appeal has expired) due to a shortage of space in the courthouse, no fee is due.
- (5) Referrals to Storage Facilities.** Before the clerk refers requests for case files directly to the storage facility, he or she must first contact the storage facility to insure it can accommodate walk-in requests to review and to photocopy records. Many Federal Records Centers have neither the facilities, nor the staff to accommodate walk-in requests. Alternatively, all Federal Records Center can process on-line requests for copies of archived documents.

H. Returned Payment (e.g., Check) (28 U.S.C. § 1930, Item 13 - Miscellaneous Fee Schedule). The clerk must collect **\$53** when any payment (e.g., check) is returned or denied for insufficient funds. **(Credit \$25 to fund 322360 and \$28 to fund 510000.)**

(1) Accounting.

General Fund	\$25.00	31 U.S.C. § 3302(b)	322360
Special Fund for the Judiciary	\$28.00	P.L. 101-162, 101-121; P.L. 106-518 (Nov. 13, 2000; 113 Stat. 2410)	510000

- (2) **Comment:** The clerk may waive the fee if the clerk resubmits the check and it then clears. When a trustee closes an estate's bank account 90 days after distributing all payments to creditors, and then pays the remaining balance to the clerk, normally no fee is due from the trustee if the bank errs by first paying a stale check, and then refusing the check given to the clerk for insufficient funds. If the trustee's checks bore the notice "void after 90 days," the bank paid the stale check in error, and the clerk should waive the fee.

I. Chapter 15 Petitions (28 U.S.C. § 1930, Item 15 - Miscellaneous Fee Schedule). For a petition under chapter 15 of the United States Bankruptcy Code, the clerk must collect **\$1,167.**³²⁶ Additionally, the clerk must collect the **\$46** administrative fee.³²⁷ **(Credit \$500 to fund 086900, \$667 to fund 510000, and the \$46 administrative fee to fund 510000.)**

(1) **Accounting (filing fee)**

General Fund	\$500	31 U.S.C. § 3302(b)	086900
Special Fund for the Judiciary	\$667	Federal Court Improvement Act of 2000 [Sec 102]	510000

(2) **Accounting (administrative fee)**

Special Fund for the Judiciary	\$46	PL 101-162 § 404(a) PL 106-518 (Nov. 13, 2000, 114 Stat. 22410)	510000
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J. Fee for Providing Local Rules (28 U.S.C. § 1930, Item 16 - Miscellaneous Fee Schedule). The court may collect fees commensurate with the cost of providing copies of the local rules of court. The court may also distribute copies of the local

³²⁶ Congress created chapter 15 proceedings with the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 2005. The Judicial Conference changed the fee to \$1,167 in September, 2012. The Judicial Conference had previously changed the fee to \$1,000 in September, 2005. The Conference changed this item previously in 1997:

Filing a Petition Ancillary to a Foreign Proceeding. Item 17 [now item 16] requires a fee of \$500 for filing a petition ancillary to a foreign proceeding. This fee should be increased to the same amount as the fee for commencing a chapter 11 bankruptcy case, which is currently \$1,000, contingent upon the enactment of legislation permitting the judiciary to retain the resulting increase.

That authority was obtained from Congress in the Federal Court Improvement Act of 2000 [Sec 102].

³²⁷Item 8, Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule. See Part B ¶1.C.

rules without charge, and may provide them either in hard copy or in an electronic format. **(Credit fund 322340.)**

K. Registry of Funds Fee (28 U.S.C. § 1930, Item 17 - Miscellaneous Fee Schedule). The clerk must charge for handling the registry funds deposited with the court. The clerk assesses the charge from interest earnings according to the fee schedule issued by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. **(Credit fund 510100.)**³²⁸

L. Claims Transfer Fee (28 U.S.C. § 1930, Item 20 - Miscellaneous Fee Schedule). For filing a transfer of claim, the clerk must collect \$25.00. **(Credit fund 510000.)**³²⁹

M. Repealed Provisions. The Judicial Conference repealed former items 10,³³⁰ 11,³³¹ 15,³³² and 12³³³ of the Miscellaneous Fee Schedule. These items were filled when the Miscellaneous Fee Schedule was renumbered by the Courts Improvement Act of 2000.

³²⁸For a detailed discussion of this fee and the proper method of calculation see the Guide to Judiciary Policies and Procedures (Guide), Vol. I, Ch. VII, Part J.6.

³²⁹The fee was effective May 1, 2013. [Director's Memorandum, October 4, 2012.](#)

³³⁰Effective January 1, 1998, the Judicial Conference repealed the fee for processing claims. The Conference found this fee was more burdensome to collect than the value of the revenue collected. [Director's memorandum, November 24, 1997.](#)

³³¹Effective January 1, 1998, the Judicial Conference repealed the fee for transcribing a record of any proceeding by a regularly employed member of the bankruptcy court staff. The Judicial Conference repealed this fee finding no courts were providing these services. [Director's memorandum, November 24, 1997.](#)

³³²At its March 1997 meeting, the Judicial Conference eliminated the fee for mailing labels because the courts were no longer providing this service.

³³³At its March 11, 2008 meeting, the Judicial Conference eliminated the microfiche fee as obsolete and renumbered the Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee items accordingly. [Director's memorandum, August 12, 2008.](#)

Part L. Fee Schedule for Electronic Public Access.

1. **Applying the Fee.** This fee applies to all public access electronic record retrieval systems in the courts, including (but not limited to) PACER. Effective October 1, 1993, the Judicial Conference eliminated the exemption for federal agencies. The fee applies to all federal agencies except those funded by judiciary appropriations, such as bankruptcy administrators. To both mitigate the pressure on clerks' office operations that could result from eliminating the exemption from fees and to encourage federal agencies to use either remote terminals or the public access terminals in clerks' offices to access the files electronically,³³⁴ the Judicial Conference also resolved that "where electronic access is available, in order to encourage the use of electronic access both from remote locations and from public access terminals in clerks' offices," the clerk will assess fees against federal agencies for copying court records and for performing searches.³³⁵
2. **Access Fees.** The Judicial Conference created fees for accessing court records electronically. The fee charged for accessing information through a federal judiciary Internet site, is **ten cents per page**³³⁶ **with the total for any document (excluding transcripts of court proceedings) not to exceed the fees for thirty pages.** The fee increase from eight cents per page to ten cents per page has been suspended for local, state, and federal government entities until April 1, 2015. Exhibits are treated as separate documents for purposes of this charge. The fee cap applies to case specific reports and is applied as part of the regular PACER billing process.³³⁷
 - A. **One Free Copy to Parties.** Attorneys of record and parties in a case (including *pro se* litigants) receive one free electronic copy of all documents filed electronically if receipt is required by law, or directed by the filer.
 - B. **Charges Must Exceed \$15 in a Quarterly Billing Cycle.** No fee is due under this provision until an account holder accrues charges of more than \$15 in a quarterly billing cycle.
3. **Printing Electronic Records.** The clerk must collect **ten cents per page** for printing copies of any record or document accessed electronically at a public terminal in the

