SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK	\mathbf{v}	
 In Re:	:	
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Application for Exemption from the Electronic Public Access Fees by Dhananjay Ghei,	:	General Order M-593
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UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT

This matter is before the Court upon the application and request by Dhananjay Ghei (the "Applicant") for exemption from the fees imposed by the Electronic Public Access Fee Schedule adopted by the Judicial Conference of the United States Courts.

The Court finds, based upon the attached letter received on July 25, 2022, that the Applicant has demonstrated that an exemption is necessary in order to avoid unreasonable burdens and to promote public access to information.

Accordingly, the Applicant shall be exempt from the payment of fees for access via PACER to the electronic case files maintained in this Court to the extent such use is incurred in connection with the project described in the attached letter and application. The Applicant shall not be exempt from the payment of fees incurred in connection with other uses of the PACER system in this Court.

Additionally, the following limitations apply:

- 1. This fee exemption applies only to the Applicant, and is valid only for the purposes stated above.
- 2. This fee exemption applies only to the electronic case files of this Court that are available through the PACER system;
- 3. By accepting this exemption, the Applicant agrees not to sell for profit any data obtained as a result of receiving this exemption.
- 4. This exemption is valid from July 25, 2022 through January 31, 2024.

This exemption may be revoked at the discretion of the Court at any time. A copy of this Order shall be sent to the PACER Service Center.

Dated: July 26, 2022 New York, NY

> MARTIN GLENN Chief United States Bankruptcy Judge

s|Martin Glenn

Application for Multi-Court Exemption from the Judicial Conference's Electronic Public Access (EPA) Fees

1.) I am requesting an exemption from fees for public access to electronic case records for the courts selected below:

Courts of Appeal	В	ankruptcy Appellate Par	iels (BAP)
All Courts of Appeal	Seventh Circuit	First Circuit - BAP	
First Circuit	☐ Eighth Circuit	Sixth Circuit - BAP	
Second Circuit	☐ Ninth Circuit	☐ Eighth Circuit - BAP	
Third Circuit	☐ Tenth Circuit	☐ Ninth Circuit - BAP	
Fourth Circuit	☐ Eleventh Circuit	Tenth Circuit - BAP	
Fifth Circuit	D.C. Circuit	_	
Sixth Circuit	Federal Circuit		
District Courts			
All District Courts			
☐ Alabama Middle	☐ Illinois Northern	☐ Nebraska	☐ Rhode Island
☐ Alabama Northern	☐ Illinois Central	☐ Nevada	South Carolina
☐ Alabama Southern	☐ Illinois Southern	─ New Hampshire	South Dakota
☐ Alaska	Indiana Northern	New Jersey	Tennessee Eastern
Arizona	Indiana Southern	☐ New Mexico	☐ Tennessee Middle
Arkansas Eastern	☐ Iowa Northern	New York Eastern	☐ Tennessee Western
Arkansas Western	☐ Iowa Southern	New York Northern	Texas Eastern
California Central		New York Southern	Texas Northern
California Eastern	Kentucky Eastern	New York Western	Texas Southern
California Northern	☐ Kentucky Western	■ North Carolina Eastern	Texas Western
California Southern	Louisiana Eastern	☐ North Carolina Middle	Utah
☐ Colorado	Louisiana Middle	■ North Carolina Western	☐ Vermont
Connecticut	Louisiana Western	North Dakota	Virgin Islands
☐ Delaware		Northern Mariana Islands	Virginia Eastern
☐ District of Columbia	Maryland	Ohio Northern	Virginia Western
Florida Middle	Massachusetts	Ohio Southern	Washington Eastern
Florida Northern	Michigan Eastern	Oklahoma Eastern	Washington Western
Florida Southern	Michigan Western	Oklahoma Northern	West Virginia Northern
Georgia Northern	Minnesota	Oklahoma Western	West Virginia Southern
Georgia Middle	Mississippi Northern	Oregon	Wisconsin Eastern
☐ Georgia Southern	Mississippi Southern	Pennsylvania Eastern	Wisconsin Western
Guam	Missouri Eastern	Pennsylvania Middle	☐ Wyoming
Hawaii	Missouri Western	Pennsylvania Western	
☐ Idaho		Puerto Rico	

Ban	kruptcy Courts			
	All Bankruptcy Courts			
	Alabama Middle	☐ Illinois Northern	□ Nebraska	Rhode Island
	Alabama Northern	☐ Illinois Central	□ Nevada	South Carolina
	Alabama Southern	☐ Illinois Southern		South Dakota
	Alaska	☐ Indiana Northern	☐ New Jersey	☐ Tennessee Eastern
	Arizona	☐ Indiana Southern	□ New Mexico	Tennessee Middle
	Arkansas Eastern	☐ Iowa Northern	New York Eastern	☐ Tennessee Western
	Arkansas Western	☐ Iowa Southern	New York Northern	Texas Eastern
	California Central		New York Southern	☐ Texas Northern
	California Eastern		New York Western	Texas Southern
	California Northern		■ North Carolina Eastern	☐ Texas Western
	California Southern	Louisiana Eastern	☐ North Carolina Middle	Utah
	Colorado	Louisiana Middle	■ North Carolina Western	☐ Vermont
	Connecticut	Louisiana Western	☐ North Dakota	☐ Virgin Islands
	Delaware		☐ Northern Mariana Islands	☐ Virginia Eastern
	District of Columbia	☐ Maryland	Ohio Northern	☐ Virginia Western
	Florida Middle		Ohio Southern	
	Florida Northern	Michigan Eastern	Oklahoma Eastern	Washington Western
	Florida Southern	Michigan Western	Oklahoma Northern	West Virginia Northern
	Georgia Northern		Oklahoma Western	
	Georgia Middle	Mississippi Northern	☐ Oregon	
	Georgia Southern	Mississippi Southern	Pennsylvania Eastern	
	Guam	Missouri Eastern	Pennsylvania Middle	☐ Wyoming
	Hawaii	Missouri Western	Pennsylvania Western	
	Idaho	■ Montana	Puerto Rico	
Nation	al Courts			
Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation U.S. Court of International Trade				
2.) I am an individual associated with University of Minnesota, Twin Cities				
3.) Please summarize why the case information from the Public Access to Court Electronic Records (PACER) service is needed and how it will be used. Also, please explain why an exemption from				
the courts identified is necessary. If you need more space, please provide in an attachment.				
Please find attached the document below which contains details about the data requested and the exemption request.				
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- 4.) In support of this application, I affirm the following:
 - a) An exemption from the Judicial Conference's EPA Fee is necessary in order to avoid unreasonable burdens and to promote public access to information.
 - b) That the exemption will be for a definitive period of time: 18 months
 - c) I understand that this fee exemption will apply only to me, will be valid only for the purposes stated above, and will apply only to the electronic case files of the court(s) indicated above that are available through the PACER service.
 - d) I agree that any data received through this exemption will not be sold for profit, will not be transferred, will not be used for commercial purposes, and will not be redistributed via the Internet.
- **Declaration:** I declare that all the above information is true and understand that a false statement may result in termination of my exempt access and an assessment of Electronic Public Access usage fees. (The box must be marked or your request will not be considered)

