

ATTORNEY'S HANDBOOK

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA

Current as of June 28, 2023



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INTRODUCTION

This Handbook is provided as a supplement to the Local Rules of the Southern District of Indiana to assist attorneys and litigants in dealing with the administrative requirements of the court and the clerk's office. Its scope is limited to civil matters. Every effort has been made to be accurate, but for definitive guidance on procedural matters you should refer to the applicable *Federal Rules of Civil Procedure* and/or the *Local Rules of the Southern District of Indiana*. Also, forms and examples of many of the documents mentioned in this Handbook are available for attorneys to view, copy and use at this court's website — www.insd.uscourts.gov. In an effort to provide better service to the Bar and public, comments or suggestion on the contents of this Handbook are welcomed and may be submitted to the attention of the Clerk at any district office.

The Southern District of Indiana is one of two federal judicial districts in the state of Indiana. It was created pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 94 and is divided into four divisions— Evansville, Indianapolis, New Albany and Terre Haute. The clerk maintains and staffs an office within each of these divisions. The office addresses and the counties within each division are as follows:

Evansville Division

Voice (812) 434-6410
Fax (812) 434-6418
304 Federal Building
101 Northwest MLK Boulevard
Evansville, IN 47708

Counties:

Daviess, Dubois, Gibson, Martin, Perry, Pike, Posey, Spencer, Vanderburgh and Warrick

Indianapolis Division

Voice (317) 229-3700
Fax (317) 229-3959
105 Birch Bayh Federal Building & U.S. Courthouse
46 East Ohio Street
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Counties:

Bartholomew, Boone, Brown, Clinton, Decatur, Delaware, Fayette, Fountain, Franklin, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Henry, Howard, Johnson, Madison, Marion, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Randolph, Rush, Shelby, Tipton, Union, and Wayne

New Albany Division

Voice (812) 542-4510
Fax (812) 542-4515
210 Federal Building
121 West Spring Street
New Albany, IN 47150

Counties:

Clark, Crawford, Dearborn, Floyd, Harrison, Jackson, Jefferson, Jennings, Lawrence, Ohio, Orange, Ripley, Scott, Switzerland and Washington

Terre Haute Division

Voice (812) 231-1840
Fax (812) 231-1844
104 U. S. Courthouse
921 Ohio Street
Terre Haute, IN 47807

Counties:

Clay, Greene, Knox, Owen, Parke, Putnam, Sullivan, Vermillion and Vigo

CLERK'S OFFICE STRUCTURE AND INFORMATION REQUESTS

The clerk's office is staffed by both operational and administrative staff. We are dedicated to serving the Judges, the Bar and the public in every appropriate manner to assist in the creation and maintenance of records and information pertinent to litigation in this District. Reliable and accessible records are the backbone of the courts. The majority of the clerk's office staff with whom attorneys and members of the public most often come into contact are "operational" personnel, in the sense that these deputy clerks maintain extensive "hands-on" contact with the case files.

Inquiries in the Indianapolis Division regarding the following specific areas should be directed to the telephone numbers below:

Court Services (general case information and new case filings)	(317) 229-3700
Administrative Matters (including personnel)	(317) 229-3702
Appeals (civil and criminal)	(812) 542-4510
Financial Matters	(317) 229-3912
Jury Administration	(317) 229-3743
Pro Se Matters	(317) 229-3950
Operations Manager	(317) 229-3746

In the outlying divisions, inquiries should be made directly to the appropriate clerk's office main phone number (Terre Haute: (812) 231-1840; Evansville: (812) 434-6410; New Albany (812) 542-4510).

The chief deputy clerk has overall responsibility for the functioning of the clerk's office, and acts for the clerk in the clerk's absence. The telephone number for the chief deputy clerk is (317) 229-3710.

The operations manager is in charge of the clerk's operations staff in the Indianapolis Division (court services, case administration and jury matters). The telephone number for the Indianapolis operations manager is (317) 229-3746.

Courtroom Deputy Clerks

Each Judge has an assigned courtroom deputy clerk (or “CRD”). The duties of the courtroom deputies vary somewhat. However, in general, the courtroom deputies manage and schedule the cases assigned to the judicial officers and conform and cause to be distributed all of the court's orders and entries. It can be of great benefit to you to direct questions to the courtroom deputy concerning a particular Judge's preference as to procedure, decorum, schedule and so forth.

In addition, inquiries regarding scheduling matters or the status of pending cases should be directed principally to the courtroom deputy for the assigned judicial officer. **Inquiries should not be directed to the chambers of a judicial officer.** The names, telephone numbers and emails of the courtroom deputies for the judicial officers are as follows:

<u>Judicial Officer</u>	<u>Courtroom Deputy</u>	<u>Phone Number/Email</u>
Chief Judge Pratt	Tanesa Genier	(317) 229-3916 tanesa_genier@insd.uscourts.gov
Senior Judge Barker	Lana Harves	(317) 229-3602 lane_harves@insd.uscourts.gov
Senior Judge Young	Tina Doyle (Indianapolis and Evansville)	(812) 434-6414 tina_doyle@insd.uscourts.gov
Judge Magnus-Stinson	Michelle Imel	(317) 229-3672 Judge_Stinson_chambers@insd.uscourts.gov
Judge Sweeney	Samantha Burmester	(317) 229-3686 samantha_burmester@insd.uscourts.gov
Judge Hanlon	Pam Pope	(317) 229-3962 pam_pope@insd.uscourts.gov
Judge Brookman	Tricia Blanford	(812) 434-6436 tricia_blanford@insd.uscourts.gov
Magistrate Judge Baker	Denise Brown	(317) 229-3707 denise_brown@insd.uscourts.gov
Magistrate Judge Dinsmore	Geeta DeVellen	(317) 229-3908 geeta_devellen@insd.uscourts.gov
Magistrate Judge Garcia	Neil Damron	(317) 229-3612 neil_damron@insd.uscourts.gov
Magistrate Judge Barr	Audreyalice Warner	(317) 229-3631 audreyalice_warner@insd.uscourts.gov
Magistrate Judge Klump	Beverly Stockdale	(317) 229-3622 beverly_stockdale@insd.uscourts.gov
Part-Time Magistrate Judge McKee (Terre Haute Criminal Matters Only)	Karen Angermeier (Deputy-in-Charge, Terre Haute Division, and Courtroom Deputy)	(812) 231-1840 karenangermeier@insd.uscourts.gov
Part-Time Magistrate Judge Willis (New Albany Criminal Matters Only)	Laura Townsend (Deputy-in-Charge, New Albany Division, and Courtroom Deputy)	(812) 542-4510 laura_townsend@insd.uscourts.gov

Staff Attorneys' Office

Some members of the court's staff are assigned to coordinate the flow of prisoner litigation through the court. Other than routine inquiries (such as whether something has been filed, *etc.*), questions concerning the status and development of a specific case in which one of the litigants is a prisoner should be directed to the staff attorney's office at (317) 229-3950.

Dockets Maintained and Numbering of Cases

The clerk maintains both a civil and a criminal docket. These dockets are kept electronically (*see the ECF Administrative Policies and Procedures Manual for a discussion of the requirements for using the court's electronic management and case filing system (CM/ECF)*) and each case filed with the court is given a permanent cause number designation. The cause number consists of alpha-numerical components in the following order:

- (1) the division in which the case was filed is represented numerically:

1 = Indianapolis	3 = Evansville
2 = Terre Haute	4 = New Albany

- (2) the year the case is filed is set forth using the last two digits of that year:
07 = 2007

- (3) the category of the case is represented by two letters

cv = civil	mc = miscellaneous
cr = criminal	mj = magistrate judge criminal
	po = petty offense

- (4) a divisional chronological case reference number is assigned;

- (5) the initials of the District Judge to whom the case is assigned are also set forth

TWP = Chief Judge Pratt	JRS = Judge Sweeney
SEB = Judge Barker	JPH = Judge Hanlon
RLY = Judge Young	MPB = Judge Brookman
JMS = Judge Magnus-Stinson	

- (6) the initials of the Magistrate Judge to whom the case is assigned are set forth

TAB = Magistrate Judge Baker	MKK = Magistrate Judge Klump
MJD = Magistrate Judge Dinsmore	CMM = Part-Time Magistrate Judge McKee
MG = Magistrate Judge Garcia	VTW = Part-Time Magistrate Judge Willis
KMB = Magistrate Judge Barr	

Thus, by way of illustration, the 70th civil action filed in the Indianapolis Division in 2011, if assigned to Judge Barker and Magistrate Judge Baker, would be depicted as follows:

1:11-cv-70-SEB-TAB.

The format used for cases presented as criminal cases is the same as for civil except that the "cv" is replaced by a "cr" or "mj," and each defendant in a multi-defendant criminal action is assigned a numerical designation. Thus, an example of a criminal action cause number in a

2011 multi-defendant criminal action assigned to Judge Young and Magistrate Judge Baker in Indianapolis pertaining specifically to the sixth designated defendant in the charge would be the following: **1:11-cr-521-RLY-TAB-06**.

