

BILL OF COSTS GUIDE



EASTERN DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN

June 4, 2026

INTRODUCTION

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 54(d)(1) provides that “costs—other than attorney’s fees—should be allowed to the prevailing party.” The costs that may be taxed are generally outlined at 28 U.S.C. § 1920.

The procedure for taxing costs under Rule 54(d) and the Clerk’s authority to tax costs vary widely between district courts. This guide has been prepared to assist parties in the preparation of bills of costs in this District. The Clerk’s Office encourages parties to review this guide thoroughly and consult all applicable law when preparing a bill of costs in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin.

The information in this guide is not exhaustive, nor does it represent the views of this District or any judge of the Court. Each judge retains discretion to decide which costs to allow and which to deny. This guide does not constitute legal advice or legal authority and should not be cited as authority in any Court filing. Nothing in this guide creates or adds to any rights, claims, or causes of action.

In this District, Civil Local Rule (“L. R.”) 54(a) prescribes the procedure for taxation of costs. Under Civil L. R. 54(a)(1), a bill of costs must be filed within 14 days after entry of the judgment or entry of an order deciding a timely post-judgment motion under Fed. R. Civ. P. 59. Parties may then file objections and respond to any objections filed. Civil L. R. 54(a)(3). Thereafter, unless otherwise directed by the Court, the Clerk of Court will tax costs. Any party may file a motion to review the Clerk’s action with the presiding judge within 7 days from taxation of costs. Fed. R. Civ. P. 54(d)(1); Civil L. R. 54(c).

The Clerk’s authority to tax costs is limited by statute, rule, case law, and local practice. In general, the Clerk will deny costs that are beyond the Clerk’s authority to tax or where the authority to tax such costs is unclear.

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PROCEDURES FOR FILING BILLS OF COSTS

A. HOW TO FILE A BILL OF COSTS

1. Procedure and form

Civil Local Rule 54 outlines the procedure for taxing costs in this District. Local Rule 54(a)(1) states: “Unless otherwise provided by this Rule, no later than 14 days after the entry of the judgment, the party in whose favor a judgment for costs is awarded or allowed by law and who claims the party’s costs must file the party’s bill of costs and serve the bill of costs on all opposing parties.”

The Clerk’s Bill of Costs form is the AO 133, which is available in a fillable format on the Court’s website: <https://www.wied.uscourts.gov/forms/bill-costs>.

2. Verification

Title 28 U.S. Code § 1924 requires that all bills of costs be verified. The moving party should attach to the bill of costs copies of any invoices, bills, vouchers, canceled checks, or other documentation (e.g., explanatory memorandum or affidavit) showing that the amount of costs is correct, the costs were “necessarily incurred,” and “the services for which fees have been charged were actually and necessarily performed.” The prevailing party must ensure that the requested costs are taxable under one of the subsections of 28 U.S.C. § 1920 and must provide clear documentation explaining the incurred costs and the authority for taxing those costs.

Generally, an invoice is sufficient documentation of a cost. It is not necessary to submit multiple forms of documentation for a single cost.

The Court discourages the submission of block-billing invoices to document a party’s proposed costs unless the invoices are “sufficiently detailed to permit adequate review of the time billed to specific tasks.” *Cintas Corp. v. Perry*, 517 F.3d 459, 469 (7th Cir. 2008). The taxing party alternatively may provide a memorandum or affidavit detailing the invoices and demonstrating that the time billed was reasonably necessary. *See Beal v. Armstrong Containers, Inc.*, Case No. 22-CV-378-PP, 2025 WL 2972423, at *6 (E.D. Wis. Oct. 21, 2025).

❖ **Important: The Clerk generally will not tax costs unless sufficient documentation is provided, even if no other party objects to the requested costs.**

3. Filing the bill of costs

All parties who are filing electronically must file the bill of costs in CM/ECF using the “Bill of Costs” event. All supporting documentation should be filed as attachments in that same event.