³³⁴[Director's memorandum, July 1, 1993](#) and the following discussion of copy, search, and electronic access fees. For a more complete discussion of which entities are "the United States" for purposes of an exemption from fees, see the "Adversary Proceedings Initiated by United States."

³³⁵[Director's memorandum, July 1, 1993](#). See the discussion of copy and search fees.

³³⁶The Judicial Conference increased this fee effective April 1, 2012 from eight cents to ten cents at its September 13, 2011 session.

³³⁷Per Judicial Conference action at its March 2002 session. [Director's memorandum, April 11, 2002](#), and [M. Stickney memorandum, May 6, 2002](#).

courthouse. This fee applies to services rendered on behalf of the United States if the record requested is available remotely through the court's electronic access system.

4. **PACER Searches.** For every search of court records conducted by the PACER Service Center, \$30.

5. **Exemptions Allowed.** There are two classes of exemptions.

A. **Federal Agencies or Programs Funded from Judiciary Appropriations.** No fees shall be charged to federal agencies or programs funded from judiciary appropriations, including, but not limited to, agencies, organizations, and individuals providing services authorized by the Criminal Justice Act, 18 U.S.C. § 3006A,³³⁸ and bankruptcy administrator programs.

B. **Court's Discretion.** The court has discretion to grant exemptions in appropriate circumstances. Upon motion, a person may seek exemption from the fees by demonstrating that an exemption is necessary to avoid unreasonable burdens and to promote public access.³³⁹ Upon a showing of cause, the courts may exempt the following types of PACER customers from fees:

[I]ndigents, bankruptcy case trustees, *pro bono* attorneys, *pro bono* alternative dispute resolution neutrals, Section 501(c)(3) not-for-profit organizations, and individual researchers associated with educational institutions. The exemption should be granted for a definite period of time, should be limited in scope, and may be revoked at the discretion of the court granting the exemption.³⁴⁰

(1) **Judicial Conference Guidelines.** The Judicial Conference approved the following note clarifying the judiciary's policy with respect to discretionary exemptions from this fee:

Courts should not, however, exempt individuals or groups that have the ability to pay the statutorily established access fee. Examples of individuals and groups that a court should not exempt include: local, state or federal government

³³⁸Attorneys appointed under the CJA and related statutes are automatically exempt from paying electronic access fees for work related to CJA cases. [N. Augustyn's memorandum, May 17, 2002.](#) See Chapter I, Volume VII, Guide to Judiciary Policies and Procedures.

³³⁹[JCUS-SEP 03, p. 14, Director's memorandum, October 19, 1992.](#)

³⁴⁰See Exhibit 3, the Electronic Public Access Fee Schedule.

agencies, members of the media, privately paid attorneys or others who have the ability to pay the fee.³⁴¹

(2) **Procedure to Apply for Exemption.** Courts registered with the billing center in San Antonio must send them a copy of the order granting the exemption as soon as it is entered to prevent the center from billing the party exempted.³⁴²

(3) **Data Transfers Prohibited.** Any user granted an exception agrees not to sell for profit the data obtained as a result. Any transfer of data obtained as the result of the exemption is prohibited unless expressly authorized by the court.

C. No Standing Exemption for the United States. The United States has no standing exemption from this fee.³⁴³

6. **The Clerk's Role.** With the exception of the fee for printing electronic records from the public terminal, the clerk has no role in collecting the fee; the PACER Service Center in San Antonio handles these collections.

7. **Accounting.**³⁴⁴ The clerk deposits the print fee to the Judiciary Information Technology Fund. **(Credit fund 5114CR.)**

Printing Electronic Records	Ten Cents Per Page	§ 303 of PL 102-140	Fund 5114CR
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8. **Audit Policy.** The Judicial Conference directed that reviewing a court's compliance with the EPA Fee Schedule and its exemptions should be included in the court's financial audit.³⁴⁵

³⁴¹See Exhibit 3, the Electronic Public Access Fee Schedule.

³⁴²[Director's memorandum, July 1, 1993.](#)

³⁴³Exhibit 3 is the Judicial Conference advisory note clarifying the judiciary's policy with respect to exemptions from this fee.

³⁴⁴The PACER Service Center deposits the other EPA fees to the Judiciary Information Technology Fund, **fund 5114CR**, as follows:

Federal Judiciary Internet Site	ten cents per page	§ 303 of PL 102-140	Fund 5114PF
PACER Searches	\$30	§ 303 of PL 102-140	Fund 5114PF

³⁴⁵[JCUS-SEPT 03, p.14.](#)

Part M. Fines and Damages

BAPCPA changed the Code³⁴⁶ permitting the courts to levy certain fines and award certain damages. and the courts may award them to either the petitioner or the government. If the court awards these fines or damages to the petitioner, and the defendant pays them into the court rather than to the petitioner directly, the clerk should run the funds through **6855TT**, a suspense account. If the award is in favor of the government, in a U.S. trustee district, the funds must go to the U.S trustee system, so the clerk must credit fund **5073XX**. In bankruptcy administrator districts, the clerk must credit fund **510000**, the judiciary's general fee account.

³⁴⁶Creating 11 U.S.C. § 110(h), (i), and (l).

Part N. Fees for Bankruptcy Act Cases.

The *Bankruptcy Forms Manual, Forms and Instructions for the Courts*, (1988) Chapter V contains the charges in Bankruptcy Act cases. Separate charges apply, depending upon the chapter under which the case is closed, and whether the court confirmed a plan. The case closing instructions for cases under each chapter of the Bankruptcy Act include instructions for calculating the charges.