Miscellaneous cases are used to track administrative and attorney disciplinary matters through the judicial system and, as of February 1, 2007, are assigned a separate **(mc)** cause number in the CM/ECF database. Miscellaneous matters may be directly or indirectly related to a civil or criminal case, such as: registration of judgments from another district; summons enforcement proceedings; motions to compel or quash discovery based on a foreign deposition; and wiretaps. Documents filed under a miscellaneous designation are reviewed for conformity with the Local and Federal Rules and are processed in the same manner as documents in a civil or criminal action.

A filing fee is assessed for each new miscellaneous matter. The [fee schedule](#) linked here can also be accessed on the court's website click on the "Court Information" tab and select "Fees and Financial Information."

Magistrate Judge **(mj)** cause numbers are assigned to criminal matters pursuant to statute and the Local Rules of this court and do not have an assigned District Judge. This case category includes matters such as applications for search or seizure warrants, pen registers, appointments of counsel for grand jury targets, and preliminary criminal proceedings for matters pending in other districts (*e.g.*, defendants arrested in this district and having their initial appearance proceedings conducted in this district before being transferred to another district). Initiations of prosecutions (*e.g.*, complaints and affidavits filed before indictment or information) can be merged into a related criminal case. If and when formal charges are filed by indictment or information, a criminal **(cr)** cause number is assigned to the case.

Public Access to Case Information

Electronic Dockets

(1) CM/ECF - On July 1, 2002, the Southern District of Indiana implemented an electronic case filing and management system (**CM/ECF**) which is used for all civil cases filed on or after July 1, 2002 and all criminal and miscellaneous cases filed after February 1, 2007. Docket information is available through the CM/ECF system, as are unsealed documents (in PDF form).

The clerk still maintains the court's older civil and criminal docket information in an electronic form. Routine information is available through the CM/ECF system and copies of docket sheets can be generated via PACER.

(2) PACER - A U.S. Courts PACER account is required to access information for these cases. To obtain a PACER account, please contact the PACER Service Center at: (800) 676-6856, or <http://pacer.psc.uscourts.gov/>.

Electronic Filing

In conjunction with the implementation of CM/ECF on July 1, 2002, and pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, registered attorneys are required to file most documents electronically.

Detailed information on electronic filing can be found in the "[Electronic Case Filing Policies and Procedures Manual](#)" linked here can also be found on the court's website, select the "Attorneys" tab and then go to the "E-filing Resources" section.)

Copy Requests

a. Pending cases and civil cases closed within last four years

Copies of filings in pending matters may be obtained by attorneys through the CM/ECF database once an attorney has obtained an authorized PACER account. To obtain a PACER account, please contact the PACER Service Center at: (800) 676-6856, or pacer.psc.uscourts.gov.

For copies of filings which are unavailable to an attorney through use of a PACER account, the attorney should contact the appropriate divisional office for assistance (for Indianapolis cases, contact the court services staff at (317) 229-3700; for Terre Haute cases, call (812) 231-1840; Evansville (812) 434-6410; New Albany (812) 542-4510). Large copy requests may be coordinated through an outside copy service or vendor at the discretion of the clerk of court.

b. Cases closed more than four years

The physical files of cases closed more than four years are maintained by the Federal Records Center in Chicago, Illinois. A fee is assessed for retrieval of each of these files; requests must be made in writing to the clerk and accompanied by a check or money order. A per-page copy charge is added to the retrieval fee. Ordinarily, the file is received from the Federal Records Center within two weeks after the request is mailed by the clerk's office to the Federal Records Center. Current [fee information](#) linked here can also be found on the court's website, click on the "Court Information" tab and then select "Fees and Financial Information."

Normal Office Hours

The clerk's office lobbies are open to the public between 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. daily (telephone answered until 5 p.m.) except for Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays.

The legal holidays prescribed by *Fed. R. Civ. P.* 6(a) include the following:

New Year's Day -- January 1

Birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr. -- 3rd Monday in January

Presidents' Day -- 3rd Monday in February

Memorial Day -- Last Monday in May

Juneteenth – June 19

Independence Day -- July 4

Labor Day -- 1st Monday in September

Columbus Day -- 2nd Monday in October

Veterans' Day -- November 11

Thanksgiving Day -- 4th Thursday in November

Christmas Day -- December 25

When one of these legal holidays falls on Saturday or Sunday, the clerk's office is closed on the Friday immediately preceding or the Monday immediately following, respectively.

Initial Case Filings

After an admitted attorney has completed the electronic filing prerequisites, a case may be initiated electronically by e-filing the necessary case opening documents. (For further information regarding electronic filing and electronic case opening, see the [Electronic Case Opening for Attorney](#) page.) Cases may also be initiated by filing case opening documents in hard copy at the clerk's office. The hard copy initial filings are then manually scanned and docketed into the CM/ECF database. Generally, all subsequent filings are made electronically through CM/ECF, with counsel of record receiving immediate electronic notice of same via a "Notice of Electronic Filing," or "NEF." When exigent circumstances exist and counsel must file papers outside of normal working hours, contact the Indianapolis or divisional operations manager in advance, if possible. If the Indianapolis or divisional operations manager is unavailable, contact the clerk of court or chief deputy.

GENERAL INFORMATION RELATED TO FEDERAL LAWSUITS

Requirements for Filing a Civil Lawsuit

In order to initiate a lawsuit, the necessary filings may be filed electronically on the CM/ECF system, or hard copies may be brought or mailed to the clerk's office. Local Rule 5-1 contains information on important aspects of making paper and electronic filings. Documents not conforming to these requirements will not be rejected by the clerk, but the court may order them stricken or order any defect corrected. Documents should not be delivered to chambers absent specific direction from the assigned judicial officer. A delivery to chambers is not deemed "filed" with the clerk.

Items necessary for the filing of a civil lawsuit include:

1. Complaint;
2. [Civil Cover sheet](#) (signed and completed in full);
3. If the plaintiff is represented by an attorney, an appearance of counsel; and
4. Filing fee, or a request that the filing fee be waived. Current [fee information](#) linked here can also be found on the court's website, click on the "Court Information" tab and then select "Fees and Financial Information."

Elsewhere in this handbook you will find specific information regarding service of process and procedures for removing a case to this court.

Counsel and parties are strongly encouraged to present all new cases to the clerk's office before 4:00 p.m. for opening and processing. Initial pleadings presented after 4:15 p.m. will be "Filed" the day of presentment, but other processing may not be completed that day. File-marked copies of documents may not be available until the next day.

If counsel is not registered as a filing user with the court's CM/ECF system at the time they file a complaint, they must alert the clerk's office at that time and request e-filing access to INSD, via PACER, within 2 days of filing case.

The preferred method of demanding a jury trial is to set forth the demand on a separate document. However, it may also be noted in a prominent place on the document setting forth the claim for relief; Local Rule 38-1 mandates that "a notation [be] placed on the front page of the pleading, immediately following the title of the pleading, stating "'Demand for Jury Trial'" or an equivalent statement. In addition, the attorney should check the designated box on the Civil Cover Sheet.

When papers are presented for filing, the clerk retains only the original of each pleading or document. Each such pleading or document must be **signed by the attorney(s) of record**. Paper documents (such as case initiating documents) tendered for filing that are unsigned or contain only a rubber stamp, facsimile, or typewritten signature will not be refused, but the court

may strike the documents. If possible, an attorney who failed to sign a document when required will be notified and will be expected to promptly cure the defect pursuant to the requirements of *Fed. R. Civ. P. 11* (Note that the "signature" requirement for electronically filed documents is specifically covered in Fed. R. Civ. P. 5 and Local Rule 5-7).

A litigant without sufficient funds to prepay the filing fee may request the waiver of such requirement on forms available from the clerk. If the request is granted, the court will direct the issuance and service of process and may establish a schedule for payment of the filing fee. At the conclusion of an action in which prepayment of the filing fee was waived, the court may direct that the non-prevailing party pay any remaining portion of the filing fee still due.

Cross-references: 28 U.S.C. §§ 1914(b), 1915(a)
 Fed. R. Civ. P. 5
 Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)
 Fed. R. Civ. P. 11
 Local Rule 5-1
 Local Rule 5-7
 Local Rule 38-1

Procedure for Filing a Notice of Removal

When a civil case is removed from a state court to this court, some of the basic requirements for filing an original civil lawsuit apply, *e.g.*, a filing fee must be paid and a civil cover sheet completed. Current [fee information](#) linked here can also be found on the court's website, click on the "Court Information" tab and then select "Fees and Financial Information."

In addition, the following guidelines should be observed:

1) The caption of the notice of removal must be the same as the caption of the original complaint filed in the state court. All parties must be listed in the caption of the case. The use of "*et al.*" is not sufficient.

