

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FILED

FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

JUL 30 2019

MOLLY C. DWYER, CLERK  
U.S. COURT OF APPEALS

VERNON WAYNE MCNEAL,

Plaintiff-Appellant,

v.

A. ERVIN; et al.,

Defendants-Appellees.

No. 19-15465

D.C. No.

2:05-cv-00441-TLN-EFB

Eastern District of California,  
Sacramento

ORDER

Before: CANBY and CHRISTEN, Circuit Judges.

Appellees' motion for judicial notice is granted (Docket Entry No. 9).

Appellees' motion to revoke appellant's in forma pauperis status for this appeal is granted because appellant has had three or more prior actions or appeals dismissed as frivolous, malicious, or for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, and appellant has not alleged imminent danger of serious physical injury (Docket Entry No. 8). *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g). Appellant's in forma pauperis status is revoked for this appeal.

Within 21 days after the date of this order, appellant shall pay \$505.00 to the district court as the docketing and filing fees for this appeal and file proof of payment with this court. Failure to pay the fees will result in the automatic dismissal of the appeal by the Clerk for failure to prosecute, regardless of further filings. *See* 9th Cir. R. 42-1.

No motions for reconsideration, clarification, or modification of the denial of appellant's in forma pauperis status shall be entertained.

The motions for production of transcripts at government expense are denied (Docket Entry Nos. 7, 10). *See* 28 U.S.C. § 753(f); *Henderson v. United States*, 734 F.2d 483 (9th Cir. 1984).

If the appeal is dismissed for failure to comply with this order, the court will not entertain any motion to reinstate the appeal that is not accompanied by proof of payment of the docketing and filing fees.

----- Briefing remains suspended. If necessary, the court will reset the briefing schedule upon resolution of appellant's fee status. Appellant's motions for an extension of time to file the opening brief are denied as moot (Docket Entry No. 11, 12). -----

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MAR 25 2019

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VERNON WAYNE MCNEAL,

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v.

A. ERVIN; et al.,

Defendants - Appellees.

No. 19-15465

D.C. No. 2:05-cv-00441-TLN-EFB

U.S. District Court for Eastern  
California, Sacramento

**ORDER**

A review of the district court docket reflects that appellant was permitted to proceed in forma pauperis in the district court, and that such permission has not been revoked to date. Consequently, appellant's forma pauperis status continues in this court. *See* Fed. R. App. P. 24(a). Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1) and (2), however, appellant must pay the full amount of the filing and docketing fees for this appeal when funds are available in appellant's account. Appellant is not responsible for payment when the funds in appellant's prison trust account total less than \$10, but payments must resume when additional deposits are made or funds are otherwise available.

Consequently, within 21 days after the filing date of this order, appellant shall complete and file with this court the enclosed authorization form, which directs the prison officials at appellant's institution to assess, collect, and forward to the court the \$505 filing and docketing fees for this appeal on a monthly basis whenever funds exist in appellant's trust fund account. These fees will continue to be collected regardless of the date or manner of disposition of this appeal. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(2) and (e)(2).

If appellant fails to comply with this order, the appeal may be dismissed by the Clerk. *See* 9th Cir. R. 42-1.

FOR THE COURT:

MOLLY C. DWYER  
CLERK OF COURT

By: Cyntharee K. Powells  
Deputy Clerk  
Ninth Circuit Rule 27-7

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A Legislative History  
of the  
Prison Litigation Reform  
Act of 1996,  
Pub. L. No. 104-134  
110 Stat. 1321

by  
Bernard D. Reams, Jr., J.D., Ph.D.,  
St. John's University School of Law  
in New York  
and  
William H. Manz, M.A., M.L.S., J.D.,  
St. John's University School of Law  
in New York

VOLUME I

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INTRODUCTION

AN OVERVIEW OF THE PRISON  
LITIGATION REFORM ACT OF 1996

4-9-98  
The Prison Litigation Reform Act (PLRA) was passed on April 26, 1996, as Title VIII of the statute making fiscal appropriations for 1996 for the Department of Commerce, Justice, and State; the judiciary; and related agencies. Its purpose is to provide an effective case-management plan for prisoner civil rights cases. The PLRA focuses on court practices for processing *in forma pauperis* suits, in light of the fact that the overwhelming majority of prisoner cases are filed *pro se* and *in forma pauperis*. Because the majority of prisoner civil rights complaints are decided on the pleadings and disposed of without trial, the PLRA places most of the administrative burden on the district courts in the areas of initial screening and pretrial processes.