❖ **Important: Redact all personal identifiers, such as financial account numbers and tax identification numbers, from all documentation submitted in relation to a bill of costs in accordance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 5.2.**

B. WHEN TO FILE A BILL OF COSTS

Under Civil L. R. 54(a)(1), the party seeking costs must file and serve a bill of costs “no later than 14 days after the entry of the judgment” or entry of an order deciding a timely post-judgment motion under Fed. R. Civ. P. 59. The non-claiming party may serve objections within 14 days of service of the bill of costs. Civil L. R. 54(a)(3). The claiming party may respond within 7 days, and the non-claiming party may file a reply within 7 additional days. *Id.*

C. STIPULATIONS TO DELAY TAXATION AND MOTIONS TO STAY COSTS PENDING APPEAL

Bills of costs will be processed even if an appeal is filed or pending. The parties may file a stipulation to delay the filing of the bill of costs until the appeal is decided. Civil L. R. 54(a)(2). “Absent a filed stipulation or Court order, the appeal will not delay the taxing of costs.” *Id.*

Motions to stay taxation of costs pending appeal should be made directly to the presiding judge and filed in the relevant case.

D. ONLY PREVAILING PARTIES ARE ENTITLED TO COSTS

Under Fed. R. Civ. P. 54(d), costs “should be allowed to the prevailing party.” Generally, a party is considered a “prevailing party” when a judgment has been entered in its favor. There are circumstances, however, when it is not clear whether a party prevailed for purposes of taxing costs. For example, a litigant is considered a prevailing party “if she succeeds in a ‘substantial part of the litigation’—a threshold that may be reached ‘even when the party does not prevail on every claim’ in a complaint.” *Scholz v. United States*, Case No. 16-CV-1052-MYS, 2021 WL 5907899, at *1 (E.D. Wis. Dec. 14, 2021) (quoting *Baker v. Lindgren*, 856 F.3d 498, 502 (7th Cir. 2017)).

If it is unclear whether the party who files a bill of costs is a “prevailing party,” the Clerk may deny all costs, and the party may file a motion to review the Clerk’s action. *See* Civil L. R. 54(c).

E. CASES INVOLVING MULTIPLE PARTIES

In cases involving more than a single plaintiff or a single defendant, the Clerk will not award the same cost more than once.

Generally, where multiple prevailing parties or multiple losing parties are represented by the same counsel, it is assumed that they may be treated as a single party for purposes of taxing costs. If this is not the situation, a party should explain in writing why and how the parties should be treated differently.

Where multiple prevailing parties or multiple losing parties are represented by different counsel, it is assumed they should be treated as separate parties for the purposes of taxing costs. In this situation, the party filing the bill of costs or the opposing party should explain which costs are attributable to each party and how they should be apportioned.

❖ **Important:** If there are multiple parties involved and an insufficient explanation is provided for how to apportion costs, the Clerk may deny all costs, and the party seeking costs may file a motion with the presiding judge to review the Clerk’s action. *See* Civil L. R. 54(c).

F. AGREEMENTS BETWEEN PARTIES ON COSTS

Parties may agree on the amount of costs to be paid at any time before the Clerk issues a cost judgment. When such an agreement occurs, the parties, or one party on behalf of all parties, should file in ECF a letter to the Clerk notifying the Clerk of the agreement. The letter may request, if desired, that a cost judgment be entered in favor of the prevailing party for the agreed upon amount. The letter should identify the docket number of the affected bill of costs.

G. WITHDRAWING A BILL OF COSTS

A party may withdraw its bill of costs at any time after filing and before the Clerk issues a cost judgment. To withdraw a bill of costs, the party must file in ECF a letter to the Clerk stating that the bill of costs is withdrawn. The letter should identify the docket number of the bill of costs being withdrawn.

TAXABLE COSTS

Under 28 U.S.C. § 1920, the Clerk may tax the following as costs:

A. FEES OF THE CLERK, 28 U.S.C. § 1920(1)

1. Taxable fees

Taxable fees of the Clerk most commonly refers to the initial filing fee or an appellate filing fee paid to the Clerk of Court. Any other fee paid to the Clerk of Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin (e.g., fees for obtaining admission to this District's bar) may be taxed.