2) Copies of the notice of removal must be served on all parties and on the state court clerk.

3) Copies of all state court papers, excluding discovery matters, should be attached to or included with the notice of removal. Consult Local Rule 81-2 for detailed requirements. (*Fed. R. Civ. P. 5.2* should be consulted regarding the applicability of that rule's redaction requirements to the state court filings.)

4) Removing counsel must also file a Notice of Pending State Court Motions at the time of removal. The party who filed any motion pending in state court must refile it in the removed case within 7 days of the party's appearance if action by this Court is requested. See Local Rule 81-2.

Counsel filing a notice of removal should be alert to the requirements of Local Rule 81-1, which requires that a notice of removal that is wholly or partially based on diversity jurisdiction include:

(1) a statement that the amount in controversy, exclusive of interest and costs at issue satisfies the jurisdictional amount requirement; and

(2) a listing of the citizenship of each party.

Response. Within 30 days after the filing of the notice of removal, every plaintiff who has not filed a motion to remand must file a statement responding to the notice of removal's allegations as to the citizenship of the parties and the amount in controversy.

If the plaintiff lacks sufficient information upon which to form a belief about those allegations despite meeting and conferring in good faith with the removing party about them, the plaintiff may so state.

Cross-references: 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a)
Fed. R. Civ. P. 5.2
Local Rule 81-1
Local Rule 81-2

Service of Process

The party asserting a claim for relief, whether through a complaint, a counter-claim or a cross-claim, bears the responsibility for properly notifying any adverse parties of the existence and nature of that claim. The traditional method by which this notice has been delivered is via a summons, although other methods are available in some circumstances.

At the time an action is commenced, the filing party may submit an original summons either electronically or, if on paper, with the required number of copies needed for service. If the proposed summons complies with the requirements of *Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(b)*, the original and all copies of the summons are signed and sealed by a deputy clerk. Thereafter, the party initiating the claim for relief must complete the service of summons in compliance with the methods described in *Fed. R. Civ. P. 4*. **The court does not serve the summons.**

Alternatively, the party may utilize the notice and waiver provisions provided for in *Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(d)*. Regardless of which method is selected, the party on whom the burden rests has 90 days from the filing of the complaint (or cross-claim or counter-claim) in which to serve process on the adverse parties. *See Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(m)*.

Cross-references: *Fed. R. Civ. P. 4*

Entry and Withdrawal of Appearance

Every attorney who represents a party or who files a paper on a party's behalf must file an appearance for that party. Only those attorneys who have filed an appearance in a pending action are entitled to be served with case papers under *Fed. R. Civ. P. 5(a)*. See Local Rule 83-7. An appearance form is available on the court's website. The clerk will accept, in lieu of an appearance on the prescribed form, an appearance comparable in format.

Any change of name or address, including e-mail address, must be updated via PACER, within 5 business days of any change.

Cross-reference: Local Rule 83-7

Amendment of Complaints and Amendment of Other Pleadings

Fed. R. Civ. P. 15 covers the timing and circumstances for amending a pleading. See Local Rule 15-1.

When an amended complaint (or other amended pleading) is submitted but not filed as of right under *Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a)* or pursuant to court order, the following procedures should be observed:

1. A motion for leave to file an amended complaint should be electronically filed as the main document with the proposed amended complaint and a proposed Order granting the motion submitted as attachments to the motion.
2. If an order granting the motion is entered, the clerk will file the amended complaint.

Cross-Reference: *Fed. R. Civ. P. 15*
 Local Rule 15-1

Consent to Magistrate Judge

Each United States Magistrate Judge of this court is authorized to perform the duties prescribed by 28 U.S.C. § 636(a)(1) and (2) and may exercise all the powers and duties conferred upon United States Magistrate Judges by statutes of the United States. Parties may consent to have a full-time Magistrate Judge conduct any or all proceedings in a jury or nonjury civil matter, including trial of the matter and entry of judgment.

The court encourages attorneys and litigants to make full use of the Magistrate Judges, each of whom is highly experienced and well qualified to handle all aspects of civil litigation. Our Magistrate Judges are exceptionally well qualified to serve as trial Judges. Collectively, they have presided over hundreds of jury and court trials. Consent to have a Magistrate Judge conduct the proceedings does not preclude the originally assigned District Judge from conducting any or all proceedings in the case, including trial; however, in practice it is very rare that a matter is returned to the District Judge once the parties consent to proceed before a Magistrate Judge.

Consents pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(c) must be made on the record and be unequivocal. The preferable procedure is for a written consent to be signed and filed by either the party or the party's counsel. Forms for notice of consent and other related matters are available on the court's website. The Consent to Magistrate Judge form is eligible for filing only if executed by all parties. (The parties can also express their consent to jurisdiction by a Magistrate Judge in the Case Management Plan.) There is no time limit within which a consent must be filed. The consent of all parties is required in order to trigger the provisions of § 636(c). Ordinarily, the case will be referred to the Magistrate Judge assigned to the case at the time the notice of consent filings are complete.

The consent procedure should not be confused with the issuance of an Order of Reference to a Magistrate Judge pertaining to specific motions or issues or for particular types of action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(A) and (B).

Cross-references: 28 U.S.C. § 636
 Fed. R. Civ. P. 73
 Local Rule 72-1

PRETRIAL PROCEDURES, INCLUDING MOTIONS PRACTICE

General Pretrial Procedures Information

Counsel should refer to Local Rule 16-1 and the court's website - <http://www.insd.uscourts.gov/attorneys> - for details regarding pretrial procedures and the filing of case management plans. The court now uses a Uniform Case Management Plan for most civil cases. There is a separate Uniform Case Management Plan for patent cases. Both Plans are available on the court's website, as noted above, or by calling the clerk's office. Questions concerning any specifics of case management can be referred to the appropriate courtroom deputy clerk.

The court relies on Local Rule 16-1 to facilitate the orderly and efficient management of cases. One of its principal policies is that counsel can and should conduct many phases of litigation without the direct involvement or supervision of the court, thereby giving greater flexibility to the attorneys and their clients, as well as conserving judicial resources.

Very often the court, in consonance with the case management plan in a particular case, will set a case for trial only one time. This deadline places significant responsibilities on counsel to adhere diligently to pretrial schedules.

The case management plan requires counsel to confer (preferably in person) and give thoughtful consideration to the merits and the amount of damages at issue in a case at the initial stages, rather than waiting until immediately before trial.

Cross-references: Local Rule 16-1

Emergency Matters; Motions Judge

a. Requests for Temporary Restraining Order or Preliminary Injunction

Requests for preliminary injunction or temporary restraining order are governed by *Fed. R. Civ. P. 65 and Local Rule 65-2*. The court will only consider a request for preliminary injunction or for a temporary restraining order when the moving party files a **separate motion** for such relief. A motion for temporary restraining order must comply with all requirements of *Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(b)*, and must be filed with a supporting brief.

Such motions are presented to the court immediately upon filing. The court, however, expects that every reasonable effort has been made to reach an accord with opposing counsel on the issues advanced in the motions before relief in the form of these extraordinary remedies is sought. Once such a request is made, counsel should coordinate the scheduling and other aspects of a hearing or conference with the assigned Judge's courtroom deputy clerk.

b. Emergency Matters and Motions Judge

Jurisdiction over any specific action is vested in the court, not in individual Judges. Nonetheless, civil, criminal and miscellaneous cases are assigned to particular judicial officers to facilitate their orderly process and resolution. When the assigned Judge is not available to act on a matter requiring an immediate ruling, a Motions Judge is available in each division for that purpose. The clerk of the court maintains a current Motions Judge calendar and will work with the assigned Judicial Officer and his or her staff to determine if referral to the Motions Judge is appropriate.

Cross-references: *Fed. R. Civ. P. 65*
 Local Rule 65-2

Motions Practice

a. In General

Counsel should be aware of the Local Rules regarding motions practice (Local Rule 56-1 for summary judgment motions, Local Rule 65-2 for preliminary injunctions and temporary restraining orders, Local Rule 6-1 for extensions of time, and Local Rule 7-1 for other motions), including the requirement of filing a separate supporting brief, and the requirements of Local Rules 5-1, etc. When a party filing a motion has contacted the opposing parties, a practice which is encouraged, and there is no objection to the relief sought in the motion, that fact should be recited in the motion.

With the advent of electronic docketing, the clear identification in the title of motions and supporting documents is essential for accurate docketing. Several aspects of motions practice are particularly crucial and thus should be carefully observed:

1. Each motion, unless submitted in the alternative, must be on a separate document.
2. Supporting briefs must be designated as supporting or opposing a specific (named) motion or petition.
3. Documents already part of the court's file should be discussed by reference to their court assigned document number (including specific references to any relevant attachment) rather than re-submitted with a motion or brief.
4. Notwithstanding the precision of labeling shown below, brevity and clarity in labeling and composing documents for filing are highly valued.

