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In re: Amendments to Local Civil Rules 5.2,
6.1, 7.1, and 37.2

**ADMINISTRATIVE
ORDER
2013-10**

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WHEREAS the amendments to Local Civil Rule 5.2, authorizing the filing of letters on CM/ECF and reminding parties to examine the actual order, decree or judgment of the court rather than the description on the docket sheet, and the amendments to Local Civil Rule 6.1, conforming that rule with Local Civil Rule 7.1(d), and the amendments to Local Civil Rule 7.1 and creation of Local Civil Rule 7.1(d) authorizing the use of letter-motions on non-dispositive matters when in conformance with individual judges' motion practices, and amendments to Local Civil Rule 37.2 conforming it to Local Civil Rule 7.1(d), have been reviewed by a Court Committee; and

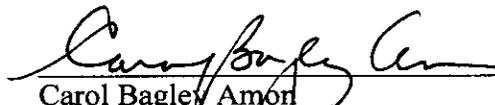
WHEREAS the Board of Judges has approved and adopted the rule changes; and

WHEREAS the Circuit Judicial Council has reviewed and approved the rule changes pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 332;

NOW, therefore, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that the amendments to Local Civil Rule 5.2, Electronic Service and Filing of Document, Letters and Order, and Local Civil Rule 6.1, Service and Filing of Motion Papers, and Local Civil Rule 7.1, Motion Papers, and Local Civil Rule 37.2, Mode of Raising Discovery Disputes with the Court (applicable in Southern District Only) are hereby adopted by the Eastern District of New York, and that the amendments are effective September 3, 2013, nunc pro tunc.

SO ORDERED.

Dated: November 7, 2013
Brooklyn, N.Y.


Carol Bagley Amon
Chief United States District Judge

EXISTING LOCAL CIVIL RULES WITH CHANGES RECOMMENDED BY THE JOINT COMMITTEE

Local Civil Rule 5.2. Electronic Service and Filing of Documents, Letters, and Orders

(a) Parties serving and filing papers shall follow the instructions regarding Electronic Case Filing (ECF) published on the website of each respective Court. A paper served and filed by electronic means in accordance with such instructions is, for purposes of Fed. R. Civ. P. 5, served and filed in compliance with the Local Civil Rules of the Southern and Eastern Districts of New York.

(b) Subject to the instructions regarding ECF published on the website of each respective Court and any pertinent Individual Judge's Practices, letter-motions permitted by Local Civil Rule 7.1(d) and letters addressed to the Court (but not letters between the parties) may be filed via ECF.

(c) Parties have an obligation to review the Court's actual order, decree, or judgment (on ECF), which controls, and should not rely on the description on the docket or in the ECF Notice of Electronic Filing (NEF).

2013 COMMITTEE NOTE

Recommended new Local Civil Rule 5.2(b) would authorize the filing of letter-motions and letters to the Court by ECF. ECF filing of letters to the Court is already required by the ECF instructions in the Eastern District of New York, and in the Southern District of New York this Local Rule amendment would authorize (but not require) ECF filing of letters to the Court that generally now are accepted by judges in the Southern District of New York. Allowing such letters to be filed will improve the record on appeal in cases where an appeal is taken, and will allow the press and the public to follow more fully what is happening in pending cases. Recommended Local Civil Rule 5.2(b) does not authorize the filing of letters exchanged between the parties.

Parties should remember to review the Individual Judge's Practices for any pertinent restrictions on the filing of letters or letter-motions, such as requirements for courtesy copies and any page limitations. Moreover, before filing a letter via ECF, parties should consider whether the letter contains information about settlement discussions or personal information (including medical information regarding a party or counsel) that should not be in the public file, in which case the letter should be sent directly to chambers instead of via ECF, or, in the Eastern District, if chambers permits, may be filed under seal via ECF.

Recommended new Local Civil Rule 5.2(c) reminds parties that they should review the actual order, decree, or judgment of the Court on ECF, rather than relying upon the description of the order, decree, or judgment on the docket or in the ECF Notice of Electronic Filing, which is often just a short summary of a more detailed order.