See Prolitec Inc. v. ScentAir Techs. Inc., Case No. 12-CV-0483-BHL, 2021 WL 270675, at *2 & n.1 (E.D. Wis. Jan. 27, 2021); *Zeltiq Aesthetics, Inc. v. Brown Health Relaxation Station LLC*, Case No. 13-C-575, 2014 WL 1818154, at *6 (E.D. Wis. May 6, 2014).

This includes the federal filing fee paid in a removal proceeding under 28 U.S.C. § 1446. *See Beckham v. Stiles*, Case No. 06 C 978, 2009 WL 4667256, at *1 (E.D. Wis. Dec. 3, 2009) (citing *Aguirre v. Turner Constr. Co.*, Case No. 05 C 0515, 2008 WL 4790392, at *3 (N.D. Ill. Oct. 27, 2008); and *Reese v. Karl Schmidt Unisia, Inc.*, Case No. 1:07-CV-98-PPS, 2008 WL 3465932, at *2 (N.D. Ind. Aug. 12, 2008)).

❖ **Important: Only fees paid to the Clerk of this court are taxable by the Clerk. Fees paid to the state court are not taxable by the Clerk.**

2. Documentation

There is no need to submit receipts for filing fees paid to the Clerk of Court. For fees other than filing fees that were paid to the Clerk, provide receipts for the cost or a reference to the applicable docket entry in the case.

B. FEES OF THE MARSHAL, 28 U.S.C. § 1920(1)

Fees for service by the Marshal may be taxed. The cost of service by the U.S. Marshals Service is \$65 per hour for each item plus travel costs and other expenses. *See* 28 C.F.R. § 0.114(a)(3).

The prevailing party also may recover costs of service of process or a subpoena performed by a private process server, so long as those costs “do not exceed what the Marshal Service would

have charged for these tasks.” See *Collins v. Gorman*, 96 F.3d 1057, 1060 (7th Cir. 1996) (reading § 1920 “in favor of permitting the prevailing party to recover service costs that do not exceed the marshal’s fees, no matter who actually effected service”).

C. FEES FOR PRINTED AND ELECTRONICALLY RECORDED TRANSCRIPTS NECESSARILY OBTAINED FOR USE IN THE CASE, 28 U.S.C. § 1920(2)

1. Trial or hearing transcripts are taxable by the Clerk if the transcript was:
 - a. Procured at the direction of the Court;
 - b. Prepared pursuant to stipulation of the parties to tax as costs; or
 - c. Necessary for use in the case, and the requesting party explains why the trial or hearing transcript was necessarily obtained.
2. Deposition transcripts (printed or electronically recorded) are taxable by the Clerk if the transcript was necessarily obtained for use in the case. See Civil L. R. 54(b)(2). The Clerk may tax deposition transcripts when:
 - a. The deponent testified at trial or was a potential trial witness;
 - b. The deponent is a named party in the case;
 - c. The deposition was admitted into evidence;
 - d. The deposition was submitted in connection with an event that terminated the litigation (e.g., summary judgment); or
 - e. The requesting party explains why the transcript was necessarily obtained.

❖ Important: In order to tax the costs for an electronically recorded and a printed deposition transcript, the party taxing the costs must explain why both formats were necessarily obtained for use in the case.

A prevailing party may seek to recover the costs of transcripts even if they were not introduced at trial or otherwise used in the litigation. The party need only show that the transcripts were reasonably necessary to the litigation. See Civil L. R. 54(b)(2); *Tims v. Klovas*, Case No. 24-1475, 2024 WL 4648100, at *2 (7th Cir. Nov. 1, 2024) (citing *Majeske v. City of Chicago*, 218 F.3d 816, 824 (7th Cir. 2000)).

3. If the deposition cost is taxable, the following fees of the court reporter may be taxed:
 - a. Court reporter fees for attendance and travel for depositions, see *Extra Equipamentos E Exportacao Ltda. v. Case Corp.*, 541 F.3d 719, 727 (7th Cir. 2008) (citing *Held v. Held*, 137 F.3d 998, 1002 (7th Cir. 1998));
 - b. Cost of the original transcript and one copy if the prevailing party requested the deposition and incurred the stenographic costs.
 - c. Cost of one copy if the prevailing party did not request the deposition and did not incur the stenographic costs.
 - d. Costs of copies for papers obtained as exhibits in the deposition.