For example, a motion and supporting brief could be entitled:

CROSS-CLAIM DEFENDANT XYZ's RESPONSE
TO CROSS-CLAIM PLAINTIFF ABC'S
MOTION FOR JUDGMENT ON THE PLEADINGS

CROSS-CLAIM DEFENDANT XYZ's
BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF OPPOSITION TO CROSS-CLAIM
PLAINTIFF ABC'S MOTION FOR JUDGMENT ON THE PLEADINGS

DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO DISMISS OR,
IN THE ALTERNATIVE, MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

DEFENDANT'S BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO DISMISS OR,
IN THE ALTERNATIVE, MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

b Ripeness of Motions for Ruling and Requests for Oral Arguments

A motion will be deemed ripe for ruling upon the passage of the applicable time for response and reply as provided in Local Rule 56-1 for motions for summary judgment and Local Rule 7-1 for other motions.

A request for oral argument or an evidentiary hearing on a motion should be submitted separate from the motion itself. Any such request should include a statement of the specific purpose or reason for the request and an estimate of the time reasonably required for the court to devote to the argument or hearing.

c. Local Rule 56-1 - Motions for Summary Judgment

The requirements and operation of Local Rule 56-1 are of vital importance to both the court and counsel. Local Rule 56-1 establishes the briefing period for a summary judgment motion--an adverse party has 28 days after service of the initial brief in which to serve and file a response brief and the moving party has 14 days after service of the response brief in which to serve and file a reply brief. Local Rule 56-1 also prescribes specific additional steps which are to be followed. Note that collateral motions, such as motions to strike, are strongly discouraged (see Local Rule 56-1(i)).

Note that when filing a motion for summary judgment, certain procedures and issuance of a form Notice are required when the nonmovant is proceeding *pro se*. *Timms v. Frank*, 953 F.2d 281 (7th Cir. 1992). See Local Rule 56-1 and Appendix A to Local (Civil) Rules.

Failure to comply with the Local Rule requirements for factual assertions can have significant effect:

- (a) Court’s Assumptions About Facts.** In deciding a summary judgment motion, the court will assume that:
 - (1)** the facts as claimed and supported by admissible evidence by the movant are admitted without controversy except to the extent that:
 - (A)** the non-movant specifically controverts the facts in that party’s “Statement of Material Facts in Dispute” with admissible evidence; or
 - (B)** it is shown that the movant’s facts are not supported by admissible evidence; or
 - (C)** the facts, alone or in conjunction with other admissible evidence, allow the court to draw reasonable inferences in the non-movant’s favor sufficient to preclude summary judgment.

(2) facts that a non-movant asserts are true to the extent admissible evidence supports them.

(b) Stipulation to Facts. The parties may stipulate to facts in the summary judgment process, and may state that their stipulations are entered only for the purpose of the motion for summary judgment and are not intended to be otherwise binding.

Cross-references: Local Rules 5-1, 6-1, 7-1, 56-1, and 65-2

COURTROOM PROCEDURES

Each judicial officer has specific, individual requirements of decorum and procedure in the courtroom. Several of the Judges and Magistrate Judges have published their courtroom procedures (<http://www.insd.uscourts.gov/judges-information>) or on the court's website, click the "Judges' Information" tab, and select the judge's name for his or her courtroom procedures. In general, all Judges and Magistrate Judges require the following:

1. Punctuality;
2. Pre-marked exhibits (exhibit and witness lists should be provided to court, court reporter and the courtroom deputy clerk);
3. Advance notice, if possible, of all objections to witnesses and exhibits;
4. Witnesses present and ready to testify;
5. Counsel must provide their own presentation devices, such as easels, x-ray viewers, etc. However, please note that each divisional office has video evidence presentation systems ("VEPS"), which may be used in the courtroom, to present evidence in various media forms.

For more information regarding the VEPS available for presentation of evidence to a witness, jury or the bench, click the following link: <http://www.insd.uscourts.gov/courtroom-technology> or on the court's website, click "Attorneys" tab, and click on "Courtroom Technology." Also, please confer with the assigned courtroom deputy clerk before the scheduled proceeding to ensure that your presentation will be handled in the most efficient, effective, and productive manner. Any specific questions concerning the handling of exhibits, witnesses, jury, etc., should be posed to the courtroom deputy clerk.

JUDGMENTS AND RELATED MATTERS

Effective Date and Form of Judgment

A judgment is not final for purposes of *Fed. R. Civ. P.* 58 and 79 until it is entered on the docket by the clerk. (See *Fed. R. Civ. P.* 58(c).) Appellate timetables and the accrual of post-judgment interest run from that date.

A partial final judgment may be entered pursuant to *Fed. R. Civ. P.* 54(b) only when the specific criteria of that Rule are present and where the court expressly directs the entry of a partial final judgment. Otherwise, a ruling which resolves less than all the claims against all the parties generally remains interlocutory.

Cross-references: *Fed. R. Civ. P.* 54(b), 58, 79
 Fed. R. Civ. P. 58(c)

Default Judgment

A default may be entered when a party against whom a judgment for affirmative relief is sought has failed to plead or otherwise defend within the time allowed (*See Fed. R. Civ. P. 12*) following service. **Proof of adequate service must be on file with the clerk.** It may also be entered where a defendant has waived service of summons under *Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(d)* but has not responded within the applicable time period under that Rule. Before a default judgment can be entered, an entry of default must be made against the party by the clerk. It should be noted, however, that attorney fees and special damages can only be awarded by the court.

Entry of Default

The first step in securing a default is to file a Motion for Clerk's Entry (see form at [Appendix A-1](#)) along with an affidavit (see form at [Appendix A-2](#)) setting forth the relevant dates of filing and service in order to show entitlement to an entry of default. *Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(a)*. The party seeking an entry of default should also tender an appropriate entry for the clerk's signature. (See form at [Appendix A-3](#).) A default judgment may be pursued after the clerk has entered the default of a party in the record. (See form at [Appendix A-6](#).)

Default Judgment

After the clerk has entered the party's default, a plaintiff may then move for a default judgment.

By the Clerk. When seeking a default judgment for a sum certain or for a sum which can by computation be made certain (*e.g.*, suit on a note or on open account) (see form at [Appendix A-4](#)), such request should be supported by an affidavit setting forth that the party to be defaulted is not an infant, an incompetent person, nor in military service; that the default is for failure to appear; and that the disbursements, if any, sought to be taxed as costs have been or must be made in the action. (See form at [Appendix A-5](#).) The party seeking the default judgment should also tender an appropriate proposed order. (See form at [Appendix A-6](#).)

By the Court. In all other cases where a default judgment is sought, the party seeking the judgment must apply to the court for the specific relief requested. *Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(b)(2)*.

Cross-references: *Fed. R. Civ. P. 4* (Service of Process)
Fed. R. Civ. P. 12 (Time to answer or defend)
Fed. R. Civ. P. 55 (Default)

Bill of Costs

The [Bill of Costs form](#) is available from the clerk's office and on the court's website on the "Forms" tab (AO Form 33). Parties are encouraged to utilize this form.

A Bill of Costs is prepared by the prevailing party. The Bill of Costs should reflect all taxable costs incurred by that party, including the filing fee if the plaintiff is the prevailing party. Costs can only be taxed when there is a judgment. Costs cannot be taxed in a settled case unless it is a specific element of the settlement. Do not include attorney fees in a Bill of Costs to the clerk. Attorney fees must be requested by separate motion and supporting brief. Also, only costs associated with proceedings in the District Court can be taxed by the District Court Clerk. Costs associated with an appeal are taxed by the Clerk of the Court of Appeals pursuant to *Fed. R. App. P.* 39.

SPECIAL NOTE: Attach to your Bill of Costs an itemization and documentation (receipts, invoices, etc.) for requested costs in each category.

Please note that "taxing" costs consists only of signing and sealing a filed Bill of Costs and docketing it in the case record. Generally, the clerk will tax any costs substantiated by itemization and affidavit of counsel. If the opposing party has objections as to a particular item, those objections should be made in writing to the court and filed with the clerk. The clerk is not responsible for collecting or assisting in the collection of these costs.

Local Rule 54-1 provides that parties have a period of fourteen (14) days from the entry of a final judgment in which to file and serve a Bill of Costs and a motion for the assessment of attorney fees. The court prefers that any Bill of Costs be filed on AO form 133, which is available from the clerk and on the court's web site.