Dhananjay Ghei	(651) 352-3573		
Applicant's Printed Name	Applicant's Phone Number ghei0004@umn.edu		
PhD Candidate	Applicant's email address 519 SE 3rd Ave, Apt 306 Applicant's Mailing Address		
Applicant's Title			
Lowenjay	Minneapolis MN 55414		
Applicant's Signature	City State Zip Code		
	2022-01-14		
Addi Attachment	Date		

Please submit your completed, signed request via email to Multi-CourtExemptions@ao.uscourts.gov or by mail to:

Attention: Multi-Court Exemptions
Court Programs Division
DPS-CSO-PRGD
One Columbus Circle, N.E.
Washington, DC 20544

- Submit by Email:

^{**} Requests sent through the US mail may take up to two weeks to clear security.**

One of the major findings in the recent literature on bankruptcies is the prevalence of racial disparities in bankruptcy filings as well as outcomes. An increasingly high number of poor black Americans are choosing to file under the more risky and expensive Chapter 13 bankruptcy plan, as opposed to the Chapter 7 bankruptcy plan, when compared to their white counterparts. Moreover, conditional on filing under Chapter 13, black Americans are witnessing high rates of case dismissals when compared to other races. There are two potential explanations in the literature. First, poorer individuals face severe liquidity constraints. As Chapter 7 requires individuals to pay their attorneys' upfront, these individuals are forced to file for the Chapter 13 plan where individuals can add the attorney fees in the repayment plan. Second, poorer households might have some form of criminal court debt that is non-dischargeable. Recently incarcerated individuals typically have significant amounts of debt, including civil and criminal restitution. These debts are non-dischargeable in bankruptcy therefore, forcing individuals to file under the Chapter 13 plan. The Consumer Bankruptcy Reform Act of 2020 (CBRA, hereafter), tabled in the Senate, aims to address this issue with two policy proposals (1) eliminating upfront payment of attorney fees, and (2) allowing discharge of criminal court debt.

The proposed project is designed to advance research on the causes of the racial gaps in bankruptcy filings and evaluate the welfare effects of proposals outlined in the CBRA, 2020. I will extend the previous literature by measuring the direct effect of attorney fees and previous criminal records on the probability of filing under both Chapter 7 and 13 plans. I aim to do so by building a novel data set on bankruptcy filings, race, attorney fees, and past criminal records using the Federal Judicial Center Courts Database and Public Access to Court Electronic Records (PACER). The docket header bankruptcy data will help me get the names and addresses of bankruptcy filers. The docket header criminal data will help me merge the names and addresses of individuals in the bankruptcy data to understand if bankrupt filers also have past criminal records. This would help me create a novel data set to analyze the role of past criminal records and their impact on the choice of the bankruptcy chapter.

Second, I will use the results from the above analysis to build and discipline an overlapping-generations general equilibrium model to match the observed life-cycle profile of bankruptcy filings, assets, debt, and savings of US households. I will use the model to perform counterfactual exercise to study policies outlined in the Consumer Bankruptcy Reform Act (2020) aimed at closing the racial gap in the bankruptcy law. In particular, I aim to study the role of elimination of upfront payment to attorneys on the bankruptcy filings and interest rates in the economy. On the one hand, consumers are able to file under the correct chapter as they are no longer liquidity constrained whereas, on the other hand, a part of the recovery is utilized to pay for the attorneys thereby reducing the amount of recoveries by the creditors. Creditors could potentially respond to this change by increasing the interest rates and thereby increasing the cost of debt for the consumers as well as future bankruptcies.

As a graduate student researcher, I have limited access to funding for my research. Considering this, it is essential that I am able to get an exemption from the courts which will help me in conducting data driven research. The empirical analysis from PACER data will help me guide my quantitative model as well as generate novel findings on criminal records and bankruptcies. In the past, I represented the University of Minnesota in an international data competition held in Amsterdam in 2019. I was also awarded a travel grant by the University to participate in the competition. In addition, I, along with my teammate, won first prize in the Machine Learning Competition, 2020 organized by the Minnesota Economics Big Data Institute (MEBDI). I am confident that access to PACER data would be beneficial in helping advance research on bankruptcy and race in the United States and help answer some of the relevant policy questions in the debate.