

(Added Pub. L. 96-417, title III, §302(a), Oct. 10, 1980, 94 Stat. 1739.)

## EFFECTIVE DATE

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

**§ 1877. Protection of jurors**

(a) Subject to the provisions of this section and title 5 of the United States Code, subchapter 1 of chapter 81, title 5, United States Code, applies to a Federal grand or petit juror, except that entitlement to disability compensation payments does not commence until the day after the date of termination of service as a juror.

(b) In administering this section with respect to a juror covered by this section—

(1) a juror is deemed to receive monthly pay at the minimum rate for grade GS-2 of the General Schedule unless his actual pay as a Government employee while serving on court leave is higher, in which case monthly pay is determined in accordance with section 8114 of title 5, United States Code, and

(2) performance of duty as a juror includes that time when a juror is (A) in attendance at court pursuant to a summons, (B) in deliberation, (C) sequestered by order of a judge, or (D) at a site, by order of the court, for the taking of a view.

(Added Pub. L. 97-463, §3(1), Jan. 12, 1983, 96 Stat. 2531.)

**§ 1878. Optional use of a one-step summoning and qualification procedure**

(a) At the option of each district court, jurors may be summoned and qualified in a single procedure, if the court's jury selection plan so authorizes, in lieu of the two separate procedures otherwise provided for by this chapter. Courts shall ensure that a one-step summoning and qualification procedure conducted under this section does not violate the policies and objectives set forth in sections 1861 and 1862 of this title.

(b) Jury selection conducted under this section shall be subject to challenge under section 1867 of this title for substantial failure to comply with the provisions of this title in selecting the jury. However, no challenge under section 1867 of this title shall lie solely on the basis that a jury was selected in accordance with a one-step summoning and qualification procedure authorized by this section.

(Added Pub. L. 100-702, title VIII, §805(a), Nov. 19, 1988, 102 Stat. 4658; amended Pub. L. 102-572, title IV, §403(a), Oct. 29, 1992, 106 Stat. 4512.)

## AMENDMENTS

1992—Pub. L. 102-572 substituted “Optional” for “Experimental” in section catchline and amended text generally. Prior to amendment, text read as follows:

“(a) The Judicial Conference of the United States is hereby authorized to develop and conduct an experiment in which jurors serving in a limited number of United States district courts shall be qualified and summoned in a single procedure, in lieu of the two separate procedures otherwise provided for by this chap-

ter. The Judicial Conference shall designate the district courts to participate in this experiment, but in no event shall the number of courts participating exceed ten. An experiment may be conducted pursuant to this section for a period not to exceed 2 years. The Judicial Conference shall ensure that an experiment conducted pursuant to this section does not violate the policies and objectives set forth in sections 1861 and 1862 of this title, and shall terminate the experiment immediately if it determines that these policies and objectives are being violated or whenever in its judgment good cause for such termination exists.

“(b) Jury selection conducted pursuant to this section shall be subject to challenge under section 1867 of this title for substantial failure to comply with the provisions of this title in selecting the jury. However, no challenge under section 1867 of this title shall lie solely on the basis that a jury was selected in accordance with an experiment conducted pursuant to this section.”

## EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1992 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 102-572 effective Jan. 1, 1993, see section 1101(a) of Pub. L. 102-572, set out as a note under section 905 of Title 2, The Congress.

## SAVINGS PROVISION

Section 403(c) of Pub. L. 102-572 provided that: “For courts participating in the experiment authorized under section 1878 of title 28, United States Code (as in effect before the effective date of this section [Jan. 1, 1993]), the amendment made by subsection (a) of this section [amending this section] shall be effective on and after January 1, 1992.”

**CHAPTER 123—FEES AND COSTS**

## Sec.

1911.	Supreme Court.
1912.	Damages and costs on affirmance.
1913.	Courts of appeals.
1914.	District court; filing and miscellaneous fees; rules of court.
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1919.	Dismissal for lack of jurisdiction.
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1925.	Admiralty and maritime cases.
1926.	Court of Federal Claims.
1927.	Counsel's liability for excessive costs.
1928.	Patent infringement action; disclaimer not filed.
1929.	Extraordinary expenses not expressly authorized.
1930.	Bankruptcy fees.
1931.	Disposition of filing fees.
1932. <sup>1</sup>	Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation.
1932. <sup>1</sup>	Revocation of earned release credit.

## AMENDMENTS

1996—Pub. L. 104-317, title IV, §403(a)(2), Oct. 19, 1996, 110 Stat. 3854, added item 1932 “Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation”.

Pub. L. 104-134, title I, §101(a) [title VIII, §§805(b), 809(b)], Apr. 26, 1996, 110 Stat. 1321, 1321-75, 1321-76; renumbered title I, Pub. L. 104-140, §1(a), May 2, 1996, 110 Stat. 1327, added item 1915A and item 1932 “Revocation of earned release credit”.

<sup>1</sup> So in original. Two sections 1932 have been enacted.

1992—Pub. L. 102-572, title IX, §§902(b)(2), 908(b)(2), Oct. 29, 1992, 106 Stat. 4516, 4519, substituted “Dismissal” for “District courts; dismissal” in item 1919 and “Court of Federal Claims” for “Claims Court” as item 1926.

1988—Pub. L. 100-702, title X, §1020(a)(8), Nov. 19, 1988, 102 Stat. 4672, substituted “court” for “courts” after “District” in item 1914.

1986—Pub. L. 99-500, §101(b) [title IV, §407(d)], Oct. 18, 1986, 100 Stat. 1783-39, 1783-64, and Pub. L. 99-591, §101(b) [title IV, §407(d)], Oct. 30, 1986, 100 Stat. 3341-39, 3341-64, added item 1931.