As part of the Bankruptcy Code, the Congress imposed a maximum of \$100,000 on the amount that could be charged for the Referees' Salary and Expense Fund in a Chapter XI case.³⁴⁷ In 1984, Congress set a maximum charge of \$200,000 for the Referees' Salary and Expense Fund in a Chapter VII case. In 1984, Congress abolished the Referees' Salary and Expense Fund as a separate account in the Treasury.³⁴⁸ Accordingly, the clerk credits funds collected for the Referees' Salary and Expense Fund to the general fund of the Treasury. (**fund 322360**).

³⁴⁷Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978, Pub.L.No. 95-598, § 403(e), 92 Stat. 2683 (1978).

³⁴⁸Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeship Act of 1984, Pub.L.No. 98-353, § 382, 97 Stat. 364 (1984).

EXHIBITS

EXHIBIT 1 28 U.S.C. § 1930

§ 1930. Bankruptcy Fees

(a) The parties commencing a case under title 11 shall pay to the clerk of the district court or the clerk of the bankruptcy court, if one has been certified pursuant to section 156(b) of this title, the following filing fees:

(1) For a case commenced under--

(A) chapter 7 of title 11, \$245, and

(B) chapter 13 of title 11, \$235.

(2) For a case commenced under chapter 9 of title 11, equal to the fee specified in paragraph (3) for filing a case under chapter 11 of title 11. The amount by which the fee payable under this paragraph exceeds \$300 shall be deposited in the fund established under section 1931 of this title.

(3) For a case commenced under chapter 11 of title 11 that does not concern a railroad, as defined in section 101 of title 11, \$1,167.

(4) For a case commenced under chapter 11 of title 11 concerning a railroad, as so defined, \$1,000.

(5) For a case commenced under chapter 12 of title 11, \$200.

(6) In addition to the filing fee paid to the clerk, a quarterly fee shall be paid to the United States trustee, for deposit in the Treasury, in each case under chapter 11 of title 11 for each quarter (including any fraction thereof) until the case is converted or dismissed, whichever occurs first. The fee shall be \$325 for each quarter in which disbursements total less than \$15,000; \$650 for each quarter in which disbursements total \$15,000 or more but less than \$75,000; \$975 for each quarter in which disbursements total \$75,000 or more but less than \$150,000; \$1,625 for each quarter in which disbursements total \$150,000 or more but less than \$225,000; \$1,950 for each quarter in which disbursements total \$225,000 or more but less than \$300,000; \$4,875 for each quarter in which disbursements total \$300,000 or more but less than \$1,000,000; \$6,500 for each quarter in which disbursements total \$1,000,000 or more but less than \$2,000,000; \$9,750 for each quarter in which disbursements total \$2,000,000 or more but less than \$3,000,000; \$10,400 for each quarter in which disbursements total \$3,000,000 or more but less than \$5,000,000; \$13,000 for each quarter in which disbursements total \$5,000,000 or more but less than \$15,000,000; \$20,000 for each quarter in which disbursements total \$15,000,000 or more but less than \$30,000,000; \$30,000 for each quarter in which disbursements total more than \$30,000,000. The fee shall be payable on the last day of the calendar month following the calendar quarter for which the fee is owed.

(7) In districts that are not part of a United States trustee region as defined in section 581 of this title, the Judicial Conference of the United States may require the debtor in a case under chapter 11 of title 11 to pay fees equal to those imposed by paragraph (6) of this subsection. Such fees shall be deposited as offsetting receipts to the fund established under section 1931 of this title and shall remain available until expended.

An individual commencing a voluntary case or a joint case under title 11 may pay such fee in installments. For converting, on request of the debtor, a case under chapter 7, or 13 of title 11, to a case under chapter 11 of title 11, the debtor shall pay to the clerk of the district court or the clerk of the bankruptcy court, if one has been certified pursuant to section 156(b) of this title, a fee of the amount equal to the difference between the fee specified in paragraph (3) and the fee specified in paragraph (1).

(b) The Judicial Conference of the United States may prescribe additional fees in cases under title 11 of the same kind as the Judicial Conference prescribes under section 1914(b) of this title.

(c) Upon the filing of any separate or joint notice of appeal or application for appeal or upon the receipt of any order allowing, or notice of the allowance of, an appeal or a writ of certiorari \$5 shall be paid to the clerk of the court, by the appellant or petitioner.

(d) Whenever any case or proceeding is dismissed in any bankruptcy court for want of jurisdiction, such court may order the payment of just costs.

(e) The clerk of the court may collect only the fees prescribed under this section.

(f) (1) Under the procedures prescribed by the Judicial Conference of the United States, the district court or the bankruptcy court may waive the filing fee in a case under chapter 7 of title 11 for an individual if the court determines that such individual has income less than 150 percent of the income official poverty line (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget, and revised annually in accordance with section 673(2) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981) applicable to a family of the size involved and is unable to pay that fee in installments. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "filing fee" means the filing fee required by subsection (a), or any other fee prescribed by the Judicial Conference under subsections (b) and (c) that is payable to the clerk upon the commencement of a case under chapter 7.

(2) The district court or the bankruptcy court may waive for such debtors other fees prescribed under subsections (b) and (c).

(3) This subsection does not restrict the district court or the bankruptcy court from waiving, in accordance with Judicial Conference policy, fees prescribed under this section for other debtors and creditors.

EXHIBIT 2

Modified Version³⁴⁹ of

Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule

[effective December 1, 2013]

The fees included in the Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule are to be charged for services provided by the bankruptcy courts.

- The United States should not be charged fees under this schedule, with the exception of those specifically prescribed in Items 1, 3 and 5 when the information requested is available through remote electronic access.
- Federal agencies or programs that are funded from judiciary appropriations (agencies, organizations, and individuals providing services authorized by the Criminal Justice Act, 18 U.S.C. § 3006A, and bankruptcy administrators) should not be charged any fees under this schedule.