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Hein  
The requirements for achieving *in forma pauperis* status have been made more stringent by the PLRA. A prisoner seeking *in forma pauperis* status must now include in the required affidavit "a statement of all assets such prisoner possesses" and "a certified copy of the trust fund account statement (or institutional equivalent) for the prisoner for the six month period immediately preceding the filing of the complaint or notice of appeal, obtained from the appropriate official of each prison at which the prisoner is or was confined." The PLRA also requires prisoners who are granted *in forma pauperis* status to pay the filing fee, by a partial initial payment from any funds available and through monthly payments forwarded by the institution based on the balance in the prisoner's account. The PLRA does allow a prisoner to bring an action even if the prisoner has no assets and no means by which to pay the initial filing fee.

It must be noted that the PLRA does not contain a provision specifying an effective date. The PLRA's applicability to cases filed before the date it was signed, April 26, 1996, is a matter of legal interpretation to be decided by the courts. In fact, much of the early litigation regarding the PLRA centers around the retroactive application of its provisions. However, the provisions of section 802(b)(1) governing prospective relief are expressly made applicable to all prospective relief entered before, on, or after enactment of the PLRA.

Lastly, we wish to acknowledge the contribution of Loris Zepieri, a third year law student, who assisted in gathering these materials.

St. John's University  
School of Law  
Jamaica, New York  
August 1997

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS  
FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

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NOV 21 2019

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No. 19-15465

D.C. No. 2:05-cv-00441-TLN-EFB  
U.S. District Court for Eastern  
California, Sacramento

**ORDER**

A review of the docket demonstrates that appellant has failed to pay the docketing/filing fees in this case.

Pursuant to Ninth Circuit Rule 42-1, this appeal is dismissed for failure to prosecute.

This order served on the district court shall, 21 days after the date of the order, act as the mandate of this court.

FOR THE COURT:

MOLLY C. DWYER  
CLERK OF COURT

By: Marc Eshoo  
Deputy Clerk  
Ninth Circuit Rule 27-7

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

**JUDGMENT IN A CIVIL CASE**

**VERNON WAYNE MCNEAL,**

**v.**

**CASE NO: 2:05-CV-00441-TLN-EFB**

**LOCKIE, ET AL.,**

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**XX — Jury Verdict.** This action came before the Court for trial by jury. The issues have been tried and the jury has rendered its verdict.

**IT IS ORDERED AND ADJUDGED**

**THAT JUDGMENT IS HEREBY ENTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE  
JURY VERDICT RENDERED 3/1/2019**

**Marianne Matherly**  
Clerk of Court

**ENTERED: March 4, 2019**

by: /s/ M. York  
Deputy Clerk

formation available through automatic data processing equipment and fees to be deposited in Judiciary Automation Fund, see section 303 of Pub. L. 102-140, set out as a note under section 1913 of this title.

#### § 1915. Proceedings in forma pauperis

(a)(1) Subject to subsection (b), any court of the United States may authorize the commencement, prosecution or defense of any suit, action or proceeding, civil or criminal, or appeal therein, without prepayment of fees or security therefor, by a person who submits an affidavit that includes a statement of all assets such prisoner possesses that the person is unable to pay such fees or give security therefor. Such affidavit shall state the nature of the action, defense or appeal and affiant's belief that the person is entitled to redress.

(2) A prisoner seeking to bring a civil action or appeal a judgment in a civil action or proceeding without prepayment of fees or security therefor, in addition to filing the affidavit filed under paragraph (1), shall submit a certified copy of the trust fund account statement (or institutional equivalent) for the prisoner for the 6-month period immediately preceding the filing of the complaint or notice of appeal, obtained from the appropriate official of each prison at which the prisoner is or was confined.

