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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT TACOMA

**Bryndon Fisher**, Individually and on  
Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

**James C. Duff**, in His Official Capacity  
as the Director of the Administrative  
Office of the United States Courts,

**Administrative Office of  
the United States Courts,**

and

**The United States of America,**

Defendants.

Case No.

**Class Action Complaint**

Upon personal knowledge as to his own acts and status, and based upon his investigation, his counsel’s investigation, and information and belief as to all other matters, plaintiff Bryndon Fisher (“Plaintiff”), individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, alleges as follows:

**SUMMARY OF ACTION**

1  
2           1.       This is a class action brought on behalf of users of the Public Access to  
3 Court Electronic Records system (“PACER”), the system that all all federal district and  
4 bankruptcy courts use to provide public access to court records. Based on an extensive  
5 investigation into PACER’s billing practices, PACER exhibits a systemic error that  
6 overcharges users for accessing docket reports in violation of its stated policies and  
7 procedures.

8           2.       The basic problem is simple. PACER claims to charge users \$0.10 for each  
9 page in a docket report, up to a maximum charge of \$3.00 per transaction. Since by  
10 default, these docket reports are displayed in HTML format, PACER uses a formula based  
11 on the number of bytes in a docket to determine the number of billable pages. One billable  
12 pages equals 4,320 extracted bytes.

13           3.       In reality, however, the PACER billing system contains an error. PACER  
14 artificially inflates the number of bytes in each extracted page, counting some of those  
15 bytes *five times* instead of just once. As a result, users are systematically overcharged for  
16 certain docket reports.

17           4.       The Administrative Office of the United States Courts (“AO”), which  
18 administers and maintains PACER, therefore breached the terms of its contract with  
19 Plaintiff and the Class and owes Plaintiff and the Class damages as compensation for the  
20 overcharges.

21           5.       The AO improperly collected these overcharge payments from Plaintiff  
22 and the Class in contravention of relevant statutes and regulations, including the E-  
23 Government Act of 2002, 28 U.S.C. § 1913 note, and the Electronic Public Access Fee  
24

1 Schedule. These overcharge payments, therefore, also constitute an illegal exaction in  
2 violation of the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

3  
4 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

5 6. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to the Little Tucker  
6 Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1346(a)(2). Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §  
7 1402(a)(1) and 28 U.S.C. 1391(e)(1) because the Plaintiff resides in this District.

8  
9 **PARTIES**

10 7. Plaintiff Bryndon Fisher (“Fisher”) is a citizen of the State of Washington  
11 and a resident of Camas, Washington. During the Class Period, as described *infra*, Fisher  
12 accessed PACER, viewed docket reports in HTML format, and was overcharged for  
13 docket reports by the AO. Fisher has not been reimbursed or otherwise compensated for  
14 the overcharges.

15 8. Defendant James C. Duff (“Duff”) is the Director of the Administrative  
16 Office of the United States Courts. Duff is being sued in his official capacity. In that  
17 capacity, Duff has overall responsibility for the AO’s management and operation,  
18 including PACER. Duff, in his official capacity, is responsible for the AO’s conduct that is  
19 the subject of this complaint and for the related acts and omissions alleged herein.

20 9. Defendant Administrative Office of the United States Courts is, and was at  
21 all relevant times, an agency of the United States government. The AO administers and  
22 maintains PACER.



1 **PACER Prescribes User Fees**

2 16. As mandated by Congress, PACER is funded through user fees set by the  
3 Judicial Conference of the United States (“Judicial Conference”).

4 17. The Judicial Appropriations Act of 1992, PUB. L. 102–140, title III, § 303,  
5 105 Stat. 810 (1991), as amended by the E-Government Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107–347, title  
6 II, § 205(e), 116 Stat. 2915 (2002), provides:

7 **Court Fees for Electronic Access to Information**

8 (a) The Judicial Conference *may, only to the extent necessary, prescribe*  
9 *reasonable fees*, pursuant to sections 1913, 1914, 1926, 1930, and 1932 of  
10 title 28, United States Code, for collection by the courts under those  
11 sections for access to information available through automatic data  
12 processing equipment. ... The Director of the Administrative Office of the  
13 United States Courts, under the direction of the Judicial Conference of the  
14 United States, shall prescribe a schedule of reasonable fees for electronic  
15 access to information which the Director is required to maintain and make  
16 available to the public.

