

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR VETERANS CLAIMS

ARTURO MALDONADO, JR.	)	
Appellant,	)	
	)	
v.	)	CAVC No. 19-96
	)	EAJA
	)	
ROBERT L. WILKIE,	)	
SECRETARY OF	)	
VETERANS AFFAIRS,	)	
Appellee	)	

APPELLANT'S APPLICATION FOR AN  
AWARD OF ATTORNEYS FEES AND EXPENSES  
PURSUANT TO 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d)

Pursuant to the Equal Access to Justice Act ("EAJA"), 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d), and the Court's Rule 39, Appellant, through counsel, seeks a total fee in the amount of **\$13,902.34**.

The basis for the application is as follows:

**Grounds for an Award**

This Court has identified four elements as being necessary to warrant an award by the Court of attorneys' fees and expenses to an eligible party pursuant to the EAJA. These are: (1) a showing that the appellant is a prevailing party; (2) a showing that the appellant is eligible for an award; (3) an allegation that the government's position is not substantially justified; and (4) an itemized statement

of the fees sought. *Owens v. Brown*, 10 Vet. App. 65, 66 (1997) (quoting *Bazalo*, 9 Vet. App. at 308). See also 28 U.S.C. §§ 2412(d)(1)(A),(B).

As will be demonstrated below, Appellant satisfies each of the above-enumerated requirements for EAJA.

1. THE APPELLANT SATISFIES EACH OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR AN AWARD OF ATTORNEY'S FEES AND EXPENSES

A. *The Appellant Is a Prevailing Party*

In *Buckhannon Bd. and Care Home, Inc. v. West Virginia Dept. of Health and Human Resources*, 532 U.S. 598, 121 S.Ct 1835 (2001) (hereafter "Buckhannon"), the Supreme Court explained that in order to be a prevailing party the applicant must receive "at least some relief on the merits" and the relief must materially alter the legal relationship of the parties. 532 U.S. at 603-605. The Federal Circuit adopted the *Buckhannon* test in *Brickwood Contractors, Inc. v. United States*, 288 F.3d 1371 (Fed. Cir. 2002) and applied it to an EAJA applicant. The Federal Circuit explained in *Rice Services, LTD. v. United States*, that "in order to demonstrate that it is a prevailing party, an EAJA applicant must show that it obtained an enforceable judgment on the merits or a court ordered consent decree that materially altered the legal relationship between the parties, or the equivalent of either of those." 405 F.3d 1017, 1025 (Fed. Cir. 2005).

In *Zuberi v. Nicholson*, 19 Vet. App. 541 (2006), this Court explained that the Federal Circuit case of *Akers v. Nicholson*, 409 F.3d 1356 (Fed. Cir. 2005) "did not change the focus for determining prevailing party status from a standard that looks to the basis for the remand to one that looks to the outcome of the remand. *Akers* simply did not involve a remand that was predicated on an administrative error." 19 Vet. App. at 547. (internal quotations omitted). The Court held in *Zuberi* that *Motorola* provided the proper test for prevailing party. *Id.* Next in *Kelly v. Nicholson*, 463 F.3d 1349 (Fed. Cir. 2006), the Federal Circuit held that:

To be considered a prevailing party entitled to fees under EAJA, one must secure some relief on the merits. Securing a remand to an agency can constitute the requisite success on the merits. [W]here the plaintiff secures a remand requiring further agency proceedings because of alleged error by the agency, the plaintiff qualifies as a prevailing party ... without regard to the outcome of the agency proceedings where there has been no retention of jurisdiction by the court.

*Id.* at 1353 (internal citations and quotations omitted).

Most recently, this Court in *Blue v. Wilkie*, 30 Vet.App. 61 (2018), laid out the following three-part test relating to when an appellant is considered a prevailing party under the EAJA:

An appellant who secures a remand to an administrative agency is a prevailing party under the EAJA if (1) the remand was necessitated by or predicated upon administrative error, (2) the remanding court did not retain jurisdiction, and (3) the language in the remand order clearly called for further agency proceedings, which leaves the possibility of attaining a favorable merits determination.

*Id.* at 67, citing *Dover v. McDonald*, 818 F.3d 1316 (Fed. Cir. 2016).