(3) An appeal may not be taken in forma pauperis if the trial court certifies in writing that it is not taken in good faith.

(b)(1) Notwithstanding subsection (a), if a prisoner brings a civil action or files an appeal in forma pauperis, the prisoner shall be required to pay the full amount of a filing fee. The court shall assess and, when funds exist, collect, as a partial payment of any court fees required by law, an initial partial filing fee of 20 percent of the greater of—

(A) the average monthly deposits to the prisoner's account; or

(B) the average monthly balance in the prisoner's account for the 6-month period immediately preceding the filing of the complaint or notice of appeal.

(2) After payment of the initial partial filing fee, the prisoner shall be required to make monthly payments of 20 percent of the preceding month's income credited to the prisoner's account. The agency having custody of the prisoner shall forward payments from the prisoner's account to the clerk of the court each time the amount in the account exceeds \$10 until the filing fees are paid.

(3) In no event shall the filing fee collected exceed the amount of fees permitted by statute for the commencement of a civil action or an appeal of a civil action or criminal judgment.

(4) In no event shall a prisoner be prohibited from bringing a civil action or appealing a civil or criminal judgment for the reason that the prisoner has no assets and no means by which to pay the initial partial filing fee.

(c) Upon the filing of an affidavit in accordance with subsections (a) and (b) and the prepayment of any partial filing fee as may be required under subsection (b), the court may direct payment by the United States of the expenses of (1) printing the record on appeal in any civil or criminal case, if such printing is required by the

appellate court; (2) preparing a transcript of proceedings before a United States magistrate judge in any civil or criminal case, if such transcript is required by the district court, in the case of proceedings conducted under section 636(b) of this title or under section 3401(b) of title 18, United States Code; and (3) printing the record on appeal if such printing is required by the appellate court, in the case of proceedings conducted pursuant to section 636(c) of this title. Such expenses shall be paid when authorized by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

(d) The officers of the court shall issue and serve all process, and perform all duties in such cases. Witnesses shall attend as in other cases, and the same remedies shall be available as are provided for by law in other cases.

(e)(1) The court may request an attorney to represent any person unable to afford counsel.

(2) Notwithstanding any filing fee, or any portion thereof, that may have been paid, the court shall dismiss the case at any time if the court determines that—

(A) the allegation of poverty is untrue; or

(B) the action or appeal—

(i) is frivolous or malicious;

(ii) fails to state a claim on which relief may be granted; or

(iii) seeks monetary relief against a defendant who is immune from such relief.

(f)(1) Judgment may be rendered for costs at the conclusion of the suit or action as in other proceedings, but the United States shall not be liable for any of the costs thus incurred. If the United States has paid the cost of a stenographic transcript or printed record for the prevailing party, the same shall be taxed in favor of the United States.

(2)(A) If the judgment against a prisoner includes the payment of costs under this subsection, the prisoner shall be required to pay the full amount of the costs ordered.

(B) The prisoner shall be required to make payments for costs under this subsection in the same manner as is provided for filing fees under subsection (a)(2).

(C) In no event shall the costs collected exceed the amount of the costs ordered by the court.

(g) In no event shall a prisoner bring a civil action or appeal a judgment in a civil action or proceeding under this section if the prisoner has, on 3 or more prior occasions, while incarcerated or detained in any facility, brought an action or appeal in a court of the United States that was dismissed on the grounds that it is frivolous, malicious, or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, unless the prisoner is under imminent danger of serious physical injury.

(h) As used in this section, the term "prisoner" means any person incarcerated or detained in any facility who is accused of, convicted of, sentenced for, or adjudicated delinquent for, violations of criminal law or the terms and conditions of parole, probation, pretrial release, or diversionary program.

(June 25, 1948, ch. 646, 62 Stat. 954; May 24, 1949, ch. 139, §98, 63 Stat. 104; Oct. 31, 1951, ch. 655, §51(b), (c), 65 Stat. 727; Pub. L. 86-320, Sept. 21,



1959, 73 Stat. 590; Pub. L. 96-82, § 6, Oct. 10, 1979, 93 Stat. 645; Pub. L. 101-650, title III, § 321, Dec. 1, 1990, 104 Stat. 5117; Pub. L. 104-134, title I, § 101[(a)] [title VIII, § 804(a), (c)-(e)], Apr. 26, 1996, 110 Stat. 1321, 1321-73 to 1321-75; renumbered title I, Pub. L. 104-140, § 1(a), May 2, 1996, 110 Stat. 1327.)

## HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

## 1948 ACT

Based on title 28, U.S.C., 1940 ed., §§ 9a(c)(e), 832, 833, 834, 835, and 836 (July 20, 1892, ch. 209, §§ 1-5, 27 Stat. 252; June 25, 1910, ch. 435, 36 Stat. 866; Mar. 3, 1911, ch. 231, § 5a, as added Jan. 20, 1944, ch. 3, § 1, 58 Stat. 5; June 27, 1922, ch. 246, 42 Stat. 666; Jan. 31, 1928, ch. 14, § 1, 45 Stat. 54).

Section consolidates a part of section 9a(c)(e) with sections 832-836 of title 28, U.S.C., 1940 ed.

For distribution of other provisions of section 9a of title 28, U.S.C., 1940 ed., see Distribution Table.

Section 832 of title 28, U.S.C., 1940 ed., was completely rewritten, and constitutes subsections (a) and (b).

Words "and willful false swearing in any affidavit provided for in this section or section 832 of this title" shall be punishable as perjury as in other cases," in section 833 of title 28, U.S.C., 1940 ed., were omitted as covered by the general perjury statute, title 18, U.S.C., 1940 ed., § 231 (H.R. 1600, 80th Cong., sec. 1621).

A proviso in section 836 of title 28, U.S.C., 1940 ed., that the United States should not be liable for costs was deleted as covered by section 2412 of this title.

The provision in section 9a(e) of title 28, U.S.C., 1940 ed., respecting stenographic transcripts furnished on appeals in civil cases is extended by subsection (b) of the revised section to include criminal cases. Obviously it would be inconsistent to furnish the same to a poor person in a civil case involving money only and to deny it in a criminal proceeding where life and liberty are in jeopardy.

The provision of section 832 of title 28, U.S.C., 1940 ed., for payment when authorized by the Attorney General was revised to substitute the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts who now disburses such items.

Changes in phraseology were made.

## 1949 ACT

This amendment clarifies the meaning of subsection (b) of section 1915 of title 28, U.S.C., and supplies, in subsection (e) of section 1915, an inadvertent omission to make possible the recovery of public funds expended in printing the record for persons successfully suing in forma pauperis.

## AMENDMENTS

1996—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 104-134, § 101[(a)] [title VIII, § 804(a)(1)], designated first paragraph as par. (1), substituted "Subject to subsection (b), any" for "Any", struck out "and costs" after "of fees", substituted "submits an affidavit that includes a statement of all assets such prisoner possesses" for "makes affidavit", substituted "such fees" for "such costs", substituted "the person" for "he" in two places, added par. (2), and designated last paragraph as par. (3).

Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 104-134, § 101[(a)] [title VIII, § 804(a)(3)], added subsec. (b). Former subsec. (b) redesignated (c).

Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 104-134, § 101[(a)] [title VIII, § 804(a)(2), (4)], redesignated subsec. (b) as (c) and substituted "subsections (a) and (b) and the prepayment of any partial filing fee as may be required under subsection (b)" for "subsection (a) of this section". Former subsec. (c) redesignated (d).

Subsec. (d). Pub. L. 104-134, § 101[(a)] [title VIII, § 804(a)(2)], redesignated subsec. (c) as (d). Former subsec. (d) redesignated (e).

Subsec. (e). Pub. L. 104-134, § 101[(a)] [title VIII, § 804(a)(5)], amended subsec. (e) generally. Prior to

amendment, subsec. (e) read as follows: "The court may request an attorney to represent any such person unable to employ counsel and may dismiss the case if the allegation of poverty is untrue, or if satisfied that the action is frivolous or malicious."

Pub. L. 104-134, § 101[(a)] [title VIII, § 804(a)(2)], redesignated subsec. (d) as (e). Former subsec. (e) redesignated (f).