- e. Electronic media support (e.g., multi-media device).
 - f. A reasonable translator fee, if a translator is needed to take the deposition. *See* Civil L. R. 54(b)(2).
4. The following fees of the court reporter are *not* taxable by the Clerk:
- a. Costs of expedited transcripts produced solely for the convenience of counsel.
 - b. Transcripts used primarily for trial preparation or discovery.
 - c. Attorneys' fees and expenses incurred while taking the deposition. *See* Civil L. R. 54(b)(2).
 - d. Long distance phone charges for telephonic deposition.
 - e. Court reporter postage or delivery charges for a transcript (except "postage costs for sending the original deposition to the Clerk of Court for filing," Civil L. R. 54(b)(2)).
 - f. Late payment fees.
 - g. Room rental fees for video conferences or depositions. *See McIlveen v. Stone Container Corp.*, 910 F.2d 1581, 1584 (7th Cir. 1990) (citing *Wahl v. Carrier Mfg. Co., Inc.*, 511 F.2d 209, 217 (7th Cir. 1975)) (cost of renting a conference room properly excluded from taxation).

❖ Important: The costs for an expedited transcript may be taxable if the requesting party explains in writing why it was necessary to have the transcript produced in an expedited manner, including real-time trial or hearing transcript feeds or daily transcripts. A party seeking reimbursement for daily transcripts must show that they obtained Court approval before the costs were incurred. *See* Civil L. R. 54(b)(5).

5. Documentation to be provided:
- a. Transcript and/or deposition invoices should be submitted, including:
 - i. The case name or number;
 - ii. The party being deposed;
 - iii. The date of the deposition;
 - iv. The number of pages for the requested deposition transcript(s); and
 - v. An itemized bill of the court reporter's fee.
 - b. An explanatory memorandum or affidavit should be provided to explain:
 - i. How each transcript was used or, if not used, why it was necessary; and
 - ii. Why an expedited transcript was necessary.

❖ Important: The maximum rate allowed per page of a deposition transcript is the maximum rate set forth by the Judicial Conference. *See* Federal Court Reporting Program, <https://www.uscourts.gov/court-programs/federal-court-reporting-program>; *Escamilla v. United States*, 62 F.4th 367, 376 (7th Cir. 2023).

D. FEES AND DISBURSEMENT FOR PRINTING, 28 U.S.C. § 1920(3)

The printing fees referenced in § 1920(3) are not usually involved in trial court proceedings. These fees typically relate to the assembly and packaging required under Federal and Local Appellate Rules to transmit the briefing and record of a case on appeal. The court of appeals taxes these costs in its mandate and directs the district court Clerk to award costs.

E. WITNESS FEES, 28 U.S.C. § 1920(3)

The allowable witness fees are set forth in 28 U.S.C. § 1821.

1. Taxable witness fees

a. Statutory attendance fee, 28 U.S.C. § 1821(b).

- i. The attendance fee is \$40 per day for each day's attendance. 28 U.S.C. § 1821(b).
- ii. The attendance fee includes the time the witness was "necessarily occupied in going to and returning from the place of attendance at the beginning and end of such attendance." 28 U.S.C. § 1821(b).

b. Mileage, 28 U.S.C. § 1821(c)(2).

- i. Mileage must be calculated at the rate for official government travel in effect at the time the travel took place. 28 U.S.C. § 1821(c)(2). Visit www.gsa.gov for the current and historical vehicle mileage reimbursement rates.
- ii. Provide the dates of travel and the applicable mileage rate with the bill of costs.
- iii. The Clerk will not tax costs for mileage for trial witnesses coming from outside of the District in excess of 100 miles from the place of trial without prior Court approval. See Civil L. R. 54(b)(5).

c. Subsistence, 28 U.S.C. § 1821(d)(1).

