

APPENDIX 30 – APPENDIX TO CHAPTER 60 – FEDERAL STATUTES PROVIDING FOR AWARD OF LEGAL FEES

Act or Rule	Citation	Summary of Legislation	Text
Federal Rules of Civil Procedure	Fed. R. Civ. P. 11(c)(4)	<p>Rules for civil proceedings in federal courts.</p> <p>Rule 11 requires that representations made to the court are not made for “any improper purpose, such as to harass, cause unnecessary delay, or needlessly increase the cost of litigation”, and prohibits the filing of frivolous lawsuits. Rule 11(c)(4) provides for sanctions (including attorneys’ fees) on attorneys, law firms or parties violating Rule 11.</p>	<p>(4) Nature of a Sanction.</p> <p>A sanction imposed under this rule must be limited to what suffices to deter repetition of the conduct or comparable conduct by others similarly situated. The sanction may include nonmonetary directives; an order to pay a penalty into court; or, if imposed on motion and warranted for effective deterrence, an order directing payment to the movant of part or all of the reasonable attorney’s fees and other expenses directly resulting from the violation.</p>
Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure	Fed. R. App. P. 38	<p>Rules for proceedings in federal appellate courts.</p> <p>Rule 11 of the civil procedure rules does not allow for recovery for frivolous appeals. Rule 38 of the appellate procedure rules is the companion rule, allowing for recovery of costs as a sanction for filing frivolous appeals.</p>	<p>If a court of appeals determines that an appeal is frivolous, it may, after a separately filed motion or notice from the court and reasonable opportunity to respond, award just damages and single or double costs to the appellee.</p>
Section 1927 (Judiciary and Judicial Procedure: Counsel’s liability for excessive costs)	28 U.S.C. § 1927	<p>Statutes referring to costs and fees in relation to the federal judiciary.</p> <p>Under Section 1927, lawyers may be held personally liable for excessive costs as a result of “unreasonable and vexatious” delay or multiplication of proceedings</p>	<p>Any attorney or other person admitted to conduct cases in any court of the United States or any Territory thereof who so multiplies the proceedings in any case unreasonably and vexatiously may be required by the court to satisfy personally the excess costs, expenses, and attorneys’ fees reasonably incurred because of such conduct.</p>
Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990	42 U.S.C. § 12205	<p>Broad civil rights law prohibiting, under certain circumstances, discrimination based on disability.</p> <p>Should a party prevail in litigation brought under the Americans with Disabilities Act, the statute allows for the award of attorneys’ fees to the successful party from the other party (whether that other party is private or the US government).</p>	<p>In any action or administrative proceeding commenced pursuant to this chapter, the court or agency, in its discretion, may allow the prevailing party, other than the United States, a reasonable attorney’s fee, including litigation expenses, and costs, and the United States shall be liable for the foregoing the same as a private individual.</p>
Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA)	29 U.S.C. § 1132(g)(1)	<p>Protects the interests of employee benefit plan participants and their beneficiaries by requiring disclosure of financial and other information concerning the plan, establishing standards of conduct for plan fiduciaries, and providing for appropriate remedies and access to the federal courts.</p> <p>Attorneys’ fees may be awarded for several types of actions, including: an action by a participant, beneficiary or fiduciary to recover benefits due under the terms of the plan; an action by a fiduciary to enforce employer contributions under the terms of a collectively bargained agreement; and an action to enforce provisions against a benefits plan administrator who fails to meet the requirements of the Act.</p>	<p>(g) Attorney’s fees and costs; awards in actions involving delinquent contributions</p> <p>(1) In any action under this subchapter (other than an action described in paragraph (2)) by a participant, beneficiary, or fiduciary, the court in its discretion may allow a reasonable attorney’s fee and costs of action to either party.</p> <p>(2) In any action under this subchapter by a fiduciary for or on behalf of a plan to enforce section 1145 of this title in which a judgment in favor of the plan is awarded, the court shall award the plan—</p> <p>(A) the unpaid contributions,</p> <p>(B) interest on the unpaid contributions,</p> <p>(C) an amount equal to the greater of—</p>