Subsec. (f). Pub. L. 104-134, § 101[(a)] [title VIII, § 804(a)(2), (c)], redesignated subsec. (e) as (f), designated existing provisions as par. (1) and substituted "proceedings" for "cases", and added par. (2).

Subsec. (g). Pub. L. 104-134, § 101[(a)] [title VIII, § 804(d)], added subsec. (g).

Subsec. (h). Pub. L. 104-134, § 101[(a)] [title VIII, § 804(e)], added subsec. (h).

1979—Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 96-82 substituted "Upon the filing of an affidavit in accordance with subsection (a) of this section, the court may direct payment by the United States of the expenses of (1) printing the record on appeal in any civil or criminal case, if such printing is required by the appellate court; (2) preparing a transcript of proceedings before a United States magistrate in any civil or criminal case, if such transcript is required by the district court, in the case of proceedings conducted under section 636(b) of this title or under section 3401(b) of title 18, United States Code; and (3) printing the record on appeal if such printing is required by the appellate court, in the case of proceedings conducted pursuant to section 636(c) of this title" and "Such expenses shall be paid when authorized by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts" for "In any civil or criminal case the court may, upon the filing of a like affidavit, direct that the expense of printing the record on appeal, if such printing is required by the appellate court, be paid by the United States, and the same shall be paid when authorized by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts".

1959—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 86-320 substituted "person" for "citizen".

1951—Subsec. (b). Act Oct. 31, 1951, struck out "furnishing a stenographic transcript and" after "expense of".

Subsec. (e). Act Oct. 31, 1951, inserted provision that the United States shall not be liable for any of the costs incurred.

1949—Subsec. (b). Act May 24, 1949, § 98(a), inserted "such printing is" between "if" and "required".

Subsec. (e). Act May 24, 1949, § 98(b), inserted "or printed record" after "stenographic transcript".

## CHANGE OF NAME

"United States magistrate judge" substituted for "United States magistrate" in subsec. (c) pursuant to section 321 of Pub. L. 101-650, set out as a note under section 631 of this title.

## § 1915A. Screening

(a) SCREENING.—The court shall review, before docketing, if feasible or, in any event, as soon as practicable after docketing, a complaint in a civil action in which a prisoner seeks redress from a governmental entity or officer or employee of a governmental entity.

(b) GROUNDS FOR DISMISSAL.—On review, the court shall identify cognizable claims or dismiss the complaint, or any portion of the complaint, if the complaint—

- (1) is frivolous, malicious, or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted; or
- (2) seeks monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief.

(c) DEFINITION.—As used in this section, the term "prisoner" means any person incarcerated or detained in any facility who is accused of,

convicted of, sentenced for, or adjudicated delinquent for, violations of criminal law or the terms and conditions of parole, probation, pretrial release, or diversionary program.

(Added Pub. L. 104-134, title I, §101[(a)] [title VIII, §805(a)], Apr. 26, 1996, 110 Stat. 1321, 1321-75; renumbered title I, Pub. L. 104-140, §1(a), May 2, 1996, 110 Stat. 1327.)

#### § 1916. Seamen's suits

In all courts of the United States, seamen may institute and prosecute suits and appeals in their own names and for their own benefit for wages or salvage or the enforcement of laws enacted for their health or safety without prepaying fees or costs or furnishing security therefor.

(June 25, 1948, ch. 646, 62 Stat. 955.)

##### HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on title 28, U.S.C., 1940 ed., §837 (June 12, 1917, ch. 27, §1, 40 Stat. 157; July 1, 1918, ch. 113, §1, 40 Stat. 683).

Changes in phraseology were made.

#### § 1917. District courts; fee on filing notice of or petition for appeal

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 of a writ of certiorari \$5 shall be paid to the clerk of the district court, by the appellant or petitioner.

(June 25, 1948, ch. 646, 62 Stat. 955.)

##### HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on title 28, U.S.C., 1940 ed., §552 (Feb. 11, 1925, ch. 204, §5, 43 Stat. 857; Jan. 31, 1928, ch. 14, §1, 45 Stat. 54; Sept. 27, 1944, ch. 414, §3, 58 Stat. 744).