Local Civil Rule 6.1. Service and Filing of Motion Papers

Except for letter-motions as permitted by Local Civil Rule 7.1(d), and u[~~u~~]less otherwise provided by statute or rule[~~s~~], or [~~unless otherwise ordered~~] by the Court in a Judge's Individual Practice or in a direction in a particular case, upon any motion, the notice of motion, supporting affidavits, and memoranda shall be served and filed as follows:

(a) On all motions and applications under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26 through 37 inclusive and 45(c)(3), (1) the notice of motion, supporting affidavits, and memoranda of law shall be served by the moving party on all other parties that have appeared in the action, (2) any opposing affidavits and answering memoranda of law shall be served within seven days after service of the moving papers, and (3) any reply affidavits and reply memoranda of law shall be served within two days after service of the answering papers. In computing periods of days, refer to Fed. R. Civ. P. 6 and Local Civil Rule 6.4.

(b) On all civil motions, petitions, and applications, other than those described in Rule 6.1(a), and other than petitions for writs of habeas corpus, (1) the notice of motion, supporting affidavits, and memoranda of law shall be served by the moving party on all other parties that have

appeared in the action, (2) any opposing affidavits and answering memoranda shall be served within fourteen days after service of the moving papers, and (3) any reply affidavits and memoranda of law shall be served within seven days after service of the answering papers. In computing periods of days, refer to Fed. R. Civ. P. 6 and Local Civil Rule 6.4.

(c) The parties and their attorneys shall only appear to argue the motion if so directed by the Court by order or by a Judge's Individual Practice.

(d) No *ex parte* order, or order to show cause to bring on a motion, will be granted except upon a clear and specific showing by affidavit of good and sufficient reasons why a procedure other than by notice of motion is necessary, and stating whether a previous application for similar relief has been made.

2013 COMMITTEE NOTE

This is a conforming amendment designed to bring Local Civil Rule 6.1 into conformity with recommended new Local Civil Rule 7.1(d), which authorizes letter-motions in the case of certain non-dispositive matters.

Local Civil Rule 7.1. Motion Papers

(a) Except **for letter-motions as permitted by Local Civil Rule 7.1(d) or** as otherwise permitted by the Court, all motions shall include the following motion papers:

(1) A notice of motion, or an order to show cause signed by the Court, which shall specify the applicable rules or statutes pursuant to which the motion is brought, and shall specify the relief sought by the motion;

(2) A memorandum of law, setting forth the cases and other authorities relied upon in support of the motion, and divided, under appropriate headings, into as many parts as there are issues to be determined; and

(3) Supporting affidavits and exhibits thereto containing any factual information and portions of the record necessary for the decision of the motion.

(b) Except **for letter-motions as permitted by Local Civil Rule 7.1(d) or** as otherwise permitted by the Court, all oppositions and replies with respect to motions shall comply with Local Civil Rule 7.1(a)(2) and (3) above, and an opposing party who seeks relief that goes beyond the denial of the motion shall comply with Local Civil Rule 7.1(a)(1) above.

(c) Unless otherwise ordered by the District Judge to whom the appeal is assigned, appellate briefs on bankruptcy appeals shall not exceed 25 pages and reply briefs shall not exceed 10 pages.

(d) Applications for extensions or adjournments, applications for a pre-motion conference, and similar non-dispositive matters as permitted by the instructions regarding ECF published on the website of each respective Court and any pertinent Individual Judge's Practices, may be brought by letter-motion filed via ECF pursuant to Local Civil Rule 5.2(b).

2013 COMMITTEE NOTE

Local Civil Rule 7.1(d) would authorize the use of letter-motions for applications for extensions or adjournments, applications for a pre-motion conference, and similar non-dispositive matters. Pursuant to recommended Local Civil Rule 5.2(b), such letter-motions may be filed by ECF.

