Local Rule 7054-1 Costs - Taxation/Payment (2014)

(a) Bill of Costs. Within 21 days after the entry of final judgment, a party entitled to recover costs must file a bill of costs, on a form available from the clerk, and a verification of bill of costs under § 1924 of title 28 of the United States Code [1], and serve such documents on the attorneys of record of all adverse parties. The bill of costs must clearly and concisely itemize and describe the costs, checks, money orders, or other forms of payment, and must include copies of applicable invoices, receipts, and disbursement instruments. Failure to itemize and verify costs may result in their disallowance.

(b) Objections to Bill of Costs. A party objecting to a bill of costs must file an objection, supported by declarations and documentation, and serve the attorney of record for all adverse parties within 14 days after service of the bill of costs. Upon timely objection, a hearing may be scheduled to review the bill of costs and the objection.

(c) Taxation of Costs. If no objection is timely filed, the clerk must tax the costs and allow such items as are taxable under law. Costs taxed by the clerk will be included in the judgment or decree.

(d) Judicial Review. Taxation of costs by the clerk is subject to review by the court if, under Fed. R. Bankr. P. 7054(b) [2], a motion for review is filed within 7 days after entry of the clerk's action.

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Links
[1] https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/28/1924
[2] https://www.law.cornell.edu/rules/frbp/rule_7054