



approval of the court unless the character of the litigation or some other special circumstance necessitates expedition. *Thanedar v. Time Warner, Inc.*, 352 Fed. App'x 891, 903 (5th Cir. 2009). The court has “great latitude” in deciding whether a particular cost is necessary to the litigation. *Id.* at 902-03.

The plaintiffs object to four specific expedited transcript orders. The first is the expedited transcript of the April 4, 2016 docket call hearing. The court ruled on the record from the bench on the parties' respective motions in limine and on the trial schedule. Trial was set for June 6, 2016, with a backup date of July 18. The court finds that an expedited transcript of this hearing was not necessary. An ordinary transcript order would have been ready by early May, a full month before the earliest date on which the trial could have started. The marginal cost of expediting the transcript, \$61.20, should be deducted from the bill of costs.

The plaintiffs object to two expedited trial-transcript orders. The court finds that expediting these transcripts was necessary given the 28-day deadline for filing a Rule 50(b) renewed motion for judgment as a matter of law. *See* FED. R. CIV. P. 50(b). Since non-expedited transcripts can take up to 30 days, expediting the trial transcript order was necessary to allow the parties to use the transcripts in their postverdict motions. These objections are overruled.

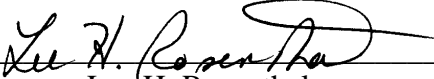
The fourth item objected to was the expedited transcript for the August 2, 2016, hearing on the Rule 50(b) motion for judgment as a matter of law. At that hearing, the court heard oral argument on the motion and ordered supplemental briefing filed within two weeks, on a specific set of issues. The court finds that this expedited transcript order was necessary given the short timeframe and specific nature of the briefing request. This objection is overruled.

The second category of expenses is video-editing costs. Woodbury included a \$433.75

expense for “Litigation Support - Ginsberg Deposition Editing and Video Production for Trial” on its cost sheet. (Docket Entry No. 141-1 at 2). The plaintiffs concede that the cost of filming the underlying deposition is properly taxable. However, they argue correctly that there is no statutory basis for awarding the costs of editing the resulting video. *See Vital v. Varco*, No. CV H-12-1357, 2015 WL 7740417, at \*3 (S.D. Tex. Nov. 30, 2015); *Oldham v. Thompson/Ctr. Arms Co.*, No. 4:12-CV-2432, 2014 WL 1794861, at \*5 (S.D. Tex. May 5, 2014). The court therefore finds that this item is not properly taxable and reduces the cost award by \$433.75.

The court finds that Woodbury’s bill of costs must be reduced by \$494.95, leaving \$20,129.62 in taxable costs. The plaintiffs must pay this amount.

SIGNED on October 5, 2016, at Houston, Texas.

  
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Lee H. Rosenthal  
United States District Judge