The Court set aside and remanded the Board's December 4, 2018 decision based upon the Board's failure to provide an adequate statement of reasons or bases. See pages 1-6 of the Memorandum Decision. The mandate was issued on August 3, 2020. Based upon the foregoing, and because the three-part test promulgated in *Blue* is satisfied, Appellant is a prevailing party.

*B. Appellant Is Eligible For An EAJA Award*

Appellant also satisfies the EAJA requirement that his net worth at the time his appeal was filed did not exceed \$2,000,000. 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d)(2)(B). Mr. Maldonado had a net worth under \$2,000,000 on the date this action was commenced. See Paragraph 3 of the fee agreement filed with the Court. Therefore, Mr. Maldonado is a person eligible to receive an award under the EAJA.

*C. The Position of the Secretary Was Not Substantially Justified*

In *White v. Nicholson*, 412 F.3d 1314 (Fed. Cir. 2004) the Federal Circuit applied the totality of the circumstances test and noted that "EAJA requires that the record must supply the evidence of the Government's substantial justification." 412 F.3d at 1316. The Secretary's position during proceedings before the Agency or the Court was not reasonable, either in law or in fact, and accordingly the

Secretary's position was not substantially justified at either the administrative or litigation stage in this case. There thus is nothing substantially justified in the Board's failure to provide an adequate statement of reasons or bases. Moreover, there is no evidence that special circumstances exist in Appellant's case that would make an award of reasonable fees and expenses unjust. 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d)(1)(A).

## 2. ITEMIZED STATEMENT OF SERVICES RENDERED AND AMOUNTS OF REASONABLE FEES AND EXPENSES

Appellant has claimed a reasonable amount of attorneys' fees, predicated upon "the number of hours reasonably expended on the litigation multiplied by a reasonable hourly rate." *Ussery v. Brown*, 10 Vet. App. 51, 53 (1997) (*quoting Elczyn, 7 Vet. App. at 176-177*).

Seven attorneys from the law firm of Chisholm Chisholm & Kilpatrick worked on this case: Lisa Ioannilli, Nicholas Phinney, Kaitlyn Degnan, Dale Ton, Danielle M. Gorini, Amy Odom, and Zachary Stolz.<sup>1</sup> Attorney Lisa Ioannilli

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<sup>1</sup>"There is nothing inherently unreasonable about a client having multiple attorneys, and they may all be compensated if they are not unreasonably doing the same work and are being compensated for the distinct contribution of each lawyer." *Norman v. Hous. Auth. of City of Montgomery*, 836 F.2d 1292, 1301 (11th Cir. 1988); *see also Baldridge v. Nicholson*, 19 Vet.App. 227, 237-38 (2005) ("the fees sought must be 'based on the distinct contribution of each individual

graduated from George Washington University Law School in 2009 and the *Laffey* Matrix establishes that \$510.00 is the prevailing market rate for an attorney with her experience.<sup>2</sup> Nicholas Phinney graduated from Roger Williams University Law School in 2006 and the *Laffey* Matrix establishes that \$510.00 is the prevailing market rate for an attorney with his experience. Kaitlyn Degnan graduated from

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counsel.”). “The use in involved litigation of a team of attorneys who divide up the work is common today for both plaintiff and defense work.” *Johnson v. Univ. Coll. of Univ. of Alabama in Birmingham*, 706 F.2d 1205, 1208 (11th Cir. 1983) *holding modified by Gaines v. Dougherty Cty. Bd. of Educ.*, 775 F.2d 1565 (11th Cir. 1985). “Careful preparation often requires collaboration and rehearsal[.]” *Rodriguez-Hernandez v. Miranda-Velez*, 132 F.3d 848, 860 (1st Cir. 1998). As demonstrated in Exhibit A, each attorney involved in the present case provided a distinct, and non-duplicative contribution to the success of the appeal. *See Baldridge*, 19 Vet.App. at 237 (“An application for fees under EAJA where multiple attorneys are involved must also explain the role of each lawyer in the litigation and the tasks assigned to each, thereby describing the distinct contribution of each counsel.”).