- i. A subsistence allowance may be paid to a witness "when an overnight stay is required at the place of attendance because such place is so far removed from the residence of such witness as to prohibit return thereto from day to day." 28 U.S.C. § 1821(d)(1).
- ii. The subsistence allowance may not exceed the maximum per diem allowance for official government travel in effect at the time the stay took place. 28 U.S.C. § 1821(d)(2). Visit www.gsa.gov for the current and historical subsistence per diem allowances by geographical area.

d. Common carrier, 28 U.S.C. § 1821(c)(1).

The prevailing party must provide proof of actual expenses of travel by submitting a receipt or other evidence of the cost. A receipt is required when claiming airfare.

- e. Other travel expenses, 28 U.S.C. § 1821(c)(3).

“Toll charges for toll roads, bridges, tunnels, and ferries, taxicab fare between places of lodging and carrier terminals, and parking fees (upon presentation of a valid parking receipt)” may be taxed under 28 U.S.C. § 1821(c)(3).

2. Non-taxable witness fees

- a. Fees and expenses of parties.

This includes a party’s costs for travel, lodging, and subsistence incurred by appearing at a deposition or testifying as a witness at trial. *See Haroco, Inc. v. Am. Nat’l Bank & Tr. Co. of Chicago*, 38 F.3d 1429, 1442 (7th Cir. 1994).

- b. Fees paid to any witness, including experts, beyond the statutory daily attendance fee, except in exceptional circumstances by authorization and order of the Court. *See Civil L. R. 54(b)(3), (5)*.

- c. Fees and expenses paid to witnesses who do not testify at trial. *See Civil L. R. 54(b)(3)*.

- d. Fees and expenses paid to deponents when the cost of the deposition is not taxed by the Clerk.

- e. Reimbursement of fees paid to a witness not explicitly authorized under 28 U.S.C. § 1821 or other statute.

For example, the costs of preparing expert witness reports, expenses incurred in complying with an incarcerated person’s writ of *habeas corpus ad testificandum*, etc. *See Crawford Fitting Co. v. J.T. Gibbons, Inc.*, 482 U.S. 437, 439 (1987); *Sampley v. Duckworth*, 72 F.3d 528, 530–31 (7th Cir. 1995).

F. FEES FOR EXEMPLIFICATION, 28 U.S.C. § 1920(4)

Exemplification costs typically include the costs for producing a demonstrative aid as an exhibit. This may “include a wide variety of exhibits and demonstrative aids,” such as “maps, charts, graphs, photographs, motion pictures, photostats, and kindred materials.” *Cefalu v. Village of Elk Grove*, 211 F.3d 416, 428 (7th Cir. 2000) (quoting *EEOC v. Kenosha Unified School Dist. No. 1*, 620 F.2d 1220, 1227 (7th Cir. 1980)); *see also Haroco*, 38 F.3d at 1441 (approving costs for preparing, copying, and collating exhibits and for graphics services because they “fall squarely within” the language of § 1920(4)).

The prevailing party may recover expenses for “the cost of actually preparing the exhibit itself” but may not recover “the cost of conducting the research and analysis eventually reflected in the exhibit.” *Cefalu*, 211 F.3d at 427–48 & n.5. The prevailing party must show that “the means of presentation furthers the illustrative purpose of an exhibit,” and the item or exhibit was “necessarily obtained for use in the case.” *Id.* at 428. In determining the recoverable costs, the Court may consider whether the exemplification was “vital to the presentation of the information” or “merely a convenience or, worse, an extravagance.” *Id.* at 428–29.

❖ Important: The Clerk will not tax the cost of demonstrative evidence created for use in the case unless the party requesting taxation obtained Court approval before the evidence was used at trial. *See Civil L. R. 54(b)(5)*.