(1) **Reproducing Records.** For reproducing any document, **\$.50** per page. This fee applies to services rendered on behalf of the United States if the document requested is available through electronic access. **(322350)**

(2) **Document Certification and Exemplification.**

For certification of any document, **\$11. (\$5 to 322360 and \$6 to 510000).**

For exemplification of any document, **\$21. (\$10 to 322360 and \$11 to 510000).**

(3) **Reproducing Recordings of Proceedings.** For reproduction of an audio recording of a court proceeding, **\$30.** This fee applies to services rendered on behalf of the United States if the recording is available electronically. **(\$15 to 322350 and \$15 to 510000).**

(4) **Amending Schedules and Mailing Lists.** For filing an amendment to the debtor's schedules, lists of creditors, or mailing list, **\$30 (\$20 to 086900 and \$10 to 510000),** except:

- The bankruptcy judge may, for good cause, waive the charge in any case.
- This fee must not be charged if -
 - the amendment is to change the address of a creditor or an attorney for a creditor listed on the schedules; or

³⁴⁹ This version of the Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule has been modified to include titles and fund codes, for convenience.

- the amendment is to add the name and address of an attorney for a creditor listed on the schedules.

(5) **Record Searches.** For conducting a search of the bankruptcy court records, **\$30** per name or item searched. This fee applies to services rendered on behalf of the United States if the information requested is available through electronic access. (**\$15 to 322360 and \$15 to 510000**)

(6) **Filing Complaints.** For filing a complaint, **\$293 (\$120 to 086900 and \$173 to 510000)**, except:

- If the trustee or debtor-in-possession files the complaint, the fee should be paid by the estate, to the extent there is an estate.
- This fee must not be charged if -
 - the debtor is the plaintiff; or
 - a child support creditor or representative files the complaint and submits the form required by § 304(g) of the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1994.

(7) **Filing and Indexing Foreign Papers.** For filing any document that is not related to a pending case or proceeding, **\$46. (\$20 to 086900 and \$26 to 510000)**

(8) **Misc. Administrative Fee.** Administrative fee for filing a case under Title 11 or when a motion to divide a joint case under Title 11 is filed, **\$46. (510000)**

(9) **Chapter 7 Trustee Surcharge.** For payment to trustees pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 330(b)(2), a **\$15 fee (6855TT)** applies in the following circumstances:

- For filing a petition under Chapter 7.
- For filing a motion to reopen a Chapter 7 case.
- For filing a motion to divide a joint Chapter 7 case.
- For filing a motion to convert a case to a Chapter 7 case.
- For filing a notice of conversion to a Chapter 7 case.

(10) **Motions to Convert.** In addition to any fees imposed under Item 9, above, the following fees must be collected:

- For filing a motion to convert a Chapter 12 case to a Chapter 7 case or a notice of conversion pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 1208(a), **\$45 (6855TT)**.
- For filing a motion to convert a Chapter 13 case to a Chapter 7 case or a notice of conversion pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 1307(a), **\$10 (6855TT)**.

The fee amounts in this item are derived from the fees prescribed in 28 U.S.C. § 1930(a).

If the trustee files the motion to convert, the fee is payable only from the estate that exists prior to conversion.

If the filing fee for the chapter to which the case is requested to be converted is less than the fee paid at the commencement of the case, no refund may be provided.

(11) **Motions to Reopen.**³⁵⁰ For filing a motion to reopen, the following fees apply:

- For filing a motion to reopen a Chapter 7 case, **\$245**.
- For filing a motion to reopen a Chapter 9 case, **\$1167**.
- For filing a motion to reopen a Chapter 11 case, **\$1167**.
- For filing a motion to reopen a Chapter 12 case, **\$200**.
- For filing a motion to reopen a Chapter 13 case, **\$235**.
- For filing a motion to reopen a Chapter 15 case, **\$1167**.

(With the exception of the \$60 trustee fee in reopened chapter 7 cases, the accounting fund entries are the same as the original filing. The \$60 trustee fee is deposited to 6855BK - see exhibit B-4)

The fee amounts in this item are derived from the fees prescribed in 28 U.S.C. § 1930(a).

The reopening fee must be charged when a case has been closed without a discharge being entered.

The court may waive this fee under appropriate circumstances or may defer payment of the fee from trustees pending discovery of additional assets. If payment is deferred, the fee should be waived if no additional assets are discovered.

The reopening fee must not be charged in the following situations:

- to permit a party to file a complaint to obtain a determination under Rule 4007(b); or
- when a debtor files a motion to reopen a case based upon an alleged violation of the terms of the discharge under 11 U.S.C. § 524; or
- when the reopening is to correct an administrative error.

(12) **Record Retrievals.** For retrieval of a record from a Federal Records Center, National Archives, or other storage location removed from the place of business of the court, **\$64. (\$25 to 322360 and \$39 to 510000)**. For retrievals involving multiple boxes, **\$39** each additional box. **(\$39 to 510000)**.

³⁵⁰Although the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 increased the chapter 7 and chapter 13 filing fees, at its March session, the Judicial Conference decided to defer raising the fee to reopen, and others, until the Bankruptcy Committee and the Court Administration and Case Management Committee were able to review these fee increases. [Director's memorandum, March 24, 2006](#). Ultimately, at its September 2006 meeting, the Judicial Conference increased the reopening fees to make them equal the filing fee. [Director's memorandum, December 1, 2006](#).

(13) **NSF.** For any payment returned or denied for insufficient funds, **\$53. (25 to 322360 and \$28 to 510000)**

(14) **Appeals and Cross Appeals.**³⁵¹ For filing an appeal or cross appeal from a judgment, order, or decree **\$293. (Credit \$100 to fund 086900 and \$193 to fund 510000)**

This fee is collected in addition to the statutory fee of **\$5** that is collected under 28 U.S.C. § 1930(c) when a notice of appeal is filed.

Parties filing a joint notice of appeal should pay only one fee.

If a trustee or debtor-in-possession is the appellant, the fee must be payable only from the estate and to the extent there is an estate.

Upon notice from the court of appeals that a direct appeal or direct cross appeal has been authorized, an additional fee of **\$157** must be collected.

(15) **Chapter 15 Petitions.** For filing a case under Chapter 15 of the Bankruptcy Code, **\$1167. (Credit \$500 to fund 086900 and \$667 to fund 510000).**

This fee is derived from and equal to the fee prescribed in 28 U.S.C. § 1930(a)(3) for filing a case commenced under Chapter 11 of Title 11.