The use of letter-motions is intended to follow existing practice in which counsel request certain non-dispositive relief by letter. Using a letter-motion instead of a letter will ensure that the Court is aware that relief is requested (as distinguished from, for example, a status update letter where no relief is requested). Local Civil Rule 7.1(d) is not intended to expand the types of motions that can be made by letter-motion. For example, motions to dismiss or motions for summary judgment may not be made by letter-motion.

Parties should remember to review the Individual Judge's Practices for any pertinent restrictions on the filing of letter-motions, such as requirements for courtesy copies and any page limitations.

Local Civil Rule 37.2. Mode of Raising Discovery Disputes With the Court (Southern District Only)

No motion under Rules 26 through 37 inclusive of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure shall be heard unless counsel for the moving party has first requested an informal conference with the Court by letter-**motion for a pre-motion discovery conference (subject to the instructions regarding ECF published on the Court's website and the Judge's Individual Practices)** and such request has either been denied or the discovery dispute has not been resolved as a consequence of such a conference.

2013 COMMITTEE NOTE

This amendment would make clear that the request to the Court required by Local Civil Rule 37.2 shall now be made by letter-motion as authorized by Local Civil Rule 7.1(d), instead of by letter as before, without any substantive change in practice.

Local Civil Rule 54.1—Taxable Costs

(a) Notice of Taxation of Costs. Within thirty (30) days after the entry of final judgment, or, in the case of an appeal by any party, within thirty (30) days after the final disposition of the appeal, unless this period is extended by the Court for good cause shown, any party seeking to recover costs shall file with the Clerk a notice of taxation of costs indicating the date and time of taxation and annexing a bill of costs. Costs will not be taxed during the pendency of any appeal, motion for reconsideration, or motion for a new trial. Within thirty (30) days after the determination of any appeal, motion for reconsideration, or motion for a new trial, the party seeking to tax costs shall file a new notice of taxation of costs. Any party failing to file a notice of taxation of costs within the applicable thirty (30) day period will be deemed to have waived costs. The notice of taxation of costs shall be served upon each other party, and shall specify the date and time fixed for taxation, which shall comply with the notice period prescribed by Fed. R. Civ. P. 54. The bill of costs shall include an affidavit that the costs claimed are allowable by law, are correctly stated and were necessarily incurred. Bills for the costs claimed shall be attached as exhibits.

COMMITTEE NOTE

The seven-day notice period previously set forth in Local Civil Rule 54.1(a) was in conflict with the 14-day notice period provided by Rule 54(d)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and the Committee recommends that the Local Rule be changed to conform with Rule 54(d)(1). Instead of prescribing a particular time period (which might be changed by a future amendment to Fed. R. Civ. P. 54), the Committee recommends that the Local Rule refer the reader to Fed. R. Civ. P. 54.

The term “request to tax costs” has misled some parties into not realizing that they need to file a notice of taxation of costs specifying the date and time of taxation. For this reason, the Committee recommends that Local Civil Rule 54.1(a) be amended to substitute the term “notice of taxation of costs” for the term “request to tax costs”, and to add an explicit requirement that the notice specify the date and time fixed for taxation.

Local Civil Rule 54.1(a) presently provides that costs will not be taxed during the pendency of an appeal. At the suggestion of the Clerk’s Offices, the Committee recommends that the Rule be amended to provide that costs will likewise not be taxed during the pendency of a motion for reconsideration or a motion for a new trial. Also at the suggestion of the Clerk’s Offices, the Committee recommends that the Rule be amended to provide that the party seeking to tax costs shall file a new notice of taxation of costs within 30 days after the determination of any appeal, motion for reconsideration, or motion for a new trial.

(b) Objections to Bill of Costs. A party objecting to any cost item shall serve objections in the Eastern District of New York by Electronic Case Filing, or if in the Southern District of New York or a pro se party in writing, prior to or at the date and time scheduled for taxation. In the Eastern District, the parties need not appear at the date and time scheduled for taxation. The Clerk will proceed to tax costs at the time scheduled and allow such items as are properly taxable. In the absence of written objection, any item listed may be taxed within the discretion of the Clerk.