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			<p>(i) interest on the unpaid contributions, or</p> <p>(ii) liquidated damages provided for under the plan in an amount not in excess of 20 percent (or such higher percentage as may be permitted under Federal or State law) of the amount determined by the court under subparagraph (A),</p> <p>(D) reasonable attorney's fees and costs of the action, to be paid by the defendant, and</p> <p>(E) such other legal or equitable relief as the court deems appropriate.</p> <p>For purposes of this paragraph, interest on unpaid contributions shall be determined by using the rate provided under the plan, or, if none, the rate prescribed under section 6621 of title 26.</p>
Freedom of Information Act	5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(E)	<p>Allows for full or partial disclosure of government information and documents.</p> <p>The statute allows the complainant to recover attorneys' fees from the US government where information pursuant to a FOIA request has been improperly withheld from the complainant.</p>	(E) The court may assess against the United States reasonable attorney fees and other litigation costs reasonably incurred in any case under this section in which the complainant has substantially prevailed.
Patent Act	35 U.S.C. § 285	<p>Legislation pertaining to patents.</p> <p>Attorneys' fees may be awarded to the prevailing party in certain exceptional cases. Normally, "exceptional cases" have been interpreted as those of bad faith litigation.</p>	<p>Attorney fees.</p> <p>The court in exceptional cases may award reasonable attorney fees to the prevailing party.</p>
Equal Access to Justice Act	5 U.S.C. § 504	<p>Legislation that provides for the award of attorneys' fees and other expenses to eligible individuals and small entities that are prevailing parties to litigation against the government.</p> <p>The statute provides for an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses to eligible prevailing parties (other than the United States) in administrative agency adjudications (those that are considered 'adversarial', and not rate-fixing or the granting of licences). The prevailing party is entitled to an award unless the adjudicative officer of the agency finds that the position of the agency as a party to the proceedings was substantially justified or that special circumstances make an award unjust.</p>	<p>(a)</p> <p>(1) An agency that conducts an adversary adjudication shall award, to a prevailing party other than the United States, fees and other expenses incurred by that party in connection with that proceeding, unless the adjudicative officer of the agency finds that the position of the agency was substantially justified or that special circumstances make an award unjust. Whether or not the position of the agency was substantially justified shall be determined on the basis of the administrative record, as a whole, which is made in the adversary adjudication for which fees and other expenses are sought.</p> <p>(2) A party seeking an award of fees and other expenses shall, within thirty days of a final disposition in the adversary adjudication, submit to the agency an application which shows that the party is a prevailing party and is eligible to receive an award under this section, and the amount sought, including an itemized statement from any attorney, agent, or expert witness representing or appearing in behalf of the party stating the actual time expended and the rate at which fees and other expenses were computed. The party shall also allege that the position of the agency was not substantially justified. When the United States appeals the underlying merits of an adversary adjudication, no decision on an application for fees and other expenses in connection with that adversary adjudication shall be made under this section until a final and unreviewable decision is rendered by the court on the appeal or until the underlying merits of the case have been finally determined pursuant to the appeal.</p> <p>(3) The adjudicative officer of the agency may reduce the amount to be awarded, or deny an award,</p>

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			<p>to the extent that the party during the course of the proceedings engaged in conduct which unduly and unreasonably protracted the final resolution of the matter in controversy. The decision of the adjudicative officer of the agency under this section shall be made a part of the record containing the final decision of the agency and shall include written findings and conclusions and the reason or basis therefor. The decision of the agency on the application for fees and other expenses shall be the final administrative decision under this section.</p> <p>(4) If, in an adversary adjudication arising from an agency action to enforce a party's compliance with a statutory or regulatory requirement, the demand by the agency is substantially in excess of the decision of the adjudicative officer and is unreasonable when compared with such decision, under the facts and circumstances of the case, the adjudicative officer shall award to the party the fees and other expenses related to defending against the excessive demand, unless the party has committed a wilful violation of law or otherwise acted in bad faith, or special circumstances make an award unjust. Fees and expenses awarded under this paragraph shall be paid only as a consequence of appropriations provided in advance.</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(1) For the purposes of this section—</p> <p>(A) "fees and other expenses" includes the reasonable expenses of expert witnesses, the reasonable cost of any study, analysis, engineering report, test, or project which is found by the agency to be necessary for the preparation of the party's case, and reasonable attorney or agent fees (The amount of fees awarded under this section shall be based upon prevailing market rates for the kind and quality of the services furnished, except that</p> <p>(i) no expert witness shall be compensated at a rate in excess of the highest rate of compensation for expert witnesses paid by the agency involved, and</p> <p>(ii) attorney or agent fees shall not be awarded in excess of \$125 per hour unless the agency determines by regulation that an increase in the cost of living or a special factor, such as the limited availability of qualified attorneys or agents for the proceedings involved, justifies a higher fee.);</p> <p>(B) "party" means a party, as defined in section 551 (3) of this title, who is</p> <p>(i) an individual whose net worth did not exceed \$2,000,000 at the time the adversary adjudication was initiated, or</p> <p>(ii) any owner of an unincorporated business, or any partnership, corporation, association, unit of local government, or organization, the net worth of which did not exceed \$7,000,000 at the time the adversary adjudication was initiated, and which had not more than 500 employees at the time the adversary adjudication was initiated; except that an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 501 (c)(3)) exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code, or a cooperative association as defined in section 15(a) of the Agricultural Marketing Act (12 U.S.C. 1141j (a)), may be a party regardless of the net worth of such organization or cooperative association or for purposes of subsection (a)(4), a small entity as defined in section 601;</p> <p>...</p> <p>(f) No award may be made under this section for costs, fees, or other expenses which may be</p>