Cross-Reference: 28 U.S.C. § 1920
 Fed. R. Civ. P. 54(d)
 Local Rule 54-1

Collection of Judgment

The procedure for execution and proceedings supplemental in the District Court follow the remedies and procedures governed by the Indiana Trial Rules, except where those remedies or procedures conflict with federal statute.

a. Writ of Execution

A writ of execution cannot be issued until 30 days after a judgment is entered on the docket. (*Fed. R. Civ. P.* 62(a)). The writ is completed by counsel and issued by the Clerk consistent with the following procedures:

- (a) Counsel contacts United States Marshal's Office for return date for inclusion on the writ.
- (b) Counsel prepares writ of execution. (Clerk's Office does not have forms for Writs of Execution. Information regarding what should be included in the writ of execution is available on the USMS [website](#)).
- (c) Counsel petitions for writ of execution in the District Court, filing the draft writ as an attachment to the petition.
- (d) If the petition is granted, the Clerk's Office issues the writ to counsel via CM/ECF.
- (e) Counsel serves the writ on the United States Marshal's Office for execution.

b. Proceedings Supplemental to Judgment

If a writ of execution is returned unsatisfied, or if there are no assets on which execution can be had, the judgment creditor may request proceedings supplemental to judgment to discover and attach assets, income or other property to satisfy the judgment. The motion for proceedings supplemental will be automatically referred to the Magistrate Judge originally assigned to the cause. All documents relating to proceedings supplemental must be filed under the same cause number as the original action.

A judgment obtained in another district and registered in this district (referred to as a "foreign judgment") is assigned a miscellaneous number and is subject to the filing fee applicable to miscellaneous matters. Commencement of proceedings supplemental on a foreign judgment registered in this District will remain in the miscellaneous case and with the motions Judge previously assigned at the time the judgment was registered. No additional fee is required for the proceedings supplemental.

c. Judgment Obtained in Another District (*Foreign Judgment*)

A judgment for registration in another district, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1963, is "a judgment in an action for the recovery of money or property entered in any court of appeals, district court, bankruptcy court, or in the Court of International Trade may be registered by filing

a certified copy of the judgment in any other district...when the judgment has become final by appeal or expiration of the time for appeal or when ordered by the court that entered the judgment for good cause shown."

To commence an action for proceedings supplemental based on a judgment entered in another district, the judgment creditor should obtain a certification of judgment for registration in another district (Form AO 451) with a certified copy of the judgment attached. This step is taken through the court in which the judgment was entered.

Then, in this District Court, the foreign judgment is registered by being docketed as a miscellaneous case, along with the filing fee. Current [fee information](#) linked here can also be found on the court's website, click on the "Court Information" tab and then select "Fees and Financial Information." Proceeding supplemental and issuance of a writ of execution may take place following registration of the foreign judgment.

Cross Reference: Local Rule 69-1, 69-2
 Indiana Trial Rule 69
 Fed. R. Civ. P. 62, 69
 <http://www.usmarshals.gov/process/execution-writ.htm>

APPEALS

General

Most appeals from a decision of the District Court proceed to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit in Chicago. To initiate an appeal, a Notice of Appeal is filed with the clerk of the District Court. See *Fed R. App. P.* 4(a)(1).

A notice of appeal should be accompanied by the following:

- 1. Docketing Statement (filed with the District Court Clerk); and**
- 2. Filing fee.** Current [fee information](#) linked here can also be found on the court's website, click on the "Court Information" tab and then select "Fees and Financial Information."

A Notice of Appeal must conform to the requirements of Appellate Rule 3(c). It should be signed and dated and must include the names of all parties seeking to appeal. The use of "et al.," "plaintiffs" or similar abbreviations will not be effective or sufficient for anyone not actually named. It must also include a designation of the judgment, order or part thereof from which the appeal is taken.

Within 14 days of filing the notice of appeal, the District Court will ensure the district court docket is complete and made available electronically to the Court of Appeals. Counsel for the parties must ensure, within 21 days of filing the notice of appeal, that all electronic and non-electronic documents necessary for review on appeal are on the District Court Docket. *7th Cir. Rule* 10(a).

To expedite the processing of each appeal, attorneys should familiarize themselves with Circuit Rules 3, 10, 11 and 45. Appellate Rule 4(a) governs the time within which a notice of appeal must be filed.

Inquiries regarding the status of a case on appeal ordinarily cannot be answered by the District Court staff because this Court does not have immediate access to such information. The Court of Appeals maintains its own website (www.ca7.uscourts.gov), from which certain docket information may be accessed. The website also contains a [Practitioner's Handbook](#) which contains helpful and important information.

If at some point the appellant requests dismissal of an appeal, please provide the District Court Clerk with a copy of the dismissal or call the District Court's Appeals Deputy with that information.

Counsel should keep in mind that documents under seal in the District Court are not necessarily kept under seal at the Court of Appeals. The Seventh Circuit Operating Procedures give more detail and may be accessed at the Court of Appeals' website.

Transcripts

Counsel are responsible for making arrangements directly with the [court reporter](#) (see Court Reporters and Transcripts, Page 55) for the preparation and filing of transcripts. The procedure for requesting a transcript is covered in the "Miscellaneous" section of this Handbook — under "Court Reporters and Transcripts." Please also read Local Rules 80-1- and 80-2 to understand your obligations regarding transcripts.

Withdrawal of Record on Appeal

In most instances, the parts of the record which an attorney may need to refer to in preparing appellate briefs and submissions are available electronically through CM/ECF for viewing and printing. In those instances where an attorney needs access to a hard copy of the record, the attorney should contact the appeals deputy to arrange for withdrawal of appeal records. For Indianapolis, Evansville, or New Albany cases, call (812) 542-4510. For Terre Haute cases, call (812) 231-1840. At least 5 days' notice should be provided to the appeals deputy and the record must be returned not later than 10 days from the date of withdrawal. Original trial exhibits may not be removed from the clerk's custody, but may be reviewed at the clerk's office.

A party not represented by counsel may examine the record during the normal office hours or under other arrangements upon order of the court.

Cross-references: *Fed. R. App. P.* 3, 4(a), 10

<http://www.ca7.uscourts.gov/Rules/handbook.pdf>

OTHER COURT MATTERS

Bar Admission

Admission to the Bar of the District Court is governed by Local Rule 83-5(c). An attorney may be admitted based upon his or her admission to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States or the highest court of any state, upon the court's being satisfied with the attorney's private and professional character, upon the admittee's taking of the prescribed oath or affirmation, and upon the tendering of the fee for admission.

Public admission ceremonies are held in conjunction with those of the State of Indiana. They presently occur twice each year. An attorney may also seek admission on an individual basis, in which case the necessary arrangements may be made by contacting the clerk's office at (317) 229-3700 in Indianapolis, (812) 434-6410, in Evansville, (812) 542-4510 in New Albany, or (812) 231-1840 in Terre Haute. Forms for individual admission by motion can be found at: <http://www.insd.uscourts.gov/attorney-admission-information>.

Whether admitted as part of a public bar admission ceremony or individually, the fee is payable at the time of an attorney's admission. Current [fee information](#) linked here can also be found on the court's website, click on the "Court Information" tab and then select "Fees and Financial Information." Following the taking of the oath, the clerk will issue the admittee a certificate of admission.

The court has adopted the Seventh Circuit's [Standards of Professional Conduct](#) with respect to the conduct of attorneys – which is also linked on the court's website, click "Attorneys" tab, "Local Rules and Orders." Admission to the court's Bar constitutes an acknowledgment of counsel's familiarity with these standards and the *Local Rules of Disciplinary Enforcement*, and an agreement to abide by them. A certificate of good standing as a member of the Bar is available upon request and payment of the required fee.

Admission *pro hac vice* is governed by Local Rule 83-6 and may be sought upon written motion accompanied by the required fee. The motion must contain the three required components listed below and the contact information (firm name, address, telephone, and email) for the attorney to be admitted.

1. A statement that the attorney is admitted to practice, currently in active status, and in good standing as an attorney in another United States court or the highest court of any state;
2. A statement indicating whether the attorney requesting admission is currently or has ever been disbarred or suspended from practice before any court, department, bureau or commission of any state or the United States, or has ever received a reprimand or been subject to other disciplinary action from any such court,

department, bureau or commission pertaining to conduct or fitness as a member of the bar; and

3. A certification that the attorney requesting admission reviewed the Seventh Circuit Standards of Professional Conduct and the Local Rules of the court, including the Rules of Disciplinary Enforcement, and will abide by these rules.

Attorneys admitted to practice are entitled to use the Circuit Library, located in Room 445 of the Courthouse in Indianapolis. The Library's hours are from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday-Friday. Sonja Simpson is the librarian and may be contacted at (317) 229-3925.

Cross-references: Local Rule 83-5
 Local Rule 83-6
 Seventh Circuit's *Standards of Professional Conduct*
 Southern District's *Local Rules of Disciplinary Enforcement*

Attorney Discipline

The court has adopted the [*Indiana Rules of Professional Conduct*](#), as promulgated by the Indiana Supreme Court, as the standards for professional conduct of attorneys. Link can also be found on the court's website, click the "Attorneys" tab, "Local Rules and Orders."

Attorney discipline is governed by the court's *Local Rules of Disciplinary Enforcement* available here: <http://www.insd.uscourts.gov/sites/insd/files/Disciplinary%20Rules.pdf>. In general, the court adheres to a reciprocal discipline policy with the bars of other state and federal courts. If a disciplinary issue arises within the context of practice before this court, the matter may be investigated and formal disciplinary proceedings initiated in this court, or the matter may be referred another appropriate authority.

