

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN

**PROCEDURES GOVERNING THE ELECTRONIC AVAILABILITY
AND
REDACTION OF TRANSCRIPTS**
(Revised September 2009)

A. Authority

At its September 2007 session, the Judicial Conference of the United States approved a new policy regarding the availability of transcripts of courtroom proceedings. The language from that session states:

- (1) A transcript provided to a court by a court reporter or transcriber will be available at the office of the clerk of court for inspection only, for a period of 90 days after it is delivered to the clerk.
- (2) During the 90-day period, a copy of the transcript may be obtained from the court reporter or transcriber at the rate established by the Judicial Conference, the transcript will be available within the court for internal use, and an attorney or party who obtains the transcript from the court reporter or transcriber may obtain remote electronic access to the transcript through the court's CM/ECF system for the purposes of creating hyperlinks to the transcript in court filings or for other purposes.
- (3) After the 90-day period has ended, the filed transcript will be available for inspection and copying in the clerk's office and for downloading from the court's CM/ECF system through the judiciary's PACER system.

In addition, amendments to the Federal Civil and Criminal Rules of Procedure that took effect on December 1, 2007, require that personal identification information be redacted from documents filed with the court - individuals' Social Security numbers, names of minor children, financial account numbers, dates of birth, and, in criminal cases, home addresses.

B. Procedures

These procedures apply to all transcripts of federal court proceedings, or parts of federal court proceedings, filed by official court reporters, contract court reporters, and transcribers.

The responsibility to review the transcripts and request redactions, if necessary, rests solely with the attorneys and parties to the case.

Nothing in these procedures creates a private right of action against the court, the official court reporter, the contract court reporter, or transcriber.

1. Transcripts of federal court proceedings, or parts of federal court proceedings, will be filed electronically in CM/ECF by the court reporter or transcriber. Transcripts will not be made electronically available for 90 calendar days from the date of filing, however they may be viewed at the clerk's office using the public terminal. CM/ECF will calculate the release of transcript restriction deadlines.

2. Upon receipt of payment from the ordering party, the court reporter or transcriber will grant the attorney or party electronic access to the transcript in CM/ECF. If the transcript is ordered by a Federal Government agency, the agency will be granted access to the transcript in CM/ECF upon its completion.

3. Any attorney or party needing to review the transcript for redaction purposes may purchase a copy from the court reporter or transcriber, or view the transcript at the clerk's office using the public terminal.

4. Once a prepared transcript is filed with the clerk's office, the attorneys or parties in the case are responsible for reviewing it for the personal data identifiers required by the federal rules to be redacted, and providing the court reporter or transcriber with a statement of the redactions to be made to comply with the rules. Attorneys and parties must request the redaction of the following personal data identifiers:

- Social Security numbers (or taxpayer identification numbers) to the last four digits;
- financial account numbers to the last four digits;
- dates of birth to the year;
- names of minor children to the initials; and
- in criminal cases, any home addresses stated in court to the city and state.

5. Unless otherwise ordered by the court, attorneys and parties must review the following portions of the transcript:

- opening and closing statements made on the party's behalf;
- statements of the party;
- the testimony of any witnesses called by the party;
- sentencing proceedings; and
- any other portion of the transcript as ordered by the court.

6. An attorney serving as "standby" counsel appointed to assist a *pro se* defendant in his or her defense in a criminal case must review the same portions of the transcript as if the *pro se* defendant were his or her client. The attorney conducting the review is entitled

to compensation under the Criminal Justice Act for functions reasonably performed to fulfill the redaction obligation and for reimbursement for related reasonable expenses.

7. Within 21 days from the filing of the transcript, or longer if the court so orders, an attorney or party must submit to the court reporter or transcriber a statement (Redaction Request) indicating where the personal data identifiers appear in the transcript, by page and line number, and how they are to be redacted. A copy must also be filed with the clerk's office. [NOTE: The Court's standard Redaction Request is attached. It is also available on the Court's website.]

8. If an attorney or party wishes to redact additional information, he or she may make a motion to the court within the 21-day period, with a copy served on the court reporter or transcriber. The transcript will not be electronically available until the court has ruled on any such motion, even though the 90-day restriction period may have ended.

9. If redaction is requested, the court reporter or transcriber must, within 31 days from the filing of the original transcript, or longer if the court so orders, perform the requested redactions and file a redacted version of the transcript with the clerk of court. A copy of the redaction request must be retained by the court reporter or transcriber in order to have a record to support the redactions made.

10. The redacted transcript will be available for remote access after 90 calendar days from the date the original transcript was filed. The unredacted, original transcript will be retained by the clerk of court as a restricted document, and will continue to be available at the clerk's office public terminal for viewing only.

11. If, at the end of the 90-day restriction period, there are no redaction documents or motions linked to the transcript, CM/ECF will automatically remove the access restrictions.

12. Transcripts that include voir dire or other juror information will only be available to parties in the case if they are specifically requested. The voir dire transcript will be sealed to ensure a juror's right to privacy. Parties to the case will be required to seek permission of the Court to use the transcript in any other proceeding except an appeal of the same case. Members of the public must receive permission from the judge that ordered the voir dire transcript sealed prior to obtaining a copy of the transcript, and the transcript may be subject to redaction before it is given to any member of the public.

C. Purchase of Transcripts by the Public

Members of the public, including the news media, who purchase a transcript from the court reporter or transcriber within the 90-day restriction period, will not be granted remote electronic access during the restriction period. At the end of the restriction period, the public will be provided remote electronic access to the redacted transcript, or if no

redaction was done, to the transcript originally submitted, unless it is under seal.

If both redacted and unredacted versions exist at the time a transcript is ordered by a member of the public, including the news media, the redacted transcript is the version that should be sold.

D. Redaction Procedures

Court reporters and transcribers may perform the requested redactions manually or with the assistance of various software programs. To manually redact, an “x” should be placed in the space of each redacted character. Regardless of the method used, the page and line numbers of the original transcript must be preserved.

E. Certification of Redacted Transcripts

The title page of the transcript will include a notation of “REDACTED TRANSCRIPT” on a blank line immediately below the case caption and before the volume number and the name and title of the Judge.

At the end of the transcript, and without affecting the page number, the redacted transcript should be certified by the court reporter or transcriber by stating:

“I (we) certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the transcript originally filed with the clerk of court on mm/dd/yy, and incorporating redactions of personal identifiers requested by the following attorneys of record or parties: _____ in accordance with Judicial Conference policy. Redacted characters appear as an “x” (or black box) in the transcript.”

F. Remote Access and PACER Charges

Charges for access through PACER will accrue during and after the 90-day restriction period. Charges will accrue for the entire transcript rather than being capped at 30 pages. The user will incur PACER charges each time the transcript is accessed even though he or she may have purchased it from the court reporter or transcriber and obtained remote access through CM/ECF. There will not be a remote free copy of the transcript. In addition, the transcript policy approved by the Judicial Conference does not provide for a free copy of the transcripts for the Department of Justice at the clerk’s office.

G. Effective Date

These procedures apply to transcripts of court proceedings, or parts of proceedings, filed on or after June 16, 2008.

Attachment

The undersigned understands that redaction of information other than personal identifiers listed below requires an order of the court.

Social Security or taxpayer-identification numbers to the last four digits

Dates of birth to the year

Names of minor children to the initials

Financial account numbers to the last four digits

Home addresses to the city and state (in a criminal case)

The requesting party is responsible for providing a copy of this request to the Court Reporter.

Date: _____

Signature

Bar No.

Street Address

City, State, Zip Code

Telephone Number

Primary Email Address