(16) **Local Rules.** The court may charge and collect fees commensurate with the cost of providing copies of the local rules of court. The court may also distribute copies of the local rules without charge. **(Fund 322340)**

(17) **Registry of Funds.** The clerk shall assess a charge for the handling of registry funds deposited with the court, to be assessed from interest earnings and in accordance with the detailed fee schedule issued by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. **(Fund 510100)**

³⁵¹Although the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 increased the fee for docketing an appeal in the circuit court, at its March session, the Judicial Conference decided to defer raising bankruptcy court appellate docketing fee, and others, until the Bankruptcy Committee and the Court Administration and Case Management Committee were able to review these fee increases. [Director's memorandum, March 24, 2006.](#) At its September 2006 meeting, the Judicial Conference decided to permit the fee to appeal to either the district court or the BAP to remain at \$200, but, the Judicial Conference decided to surcharge by \$200 appeals and cross appeals made to the circuit court directly from the bankruptcy court. Since the circuit court has no obligation to accept appeals or cross appeals directly from the bankruptcy court, the surcharge is due when the circuit court accepts these appeals. [Director's memorandum, December 1, 2006.](#)

(18) **Dividing Cases.**³⁵² For a motion filed by the debtor to divide a joint case filed under 11 U.S.C. § 302, the following fees apply:

- For filing a motion to divide a joint Chapter 7 case, **\$245**.
- For filing a motion to divide a joint Chapter 11 case, **\$1167**.
- For filing a motion to divide a joint Chapter 12 case, **\$200**.
- For filing a motion to divide a joint Chapter 13 case, **\$235**.

These fees are derived from and equal to the filing fees prescribed in 28 U.S.C. § 1930(a).
(Fund 510000)

(19) **Misc. Contested Proceedings.** For filing the following motions, **\$176 (fund 510000)**:

- To terminate, annul, modify or condition the automatic stay;
- To compel abandonment of property of the estate pursuant to Rule 6007(b) of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure;
- To withdraw the reference of a case or proceeding under 28 U.S.C. § 157(d); or
- To sell property of the estate free and clear of liens under 11 U.S.C. § 363(f).

This fee must not be collected in the following situations:

- For a motion for relief from the co-debtor stay;
- For a stipulation for court approval of an agreement for relief from a stay; or
- For a motion filed by a child support creditor or its representative, if the form required by § 304(g) of the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1994 is filed.

(20) **Claims Transfer Fee.**³⁵³ For filing a transfer of claim, \$25 per claim transferred.

³⁵²Although the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 increased the chapter 7 and chapter 13 filing fees, at its March session, the Judicial Conference decided to defer raising the fee to split, and others, until the Bankruptcy Committee and the Court Administration and Case Management Committee were able to review these fee increases. [Director's memorandum, March 24, 2006](#). Ultimately, at its September 2006 meeting, the Judicial Conference decided to permit the fee to increase in tandem with the filing fee. [Director's memorandum, December 1, 2006](#). Also at its September 2006 meeting, the Judicial Conference added the \$15 chapter 7 trustee surcharge to the chapter 7 split fee. [Director's memorandum, December 1, 2006](#).

³⁵³The fee was effective May 1, 2013. [Director's Memorandum, October 4, 2012](#).

EXHIBIT 3

Electronic Public Access Fee Schedule

(Issued in accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1913, 1914, 1926, 1930, 1932)

Effective December 1, 2013³⁵⁴

The fees included in the Electronic Public Access Fee Schedule are to be charged for providing electronic public access to court records.

Fees for Public Access to Court Electronic Records (PACER)

- (1) Except as provided below, for electronic access to any case document, docket sheet, or case-specific report via PACER: \$0.10 per page, not to exceed the fee for thirty pages.
- (2) For electronic access to transcripts and non-case specific reports via PACER (such as reports obtained from the PACER Case Locator or docket activity reports): \$0.10 per page.
- (3) For electronic access to an audio file of a court hearing via PACER: \$2.40 per audio file.

Fees for Courthouse Electronic Access

- (4) For printing copies of any record or document accessed electronically at a public terminal in a courthouse: \$0.10 per page.

PACER Service Center Fees

- (5) For every search of court records conducted by the PACER Service Center, \$30 per name or item searched.
- (6) For the PACER Service Center to reproduce on paper any record pertaining to a PACER account, if this information is remotely available through electronic access: \$0.50 per page.
- (7) For any payment returned or denied for insufficient funds: \$53.

Free Access and Exemptions

- (8) Automatic Fee Exemptions:
 - No fee is owed for electronic access to court data or audio files via PACER until an account holder accrues charges of more than \$15.00 in a quarterly billing cycle.

³⁵⁴This EPA Fee Schedule was modified effective April 1, 2013. PARMD Memorandum, March 27, 2013. [Director's Memorandum, October 4, 2012.](#)

- Parties in a case (including *pro se* litigants) and attorneys of record receive one free electronic copy, via the notice of electronic filing or notice of docket activity, of all documents filed electronically, if receipt is required by law or directed by the filer.
- No fee is charged for access to judicial opinions.
- No fee is charged for viewing case information or documents at courthouse public access terminals.

(9) Discretionary Fee Exemptions:

- Courts may exempt certain persons or classes of persons from payment of the user access fee. Examples of individuals and groups that a court may consider exempting include: indigents, bankruptcy case trustees, *pro bono* attorneys, *pro bono* alternative dispute resolution neutrals, Section 501(c)(3) not-for-profit organizations, and individual researchers associated with educational institutions. Courts should not, however, exempt individuals or groups that have the ability to pay the statutorily established access fee. Examples of individuals and groups that a court should not exempt include: local, state or federal government agencies, members of the media, privately paid attorneys or others who have the ability to pay the fee.
- In considering granting an exemption, courts must find:
 - That those seeking an exemption have demonstrated that an exemption is necessary in order to avoid unreasonable burdens and to promote public access to information.
 - That individual researchers requesting an exemption have shown that the defined research project is intended for scholarly research, that it is limited in scope, and that it is not intended for redistribution on the internet or for commercial purposes.
- If the court grants an exemption:
 - The user receiving the exemption must agree not to sell the data obtained as a result, and must not transfer any data obtained as the result of a fee exemption, unless expressly authorized by the court.
 - The exemption should be granted for a definite period of time, should be limited in scope, and may be revoked at the discretion of the court granting the exemption.
- Courts may provide local court information at no cost (e.g., local rules, court forms, news items, court calendars, and other information) to benefit the public.