<sup>2</sup>The U.S. Attorney’s Office maintains a matrix, known as the Laffey Matrix, of prevailing market rates for attorneys by years of practice, taking into account annual price increases, pursuant to *Laffey v. Northwest Airlines, Inc.*, 572 F.Supp. 354 (D.D.C. 1983), *aff’d in part by* 746 F.2d.4 (D.C. Cir. 1984), *cert. denied*, 472 U.S. 1021, 105 S. Ct. 3488 (1985). This Court has approved the use of the Laffey Matrix for determining the prevailing market rate for EAJA fees. *See, e.g., Wilson v. Principi*, 16 Vet. App. 509, 213 (2002) (finding the Laffey Matrix a “reliable indicator of fees...particularly as to cases involving fees to be paid by government entities or determined under fee-shifting statutes”), *vacated on other grounds by* 391 F.3d 1203 (Fed. Cir. 2004); *see also Sandoval*, 9 Vet. App. at 181 (using the Laffey Matrix as an indicator of prevailing market rate and holding that once a prevailing market rate is established, the government has the burden of producing evidence to show that the rate is erroneous.) *See* Exhibit B (Laffey Matrix).

Syracuse University Law School in 2017 and the *Laffey* Matrix establishes that \$353.00 is the prevailing market rate for an attorney with her experience. Danielle Gorini graduated from Roger Williams University Law School in 2005 and the *Laffey* Matrix establishes that \$510.00 is the prevailing market rate for an attorney with her experience. Amy Odom graduated from University of Florida Law School in 2006 and the *Laffey* Matrix establishes that \$510.00 is the prevailing market rate for an attorney with her experience. Zachary Stolz graduated from the University of Kansas School of Law in 2005 and the *Laffey* Matrix establishes that \$510.00 is the prevailing market rate for an attorney with his experience.

Dale Ton is a 2018 graduate of American University College of Law, and at the time some of his work was performed, he was admitted to practice as a non-attorney practitioner. Mr. Ton has entered his appearance in multiple cases before the Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims. The Court has found that “[I]n formulating an EAJA award to a non-attorney practitioner, once a prevailing market rate is determined for the non-attorney practitioner based on a certain skill level, reputation, and geographic area, that prevailing market rate can be adjusted over time by application of the appropriate percentage increase of the change in the appropriate consumer price index.” See *Apodackis v. Nicholson*, 19 Vet. App. 91 (2005). Therefore, based on Mr. Ton’s court experience, Appellant seeks

attorney's fees at the rate of \$173.00 per hour for representation services before the Court for his time before he was admitted to practice law on July 3, 2019. After that admittance date, Mr. Ton's billing rate as an attorney is \$353.00.

Attached as Exhibit A to this fee petition are the hours worked for all attorneys. Appellant seeks attorneys' fees at the rate of \$207.73 per hour for Ms. Ioannilli, Mr. Phinney, Ms. Degnan, Mr. Ton after his admittance date, Ms. Gorini, and Mr. Stolz for representation services before the Court.<sup>3</sup> This rate per hour, multiplied by the number of hours billed for these six attorneys (49.10) results in a total attorney's fee amount of \$10,199.56.

In addition, Appellant seeks attorney's fees at the rate of \$173.00 per hour for representation services before the Court for Mr. Ton's time prior to his admittance date. This rate per hour, multiplied by the number of hours billed (13.70) results in a total attorney's fee amount of \$2,370.10.

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<sup>3</sup> This rate was determined by adjusting the \$125 per hour statutory EAJA rate by the increase in the cost of living as determined by the Consumer Price Index-U for Northeast. See *Mannino v. West*, 12 Vet. App. 242, 243 (1999). The increase was calculated for the period from March 29, 1996 (the start date of the EAJA rate), to August 2019 the chosen mid-point date for the litigation in this case, using the method described in *Elczyn v. Brown*, 7 Vet. App. 170, 181 (1994).



Appellant seeks attorney's fees at the rate of \$203.60 per hour for Ms. Odom's representation services before the Court.<sup>4</sup> This rate per hour, multiplied by the number of hours billed for Ms. Odom (6.30) results in a total attorney's fee amount of \$1,282.68.