COMMITTEE NOTE

At the suggestion of the Eastern District Clerk's Office, the Committee recommends that Local Civil Rule 54.1(b) be amended to place parties on notice that, in the Eastern District, the parties need not appear at the date and time scheduled for taxation.

(c) Items Taxable as Costs

(1) *Transcripts.* The cost of any part of the original trial transcript that was necessarily obtained for use in this Court or on appeal is taxable. Convenience of counsel is not sufficient. The cost of a transcript of Court proceedings prior to or subsequent to trial is taxable only when authorized in advance or ordered by the Court.

COMMITTEE NOTE

The Committee recommends that Local Civil Rule 54.1(c)(1) remain unchanged. It is authorized by 28 U.S.C. § 1920(2), which allows taxation of "fees for printed or electronically recorded transcripts necessarily obtained for use in this case."

(2) *Depositions.* Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, the original transcript of a deposition, plus one copy, is taxable if the deposition was used or received in evidence at the trial, whether or not it was read in its entirety. Costs for depositions are also taxable if they were used by the Court in ruling on a motion for summary judgment or other dispositive substantive motion. Costs for depositions taken solely for discovery are not taxable. Counsel's fees and expenses in attending the taking of a deposition are not taxable except as provided by statute, rule (including Local Civil Rule 30.1), or order of the Court. Fees, mileage, and subsistence for the witness at the deposition are taxable at the same rates as for attendance at trial if the deposition taken was used or

received in evidence at the trial.

COMMITTEE NOTE

The Committee recommends that Local Civil Rule 54.1(c)(2) remain unchanged. 28 U.S.C. § 1920 does not by its terms specifically address costs related to depositions. However the practice of taxing the expenses of a deposition when it is received in evidence or employed on a successful motion for summary judgment is widespread, and can be regarded as authorized by 28 U.S.C. § 1920(2) as “expenses for transcripts necessarily obtained for use in this case.” *See* 10 CHARLES ALAN WRIGHT & ARTHUR R. MILLER, FEDERAL PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE § 2676 (3d ed. 1998) (“There is general agreement that expenses of a deposition may be taxed as costs when it was received in evidence.”); 7 JAMES WM. MOORE ET AL., MOORE’S FEDERAL PRACTICE § 54.103(3)(c)(i) (3d ed. 2011) (“§1920 also contains several provisions for the recovery of costs that, alone or in conjunction, have been interpreted to permit the awarding of the routine expenses incurred in taking depositions.”). *See also Anderson v. City of New York*, 132 F. Supp. 2d 239, 246 (S.D.N.Y. 2001) (allowing deposition transcripts to be taxed as costs under § 1920).

(3) *Witness Fees, Travel Expenses and Subsistence.* Witness fees and travel expenses authorized by 28 U.S.C. § 1821 are taxable if the witness testifies. Subsistence pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1821 is taxable if the witness testifies and it is not practical for the witness to return to his or her residence from day to day. No party to the action may receive witness fees, travel expenses, or subsistence. Fees for expert witnesses are taxable only to the extent of fees for ordinary witnesses unless prior court approval was obtained.

COMMITTEE NOTE

The Committee recommends that Local Civil Rule 54.1(c)(3) remain unchanged. This subsection is authorized by 28 U.S.C. § 1920(3), which allows taxation of “fees and disbursements for printing and witnesses.”

(4) *Interpreting Costs.* The reasonable fee of a competent interpreter is taxable if the fee of the witness involved is taxable.

COMMITTEE NOTE

The Committee recommends that the second sentence of Local Civil Rule 54.1(c)(4) be deleted in light of the Supreme Court's ruling in *Taniguchi v. Kan Pacific Saipan, Ltd.*, 132 S. Ct. 1997 (2012). The rest of Local Civil Rule 54.1(c)(4) is authorized by § 1920(6), which allows taxation of "compensation of court appointed experts, compensation of interpreters, and salaries, fees, expenses, and costs of special interpretation services" under 28 U.S.C. § 1828.