13 (codified as amended at 28 U.S.C. 1913 note) (emphasis added).

14 18. Congress expressly limited the AO’s ability to charge user fees for access to  
15 electronic court information by substituting the phrase “only to the extent necessary” in  
16 place of “shall hereafter” in the above statute. E-Government Act of 2002, § 205(e).

17 19. In accordance with this statute, the Judicial Conference prescribed user  
18 fees for electronic public access to court records:

19 **Fees for Public Access to Court Electronic Records (PACER)**

20 (1) Except as provided below, for electronic access to any case document,  
21 docket sheet, or case-specific report via PACER: *\$0.10 per page*, not to  
22 exceed the fee for thirty pages.

22 Electronic Public Access Fee Schedule, 28 U.S.C.A. 1914 (effective December 1, 2013),  
23 [https://www.pacer.gov/documents/epa\\_feesched.pdf](https://www.pacer.gov/documents/epa_feesched.pdf) (emphasis added).

1           20.     The exceptions, *inter alia*, concern fee exemptions for users who have not  
2 yet incurred \$15.00 in a quarterly billing cycle; discretionary exemptions for indigents, pro  
3 bono attorneys, and nonprofit organizations; judicial opinions; and parties and attorneys  
4 in a case who receive one “free look.” None of these exceptions apply here.

5           21.     PACER’s user fees are contained in PACER’s “Policies and Procedures,”  
6 which are linked from the home page of PACER’s website. These Policies and Procedures  
7 state:

8           **Fee Information**

9           There is no registration fee. However, the Judicial Conference of the  
10           United States has established a fee for access to information in PACER. All  
11           registered users will be charged as follows:

12           \* Use of the PACER system will generate a \$.10 per-page charge.

13           PACER Policies and Procedures, [https://www.pacer.gov/documents/pacer\\_policy.pdf](https://www.pacer.gov/documents/pacer_policy.pdf).

14           22.     The AO directly communicates the amount of these fees to users when  
15 they sign up for a PACER account. When a user accesses the “Registration Wizard,” the  
16 system presents the following information to the user:

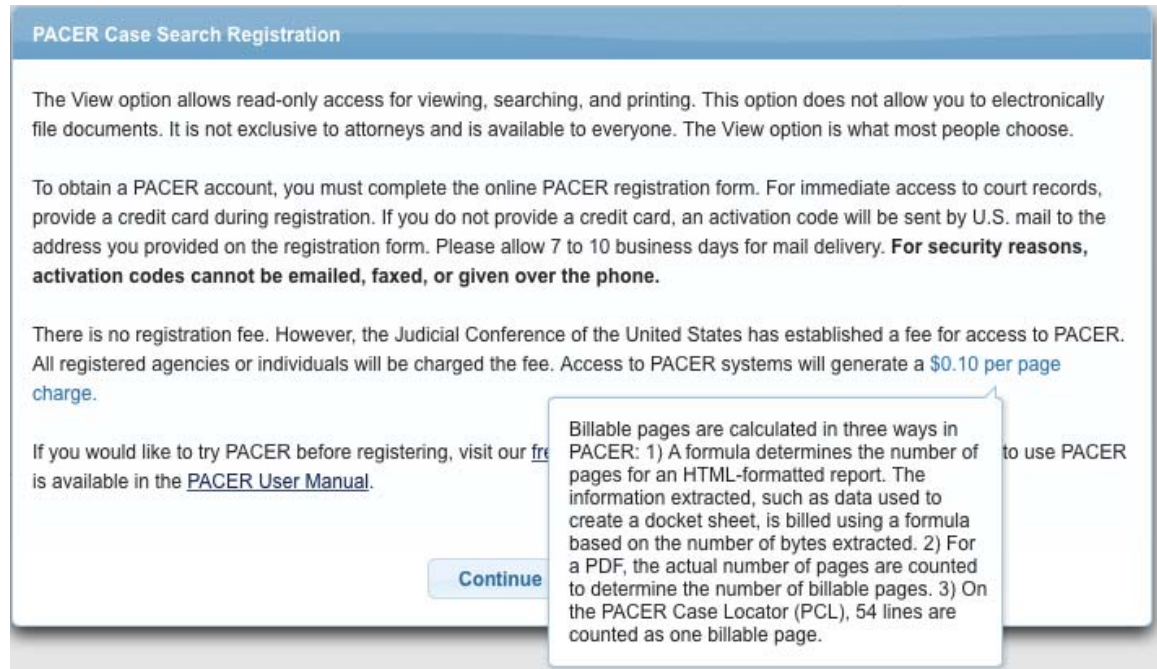
17           There is no registration fee. However, the Judicial Conference of the  
18           United States has established a fee for access to PACER. All registered  
19           agencies or individuals will be charged the fee. Access to PACER systems  
20           will generate a **\$0.10 per page charge**.