In addition, Appellant seeks reimbursement for the following expense:

Filing Fee: \$50.00

Based upon the foregoing, the total fee sought is **\$13,902.34.**

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<sup>4</sup> This rate was determined by adjusting the \$125 per hour statutory EAJA rate by the increase in the cost of living as determined by the Consumer Price Index-U for Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-MD-VA-WV. *See Mannino v. West*, 12 Vet. App. 242, 243 (1999). The increase was calculated for the period from March 29, 1996 (the start date for the EAJA rate), to August 2019 the chosen mid-point date for the litigation in this case, using the method described in *Elczyn v. Brown*, 7 Vet. App. 170, 181 (1994).

I, Zachary M. Stolz, am the lead counsel in this case. I certify that I have reviewed the combined billing statement and am satisfied that it accurately reflects the work performed by all representatives. I have considered and eliminated all time that I believe, based upon my over ten years of practicing before this Court, is either excessive or redundant.

Respectfully submitted,  
Arturo Maldonado, Jr.  
By His Attorneys,  
CHISHOLM CHISHOLM & KILPATRICK  
/s/Zachary M. Stolz  
321 S Main St #200  
Providence, Rhode Island 02903  
(401) 331-6300  
Fax: (401) 421-3185

# Exhibit A

Time from 10/1/2018 to 8/3/2020

**Case No. 265119**

**Client: Maldonado, Jr., Mr. Arturo**

				<b><u>Hours</u></b>
12/17/2018	LISA	Reviewed and annotated BVA decision and assessed for possible appeal to CAVC. Made recommendation for appeal.		0.60
1/7/2019	NICK	Reviewed file & appeal documents. Filed Notice of Appeal, Notice of Appearance for Z. Stolz as lead counsel, & Fee Agreement with the Court. Received, reviewed, & saved Court confirmation email to the file. Updated case file.		0.10
1/9/2019	NICK	Reviewed docket and confirmed Court's proper docketing of appeal documents; updated client file		0.10
1/12/2019	DTON	Prepared and filed appearance as non-attorney practitioner. Updated file.		0.10
3/15/2019	NICK	Reviewed RBA to determine need for dispute		2.10
3/22/2019	DTON	Prepared RBA status letter to client. Updated client file.		0.10
4/24/2019	DTON	Received and reviewed PBC order. Calculated PBC memo due date. Updated client file.		0.10
5/10/2019	DTON	Reviewed record pages 1-1226, added to casemap and drafted PBC memo outline.		1.90
5/10/2019	DTON	Added to PBC memo outline.		0.20
5/13/2019	DTON	Completed review of RBA, adding to casemap, completed PBC memo outline.		0.90
5/13/2019	DTON	Continued drafting PBC memo.		1.50
5/13/2019	DTON	Drafted PBC memo.		2.80
5/13/2019	KDEGNAN	Reviewed PBC outline, discussed issues with psych issue with DT. Made suggestions for clarity and expansion.		0.70
5/14/2019	DTON	Revised PBC memo.		2.30
5/14/2019	DTON	Reviewed and finalized PBC memo, sent PBC memo to OGC and CLS. Prepared and e-filed Rule 33 certificate of service. Prepared PBC status letter to client. Updated client file.		0.50
5/14/2019	KDEGNAN	Reviewed revised draft of memo, made additional suggestions and returned to DT.		0.30
5/14/2019	KDEGNAN	Prepared and efiled notice of appearance. Updated file.		0.10
5/14/2019	KDEGNAN	Reviewed PBC memo for DT. Suggested reorganizing structure, and areas for clarification and expansion. Reviewed case file to ensure up to date and messaged DT appropriately.		0.90
5/28/2019	DTON	Reviewed case notes ahead of PBC. Participated in PBC. Drafted case summary, updated client file.		0.90
5/31/2019	DTON	Spoke with client regarding partial remand offer. Updated client file.		0.40
6/12/2019	DTON	Spoke with client via telephone, discussed partial remand offer. Emailed OGC to reject remand offer. Updated client file.		0.20
6/25/2019	DTON	Drafted psych procedural outline in preparation of drafting brief.		1.80
7/23/2019	DTON	Spoke with client via telephone, updated client on case status. Updated client file.		0.20
7/26/2019	DTON	Began drafting opening brief - statement of facts		0.50
7/29/2019	DTON	Continued drafting opening brief - statement of facts		2.70
7/30/2019	DTON	Continued drafting opening brief - argument section.		1.80
7/30/2019	DTON	Continued drafting opening brief - argument section.		3.00
7/30/2019	DTON	Continued drafting opening brief - argument sections and remaining sections.		3.00
7/31/2019	DTON	Began editing opening brief.		1.10
7/31/2019	KDEGNAN	Began reviewing opening brief for legal and grammatical accuracy. Made suggestions for reorganization and clarification.		1.60
8/1/2019	KDEGNAN	Continued reviewing opening brief for legal and grammatical accuracy. Made additional suggestions for reorganization.		1.50