1984—Pub. L. 98-353, title I, §111(c), July 10, 1984, 98 Stat. 343, substituted “fees” for “courts” in item 1930. Notwithstanding directory language that the amendment be made to the table of sections for chapter 125 of this title, the amendment was executed to the table of sections for chapter 123 of this title to reflect the probable intent of Congress.

1982—Pub. L. 97-164, title I, §139(p)(2), Apr. 2, 1982, 96 Stat. 44, substituted “Claims Court” for “Court of Customs and Patent Appeals” in item 1926.

1978—Pub. L. 95-598, title II, §246(b), Nov. 6, 1978, 92 Stat. 2672, added item 1930.

#### CHANGE OF NAME

“United States magistrate judges” substituted for “United States magistrates” in item 1922 pursuant to section 321 of Pub. L. 101-650, set out as a note under section 631 of this title. Previously, “United States magistrates” substituted for “United States commissioners” pursuant to Pub. L. 90-578. See chapter 43 (§631 et seq.) of this title.

### § 1911. Supreme Court

The Supreme Court may fix the fees to be charged by its clerk.

The fees of the clerk, cost of serving process, and other necessary disbursements incidental to any case before the court, may be taxed against the litigants as the court directs.

(June 25, 1948, ch. 646, 62 Stat. 954.)

#### HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on title 28, U.S.C., 1940 ed., §330 (Mar. 3, 1911, ch. 231, §223, 36 Stat. 1153).

The second paragraph was inserted to give statutory sanction to existing practice.

Changes were made in phraseology.

### § 1912. Damages and costs on affirmation

Where a judgment is affirmed by the Supreme Court or a court of appeals, the court in its discretion may adjudge to the prevailing party just damages for his delay, and single or double costs.

(June 25, 1948, ch. 646, 62 Stat. 954.)

#### HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on title 28, U.S.C., 1940 ed., §878, and section 1141(c)(4) of title 26 U.S.C., 1940 ed., Internal Revenue Code (R.S. §1010; Mar. 3, 1911, ch. 231, §§117, 289, 36 Stat. 1131, 1167; Feb. 10, 1939, ch. 2, §1141(c)(4), 53 Stat. 165).

Section consolidates section 878 of title 28 with section 1141(c)(4) of title 26, both U.S.C., 1940 ed., with changes in phraseology necessary to effect consolidation.

Words “prevailing party” were substituted for “the respondents in error,” contained in said section 878 of title 28, since writs of error have been abolished.

#### SENATE REVISION AMENDMENT

By Senate amendment, all provisions relating to the Tax Court were eliminated. Therefore, section 1141(c)(4) of Title 26, U.S.C., Internal Revenue Code, was not one

of the sources of this section as finally enacted. However, no change in the text of this section was necessary. See 80th Congress Senate Report No. 1559.

### § 1913. Courts of appeals

The fees and costs to be charged and collected in each court of appeals shall be prescribed from time to time by the Judicial Conference of the United States. Such fees and costs shall be reasonable and uniform in all the circuits.

(June 25, 1948, ch. 646, 62 Stat. 954.)

#### HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Based on title 28, U.S.C., 1940 ed., §543 (Mar. 3, 1891, ch. 517, §2, 26 Stat. 826; Feb. 19, 1897, ch. 263, 29 Stat. 536; Sept. 27, 1944, ch. 413, 58 Stat. 743).

Words “and in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia” were omitted as covered by “each court of appeals.”

Judicial Conference of Senior Circuit Judges was changed to Judicial Conference “of the United States” in conformity with section 331 of this title.

Changes were made in phraseology.

#### APPEALS FILED IN COURTS OF APPEALS

Pub. L. 109-171, title X, §10001(b), Feb. 8, 2006, 120 Stat. 183, provided that: “The \$250 fee for docketing a case on appeal or review, or docketing any other proceeding, in a court of appeals, as prescribed by the Judicial Conference, effective as of January 1, 2005, under section 1913 of title 28, United States Code, shall be increased to \$450.”

#### COURT FEES FOR ELECTRONIC ACCESS TO INFORMATION

Pub. L. 102-140, title III, §303, Oct. 28, 1991, 105 Stat. 810, as amended by Pub. L. 104-317, title IV, §403(b), Oct. 19, 1996, 110 Stat. 3854; Pub. L. 107-347, title II, §205(e), Dec. 17, 2002, 116 Stat. 2915, provided that:

“(a) The Judicial Conference may, only to the extent necessary, prescribe reasonable fees, pursuant to sections 1913, 1914, 1926, 1930, and 1932 of title 28, United States Code, for collection by the courts under those sections for access to information available through automatic data processing equipment. These fees may distinguish between classes of persons, and shall provide for exempting persons or classes of persons from the fees, in order to avoid unreasonable burdens and to promote public access to such information. The Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, under the direction of the Judicial Conference of the United States, shall prescribe a schedule of reasonable fees for electronic access to information which the Director is required to maintain and make available to the public.

“(b) The Judicial Conference and the Director shall transmit each schedule of fees prescribed under paragraph (a) to the Congress at least 30 days before the schedule becomes effective. All fees hereafter collected by the Judiciary under paragraph (a) as a charge for services rendered shall be deposited as offsetting collections to the Judiciary Automation Fund pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 612(c)(1)(A) to reimburse expenses incurred in providing these services.”

Similar provisions were contained in the following prior appropriation act:

Pub. L. 101-515, title IV, §404, Nov. 5, 1990, 104 Stat. 2132.

### § 1914. District court; filing and miscellaneous fees; rules of court

(a) The clerk of each district court shall require the parties instituting any civil action, suit or proceeding in such court, whether by original process, removal or otherwise, to pay a filing fee of \$350, except that on application for a writ of habeas corpus the filing fee shall be \$5.