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			awarded under section 7430 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.
Civil Rights Attorneys Fees Award Act of 1976	42 U.S.C. § 1988(b)	<p>Legislation allowing federal courts to award attorneys' fees in certain civil rights cases.</p> <p>The statute authorizes the award of attorneys' fees for litigation under eleven statutes, including: several civil rights statutes; the Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993; The Religious Land Use Act and Institutionalized Persons Act of 2000; and the Violence Against Women Act.</p>	<p>(b) Attorney's fees</p> <p>In any action or proceeding to enforce a provision of sections 1981, 1981a, 1982, 1983, 1985, and 1986 of this title, title IX of Public Law 92–318 [20 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.], the Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993 [42 U.S.C. 2000bb et seq.], the Religious Land Use and Institutionalized Persons Act of 2000 [42 U.S.C. 2000cc et seq.], title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 [42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq.], or section 13981 of this title, the court, in its discretion, may allow the prevailing party, other than the United States, a reasonable attorney's fee as part of the costs, except that in any action brought against a judicial officer for an act or omission taken in such officer's judicial capacity such officer shall not be held liable for any costs, including attorney's fees, unless such action was clearly in excess of such officer's jurisdiction.</p> <p>(c) Expert fees</p> <p>In awarding an attorney's fee under subsection (b) of this section in any action or proceeding to enforce a provision of section 1981 or 1981a of this title, the court, in its discretion, may include expert fees as part of the attorney's fee.</p>
Copyright Act	17 U.S.C. § 505	<p>Legislation dealing with copyrights.</p> <p>The Copyright Act allows for the recovery of attorneys' fees (except against the US) in any civil action under the provisions of the Copyright Act.</p>	<p>Sect. 505. Remedies for infringement: Costs and attorney's fees</p> <p>In any civil action under this title, the court in its discretion may allow the recovery of full costs by or against any party other than the United States or an officer thereof. Except as otherwise provided by this title, the court may also award a reasonable attorney's fee to the prevailing party as part of the costs.</p>
Clayton Antitrust Act	15 U.S.C. § 15(a)	<p>Legislation pertaining to the US antitrust regime.</p> <p>Attorneys' fees may be awarded to any private person (including qualified foreign states as provided for in 15 U.S.C. § 15(b)) who prevails in an action brought under antitrust legislation.</p>	<p>(a) Amount of recovery; prejudgment interest</p> <p>Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, any person who shall be injured in his business or property by reason of anything forbidden in the antitrust laws may sue therefor in any district court of the United States in the district in which the defendant resides or is found or has an agent, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover threefold the damages by him sustained, and the cost of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee. The court may award under this section, pursuant to a motion by such person promptly made, simple interest on actual damages for the period beginning on the date of service of such person's pleading setting forth a claim under the antitrust laws and ending on the date of judgment, or for any shorter period therein, if the court finds that the award of such interest for such period is just in the circumstances. In determining whether an award of interest under this section for any period is just in the circumstances, the court shall consider only—</p> <p>(1) whether such person or the opposing party, or either party's representative, made motions or asserted claims or defenses so lacking in merit as to show that such party or representative acted intentionally for delay, or otherwise acted in bad faith;</p> <p>(2) whether, in the course of the action involved, such person or the opposing party, or either party's representative, violated any applicable rule, statute, or court order providing for sanctions for dilatory behavior or otherwise providing for expeditious proceedings; and</p>