# Exhibit A

Time from 10/1/2018 to 8/3/2020

**Case No. 265119**

**Client: Maldonado, Jr., Mr. Arturo**

				<u><b>Hours</b></u>
8/2/2019	DTON	Continued revising opening brief draft.		3.00
8/5/2019	AODOM	Reviewed and edited psych argument.		1.00
8/5/2019	AODOM	Reviewed and edited SOF and DM arguments.		1.50
8/5/2019	DTON	Reviewed Simonsen pleadings, reviewed and revised opening brief draft Argument I and standard of review.		1.00
8/7/2019	AODOM	Reviewed and edited Arguments II and III.		1.00
8/7/2019	AODOM	Prepared additional edits to SOF and Argument I.		2.10
8/7/2019	DTON	Revised conclusion section of opening brief draft.		0.70
8/8/2019	DTON	Made final edits to opening brief, finalized and e-filed opening brief. Updated client file.		2.00
10/4/2019	DTON	Emailed OGC regarding position on Secretary's brief extension. Updated client file.		0.10
10/4/2019	DTON	Received and reviewed notice of Secretary's brief extension motion. Updated client file.		0.10
10/4/2019	DTON	Received and reviewed notice of Court's grant of Secretary's brief extension. Updated client file.		0.10
11/4/2019	DTON	Spoke with client via telephone, updated client on case status. Updated client file.		0.20
11/26/2019	DTON	Received and reviewed Secretary's brief; drafted memo to file for litigation strategy purposes. Updated client file.		0.50
12/5/2019	AODOM	Prepared for and participated in reply brief strategy meeting.		0.70
12/5/2019	DTON	Reviewed record and pleadings; participated in group meeting to discuss reply brief arguments.		1.10
12/5/2019	DTON	Drafted memo to file regarding reply brief argument. Updated client file.		0.20
12/6/2019	DTON	Spoke with client via telephone, discussed case status. Updated client file.		0.20
1/7/2020	DTON	Continued drafting reply brief.		1.90
1/7/2020	DTON	Began drafting reply brief.		2.20
1/8/2020	DTON	Continued drafting reply brief.		1.10
1/8/2020	DTON	Completed drafting reply brief.		3.00
1/12/2020	KDEGNAN	Reviewed reply brief for legal and factual accuracy. Made suggestions for clarifying points and reframing for greater persuasion.		1.00
1/14/2020	DTON	Made additional revisions to reply brief draft.		0.20
1/14/2020	DTON	Began making revisions to reply brief draft.		1.90
1/14/2020	KDEGNAN	Reviewed revised draft reply brief.		0.40
1/17/2020	DTON	Continued revising reply brief draft, updated client file.		3.00
1/21/2020	DTON	Made final edits to reply brief, e-filed reply brief. Updated client file.		0.90
2/4/2020	DTON	Received, reviewed email with, and saved ROP to file, updated client file.		0.10
2/12/2020	DTON	Reviewed ROP, prepared and e-filed ROP response. Updated client file.		0.30
2/14/2020	DTON	Received and reviewed notice of judge assignment, updated client file.		0.10
3/2/2020	DTON	Spoke with client via telephone, discussed case status. Updated client file.		0.20
5/8/2020	DTON	Received and reviewed memorandum decision. Drafted summary of the decision for the file. Updated client file.		0.50
5/12/2020	DTON	Spoke with client via telephone about Court decision. Updated client file.		0.20

