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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

BEAR RIVER BAND OF
ROHNERVILLE RANCHERIA, a
federally recognized Indian Tribe,

Plaintiff,

v.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, and
GAVIN NEWSOM IN HIS
OFFICIAL CAPACITY AS
GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA,

Defendants.

No. 1:20-cv-01539-KES-SKO

ORDER RE: DEFENDANTS’ OBJECTION
TO PLAINTIFF’S BILL OF COSTS

Docs. 101, 102

After judgment was entered in plaintiff’s favor in this matter, plaintiff submitted a proposed bill of costs. Doc. 101. Defendants filed objections to plaintiff’s bill of costs, asserting that the costs associated with the parties’ mediation pursuant to the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (“IGRA”) are not taxable.¹ Doc. 102; *see also* 25 U.S.C. § 2710(d)(7)(B)(iv). Plaintiff filed a response to defendants’ objections, and defendants replied. Docs. 103, 105. As the mediation costs are not taxable under applicable law, the Court grants in part and denies in part plaintiff’s requests for costs. Specifically, the Court orders that when taxing and entering costs, the Clerk of

¹ Defendants’ filing is entitled as a motion to strike costs and objection to plaintiff’s bill of costs. Doc. 102. On August 23, 2024, the Court issued a minute order construing defendants’ motion as specific objections to plaintiff’s bill of costs pursuant to Local Rule 292(c). Doc. 104.

1 the Court shall not tax the costs of the mediation against defendants.

2 **I. BACKGROUND**

3 Plaintiff initiated this case on August 12, 2020. Doc. 1. On January 26, 2023, pursuant to
4 the parties' stipulation (Doc. 85), the Court entered summary judgment in plaintiff's favor and
5 ordered that the parties "proceed pursuant to the remedial process set forth in IGRA, 25 U.S.C.
6 § 2710(d)(7)(B)(iii)-(vii)." Doc. 86. In July 2023, pursuant to the parties' stipulation, the Court
7 appointed retired Arizona Supreme Court Justice Scott Bales to serve as a mediator pursuant to 25
8 U.S.C. § 2710(d)(7)(B)(iv). *See* Docs. 90-93. On July 3, 2024, the parties indicated that they had
9 completed the IGRA remedial process. Doc. 98. The Court entered judgment in plaintiff's favor
10 on July 10, 2024. Doc. 100. On July 19, 2024, plaintiff submitted a proposed bill of costs.
11 Doc. 92. Although before the mediation began the parties agreed to split the mediation costs, *see*
12 Doc. 102-2, Ex. A, in its bill of costs plaintiff sought to tax its portion of the mediation costs.
13 Doc. 101 at 1. In their objections to the proposed bill of costs, defendants object only to
14 plaintiff's inclusion of the mediation costs. Doc. 102.

15 **II. LEGAL STANDARD**

16 "Unless a federal statute, [the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure], or a court order provides
17 otherwise, costs—other than attorney's fees—should be allowed to the prevailing party." Fed. R.
18 Civ. P. 54(d). Section 1920 of title 28 of the United States Code provides that a court may tax as
19 costs (1) fees of the clerk and marshal; (2) fees for printed or electronically recorded transcripts
20 necessarily obtained for use in the case; (3) fees and disbursements for printing and witnesses; (4)
21 fees for exemplification and the costs of making copies of any materials where the copies are
22 necessarily obtained for use in the case; (5) docket fees under 28 U.S.C. section 1923; and
23 (6) compensation of court appointed experts, compensation of interpreters, and salaries, fees,
24 expenses, and costs of special interpretation services under 28 U.S.C. section 1828. 28 U.S.C.
25 § 1920. "[T]axable costs" are "modest" and "narrow [in] scope" and "are limited to relatively
26 minor, incidental expenses." *Taniguchi v. Kan Pac. Saipan, Ltd.*, 566 U.S. 560, 573 (2012).

27 The six categories of litigation expenses listed as taxable costs in section 1920 "define the
28 full extent of a federal court's power to shift litigation costs absent express statutory authority to

1 go further.” *Rimini St., Inc. v. Oracle USA, Inc.*, 586 U.S. 334, 340 (2019) (citation omitted).
2 Costs which are not explicitly enumerated in section 1920 but that are provided for by a court’s
3 local rules are taxable only if such costs can be said to be “encompassed” by the provisions of
4 section 1920. *See Alflex Corp. v. Underwriters Lab’ys, Inc.*, 914 F.2d 175, 176-77 (9th Cir.
5 1990) (holding the cost of deposition copies is encompassed by 28 U.S.C. § 1920(2)’s allowance
6 (at the time) for “[f]ees of the court reporter for all or any part of the stenographic transcript
7 necessarily obtained for use in the case”); *see also Brisco-Wade v. Carnahan*, 297 F.3d 781, 782
8 (8th Cir. 2002) (“Assuming the district court was following a local rule in taxing the mediator’s
9 fee against defendants, we conclude that the court lacked authority to do so given section 1920’s
10 exhaustive list of what costs may be assessed.”).

11 **III. ANALYSIS/DISCUSSION**

12 Congress may expressly incorporate into a federal statute that costs be allowed to the
13 prevailing party, and indeed, may go further in the statute and allow for additional expenses, such
14 as attorneys’ fees. *See Rimini St.*, 586 U.S. at 339. However, Congress did not do so in IGRA.
15 IGRA makes no mention of costs, or any other expenses, to be allowed to the prevailing party.
16 *See 25 U.S.C. § 2701 et seq.*; *see also Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians v.*
17 *California*, 65 F.4th 1145 (9th Cir. 2023) (“IGRA does not authorize fee shifting.”). Therefore, in
18 this case plaintiff is limited to recovering the costs provided for by section 1920.