21           If you would like to try PACER before registering, visit our [free training](#)  
22           [site](#). More detailed information about how to use PACER is available in the  
23           [PACER User Manual](#).

24           PACER Case Search Registration, <https://pacер.psc.uscourts.gov/pscф/regWizard.jsf>

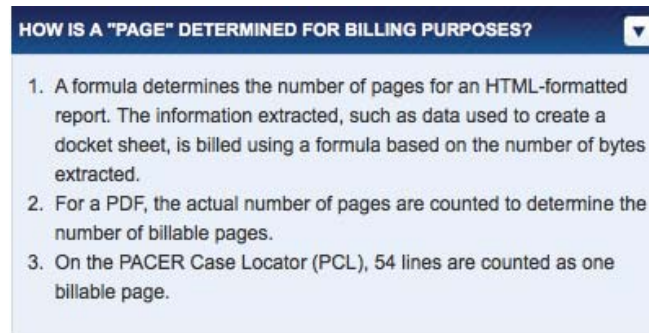
(emphasis and links in original).

23. This language describing the “\$0.10 per page charge” includes a “tooltip” that displays additional explanatory text when a user hovers her mouse pointer over it. See below:



24. This “tooltip” explains that “[a] formula determines the number of pages for an HTML-formatted report. The information extracted, such as data used to create a docket sheet, is billed using a formula based on the number of bytes extracted.”

25. The PACER Service Center’s public help pages contain similar language. In the billing area, PACER presents a frequently-asked questions section that asks:



PACER Billing, <https://www.pacer.gov/billing/>.

1           26.     The PACER User Manual, which the Registration Wizard references and  
2 links to, explains this formula in greater detail:

3                   **Dockets, Case Reports, and Search Results**

4           Docket reports are generated with the number of pages for a docket sheet  
5 before the document is reformatted as a webpage.

6           Billable pages for docket reports, case reports, and search results are  
7 calculated using a formula based on the number of bytes extracted (4,320  
bytes = 1 billable page).

8           PACER User Manual for ECF Courts (Updated September 2014), [https://](https://www.pacer.gov/documents/pacermanual.pdf)  
9 [www.pacer.gov/documents/pacermanual.pdf](https://www.pacer.gov/documents/pacermanual.pdf).

10           27.     Based on PACER's stated policies and procedures, including incorporated  
11 disclosures on its web site and in the PACER User Manual, a user would expect to be  
12 charged \$0.10 for each 4,320 bytes extracted from a docket report.

13  
14                   **PACER Overcharged Plaintiff Fisher for Access to Court Dockets**

15           28.     Plaintiff Bryndon Fisher registered for access to the PACER system and  
16 agreed to be charged \$0.10 per page for access to court dockets, based on the formula  
17 contained in the PACER User Manual.

18           29.     Over the past several years, Fisher accessed numerous court dockets and  
19 documents, always accessing court dockets in HTML format using PACER's default  
20 options. Fisher was charged and paid for that access, and his docket access did not qualify  
21 for the exceptions or exclusions listed in the Electronic Public Access Fee Schedule.

22           30.     During the past two years, Fisher accessed 184 court docket reports using  
23 PACER and was charged and paid a total of \$109.40 to the AO for this access. These  
24



1 charges do not include access to the individual PDF documents, only access to the docket  
2 reports.