# Exhibit A

Time from 10/1/2018 to 8/3/2020

Case No. 265119

Client: Maldonado, Jr., Mr. Arturo

			<u>Hours</u>
5/14/2020	ZACH	Reviewed Court decision, pleadings, and notes in case. Prepared letter to client concerning Court's decision. Ensured case file was updated with necessary letters, pleadings, and correspondence so that client could be properly informed of case progress, disposition, and next steps.	0.70
6/1/2020	DTON	Received and reviewed notice of judgment, updated client file.	0.10
6/11/2020	ZACH	Prepared letter to client concerning entry of Court's judgment.	0.30
8/3/2020	DANIELLE	Prepared and e filed Notice of Appearance. Received, reviewed, and saved Court confirmation email. Checked docket sheet to ensure proper filing. Updated case file.	0.20
8/3/2020	DANIELLE	Reviewed file. Prepared EAJA Petition and Exhibit A. Submitted completed EAJA Application for proofreading and billing accuracy review.	1.00
8/3/2020	ZACH	Reviewed EAJA Application for proofreading purposes and to ensure billing accuracy.	0.30

## Timekeeper Summary

<u>Staff</u>	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<b>AODOM</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>\$ 203.60</b>	<b>\$ 1,282.68</b>
<b>DANIELLE</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>\$ 207.73</b>	<b>\$ 249.28</b>
<b>DTON</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>\$ 207.73</b>	<b>\$ 7,727.56</b>
<b>KDEGNAN</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>\$ 207.73</b>	<b>\$ 1,350.25</b>
<b>LISA</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>\$ 207.73</b>	<b>\$ 124.64</b>
<b>NICK</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>\$ 207.73</b>	<b>\$ 477.78</b>
<b>ZACH</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>\$ 207.73</b>	<b>\$ 270.05</b>
DTON	13.7	\$173.00	\$2,370.10
Expense: Filing Fee: \$50.00		Total:	\$13,902.34

## USAO ATTORNEY'S FEES MATRIX — 2015-2020

*Revised Methodology starting with 2015-2016 Year*

Years (Hourly Rate for June 1 – May 31, based on change in PPI-OL since January 2011)

Experience	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
31+ years	568	581	602	613	637
21-30 years	530	543	563	572	595
16-20 years	504	516	536	544	566
11-15 years	455	465	483	491	510
8-10 years	386	395	410	417	433
6-7 years	332	339	352	358	372
4-5 years	325	332	346	351	365
2-3 years	315	322	334	340	353
Less than 2 years	284	291	302	307	319
Paralegals & Law Clerks	154	157	164	166	173

### *Explanatory Notes*

1. This matrix of hourly rates for attorneys of varying experience levels and paralegals/law clerks has been prepared by the Civil Division of the United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia (USAO) to evaluate requests for attorney's fees in civil cases in District of Columbia courts. The matrix is intended for use in cases in which a fee-shifting statute permits the prevailing party to recover "reasonable" attorney's fees. *See, e.g.*, 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-5(k) (Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act); 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(E) (Freedom of Information Act); 28 U.S.C. § 2412(b) (Equal Access to Justice Act). The matrix has not been adopted by the Department of Justice generally for use outside the District of Columbia, or by other Department of Justice components, or in other kinds of cases. The matrix does **not** apply to cases in which the hourly rate is limited by statute. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d).
2. A "reasonable fee" is a fee that is sufficient to attract an adequate supply of capable counsel for meritorious cases. *See, e.g., Perdue v. Kenny A. ex rel. Winn*, 559 U.S. 542, 552 (2010). Consistent with that definition, the hourly rates in the above matrix were calculated from average hourly rates reported in 2011 survey data for the D.C. metropolitan area, which rates were adjusted for inflation with the Producer Price Index-Office of Lawyers (PPI-OL) index. The survey data comes from ALM Legal Intelligence's 2010 & 2011 Survey of Law Firm Economics. The PPI-OL index is available at <http://www.bls.gov/ppi>. On that page, under "PPI Databases," and "Industry Data (Producer Price Index - PPI)," select either "one screen" or "multi-screen" and in the resulting window use "industry code" 541110 for "Offices of Lawyers" and "product code" 541110541110 for "Offices of Lawyers." The average hourly rates from the 2011 survey data are multiplied by the PPI-OL index for May in the year of the update, divided by 176.6, which is the PPI-OL index for January 2011, the month of the survey data, and then rounding to the nearest whole dollar (up if remainder is 50¢ or more).
3. The PPI-OL index has been adopted as the inflator for hourly rates because it better reflects the mix of legal services that law firms collectively offer, as opposed to the legal services that typical consumers use, which is what the CPI-

Legal Services index measures. Although it is a national index, and not a local one, *cf. Eley v. District of Columbia*, 793 F.3d 97, 102 (D.C. Cir. 2015) (noting criticism of national inflation index), the PPI-OL index has historically been generous relative to other possibly applicable inflation indexes, and so its use should minimize disputes about whether the inflator is sufficient.