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			(3) whether such person or the opposing party, or either party's representative, engaged in conduct primarily for the purpose of delaying the litigation or increasing the cost thereof.
Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act	15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(2)	<p>Legislation regarding warranties on consumer products.</p> <p>The statute allows the recovery of attorneys' fees based on actual time expended by a consumer who prevails in a suit for damages (or other legal and equitable relief) by the failure of a supplier, warrantor, or service contractor to comply with any obligation under the statute, or under a written warranty, implied warranty, or service contract.</p>	<p>(d) Civil action by consumer for damages, etc.; jurisdiction; recovery of costs and expenses; cognizable claims</p> <p>...</p> <p>(2) If a consumer finally prevails in any action brought under paragraph (1) of this subsection, he may be allowed by the court to recover as part of the judgment a sum equal to the aggregate amount of cost and expenses (including attorneys' fees based on actual time expended) determined by the court to have been reasonably incurred by the plaintiff for or in connection with the commencement and prosecution of such action, unless the court in its discretion shall determine that such an award of attorneys' fees would be inappropriate.</p>
Internal Revenue Code	26 U.S.C. § 7430	<p>Domestic statutory tax code.</p> <p>The Internal Revenue Code allows for the recovery of reasonable litigation costs, including attorneys' fees, for a prevailing party in proceedings under any provision of the Internal Revenue Code. Attorneys' fees are normally capped at \$125 per hour, allowing for increases in a dollar amount equal to the \$125 rate multiplied by the cost-of-living adjustment (as defined in the Internal Revenue Code), and rounded to the nearest multiple of \$10. Attorneys' fees may be awarded in excess of fees paid where parties have been assisted by attorneys acting pro bono for no fee or nominal fees.</p>	<p>(a) In general</p> <p>In any administrative or court proceeding which is brought by or against the United States in connection with the determination, collection, or refund of any tax, interest, or penalty under this title, the prevailing party may be awarded a judgment or a settlement for—</p> <p>(1) reasonable administrative costs incurred in connection with such administrative proceeding within the Internal Revenue Service, and</p> <p>(2) reasonable litigation costs incurred in connection with such court proceeding.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(c) Definitions</p> <p>For purposes of this section—</p> <p>(1) Reasonable litigation costs</p> <p>The term "reasonable litigation costs" includes—</p> <p>(A) reasonable court costs, and</p> <p>(B) based upon prevailing market rates for the kind or quality of services furnished—</p> <p>(i) the reasonable expenses of expert witnesses in connection with a court proceeding, except that no expert witness shall be compensated at a rate in excess of the highest rate of compensation for expert witnesses paid by the United States,</p> <p>(ii) the reasonable cost of any study, analysis, engineering report, test, or project which is found by the court to be necessary for the preparation of the party's case, and</p> <p>(iii) reasonable fees paid or incurred for the services of attorneys in connection with the court proceeding, except that such fees shall not be in excess of \$125 per hour unless the court determines that a special factor, such as the limited availability of qualified attorneys for such proceeding, the</p>

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			<p>difficulty of the issues presented in the case, or the local availability of tax expertise, justifies a higher rate.</p> <p>In the case of any calendar year beginning after 1996, the dollar amount referred to in clause (iii) shall be increased by an amount equal to such dollar amount multiplied by the cost-of-living adjustment determined under section 1 (f) (3) for such calendar year, by substituting “calendar year 1995” for “calendar year 1992” in subparagraph (B) thereof. If any dollar amount after being increased under the preceding sentence is not a multiple of \$10, such dollar amount shall be rounded to the nearest multiple of \$10.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(3) Attorneys’ fees</p> <p>(A) In general</p> <p>For purposes of paragraphs (1) and (2), fees for the services of an individual (whether or not an attorney) who is authorized to practice before the Tax Court or before the Internal Revenue Service shall be treated as fees for the services of an attorney.</p> <p>(B) Pro bono services</p> <p>The court may award reasonable attorneys’ fees under subsection (a) in excess of the attorneys’ fees paid or incurred if such fees are less than the reasonable attorneys’ fees because an individual is representing the prevailing party for no fee or for a fee which (taking into account all the facts and circumstances) is no more than a nominal fee. This subparagraph shall apply only if such award is paid to such individual or such individual’s employer.</p>
Civil Rights Act of 1964	42 U.S.C. § 2000a-3(b)	<p>Landmark civil rights legislation prohibiting discrimination based on certain criteria. This section deals with public accommodations.</p> <p>This provision of the statute provides for the award of attorneys’ fees to a prevailing party (other than the US) in proceedings based on discrimination in public accommodations.</p>	<p>(b) Attorney’s fees; liability of United States for costs</p> <p>In any action commenced pursuant to this subchapter, the court, in its discretion, may allow the prevailing party, other than the United States, a reasonable attorney’s fee as part of the costs, and the United States shall be liable for costs the same as a private person.</p>
Civil Rights Act of 1964	42 U.S.C. § 2000e-5(k)	<p>Landmark civil rights legislation prohibiting discrimination based on certain criteria. This section deals with equal employment opportunities.</p> <p>This provision of the statute provides for the award of attorneys’ fees (including expert fees) to a prevailing party (other than the US) in proceedings based on discrimination in employment opportunities.</p>	<p>(k) Attorney’s fee; liability of Commission and United States for costs</p> <p>In any action or proceeding under this subchapter the court, in its discretion, may allow the prevailing party, other than the Commission or the United States, a reasonable attorney’s fee (including expert fees) as part of the costs, and the Commission and the United States shall be liable for costs the same as a private person.</p>
Fair Labor Standards Act	29 U.S.C. § 216	<p>Legislation establishing a minimum wage, among other fair labour practices.</p> <p>Attorneys’ fees may be awarded in certain actions instituted</p>	<p>(b) Damages; right of action; attorney’s fees and costs; termination of right of action</p> <p>Any employer who violates the provisions of section 206 or section 207 of this title shall be liable to the employee or employees affected in the amount of their unpaid minimum wages, or their unpaid</p>