19 Plaintiff does not contend that the mediation costs are allowed by section 1920. Indeed,
20 the Ninth Circuit has expressly stated that “nothing in 28 U.S.C. § 1920 provides for the costs of a
21 mediator.” *Sea Coast Foods, Inc. v. Lu-Mar Lobster & Shrimp, Inc.*, 260 F.3d 1054 (9th Cir.
22 2001). Other circuits have held the same. *See Cook Children’s Med. Ctr. v. New England PPO*
23 *Plan of Gen. Consol. Mgmt. Inc.*, 491 F.3d 266, 277 (5th Cir. 2007) (holding mediation fees not
24 taxable as costs under section 1920); *Brisco-Wade*, 297 F.3d at 782-83 (same). Rather, plaintiff
25 argues that the costs are nonetheless taxable under Local Rule 292(f)(6) or Local Rule 292(f)(11).

26 Local Rule 292(f)(6) provides that the expenses related to a court-appointed master may
27 be taxed as costs. Plaintiff’s position is that, despite Congress’s use of the word “mediator” to
28 describe the individual appointed pursuant to IGRA’s remedial procedures, Bales should be

1 considered a court-appointed master, rather than a mediator, for purposes of taxing costs.

2 Plaintiff asserts that Bales' required duties were more analogous to those of a master than to those
3 of a mediator, arguing that Bales was not appointed to facilitate a voluntary resolution of the
4 parties' dispute through negotiations but rather to consider the proposed compacts each party
5 submitted and select the one that best comported with applicable law. Doc. 103 at 3.

6 However, Congress chose to use the word "mediator" rather than "master" in IGRA, and
7 "respect for Congress's prerogatives as policymaker means carefully attending to the words it
8 chose rather than replacing them with others of [the court's choosing]". *Murphy v. Smith*, 583
9 U.S. 220, 224 (2018). Moreover, there are several distinctions between the appointment of a
10 mediator pursuant to IGRA's remedial process and the appointment of a master pursuant to
11 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 53. *Compare IGRA and Fed. R. Civ. P. 53*. A mediator
12 appointed pursuant to IGRA performs a statutory function to review each party's proposed last
13 best offer for a compact, select the one that best comports with federal law, submit it to the
14 parties, and, if the State does not consent to the selected compact, notify the Secretary of the
15 Interior.

16 An IGRA mediator does not carry out the role of a court-appointed master as set out in
17 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 53. Rule 53 provides that, unless otherwise authorized by
18 statute, a master may be appointed only to "perform duties consented to by the parties;" "hold
19 trial proceedings and make or recommend findings of fact on issues to be decided without a jury
20 if appointment is warranted;" or "address pretrial and posttrial matters that cannot be effectively
21 and timely addressed by an available district judge or magistrate judge of the district." Fed. R.
22 Civ. P. 53(a)(1). These functions do not directly correspond to those of an IGRA mediator.
23 Rule 53 anticipates a court acting on an appointed master's order, report, or recommendations.
24 *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 53(f). It requires that the Court give the parties notice of such action, allows
25 time for the parties to file objections, and demands that all conclusions of law made or
26 recommended by a master be reviewed by the Court de novo. *Id.* In contrast, here, per IGRA,
27 the Court had no role regarding Bales' selection of which proposed compact best comported with
28 federal law and did not review Bales' decision. As the State did not consent to Bales' selected

1 compact, IGRA required Bales to notify the Secretary of the Interior for further proceedings.

2 Moreover, to the extent there is any similarity between the duties of an IGRA mediator
3 and a court-appointed master, section 1920 does not provide for the taxation of the costs of a
4 master, either. Plaintiff may recover costs provided for by the Local Rules only if such costs are
5 fairly encompassed by section 1920. *See Alflex Corp.*, 914 F.2d at 176-77. Costs for a master are
6 not expressly taxable under section 1920. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1920. Nor are they arguably
7 incorporated by any of the enumerated allowable costs. The only section of 1920 that could
8 arguably “encompass” such a cost is section 1920(6)’s allowance for “compensation of court
9 appointed experts.” *Id.* § 1920(6). However, the Ninth Circuit has rejected an interpretation of
10 this phrase that would include court-appointed masters. *See Nat’l Org. for the Reform of*
11 *Marijuana L. v. Mullen*, 828 F.2d 536, 545 n.7 (9th Cir. 1987) (“[T]he words ‘court appointed
12 experts’ in 28 U.S.C. § 1920(6) refer only to expert witnesses, and that the language does not
13 include masters.”).

14 Plaintiff’s argument under Local Rule 292(f)(11) fails for the same reason. Local Rule
15 292(f)(11) provides that “[o]ther items allowed . . . by the Court in the interest of justice” are
16 taxable. *Id.* However, as noted, the Court is restrained in the costs it taxes in this case by section
17 1920, which does not provide for the cost of a mediator or master. Plaintiff cannot rely on Local
18 Rule 292(f)(11) for the imposition of costs not authorized by section 1920 or other statutory
19 authority. *See Rimini St.*, 586 U.S. at 340 (§ 1920 “define[s] the full extent of a federal court’s
20 power to shift litigation costs absent express statutory authority to go further”). Plaintiff fails to
21 identify any such statutory authority for the taxation of the mediation costs.

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1 **IV. CONCLUSION**

2 For the foregoing reasons, plaintiff's request for costs, Doc. 101, is granted in part and
3 denied in part. Specifically, plaintiff's request for the taxation of mediation costs is denied.
4 Plaintiffs' remaining requests for costs, to which defendant did not object, are granted. The Clerk
5 of the Court is directed to tax and enter costs consistent with this Order.

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7 IT IS SO ORDERED.

8 Dated: December 2, 2024



UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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