Cross-references: Local Rule 83-5
 [*Local Rules of Disciplinary Enforcement*](#)
 [*Indiana Rules of Professional Conduct*](#)

Attorney Surrogates

Requirements for Indiana Attorney Surrogacy

Once the Indiana Supreme Court has appointed an Attorney Surrogate, the Attorney Surrogate must notify the United States District Court for the Southern District of Indiana (INSD), as set forth in the administrative procedures¹ below. Note that while the Indiana state court system allows an automatic 120-day extension of time in each pending case (Indiana Admission and Discipline Rule 23 § 27(c)), there is no such automatic time extension in federal court. Each federal court of jurisdiction must therefore be individually notified of the changed circumstances and close attention must be paid to deadlines in each pending case.

- 1) The appointed Attorney Surrogate must register for both a [PACER account](#) and e-filing access to INSD, via PACER, if s/he does not already have them.
- 2) The Attorney Surrogate must establish a list of pending case(s) by using a PACER account to query the attorney's name for open cases. This is accomplished using the Attorney Surrogate's PACER log in information.
 1. Go to [PACER](#):
 2. Log into the "Case Locator" System using your PACER credentials.
 3. Click on the "All Courts" tab to search all federal jurisdictions.
 4. In the "Party Search" section, enter the attorney's name:
 - i. *Last, First Middle Initial.*
 - ii. *If the attorney has a common name, using the middle initial will help to narrow the search.*
 - iii. *Selecting the box for "exact Matches Only" will generate fewer search returns.*
 5. Click on the "Search" button.
 6. PACER will generate a listing of all cases, both pending and closed in all federal jurisdictions which are tied to the named attorney.
 7. Each column may be used to further sort through the data.
 8. A list is generated of the INSD case names and numbers.
- 3) The Attorney Surrogate has the duty to apprise him/herself of the status of each case and to continue to do so until replacement counsel has been secured and entered in the record of each pending case.
- 4) The Attorney Surrogate must file a "[Notice to the Clerk—Indiana Attorney Surrogacy](#)" **listing all of the pending case(s)** within the INSD.

¹ These administrative procedures are informed by the *Local Rules of the United States for the Southern District of Indiana—Rules of Disciplinary Enforcement* (with Amendments through December 1, 2018) and therefore are not intended to supplant, modify, or supersede S.D. Ind. L.R. 5-2(b) Filing with the Clerk: "Any document that is exempt from electronic filing must be filed directly with the clerk and served on other parties in the case as required by those Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and these rules that apply to the service of non-electronic documents."

1. Complete the form.
 2. Save the form as a *.pdf document.
 3. Email the form to: surrogate@insd.uscourts.gov
 4. The email will generate an automatic return receipt.
- 5) The Clerk of Court will docket the notice in each civil and criminal matter that is listed on the Notice. This will electronically notify all parties of the change in circumstances.
- 6) For those cases in which the Attorney Surrogate needs to request additional relief, he or she must first file a [Limited Appearance](#) as an interested party.
1. Complete the Appearance form.
 2. Save the completed form.
 3. Log into the CM/ECF system.
 4. Only for those cases where an appearance is necessary, electronically file the completed form in each pending case using the event “Notice of Appearance – Limited Appointment” located under the Notice category.
 5. Attach the completed form to your docket entry/entries.
 6. On the “Select the filer” screen, select “New Filer,” enter your last name and first name, and select the role of “Interested Party.”
 7. Review the Notice of Electronic Filing (NEF).
- 7) The Attorney Surrogate must electronically file an additional request for relief using the appropriate CM/ECF filing events.
- 8) For further assistance during regular business hours, the Attorney Surrogate may contact INSD court services at 317-229-3700 and ask to speak with the attorney to the clerk.

Representation of Indigent Litigants

In response to situations where counsel is not available to litigants through traditional means, the court may recruit counsel to represent and indigent litigant through the Voluntary or Obligatory Panels as described in Local Rule 87.

Cross-references: 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)
 Local Rule 87

Custodian of Files/Exhibits

Court Files

The clerk is the custodian of the court's files. Leave of court is required to remove any record not on appeal.

Exhibits

Non-trial exhibits. Exhibits filed in support of a motion or other document should be electronically filed as attachments to that document and should contain only those excerpts of the referenced documents that are directly germane to the issues raised in the document, as required by Local Rule 5-6. When filing electronically, each supporting exhibit or attachment must be created as a separate PDF document and a clear, brief description of each exhibit must be entered during the filing process (Example: Exhibit A — Map of Indianapolis; Exhibit B — Excerpts from Deposition of Jane Doe). If possible, documents should be converted to PDF directly from a word processing program (*e.g.*, Microsoft Word®), rather than created from the scanned image of a paper document.

Individual PDF files may not exceed an electronic file size of 35 megabytes, pursuant to Local Rule 5-1. To electronically file an exhibit or attachment that exceeds 35MB, the document must first be broken down into two or more smaller files. For example, if Exhibit A is a 36MB PDF file, it should be divided into 2 equal parts prior to electronic filing. Each component part of the exhibit should then be filed as an attachment to the main document and described appropriately as "Exhibit A – (brief description of exhibit) (part 1 of 2)" and "Exhibit A – (brief description of exhibit) (part 2 of 2)."

Where an individual exhibit or attachment cannot be included in an electronic filing because it cannot be converted to electronic format, the filer must electronically file a Notice of Manual Filing in place of the exhibit. The Notice of Manual Filing should clearly state what the exhibit is and why it cannot be filed electronically. The exhibit must then be filed and served in the traditional manner used for paper filings, accompanied by a paper copy of the Notice of Manual Filing that was electronically filed in its place. A model form of the Notice of Manual Filing is provided in the court's [Electronic Case Filing Administrative Policies and Procedures Manual](#).

Trial exhibits. Unless the court directs otherwise, after an item is offered for identification as an exhibit or demonstrative evidence, it remains in the custody of the clerk until the action is closed, whether or not it actually becomes a trial exhibit. A case is closed on the date the final judgment or the mandate from the Court of Appeals (in the case of an affirmance) is docketed, whichever occurs later.

Unless other arrangements are made, the party who offered an exhibit has ninety (90) days after the case is closed to retrieve it from the clerk. An appropriate receipt is given to the clerk and filed at the time of retrieval. If an exhibit is not retrieved in accordance with this procedure, the clerk will issue notice to the offering party. If the exhibit remains unclaimed for another thirty (30) days, it may be sold or otherwise disposed of. The proceeds from any such sale are deposited with the registry of the court.

Weapons and exhibits consisting of contraband are not retained by the clerk. Items of this nature are released to the investigating agency at the conclusion of trial or otherwise managed as the court directs.

Cross-Reference: Local Rule 79-1
 Local Rule 5-1

Bankruptcy Matters in District Court

Matters arising under Title 11 of the United States Code are subject to an automatic reference to the Bankruptcy Court. This reference has been made pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 157(a). The Bankruptcy Court has its own clerk, clerk's office and staff. In addition, it has its own website, located at <http://www.insb.uscourts.gov> .

a. Appeals

The District Court's jurisdiction over appeals from decisions of the Bankruptcy Court is created by 28 U.S.C. § 158(a).

The notice of appeal of a ruling of a Bankruptcy Judge must be filed in the Bankruptcy Court, along with the filing fee payable to the Bankruptcy Clerk. The Bankruptcy Clerk will transmit the record to the District Court, where it will be assigned to a Judge by random draw, and given a District Court case number.

Motions for stay pending appeal of Bankruptcy Court orders are filed with the Bankruptcy Court and then transmitted to the District Court clerk, who assigns the motion a civil case number. When an appeal is later transmitted to the District Court, it is assigned the same case number as the previously filed motion for stay.

A motion for leave to appeal an interlocutory order or decree of the Bankruptcy Court is also filed with the Bankruptcy Court and, if granted, the record will be transmitted to the District Court Clerk, who assigns the motion a civil cause number.

A notice of related action must be filed if there have been any other appeals previously filed, whether arising out of an adversary action or otherwise, stemming from that same underlying bankruptcy proceeding. This is the case even if there is no factual overlap in the appeals.

b. Withdrawal of Reference

In matters in which a statute provides for trial before a District Judge, counsel may request that the case be heard in District Court. If such action occurs, the following procedures apply:

1. The application or motion should be filed with the Bankruptcy Court, which in turn will transmit it to the District Court.
2. A cause number will be assigned and a District Judge will be selected by random draw to rule on the application.

3. If the District Court grants the motion to withdraw the reference, the case will be heard in District Court in the usual manner.

For more specific instructions regarding the Bankruptcy Court, please refer to its website, <http://www.insb.uscourts.gov> or contact the Bankruptcy Court Clerk at 229-3800.