Applicability to the United States and State and Local Governments

- (10) Unless otherwise authorized by the Judicial Conference, these fees must be charged to the United States, except to federal agencies or programs that are funded from judiciary appropriations (including, but not limited to, agencies, organizations, and individuals

providing services authorized by the Criminal Justice Act [18 U.S.C. § 3006A], and bankruptcy administrators).

- (11) The fee for printing copies of any record or document accessed electronically at a public terminal (\$0.10 per page) described in (4) above does not apply to services rendered on behalf of the United States if the record requested is not remotely available through electronic access.
- (12) The fee for local, state, and federal government entities, shall be \$0.08 per page until April 1, 2015, after which time, the fee shall be \$0.10 per page.

Judicial Conference Policy Notes

The Electronic Public Access (EPA) fee and its exemptions are directly related to the requirement that the judiciary charge user-based fees for the development and maintenance of electronic public access services. The fee schedule provides examples of users that may not be able to afford reasonable user fees (such as indigents, bankruptcy case trustees, individual researchers associated with educational institutions, 501(c)(3) not-for-profit organizations, and court-appointed pro bono attorneys), but requires those seeking an exemption to demonstrate that an exemption is limited in scope and is necessary in order to avoid an unreasonable burden. In addition, the fee schedule includes examples of other entities that courts should not exempt from the fee (such as local, state or federal government agencies, members of the media, and attorneys). The goal is to provide courts with guidance in evaluating a requestor's ability to pay the fee.

Judicial Conference policy also limits exemptions in other ways. First, it requires exempted users to agree not to sell the data they receive through an exemption (unless expressly authorized by the court). This prohibition is not intended to bar a quote or reference to information received as a result of a fee exemption in a scholarly or other similar work. Second, it permits courts to grant exemptions for a definite period of time, to limit the scope of the exemptions, and to revoke exemptions. Third, it cautions that exemptions should be granted as the exception, not the rule, and prohibits courts from exempting all users from EPA fees.

EXHIBIT 4
Schedule of Filing Fees for Cases Under the
Bankruptcy Act of 1898 (1)

Straight Bankruptcy Cases	
Chapters I-VII (§§ 40c(1), 48c, 52a)	\$ 50.00
Railroad Reorganizations	
Section 77 (§ 77(a))	150.00
Municipal Debt	
Chapter IX (§ 85(c))	100.00
Corporate Reorganization	
Chapter X (§ 132)	
If no bankruptcy proceeding is pending	120.00
If a bankruptcy proceeding is pending	70.00
Arrangements	
Chapter XI (§§ 324(2), 40c(1), 48c, 52a)	50.00
Real Property Arrangements	
Chapter XII (§§ 424(2), 40c(1), 48c, 52a)	50.00
Wage Earner Plans	
Chapter XIII (§ 624(2))	15.00

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- (1) This filing fee should be collected when a case is reopened unless the case is reopened to correct an administrative error, or for actions relating to the discharge.

EXHIBIT 5
Summary of Allocation of Filing Fees,
Administrative Fee, and Trustee Surcharge.

CHAPTER	7	13	11 (non-RR)	11 RR	12	9
FUND						
U.S. (*) Trustee (5073XX)	89.01	42.50	550	500	100	-
Judiciary (510000)	63.51	52.50	375	-	-	825
Trustee Deposit (6855TT)	45.00	-	-	-	-	-
Treasury (086900)	22.48	55.00	200	500	100	300
Treasury (086400)	25.00	85.00	-	-	-	-
Treasury (086500)	-	-	42	-	-	42
Judiciary (510000)	46.00	46.00	46	46	46	46
Trustee Deposit (6855TT)	15.00	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	306.00	281.00	1,213	1,046	246	1,213

(*) §302(d)(3)(G), Bankruptcy Judges, United States Trustees, and Family Farmer Bankruptcy Act of 1986, Pub.L.No. 99-554, 100 Stat. 3119, enacted October 27, 1986, provides that, in the judicial districts in Alabama and North Carolina, the U.S. Trustee fee is to be deposited in the general receipts of the Treasury.

EXHIBIT 6

Percentage Allocation³⁵⁵ of Chapter 7 Fees Due at Filing

Chart #1 shows the filing fee and other fees required to file a chapter 7 case after 11/01/11, and the distribution of those fees among the fund accounts. Bankruptcy Rule 1017(b)(2) requires the clerk to distribute all fees collected upon filing among all funds *pro-rata*.

Chart #1	Total	6855TT	086400	086900	5073XX	510000
1- 1930(a)(1)	\$245	\$45	\$25	\$22.48	\$89.01	\$63.51
2- 1930(b)Item 8	46	0	0	0	0	46.00
3- 1930(b)Item 9	15	15	0	0	0	0
4- Total Fees Due to Pro-Rate	\$306	\$60	\$25	\$22.48	\$89.01	\$109.51
5-Percentage allocation	100%	19.60784%	8.16993%	7.34641%	29.08824%	35.78758%

EXAMPLE

Assume, for example, the court approves four equal installments of \$50.00, but the debtor defaults after making only two payments.³⁵⁶

Chart #2 shows the proration of an installment payment among the funds. The full \$50.00 received from the first and second installments are prorated among each fund as follows:

³⁵⁵These percentages reflect the FINSYS computation. Because FINSYS carries the computation to a fraction of a penny, it can not round up to the nearest penny. To enable these tables to foot and crossfoot, these figures are adjusted to round up to the nearest penny when appropriate.

³⁵⁶Fed. R. Bankr. P. 1006(b)(2) limits the number of installments to no more than four to be paid within 120 days, which may be extended to 180 days for cause. Fed. R. Bankr. P. 1017(b)(2) requires the clerk to distribute all funds collected *pro rata*.

Chart #2

	Total 100%	6855TT 19.60784%	086400 8.16993%	086900 7.34641%	5073XX 29.08824%	510000 35.78758%
1 ST PAYMENT Less: trustee surcharge Balance to pro rate	\$50.00	\$9.80	\$4.08	\$3.67	\$14.54	\$17.89
2 ND PAYMENT	\$50.00	\$9.80	\$4.08	\$3.67	\$14.54	\$17.89
3 rd PAYMENT	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
4 th PAYMENT	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Total Prorated	\$100.00	\$19.61	\$8.17	\$7.35	\$29.09	\$35.79
Total Still Due	\$206.00	\$40.39	\$16.83	\$15.13	\$59.92	\$73.72

EXHIBIT 7
Search Fee Guidelines for Bankruptcy Courts
[Effective January 1, 1998]

Introduction

The issue of the imposition of the search fee involves an interplay between two different concerns: one, the duty of a clerk's office to provide access to the court's records, and two, the efficient use of the limited resources available in any clerk's office. These guidelines attempt to strike a fair balance between these two competing concerns. In addition, the guidelines are intended to increase consistency of the application of the search fee among courts.