3 31. Over this two-year period, based on the formula contained in the PACER  
4 User Manual, Fisher should have been charged \$72.40, representing an overcharge of  
5 \$37.00 or approximately 51%.

6 32. Fisher has not been reimbursed or otherwise compensated for these  
7 overcharges.

8  
9 **PACER Exhibits a Systemic Billing Error That Overcharges Users**

10 33. PACER's overcharges to Fisher are not an isolated incident. On the  
11 contrary, based on Plaintiff's counsel's investigation, PACER systematically overcharges  
12 users for access to court dockets in breach of its stated policies, including the PACER  
13 User Manual.

14 34. To discover why and how PACER overcharges users, Plaintiff's counsel  
15 retained expert consultants with advanced degrees in computer science and substantial  
16 experience in the field. These consultants conducted an investigation into the  
17 overcharges, including who is affected, when and under what circumstances the  
18 overcharges manifest, and the nature of the underlying error in the PACER system.

19 35. Based on this investigation, PACER exhibits a systemic billing error that  
20 affects the vast majority of users who access docket reports in the default HTML format.  
21 For these docket reports, PACER uses a formula based on the number of bytes extracted,  
22 purporting to charge users \$0.10 per 4,320 bytes. But the PACER system actually  
23 miscalculates the number of extracted bytes in a docket report, resulting in an overcharge  
24 to users.

1 36. Plaintiff’s investigation determined that the source of this overcharge lies  
2 in the case caption, the portion of a docket report that contains basic information about a  
3 case (e.g., the case number, parties, and attorneys of record). Instead of counting the  
4 number bytes in the case caption once, PACER actually counts these bytes approximately  
5 *five times*.

6 37. If a user accesses an HTML docket report, and the case caption for that  
7 docket is more than 850 characters, the systemic billing error manifests itself. This is  
8 because, when the caption contains 850 or more characters, the caption contains enough  
9 bytes that, when overcounted by five times, it triggers at least one additional \$0.10 charge  
10 to the user. An exception to this rule applies when the docket is so large that users will  
11 have already reached the \$3.00 maximum charge regardless of any overcounting of bytes  
12 in the case caption.

13 38. This systemic billing error for docket reports affects the PACER system  
14 that is used in all U.S. District Courts, U.S. Bankruptcy Courts, and the U.S. Court of  
15 Federal Claims.

16  
17 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

18 39. Plaintiffs bring this class action on behalf of themselves and all others  
19 similarly situated as members of a proposed Class defined as follows:

20 **All PACER users who, within the last six years, accessed a U.S.**  
21 **District Court, U.S. Bankruptcy Court, or the U.S. Court of Federal**  
22 **Claims and were charged for at least one docket report in HTML**  
**format that included a case caption containing 850 or more characters.**

23 **Expressly excluded from the Class are PACER users who have been**  
**damaged in excess of \$10,000 as a result of the conduct alleged herein.**

24

1           40.    The United States government and the agencies and officers thereof and  
2 any judges, justices, or judicial officers presiding over this matter, the members of their  
3 immediate families, and their judicial staff are also excluded from the Class.

4           41.    This action is brought and may properly be maintained as a class action  
5 pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23. This action satisfies the numerosity,  
6 ascertainability, commonality, typicality, adequacy, predominance, and superiority  
7 requirements of these rules.

8           42.    *Numerosity Under Rule 23(a)(1)*. The Class is so numerous that the  
9 individual joinder of all members is impracticable. While the Class’s exact number is  
10 currently unknown and can only be ascertained through appropriate discovery, PACER  
11 currently has over two million users. This is more than sufficient to satisfy the numerosity  
12 requirement. Each of these Class Members can also be ascertained by referencing the  
13 AO’s business records, which include the contact information for Class Members.