Cross-references: 28 U.S.C. §§ 157, 158
Fed. R. Bankr. P. 5011, 8001, 8003, 8005
Local Rule 40-1(d)

FINANCIAL MATTERS

Fees and Costs Payable to the Clerk

A schedule of fees is available at this court's website. Current [fee information](#) linked here can also be found on the court's website, click on the "Court Information" tab and then select "Fees and Financial Information." Fees are generally set by statute or by the Judicial Conference of the United States, but in some cases are set by each District Court.

Any fee or cost payable to the clerk may be tendered through cash, check (including personal check), money order or credit card (VISA or MasterCard only). When a negotiable instrument is used, the payee should be: "Clerk, U.S. District Court." If paying in cash, please use correct change. The clerk's office cannot make change. Questions should be directed to the finance office at (317) 229-3912.

Post Judgment Interest Rates

Interest on judgments entered in the District Court is determined pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1961(a).

This statute provides that interest is "calculated from the date of the entry of the judgment, at a rate equal to the weekly average 1-year constant maturity Treasury yield, as published by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, for the calendar week preceding the date of the judgment."

Current and past rates are available from the finance office at (317) 229-3912 or on the internet at: <http://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/H15/current>. (Note: from the web site, utilize the "1-Year" weekly average interest rate under "Treasury Constant Maturities." The correct rate to use is for the "Week Ending" the previous Friday, effective the following Monday for that upcoming week. The weekly average 1-year constant maturity yield rate changes are posted to this web page every Monday after 4:00 p.m. EST. (If Monday falls on a holiday, then it is posted on Tuesday.)

Cross-references: 28 U.S.C. § 1961(a).
 Fed. R. Civ. P. 55

Depositing Funds in Court

Pursuant to Rule 67 and this Court's [General Order](#) governing Deposit and Investment of Registry Funds, a court order is required to deposit funds with the Court. The order permitting deposit must be delivered to the Clerk of Court.

When moving to deposit Disputed Ownership Funds (generally, funds deposited pursuant to the interpleader statute - 28 U.S.C. § 1335, Fed. R. Civ. P. 22, or similar authority) the following additional procedures must be followed:

- (1) File the motion using the event "Interpleader Deposit (28 U.S.C. Section 1335)";
- (2) Attach a completed [Registry Deposit Information Form](#) (available on the Court's website – Forms page) as an Exhibit to the motion.

Investment and Withdrawal of Funds Placed in the Court's Registry Account; Registry Fees

28 U.S.C. § 2041 governs the manner in which money is to be paid into the court and 28 U.S.C. § 2042 governs the manner in which money is paid out by the court.

Parties depositing money into the court may petition the court for an Order of Investment directing the clerk to hold the funds during the pendency of an action. Any such petition, together with a proposed order, should specify:

- (1) the exact amount to be invested;
- (2) a statement that the deposit should be made in an interest bearing account;
- (3) a statement that upon closing the account the clerk will deduct a Registry Fee in accordance with the Court's [General Order](#) governing Deposit and Investment of Registry Funds;
- (4) the term of investment, if applicable.

For guidance in preparation of petition and proposed order, you may contact the court's financial manager at (317) 229-3918.

The clerk is not required to invest the following types of funds:

- (1) cash bail;
- (2) cost bonds, other cash bonds such as removal, admiralty, and injunction bonds;
- (3) civil garnishments;
- (4) proceeds from sales of property;
- (5) escrows from land condemnation;
- (6) admiralty sales proceeds;
- (7) supplemental rules for certain admiralty and maritime claims; and
- (8) any monies believed to be disbursed from the Registry within 30 days from receipt.

Security for Costs

The court may order any party to file an original bond for costs or additional security for costs in such an amount and so conditioned as may be designated.

a. In lieu of the filing of a bond, the party required to file the bond may deposit with the clerk the amount of the bond in cash. This amount will be held by the clerk until subject to whatever order or use the court makes. That deposit may be used by the clerk to pay all fees, costs and disbursements which the parties making the deposit ultimately are required to pay.

b. A bond or other commercial assurance in any case, except in bankruptcy or criminal cases or as otherwise prescribed by law, is sufficient if executed by the surety or sureties only.

Except as otherwise provided by law, every bond or undertaking must (1) be secured by the deposit of cash or negotiable securities issued by the United States of America in the amount of the bond or undertaking, (2) be secured by the undertaking or guaranty of a corporate surety holding a certificate of authority from the Secretary of the Treasury or (3) be secured by the undertaking or guaranty of two individuals, residents of Indiana, each of whom owns real property within such district worth double the amount of the bond or undertaking over all his/her debts and liabilities and over all obligations assumed by him/her on other bonds or undertakings and exclusive of all legal exceptions. A husband and wife may act as sureties on a bond, but they are considered as only one surety on jointly owned property.

In the case of a bond or undertaking executed by individual sureties, each surety is to attach his/her affidavit of justification, giving his full name, occupation, residence and business addresses and showing that he is qualified as an individual surety as outlined above.

Members of the Bar, administrative officers or employees of the court, the Marshal and his deputies or assistants may not act as sureties in any proceeding in the court.

If costs are awarded by the court, the reasonable premium or expense paid on all bonds or other security given by the prevailing party may be taxed as part of the costs.

MISCELLANEOUS COURT MATTERS

Transfer and Reassignment of Cases

a. Related Cases--Transfer - Cases may be transferred from one Judge to another Judge when it is determined that a later-numbered case is related to a pending earlier-numbered case assigned to another Judge. Local Rule 40-1(d) defines a related case as one growing out of the same transaction or occurrence, involving the same property or involving the validity or infringement of a patent, trademark or copyright already involved in pending litigation. All counsel in a case have a continuing duty to promptly file a "notice of related action" when there is reason to believe a related action exists.

The filing of a notice of related case does not automatically cause the court to consolidate or reassign the cases identified in the notice. Upon the filing of a notice of related case(s), the clerk will bring such cases to the attention of the Judge who has been assigned to each case. The Judge assigned to the earliest filed case determines whether he or she will accept reassignment of the later filed related case(s).

b. Consolidated Cases - *Fed. R. Civ. P.* 42(a) permits the consolidation of actions involving a common question of law or fact. This may be for trial or for any other purpose, including discovery.

Cases which are consolidated may be merged into a single case or may retain their separate case numbers. Effective management will dictate how this aspect is handled, just as it will dictate whether non-fully consolidated cases are transferred to a single Judge.

c. Reassignment of a Case after Remand or Disqualification - Ordinarily, reversal on appeal following a trial results in the application of Circuit Rule 36. That is, the case is reassigned to a different Judge for retrial. Two exceptions to this exist where (1) the remand order directs that Circuit Rule 36 not apply, or (2) all parties agree that there not be a reassignment. If the first exception is not applicable, the clerk will reassign the action to a different Judge fifteen (15) days after receipt of the mandate from the Court of Appeals unless all parties agree that there need not be a reassignment and file a request that the Judge previously assigned to the case retry the case.

When reassigning a case pursuant to Circuit Rule 36, the clerk employs a similar random lot system as used for all cases when they are first filed. This system is also used when a Judge recuses or disqualifies himself or herself from a case or when it is necessary for other reasons to reassign a case.

Cross-references: 28 U.S.C. § 137
 Fed. R. Civ. P. 42(a)
 Circuit Rule 36
 Local Rule 40-1

Motion to Quash or Enforce Discovery Process in Foreign (out-of-District) Litigation

When an objection to a notice of deposition or subpoena to produce documentary evidence has been issued for a deposition to be taken within the Southern District of Indiana in connection with litigation pending in another District, an objection is lodged within the Southern District will be assigned to the clerk's miscellaneous docket and presented to the court for ruling.

A similar procedure is followed with respect to an application to enforce such a notice or subpoena.

The filing fee for opening a miscellaneous case will be collected at the time an objection to a notice of deposition or subpoena is filed. Current [fee information](#) linked here can also be found on the court's website, click on the "Court Information" tab and then select "Fees and Financial Information."

Cross-references: *Fed. R. Civ. P. 45*

Civil Legal Assistance Organizations

Following is a list of organizations that may assist individuals who cannot afford to hire an attorney.

Indiana Legal Services, Inc.