G. COSTS OF MAKING COPIES OF ANY MATERIALS WHERE THE COPIES ARE NECESSARILY OBTAINED FOR USE IN THE CASE, 28 U.S.C. § 1920(4)

1. Taxable costs include the cost of copying papers that are reasonably necessary for use in the case. 28 U.S.C. § 1920(4). This includes, but is not limited to, maps, charts, photographs, summaries, computations, and statistical comparisons. *See* Civil L. R. 54(b)(4).
2. The Clerk will tax the costs of copies that were:
 - a. Exhibits conventionally filed with the Clerk;
 - b. Conventionally filed documents that were required to be served on the opposing party;
 - c. Documents required to be served on the opposing party and were conventionally served on an opposing party because the party did not have a CM/ECF account; or
 - d. Other copies necessarily obtained for use in the case provided that the requesting party explains why the copies were necessarily obtained. This may include scanning documents to create digital duplicates, copying video files to an electronic format, or the conversion of native files or computer data to a readable format.
3. The Clerk will not tax costs of copies that were:
 - a. Produced for discovery purposes;
 - b. Retained by counsel or made only “for the apparent convenience” or use of counsel, *see Kulumani v. Blue Cross Blue Shield Ass’n*, 224 F.3d 681, 685 (7th Cir. 2000) (citing *Haroco*, 38 F.3d at 1441); *Faraca v. Fleet 1 Logistics, LLC*, 693 F. Supp. 2d 891, 897 (E.D. Wis. 2010); or
 - c. Provided to clients.
4. Documentation
 - a. If copies are made by an outside service, a copy of the invoice should be submitted.
 - b. The costs of in-house copying may be documented by billing records or other documentation.
 - c. Any invoice or bill submitted should indicate or be attached to a document explaining:
 - i. The document copies, including the docket number;
 - ii. The number of pages in the document;
 - iii. The number of copies made;
 - iv. The per-page rate; and
 - v. The total cost.

❖ Important: The Clerk will not tax copy costs if she cannot determine whether all or a specific number of copies claimed are taxable. The Court may limit taxed costs to the number of copies it determines were “necessarily obtained” for use in the litigation. *See Kulumani*, 224 F.3d at 685.

The Clerk will not tax costs associated with OCR (Optical Character Recognition) of electronic documents; pre-processing and processing electronic data for use in an e-discovery platform or document database; creating, maintaining, or searching an electronic document database; adding bates labels or endorsing images; and time billed for e-discovery professional services. *See Rimini St., Inc. v. Oracle USA, Inc.*, 586 U.S. 334, 340–41 (2019); *Rosenbaum v. Zorn Compressor & Equipment, Inc.*, Case No. 21-CV-847-PP, 2026 WL 497140, at *9–*12 (E.D. Wis. Feb. 23, 2026) (declining to tax costs “associated with making the electronic data more useful . . . rather than creating a copy to be produced”); *Raffel Sys., LLC v. Man Wah Holdings LTD, Inc.*, Case No. 18-CV-1765, 2023 WL 3375853, at *23 (E.D. Wis. May 11, 2023) (listing “e-discovery vendor costs” as non-taxable under § 1920).

H. DOCKET FEES, 28 U.S.C. § 1920(5)

Under 28 U.S.C. § 1923(a), certain attorney and proctor fees may be taxed, including:

1. \$20.00 on trial or final hearing, including the entry of default judgment;
2. \$5.00 on discontinuance of a civil motion;
3. \$5.00 on motion for judgment and other proceedings on recognizances; and
4. \$2.50 for each deposition admitted into evidence.

❖ Important: To recover any of these fees, the amount of the fee and the docket number to which the requested fee relates must be noted in an explanatory memorandum or affidavit.

I. COURT-APPOINTED EXPERTS AND INTERPRETER SERVICES, 28 U.S.C. § 1920(6)

1. Court-appointed experts and interpreter services

- a. Under 28 U.S.C. § 1920(6), “[c]ompensation of court appointed experts, compensation of interpreters, and salaries, fees, expenses, and costs of special interpretation services under [28 U.S.C. §] 1828” may be taxed.
- b. “[C]ompensation of interpreters’ is limited to the cost of oral translation and does not include the cost of document translation.” *Taniguchi v. Kan Pac. Saipan, Ltd.*, 566 U.S. 560, 562 (2012).
- c. When the Court appoints an expert or interpreter, the Court may direct one or more of the parties to compensate the expert or interpreter and order the compensation paid to be taxed as costs, or the Court may direct that the taxed costs be used to reimburse the Administrative Office of the United States Courts for providing such special interpretation services.