4. The methodology used to compute the rates in this matrix replaces that used prior to 2015, which started with the matrix of hourly rates developed in *Laffey v. Northwest Airlines, Inc.* 572 F. Supp. 354 (D.D.C. 1983), *aff'd in part, rev'd in part on other grounds*, 746 F.2d 4 (D.C. Cir. 1984), *cert. denied*, 472 U.S. 1021 (1985), and then adjusted those rates based on the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington-Baltimore (DC-MD-VA-WV) area. The USAO rates for years prior to and including 2014-15 remains the same as previously published on the USAO's public website.
5. The various "brackets" in the column headed "Experience" refer to the attorney's years of experience practicing law. Normally, an attorney's experience will be calculated starting from the attorney's graduation from law school. Thus, the "Less than 2 years" bracket is generally applicable to attorneys in their first and second years after graduation from law school, and the "2-3 years" bracket generally becomes applicable on the second anniversary of the attorney's graduation (*i.e.*, at the beginning of the third year following law school). See *Laffey*, 572 F. Supp. at 371. An adjustment may be necessary, however, if the attorney's admission to the bar was significantly delayed or the attorney did not otherwise follow a typical career progression. See, *e.g.*, *EPIC v. Dep't of Homeland Sec.*, 999 F. Supp. 2d 61, 70-71 (D.D.C. 2013) (attorney not admitted to bar compensated at "Paralegals & Law Clerks" rate); *EPIC v. Dep't of Homeland Sec.*, 982 F. Supp. 2d 56, 60-61 (D.D.C. 2013) (same). The various experience levels were selected by relying on the levels in the ALM Legal Intelligence 2011 survey data. Although finer gradations in experience level might yield different estimates of market rates, it is important to have statistically sufficient sample sizes for each experience level. The experience categories in the current USAO Matrix are based on statistically significant sample sizes for each experience level.
6. ALM Legal Intelligence's 2011 survey data does not include rates for paralegals and law clerks. Unless and until reliable survey data about actual paralegal/law clerk rates in the D.C. metropolitan area become available, the USAO will compute the hourly rate for Paralegals & Law Clerks using the most recent historical rate from the USAO's former *Laffey* Matrix (*i.e.*, \$150 for 2014-15) updated with the PPI-OL index. The formula is \$150 multiplied by the PPI-OL index for May in the year of the update, divided by 194.3 (the PPI-OL index for May 2014), and then rounding to the nearest whole dollar (up if remainder is 50¢ or more).
7. The attorney's fees matrices issued by the United States Attorney's Office are intended to facilitate the settlement of attorney's fees claims in actions in which the United States may be liable to pay attorney's fees to the prevailing party and the United States Attorney's Office is handling the matter. The United States Attorney's Office is presently working with other parties to develop a revised rate schedule, based upon current, realized rates paid to attorneys handling complex federal litigation in the District of Columbia federal courts. This effort is motivated in part by the D.C. Circuit's urging that "both the plaintiff and defense sides of the bar" should "work together and think creatively about how to produce a reliable assessment of fees charged for complex federal litigation in the District." *D.L. v. District of Columbia*, 924 F.3d 585, 595 (D.C. Cir. 2019). This new matrix should address the issues identified by the majority in *D.L.*, but it is expected that it will be some time before a new matrix can be prepared. In the interim, for matters in which a prevailing party agrees to payment pursuant to the matrices issued by the United States Attorney's Office, the United States Attorney's Office will not demand that a prevailing party offer the additional evidence that the law otherwise requires. See *Eley*, 793 F.3d at 104 (quoting *Covington v. District of Columbia*, 57 F.3d 1101, 1109 (D.C. Cir. 1995)) (requiring "evidence that [the] 'requested rates are in line with those prevailing in the community for similar services'").