However, the guidelines are meant to inform the clerk's discretion, not to limit it. Thus, the guidelines are not meant to be hard-and-fast rules on the application of the search fee; rather, they are meant to be parameters within which the operations of each individual clerk's office can be adapted.

Guideline No. 1

Any information which is easily retrieved, with a minimum expenditure of time and effort, should be considered a non-chargeable "retrieval," as opposed to a chargeable search. A search fee should not be charged for a single request for basic information readily retrievable through an automated database. A request of this nature should be considered a "retrieval" and should not be considered a "search."

The advent of BANCAP, NIBS, PACER, and VCIS has greatly diminished the resource strain on a clerk's office when retrieving basic information about a case. Basic information is defined as any information which is easily retrievable from an automated database. Although this information will vary according to which system is being utilized by a particular court, basic information which may be retrieved without a search fee may include: (1) whether a particular debtor has filed a bankruptcy petition and the date of filing (when exact name of debtor is provided by requestor); (2) name of debtor (when case number is provided); (3) the debtor's social security number; (4) whether the case is voluntary or involuntary; (5) what chapter a case was originally filed under; (6) the name of the debtor's attorney; (7) the name of the trustee; (8) whether there are assets or no assets; (9) the date of the Section 341 meeting; and (10) the status of the case generally (i.e., open or closed).

The public should be encouraged to come to the court to conduct searches for information, and to utilize all available automated databases.

Guideline No. 2

A search fee should be charged for any request for which accurate case and docket number information is not provided by the requestor and which therefore requires a physical search of the court's records.

A request for information where documents or pleadings are not identified by accurate and complete case and docket number and which therefore requires a physical search of the court's records (whether automated or hard copy) will be considered a "search" which is properly chargeable.

Guideline No. 3

With limited exceptions, a fee should be charged for all written search requests which require a written response.

A written request is defined as any search request made in writing which requires a written response. Because of the time and resources which must be expended in order to respond to a written request, such a request shall be considered a search which is subject to the fee, even if the request is for basic information which may be obtained

from an automated database or from the docket sheet. One exception to this guideline applies to courts which require all search requests to be in writing; in such courts, no search fee should be charged for requests for retrievals of "basic" information, as defined in Guideline No. 1, above. An additional exception is the situation where a written request for "basic" information (as defined above), can be responded to by having the clerk's office staff provide a handwritten response on the requestor's letter (as opposed to requiring a separate document in response) and where the requestor has provided a self-addressed, stamped return envelope. In this situation, the time and effort involved do not warrant the imposition of the search fee.

For tracking and accounting purposes, it is recommended that the court not process a written request until the search fee has been received (subject to the limited exception set forth above).

Guideline No. 4

Where requested information is available on VCIS, PACER, or another automated system, a court may have a policy which requires a telephoning requestor to utilize an automated database (VCIS for most individuals and PACER for law firms and other institutions with computer capability), instead of having a court employee conduct the information retrieval.

Much basic information which is sought may be retrievable by a requestor through an automated system without the need for any direct communication with a court employee. In order to maximize the utility of these automated databases and minimize the expenditure of court personnel time, a court may require requestors to use these services where available.

Guideline No. 5

In automated courts, a computer terminal with suitable data protection should be made available for use by the public.

Those offices with computer terminals located in a public access area may adopt the policy set forth in Guideline No. 4 for in-person requests for basic information, i.e., a court may require an in-person requestor to utilize its public access terminal rather than having a court employee retrieve the information.

Guideline No. 6

Case trustees should be charged the same search fees as all other private individuals or entities.

The Bankruptcy Court Miscellaneous Fee Schedule provides only two stated exceptions from fees, one for the "United States" (i.e., federal agencies) and the other for bankruptcy administrators. Thus, there is no authority for a waiver of fees for case trustees.

Some courts have been expanding upon the exception set forth in Item 6 of the Fee Schedule (filing fees for adversary complaints) and only charging search fees to the case trustee to the extent there is an estate realized. There is no basis for this expansion. Case trustees should be charged the same search fees as other individuals.

Guideline No. 7

Requests for archived documents should be charged only the archive retrieval fee of \$53.00 and not an additional \$30.00 search fee.

Item 12 of the Fee Schedule provides that a \$53.00 fee shall be charged for retrieval of a record from any place that such record may be archived. The Fee Schedule does not refer to any additional fee for such retrieval, and it does not appear that the drafters contemplated two separate fees (one for the request and one for the retrieval) to be charged when a particular document is off-site.

However, the search fee may be charged to an individual who makes a request to the clerk's office for box, location, and accession information of a document in order to conduct his or her own search of the Records Center. In such a case, a physical search of the court's records would be necessary in order to obtain the information, and a search fee would be appropriate. In order to reduce the time involved in responding to these types of requests, and also to make this information more accessible to the public, it is suggested that courts either automate this information or make a duplicate accession number book available to the public.

Guideline No. 8

The clerk has the general authority to refuse to conduct searches which are unreasonable or unduly burdensome.

The clerk of court has the responsibility of being responsive to parties in interest in cases pending in the court. However, this does not mean that either the public or government agencies have an unfettered right to make unreasonable or unduly burdensome demands upon the resources and personnel of a clerk's office. The clerk may (and should) refuse to conduct searches which would require a disproportionate expenditure of time and/or resources, and should encourage entities making such requests to conduct their own search of court records. This includes requests for information which, instead of comprising a single request, include a list of numerous names or items to be searched. Such requestors should be encouraged to utilize automated databases to obtain the desired information.

This procedure applies to federal agencies as well. Although search and copying fees are waived for federal agencies, the clerk is not required to accommodate search or copy requests from such agencies which are unduly burdensome or time-consuming. Because of the volume of requests that often comes from federal agencies, a court may invite or encourage federal agencies (or a local representative), to come into the court to conduct their own searches and should allow them to use court copy facilities.