1200 Madison Ave., Ste. 300
Indianapolis, Indiana 46225
(317) 631-9410

111 S.E. Third Street
Suite 205
Evansville, Indiana 47708
(812) 426-1295

3303 Plaza Drive, Suite 5
New Albany, Indiana 47150
(812) 945-4123

214 South College Avenue
Second Floor
Bloomington, IN 47404
(812) 339-7668

Legal Aid Society of Evansville, Inc.
1 N.W. Martin Luther King Jr Blvd., Suite 105
Evansville, IN 47708
(812) 435-5173

Neighborhood Christian Legal Clinic
3333 N. Meridian Street, Suite 201
Indianapolis, Indiana 46208
(317) 429-4131

Indiana Civil Liberties Union
Price Building
1031 East Washington Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46202
(317) 635-4059

Lawyers Referral Program
Indianapolis Bar Association
107 N. Pennsylvania St., Suite 200
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204
(317) 269-2222

Indianapolis Legal Aid Society
615 North Alabama St., #122
Indianapolis, IN 46204
(317) 635-9538
www.indylas.org

Legal Aid Society
416 W. Muhammad Ali Blvd., Suite 300
Louisville, KY 40202
(502) 584-1254

Terre Haute Bar Association, Attn: President
P.O. Box 10467
Terre Haute, IN 47801-0467
(812) 269-7033

Court Reporters and Transcripts

Court Reporters

Court reporter Maggie Techert is assigned to court reporting primarily in the Evansville Division. Her telephone number is (812) 205-0682.

The District Judges permanently assigned to the Indianapolis Division share a pool of court reporters, whose duties include trials wherever in the district those Judges may conduct proceedings. David Moxley is the coordinator of this pool, and general inquiries should be directed to him at INSD_Lead_Court_Reporter@insd.uscourts.gov. The roster of this pool is the following:

Laura Howie-Walters	(317) 632-3422
Jodie Franzen	(317) 289-4946
Laurie Morgan	(317) 377-4945
Jean Knepley	(317) 696-3565
David Moxley	(317) 916-8209
Elizabeth Culiver	(812) 499-8782
Amy Hooten	(812) 202-5603

The above pool also supplies court reporting services for the Magistrate Judges assigned to the Indianapolis Division whenever possible. Proceedings conducted before Magistrate Judges may also be recorded by electronic sound device or through contract with an independent court reporting service.

If counsel desires to have a particular proceeding reported which may not ordinarily be reported (such as a hearing on a motion for proceedings supplemental), the courtroom deputy of the judicial officer who will preside should be contacted well in advance of the hearing and informed of this request.

Transcripts

Prior to the commencement of protracted and/or technical trials, attorneys should supply the court reporter with copies of witness and exhibit lists and a glossary of technical terms which may be utilized during the course of the proceeding.

When delivering oral arguments which include case or statutory cites, complete and full citations should be provided, including case name, source, volume, and page number.

Requests for daily copy transcript service should be made to Elizabeth Culiver or Amy

Hooten (Evansville cases) at beth_Culiver@insd.uscourts.gov or amy_hooten@insd.uscourts.gov or David Moxley (other divisions), the coordinator of court reporters, at INSD_Lead_Court_Reporter@insd.uscourts.gov, at least two weeks prior to the commencement of the trial or hearing.

When ordering a transcript, attorneys should make initial, direct telephone contact with the court reporter. If requested for purposes of an appeal, the court reporter will indicate the amount of the requested advance deposit, which should then accompany the completed 7th Circuit Transcript Information Sheet.

Within 7 business days of the filing by the court reporter of the official transcript with the clerk's office, each party is to inform the court of any intention to redact personal data identifiers from the electronic transcript of the proceedings, by filing a notice of redaction with the Clerk. If no notice of redaction is filed, the court will assume redaction of personal data identifiers from the transcript is not necessary. The official transcript will not be made available to the general public until 90 days from the date of its filing with the Clerk.

Within 21 calendar days of the filing of the transcript by the court reporter, parties who have provided notice of their intent to redact shall submit to the court reporter a statement indicating the location within the transcript of personal data identifiers that should be redacted. Such personal data identifiers include: Social Security numbers; financial account numbers; names of minor children; dates of birth; and home addresses. During the 21-day period, or longer if the court so orders, parties may move for additional redactions to the transcript. The court reporter shall redact the personal data identifiers from the electronic transcript before the transcript becomes available to the general public.

Alternative Dispute Resolution

In this district, the Judges most often utilize the Magistrate Judges as settlement facilitators. The assigned Magistrate Judge may schedule a settlement conference involving the parties and their counsel at one or more strategic times during the course of pretrial proceedings in a civil action. The Magistrate Judges act in much the same way as a mediator might when cases in state court are referred to mediation. In addition, the court has adopted Local Rules of Alternative Dispute Resolution, which provide for mediation by qualified mediators outside the court, if the parties elect to pursue the same. Those [Local Rules](#) also point out that the parties are free to pursue other dispute resolution methods which may be available to assist the parties in reaching a final outcome.

Appendix A-1 – Motion for Entry of Default Form

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA
INDIANAPOLIS DIVISION**

JOHN DOE,)
)
 Plaintiff,)
)
 vs.) Cause No. 1-12:cv-000100-AAA/BBB
)
 JANE DOE,)
)
 Defendant.)

MOTION FOR ENTRY OF DEFAULT

To the Clerk of the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of Indiana

Pursuant to Rule 55(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiff requests that the clerk enter the default of defendant _____ for failure to plead or otherwise defend as provided by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure as appears from the affidavit of _____ attached hereto.

[Name]
Counsel for Plaintiff

Appendix A-2 – Affidavit for Entry of Default Form

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA
INDIANAPOLIS DIVISION**

JOHN DOE,)
)
 Plaintiff,)
)
 vs.) Cause No. 1-12:cv-000100-AAA/BBB
)
 JANE DOE,)
)
 Defendant.)

AFFIDAVIT FOR ENTRY OF DEFAULT

STATE OF _____)
) §:
 COUNTY OF _____)

_____, being duly sworn, says that he/she is the attorney for Plaintiff in the above-entitled action; that the complaint and summons in this action were served on Defendant _____ on _____; that service was made by _____ (*specify method of service*); that the time within which Defendant may plead or otherwise defend has expired; that the Defendant has not pled, answered or otherwise defended, and that the time for Defendant to answer, plead or otherwise defend has not been extended.

[Name]
Counsel for Plaintiff

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED before me this _____ day of _____, 20____.

[Notary Public]

[Printed]

My commission expires:

My county of residence:

Appendix A-3 – Entry of Default Form

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA
INDIANAPOLIS DIVISION**

JOHN DOE,)
)
 Plaintiff,)
)
 vs.) Cause No. 1-12:cv-000100-AAA/BBB
)
 JANE DOE,)
)
 Defendant.)

ENTRY OF DEFAULT

Plaintiff has moved for an entry of default against Defendant _____ pursuant to Rule 55(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and has submitted an affidavit in support thereof. Accordingly, default is hereby entered on this _____ day of _____, 201____, against the Defendant _____ for failure to plead or otherwise defend in this action.

Clerk

Appendix A-4 – Motion for Default Judgment on Sum Certain Form

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA
INDIANAPOLIS DIVISION**

JOHN DOE,)
)
)
vs.) Cause No. 1-12:cv-000100-AAA/BBB
)
JANE DOE,)
)
)
Defendant.)
Plaintiff,)

MOTION FOR DEFAULT JUDGMENT ON SUM CERTAIN

To the Clerk of the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of Indiana

Pursuant to Rule 55(b)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and supported by the affidavit attached hereto, Plaintiff requests that the clerk enter judgment by default against _____, Defendant in the above-entitled action, for _____ (dollars) (\$____.____), plus costs.

[Name]
Counsel for Plaintiff

Appendix A-5 – Affidavit for Entry of Default Judgment – Sum Certain Form

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA
INDIANAPOLIS DIVISION**

JOHN DOE,)
)
 Plaintiff,)
)
 vs.) Cause No. 1-12:cv-000100-AAA/BBB
)
 JANE DOE,)
)
 Defendant.)

AFFIDAVIT FOR ENTRY OF DEFAULT JUDGMENT

STATE OF _____)
) §:
 COUNTY OF _____)

_____, being duly sworn, says that he /she is the attorney for Plaintiff(s) in the above-entitled action; that the amount due to Plaintiff from Defendant _____ is \$_____, plus costs; that the defendant is not in the military service of the United States; that Defendant is not an infant or incompetent person; that the default of the Defendant has been entered for failure to appear in the action; and that the amount shown is justly due and owing and that no part thereof has been paid.

[Name]
Counsel for Plaintiff

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED before me this _____ day of _____, 20____.

[Notary Public]

[Printed]

My commission expires:

My county of residence:

Appendix A-6 – Default Judgment Form

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA
INDIANAPOLIS DIVISION**

JOHN DOE,)
)
 Plaintiff,)
)
 vs.) Cause No. 1-12:cv-000100-AAA/BBB
)
 JANE DOE,)
)
 Defendant.)

DEFAULT JUDGMENT

Defendant, _____, having failed to plead or otherwise defend in this action, and default having been entered, **NOW**, upon application of the Plaintiff and upon affidavit that Defendant is indebted to the Plaintiff in the sum of \$ _____, that Defendant is not in the military service of the United States and is not an infant or incompetent person; it is hereby **ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED**, that Plaintiff recover from Defendant the sum of \$ _____ plus costs of this action.

DATED: _____

Clerk