(5) *Exemplifications and Copies of Papers.* A copy of an exhibit is taxable if the original was not available and the copy was used or received in evidence. The cost of copies used for the convenience of counsel or the Court are not taxable. The fees for a search and certification or proof of the non-existence of a document in a public office is taxable.

COMMITTEE NOTE

The Committee recommends that Local Civil Rule 54.1(c)(5) remain unchanged. This subsection is authorized by § 1920(4), which allows taxation of "fees for exemplification and the costs of making copies of any materials where the copies are necessarily obtained for use in this case."

Courts in other circuits have begun to address the question whether and to what extent the costs of electronic discovery can be taxed as costs of copying or exemplification. See, e.g., *Race Tires America, Inc. v. Hoosier Racing Tire Corp.*, 674 F.3d 158 (3d Cir. 2012). Particularly in the absence of authoritative guidance from the Second Circuit on this issue, the Committee has concluded that it is premature to address this question in Local Civil Rule 54.1(c).

(6) *Maps, Charts, Models, Photographs and Summaries.* The cost of photographs, 8" x 10" in size or less, is taxable if used or received in evidence. Enlargements greater than 8" x 10" are not taxable except by order of the Court. Costs of maps, charts, and models, including computer generated models, are not taxable except by order of the Court. The cost of compiling summaries, statistical comparisons and reports is not taxable.

COMMITTEE NOTE

The Committee recommends that Local Civil Rule 54.1(c)(6) remain unchanged. This subsection is authorized by 28 U.S.C. § 1920(4), which allows taxation of "fees for exemplification and the costs of making copies of any materials where the copies are necessarily obtained for use in this case."

(7) *Attorney Fees and Related Costs.* Attorney fees and disbursements and other related fees and paralegal expenses are not taxable except by order of the Court. A motion for attorney fees and related nontaxable expenses shall be made within the time period prescribed by Fed. R. Civ. P. 54.

COMMITTEE NOTE

The Committee recommends that Local Civil Rule 54.1(c)(7) be retained, because it does not authorize taxation of any costs, but instead serves a useful purpose by pointing out that attorney's fees are addressed in Fed. R. Civ. P. 54, and are not taxable except by order of the Court. For the reasons explained in the Committee Note to Local Civil Rule 54.1(a), the Committee recommends that the Local Rule refer the reader to Fed. R. Civ. P. 54 for the time period within which attorney's fees must be sought.

(8) *Fees of Masters, Receivers, Commissioners and Court Appointed Experts.* Fees of masters, receivers, commissioners, and Court appointed experts are taxable as costs, unless otherwise ordered by the Court.

COMMITTEE NOTE

The Committee recommends that Local Civil Rule 54.1(c)(8) remain unchanged. Although 28 U.S.C. § 1920 does not by its terms address fees for masters, receivers, or commissioners, Fed. R. Civ. P. 53(g) authorizes the Court to allocate payment for a master's compensation, and commentators have observed that appropriate expenditures incurred in connection with a special master may be taxed as costs by the prevailing party. 10 Fed. Prac. & Proc. Civ. §2677 (3d ed.).

(9) *Costs for Title Searches.* A party is entitled to tax necessary disbursements for the expenses of searches made by title insurance, abstract or searching companies.

COMMITTEE NOTE

The Committee recommends that Local Civil Rule 54.1(c)(9) remain unchanged. This subsection is authorized by 28 U.S.C. § 1920(4), which allows a taxation of "fees for exemplification and the costs of making copies of any materials where the copies are necessarily obtained for use in this case."

(10) *Docket and Miscellaneous Fees*. Docket fees, and the reasonable and actual fees of the Clerk and of a marshal, sheriff, and process server, are taxable unless otherwise ordered by the Court.

COMMITTEE NOTE

The Committee recommends that Local Civil Rule 54.1(c)(10) remain unchanged. This subsection is authorized by 28 U.S.C. § 1920(5), which allows taxation of docket fees under 28 U.S.C. § 1923.