2. Failure to obtain Court approval

Where the prevailing party procured interpretation services without prior Court approval, costs will be assessed only for those expenses necessarily incurred. The party requesting costs has the burden of showing that the interpretation services were necessary at the time the services were rendered.

NON-TAXABLE COSTS

The following costs are generally not allowed by the Clerk:

1. Travel and expenses of counsel and paralegals, including parking costs, *see* Civil L. R. 54(b)(2); *Calderon v. Witvoet*, 112 F.3d 275, 276 (7th Cir. 1997); *Sweet v. Corp. Receivables, Inc.*, Case No. 05-CV-0779, 2008 WL 2953572, at *3 (E.D. Wis. July 29, 2008) (citing *Wahl*, 511 F.2d at 217);
2. Fees for computerized legal research, *see Craftwood II, Inc. v. Generac Power Sys., Inc.*, 63 F.4th 1121, 1129–30 (7th Cir. 2023) (citing *Haroco*, 38 F.3d at 1440–41);
3. Secretarial services, including word processing, typing charges, and scanning charges that are incidental to an attorney’s services, *see Wahl*, 511 F.2d at 217;
4. Other professional services (paralegal, investigative, jury consultant, etc.), *see Calderon*, 112 F.3d at 276;
5. Costs or fees for publication of a summons for service, *see Faraca*, 693 F. Supp. 2d at 897;
6. Pre- and post-judgment interest, *see Pace Commc’ns, Inc. v. Moonlight Design, Inc.*, 31 F.3d 587, 591 (7th Cir. 1994) (explaining that pre-judgment interest is “part of the merits of the underlying action,” while post-judgment interest “is guaranteed . . . by statute, 28 U.S.C. § 1961(a)”); *Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Maryland v. Cape Bros. Realty & Equip. Co.*, Case No. 07-C-003, 2010 WL 996404, at *4 (E.D. Wis. Mar. 15, 2010);
7. Mediation expenses, *see Firestine v. Parkview Health Sys., Inc.*, 374 F. Supp. 2d 658, 670 (N.D. Ind. 2005); *Volling v. Antioch Rescue Squad*, Case No. 11 C 04920, 2014 WL 12934826, at *6 (N.D. Ill. Mar. 7, 2014);
8. Fees for postage, stationary, and delivery, including for delivery services such as UPS and FedEx, *see Allen, et al. v. American Cyanamid Co., et al.*, Case No. 11-cv-55, slip op. at *6–*7 (E.D. Wis. Apr. 27, 2026); *Vought v. Teamsters Gen. Union Loc. No. 662*, Case No. 05-C-552, 2008 WL 3981989, at *9 (E.D. Wis. Aug. 22, 2008) (citing *Wahl*, 511 F.2d at 217);
9. Accountant’s expenses, *see Bankston v. State of Ill.*, 60 F.3d 1249, 1256–57 (7th Cir. 1995);
10. Office overhead, *see Downes v. Volkswagen of Am., Inc.*, 41 F.3d 1132, 1144 (7th Cir. 1994) (citing *Heiar v. Crawford County*, 746 F.2d 1190, 1203 (7th Cir. 1984)) (categorizing typical office expenses as part of attorney’s fees); and
11. Translation services (except when taking a deposition, *see* Civil L. R. 54(b)(2)).

PROCEDURE AFTER COSTS ARE TAXED

1. Motion for review
 - a. Civil L. R. 54(c) states:

“A party may move for review of the Clerk of Court’s decision taxing costs pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 54(d) within 7 days from taxation. The motion, supporting papers, and scheduling must conform to Civil L. R. 7.”

- b. A motion for review may include materials that were not presented to the Clerk for review.

2. Payment for costs

- a. Once the Court has ruled on a motion for review, or after the time for seeking review has expired, the amount of the cost judgment should be paid directly to the prevailing party.
- b. A party must file a satisfaction of judgment once the cost judgment has been satisfied. Costs are not processed through the Clerk’s Office.