14           43.    *Commonality Under Rule 23(a)(2)*. Common legal and factual questions  
15 exist that predominate over any questions affecting only individual Class Members. These  
16 common questions, which do not vary among Class Members and which may be  
17 determined without reference to any Class Member’s individual circumstances, include,  
18 but are not limited to:

- 19           A.    Whether the AO owed a duty to Plaintiff and the Class to
- 20                   accurately bill them for access to PACER docket reports;
- 21           B.    Whether PACER contains a systemic error that miscalculates the
- 22                   charges to Plaintiff and the Class for accessing docket reports;
- 23           C.    Whether the AO systematically overbilled Plaintiff and the Class
- 24                   for access to docket reports in breach of its contract;

1 D. Whether the AO’s conduct constituted an illegal exaction by  
2 unnecessarily and unreasonably charging PACER users more than  
3 the AO and the Judicial Conference authorized under Electronic  
4 Public Access Fee Schedule and the E-Government Act of 2002;

5 E. Whether Plaintiff and the Class have been damaged by the wrongs  
6 alleged and are entitled to compensatory damages.

7 44. Each of these common questions is also susceptible to a common answer  
8 that is capable of classwide resolution and will resolve an issue central to the validity of  
9 the claims.

10 45. *Adequacy of Representation Under Rule 23(a)(4)*. Plaintiff is an adequate  
11 Class representative because he is a Class Member, and his interests do not conflict with  
12 the Class’s interests. Plaintiff has retained counsel who are competent and experienced in  
13 prosecuting class actions. Plaintiffs and his counsel intend to prosecute this action  
14 vigorously for the Class’s benefit and will fairly and adequately protect the Class’s  
15 interests.

16 46. *Rule 23(b)(2) Injunctive Class*. The Class can be properly maintained  
17 under Rule 23(b)(2). Through a systemic billing error, the AO has overcharged and  
18 continues to overcharge each Class Member for accessing docket reports. Defendants,  
19 therefore, have acted or refused to act, with respect to some or all issues presented in this  
20 Complaint, on grounds generally applicable to the Class, thereby making appropriate final  
21 injunctive relief with respect to the Class as a whole.

22 47. *Rule 23(b)(3) Predominance and Superiority*. The Class can be properly  
23 maintained under Rule 23(b)(3), because the above common questions of law and fact  
24 predominate over any questions affecting only individual Class Members. A class action is

1 also superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this  
 2 litigation because individual litigation of each Class Member’s claim is impracticable.  
 3 Even if each Class Member could afford individual litigation, the court system could not.  
 4 It would be unduly burdensome if thousands of individual cases were to proceed.  
 5 Individual litigation also presents the potential for inconsistent or contradictory  
 6 judgments, the prospect of a race to the courthouse, and the risk of an inequitable  
 7 allocation of recovery among those with equally meritorious claims. Individual litigation  
 8 would increase the expense and delay to all parties and the courts because it requires  
 9 individual resolution of common legal and factual questions. By contrast, the class-action  
 10 device presents far fewer management difficulties and provides the benefit of a single  
 11 adjudication, economies of scale, and comprehensive supervision by a single court.

**FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

**Breach of Contract**

15 48. Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the Class, incorporates by reference  
 16 all of the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

17 49. As part of the process to register and access PACER, Plaintiff and the Class  
 18 entered into a contract with the AO, which had actual authority to bind the United States.

19 50. This contract incorporated the terms provided to Plaintiff and the Class  
 20 during the registration process for PACER, including the PACER User Manual.

21 51. Plaintiff and the Class performed their duties under the contract or were  
 22 excused from doing so by waiver, impossibility, impracticability, and/or prevention or  
 23 hindrance of the contract through a breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing.

24

1 52. All conditions required by the contract for Defendants’ performance have  
2 occurred or were excused by waiver, impossibility, impracticability, and/or prevention or  
3 hindrance of the contract through a breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing.

4 53. Under the terms of the contract, Defendants were required to charge  
5 Plaintiff and the Class \$0.10 per page for accessing docket reports. The contract’s terms  
6 defined pages in a docket report accessed in HTML format as 4,320 extracted bytes.

7 54. By charging Plaintiff and the Class more than \$0.10 per page for accessing  
8 docket reports in HTML format by miscounting the number of extracted bytes in each  
9 docket, Defendants violated the express terms of the contract. As a result, Defendants  
10 breached their contract with Plaintiff and the Class.