Another area in which the clerk has unlimited authority to refuse to conduct searches is in connection with requests from credit agencies or other entities for special compilations of information about bankruptcy debtors from the regularly-kept public records of the bankruptcy courts. Although the contents of bankruptcy case files are designated as public records under 11 U.S.C. § 107, previously compiled internal dockets or other compilations are not within the scope of section 107. Thus, the clerk is under no obligation to release such internal compilations.

EXHIBIT 8
"JUDICIAL CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES"

GUIDELINES ON NOTICING

1. Purpose. The Bankruptcy Code and Rules afford bankruptcy judges considerable discretion in the allocation of responsibility for providing notice of events in the course of bankruptcy proceedings. Moreover, only limited appropriations and personnel are available to process bankruptcy petitions. The judiciary's current appropriation act encourages the courts to place the burden and expense of noticing on the litigants rather than the taxpayers, and 28 U.S.C. § 156 encourages the courts to explore alternative procedures for furnishing information on the courts' dockets. These guidelines are designed to provide advice for the exercise of the courts' discretion under the Bankruptcy Code and Rules.
2. Generally. Litigants involved in bankruptcy petitions and proceedings should be on a financial footing similar to that of other litigants in the district courts. Parties are generally expected to bear their own costs of litigation, including the costs associated with serving other parties with summonses and copies of pleadings and motions. Conversely, the clerk's office is generally responsible for ensuring that notices have been provided and for providing notice of court-initiated events, such as hearing and trial dates and entry of orders and judgments. The courts should provide for review of the particular circumstances involved in individual situations.
3. Combining Notices. Bankruptcy proceedings generally have more individuals involved as parties who must be notified of hearings and motions than many other civil actions in the district courts. Accordingly, every effort should be made to reduce the clerical work and mailing expenses involved in providing notice by combining notices of different events into a single notice whenever feasible. In addition, many parties routinely receive notices in many cases; and every effort should be made to include notices of several different cases in the same mailing to such parties.
4. "No Asset" Cases. A litigant is not generally denied access to federal courts where indigence precludes payment of certain expenses of litigation. In bankruptcy proceedings a debtor with insufficient assets to pay any of the costs of administration - or only enough assets to pay part of such costs - may well not be able to bear the burden of noticing and should be given appropriate consideration.
5. Fee for Noticing by Clerks. For all notices generated in cases filed under title 11 of the United States Code, 50 cents each. Notices dated prior to January 1, 1987, should be charged at the rate of 25 cents for each notice in excess of fifty notices per set. Notice fees are payable only from the estate and only to the extent there is an estate.(** See Note Below.)
6. Statutory Limitations. Certain provisions of the Bankruptcy Code and Rules limit the judge's discretion to determine who will provide notice by specifying that particular notices will be provided by particular individuals.
 - a. Clerk. Under 11 U.S.C. §§ 743 and 762 the clerk must give notice to the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Security Investor Protection Corporation of stockbroker liquidation petitions and to the Commodity Futures Trading Commission of commodity broker liquidation petitions. Where a claim has been transferred and either the transferrer or transferee files a proof of claim, the clerk must immediately notify the other of the right to join in the claim under Bankruptcy Rule 3001(e)(3).
 - b. Trustee. Under Bankruptcy Rule 2015, a trustee (or debtor in possession) shall give notice of the petition to every person holding money or property of the debtor who has not already been notified of the petition. Under Bankruptcy Rule 6007, a trustee (or debtor in possession) must furnish whatever notice is given of a proposed abandonment or disposition of property, unless otherwise directed by the court.

- c. Debtor. The debtor is required to give notice of any amendment to a voluntary petition, list, schedule, or statement to the trustee and to any person affected by the amendment, under Bankruptcy Rule 1009.
7. Specific Factors. In a particular case the court should consider the following specific factors in allocating the burden for providing notices:
- a. The financial ability of the moving party (estate or creditor) to bear the burden.
 - b. The convenience of including notices with other mailings (such as distribution checks), thus reducing total costs.
 - c. Pick-up boxes should be established for persons, such as trustees, U.S. attorneys, etc., who can conveniently pick up notices at the clerk's office on a regular basis rather than mailing notices to such persons.
 - d. The relative technical and administrative capabilities for providing notices on a timely basis - particularly when unusually large numbers of creditors are involved - including the availability of automated data-processing in the clerk's office.
 - e. The availability of reliable commercial services to assist in providing notices. [Note that the court must exercise care in avoiding even the appearance of favoritism and should not direct litigants to one service to the exclusion or detriment of other available services.]
 - f. Any particular circumstances or management concerns in the proceeding that indicate a need to have notices provided by the clerk's office directly.
 - g. The chapter of the Bankruptcy Code and the anticipated number of separate notices to be provided.
8. Certificate. The court or clerk should approve the form and content of any notice not provided by the clerk's office and should receive from the person providing notice a certificate of service that includes a copy of the notice and a list of persons to whom it was mailed.
9. Postage. Ordinarily postage expenses will be borne by the person providing notice which may be reimbursed as a court approved cost of administration. However, in a particular case it may be appropriate to impose on the estate or a litigant only the physical burden of preparing notices while actually mailing the notices through the Clerk's office using official (penalty-mail) envelopes. Clerk's, however, may not provide parties or litigants with penalty-mail envelopes for their use. In those limited instances where the court directs that noticing be performed by someone other than the clerk in no asset cases, reimbursement for postage may be claimed in accordance with provisions established by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.
10. Assistance. The Administrative Office should be consulted for assistance in unusual circumstances, such as the filing of an exceptionally large petition with massive noticing requirements where insufficient assets are available to bear the cost of providing notices. Where the court itself is interested in using commercial services for providing notices, the Administrative Office should be consulted as to applicable procurement and contracting considerations and procedures.

** The noticing fee was changed effective December 1, 1992 to incorporate an administrative fee in chapter 7 and chapter 13 cases filed on or after December 1, 1992. See B.4.B.(8) of this chapter.

EXHIBIT 9
FinSys Conversion Fees effective 11/21/2012

For complete and current fee charts of FinSys Entries for Chapter 7 Conversions, access the following link on the J-Net:

[FinSys Entries for Chapter 7 Conversions](#)