Words "to the clerk of the district court" were added to clarify the intent of Congress, as shown by the title of the 1944 act containing this section, and by the text of such Act in its entirety.

Words "as an additional fee in said suit or action, or proceeding in bankruptcy" were omitted. The entire text of the basic 1944 act shows that Congress intended it to apply to all actions, suits and proceedings, including bankruptcy proceedings, and nowhere else in such act is any reference made to bankruptcy proceedings.

Changes were made in phraseology.

#### § 1918. District courts; fines, forfeitures and criminal proceedings

(a) Costs shall be included in any judgment, order, or decree rendered against any person for the violation of an Act of Congress in which a civil fine or forfeiture of property is provided for.

(b) Whenever any conviction for any offense not capital is obtained in a district court, the court may order that the defendant pay the costs of prosecution.

(June 25, 1948, ch. 646, 62 Stat. 955.)

##### HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on title 28, U.S.C., 1940 ed., §822 (R.S. §974). Changes were made in phraseology.

#### § 1919. Dismissal for lack of jurisdiction

Whenever any action or suit is dismissed in any district court, the Court of International

Trade, or the Court of Federal Claims for want of jurisdiction, such court may order the payment of just costs.

(June 25, 1948, ch. 646, 62 Stat. 955; Pub. L. 96-417, title V, §510, Oct. 10, 1980, 94 Stat. 1743; Pub. L. 102-572, title IX, §908(a), (b)(1), Oct. 29, 1992, 106 Stat. 4519.)

##### HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on title 28, U.S.C., 1940 ed., §80 (Mar. 3, 1911, ch. 231, §37, 36 Stat. 1098).

Words "dismissed for want of jurisdiction" were substituted for "it shall appear to the satisfaction of the said district court, at any time after such suit has been brought or removed thereto, that such suit does not really and substantially involve a dispute or controversy properly within the jurisdiction of said district court". The substituted language is sufficient. (See reviser's note under section 1359 of this title.) The provisions of section 80 of title 28, U.S.C., 1940 ed., relating to dismissal for improper or collusive joinder in removal proceedings, are incorporated in section 1359 of this title. Other provisions of section 80 of title 28, U.S.C., 1940 ed., appear in section 1447 of this title.

Changes were made in phraseology.

##### AMENDMENTS

1992—Pub. L. 102-572 substituted "Dismissal" for "District courts; dismissal" in section catchline and inserted reference to Court of Federal Claims in text.

1980—Pub. L. 96-417 included dismissals in Court of International Trade for want of jurisdiction.

##### EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1992 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 102-572 effective Oct. 29, 1992, see section 911 of Pub. L. 102-572, set out as a note under section 171 of this title.

##### EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1980 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 96-417 applicable with respect to civil actions commenced on or after Nov. 1, 1980, see section 701(b)(1)(E) of Pub. L. 96-417, set out as a note under section 251 of this title.

#### § 1920. Taxation of costs

A judge or clerk of any court of the United States may tax as costs the following:

(1) Fees of the clerk and marshal;

(2) Fees for printed or electronically recorded transcripts necessarily obtained for use in the case;

(3) Fees and disbursements for printing and witnesses;

(4) Fees for exemplification and the costs of making copies of any materials where the copies are necessarily obtained for use in the case;

(5) Docket fees under section 1923 of this title;

(6) Compensation of court appointed experts, compensation of interpreters, and salaries, fees, expenses, and costs of special interpretation services under section 1828 of this title.

A bill of costs shall be filed in the case and, ~~upon allowance, included in the judgment or decree.~~

(June 25, 1948, ch. 646, 62 Stat. 955; Pub. L. 95-539, §7, Oct. 28, 1978, 92 Stat. 2044; Pub. L. 110-406, §6, Oct. 13, 2008, 122 Stat. 4292.)

##### HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on title 28, U.S.C., 1940 ed., §§9a(a) and 830 (R.S. §983; Mar. 3, 1911, ch. 231, §5a, as added Jan. 20, 1944, ch. 3, §1, 58 Stat. 5).