11 55. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendants’ breach of the contract,  
12 Plaintiff and the Class were harmed and are owed compensatory damages.

13  
14 **SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

15 **Illegal Exaction**

16 56. Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the Class, incorporates by reference  
17 all of the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

18 57. Defendants improperly collected user fees from Plaintiff and the Class in  
19 excess of those authorized by Congress under the E-Government Act of 2002, 28 U.S.C.  
20 2002 note, and in excess of those authorized by the AO and the Judicial Conference under  
21 the Electronic Public Access Fee Schedule.

22 58. The E-Government Act of 2002 provides that “[t]he Judicial Conference  
23 may, *only to the extent necessary*, prescribe reasonable fees ... for collection by the courts  
24 ... for access to information available through automatic data processing equipment” and

1 that “[t]he Director of the [AO], under direction of the Judicial Conference ... shall  
2 prescribe a schedule of *reasonable* fees for electronic access to information ....” 28  
3 U.S.C.A. 1913 (emphasis added).

4 59. The Electronic Public Access Fee Schedule only authorizes fees of \$0.10  
5 per page, not to exceed the fee for thirty pages, for electronic access to any case  
6 document, docket sheet, or case-specific report.

7 60. By miscalculating the number of bytes in a page, Defendants collected  
8 charges from Plaintiff and the Class in excess of \$0.10 per page for accessing electronic  
9 docket sheets, in direct contravention of the E-Government Act’s mandate that the  
10 Judicial Conference “may, only to the extent necessary, prescribe reasonable fees.”  
11 Overcharging Plaintiff and the Class for these charges was both unnecessary and *per se*  
12 unreasonable under the Act.

13 61. Defendants also collected charges from Plaintiff and the Class in excess of  
14 the \$0.10 per page fee for accessing electronic docket sheets in direct contravention of the  
15 Electronic Public Access Fee Schedule, as well as further policies and procedures  
16 promulgated by the AO in the PACER User Manual.

17 62. By necessary implication, the E-Government Act of 2002, the Electronic  
18 Public Access Fee Schedule, and other related policies and procedures promulgated by  
19 the AO provide that the remedy for their violation entails a return of money unlawfully  
20 exacted. By directly prescribing the limits on fees charged by the AO and the Judicial  
21 Conference to Plaintiff and the Class, these laws lead to the ineluctable conclusion that  
22 they provide a monetary remedy for fees charged in excess of the prescribed limits.

23 63. Plaintiff and the Class are intended beneficiaries of the E-Government Act  
24 of 2002, the AO, and the PACER system, as PACER’s “mission is to facilitate and

1 improve electronic public access to court information at a reasonable cost, in accordance  
2 with legislative and Judiciary policies, security requirements, and user demands.”

3 64. Defendants have retained the funds they unlawfully collected from Plaintiff  
4 and the Class and have not reimbursed or otherwise compensated Plaintiff and the Class.

5 65. Plaintiff and the Class seek return of all funds improperly paid, exacted, or  
6 taken from them in contravention of federal statutes and regulations.

7

8

**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

9 Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and the Class, requests that the Court order the  
10 following relief and enter judgment against Defendants as follows:

- 11 A. An order certifying the proposed Class under FED. R. CIV. PROC. 23;
- 12 B. An order appointing Plaintiff and his counsel to represent the Class;
- 13 C. A finding that Defendants breached their contract with Plaintiff and the  
14 Class;
- 15 D. A finding that Defendants illegally exacted money from Plaintiff and the  
16 Class in violation of the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment;
- 17 E. An order permanently enjoining Defendants from their improper conduct;
- 18 F. A judgment awarding Plaintiff and the Class compensatory damages and  
19 any other damages authorized by law in amounts to be proven at trial;
- 20 G. Prejudgment and postjudgment interest at the maximum allowable rate;
- 21 H. Attorneys’ fees and expenses and the costs of this action; and
- 22 I. All other relief, including equitable and injunctive relief, that this Court  
23 deems necessary, just, and proper.

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DATED: December 29, 2015

**TERRELL MARSHALL LAW GROUP PLLC**

BY:       /s/ Beth Terrell

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*Attorneys for Plaintiff, Individually and  
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