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		<p>based on violations of the minimum wage provisions; the prohibition on sex discrimination in wages; prescribed overtime rate provisions; and provisions on discrimination or discharge of employees based on complaints or the institution of proceedings under the Fair Labor Standards Act.</p>	<p>overtime compensation, as the case may be, and in an additional equal amount as liquidated damages. Any employer who violates the provisions of section 215 (a)(3) of this title shall be liable for such legal or equitable relief as may be appropriate to effectuate the purposes of section 215 (a)(3) of this title, including without limitation employment, reinstatement, promotion, and the payment of wages lost and an additional equal amount as liquidated damages. An action to recover the liability prescribed in either of the preceding sentences may be maintained against any employer (including a public agency) in any Federal or State court of competent jurisdiction by any one or more employees for and in behalf of himself or themselves and other employees similarly situated. No employee shall be a party plaintiff to any such action unless he gives his consent in writing to become such a party and such consent is filed in the court in which such action is brought. The court in such action shall, in addition to any judgment awarded to the plaintiff or plaintiffs, allow a reasonable attorney's fee to be paid by the defendant, and costs of the action. The right provided by this subsection to bring an action by or on behalf of any employee, and the right of any employee to become a party plaintiff to any such action, shall terminate upon the filing of a complaint by the Secretary of Labor in an action under section 217 of this title in which</p> <p>(1) restraint is sought of any further delay in the payment of unpaid minimum wages, or the amount of unpaid overtime compensation, as the case may be, owing to such employee under section 206 or section 207 of this title by an employer liable therefor under the provisions of this subsection or</p> <p>(2) legal or equitable relief is sought as a result of alleged violations of section 215 (a)(3) of this title.</p>
Voting Rights Act of 1965	42 U.S.C. § 1973l(e)	<p>Legislation prohibiting discriminatory voting practices and qualifications.</p> <p>The statute allows for the award of attorneys' fees to a prevailing party in proceedings to enforce the voting guarantees of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the US Constitution. Those amendments read, in relevant part:</p> <p>Amendment 14</p> <p>1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.</p> <p>Amendment 15</p> <p>1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.</p>	<p>(e) Attorney's fees</p> <p>In any action or proceeding to enforce the voting guarantees of the fourteenth or fifteenth amendment, the court, in its discretion, may allow the prevailing party, other than the United States, a reasonable attorney's fee as part of the costs.</p>
Age Discrimination Act of	42 U.S.C. § 6104(e)	Legislation prohibiting discrimination based on age in certain	(e) Injunctions; notice of violations; costs; conditions for actions

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1975		<p>programs or activities receiving federal financial assistance.</p> <p>Attorneys' fees may be awarded to plaintiffs prevailing in proceedings based on violations of the Age Discrimination Act, provided those attorneys' fees are requested in the notice of action filed before the commencement of the action.</p>	<p>(1) When any interested person brings an action in any United States district court for the district in which the defendant is found or transacts business to enjoin a violation of this Act by any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance, such interested person shall give notice by registered mail not less than 30 days prior to the commencement of that action to the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Attorney General of the United States, and the person against whom the action is directed. Such interested person may elect, by a demand for such relief in his complaint, to recover reasonable attorney's fees, in which case the court shall award the costs of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee, to the prevailing plaintiff.</p> <p>(2) The notice referred to in paragraph (1) shall state the nature of the alleged violation, the relief to be requested, the court in which the action will be brought, and whether or not attorney's fees are being demanded in the event that the plaintiff prevails. No action described in paragraph (1) shall be brought</p> <p>(A) if at the time the action is brought the same alleged violation by the same defendant is the subject of a pending action in any court of the United States; or</p> <p>(B) if administrative remedies have not been exhausted.</p>
Lanham (Trademark) Act	15 U.S.C. § 1117(a)	<p>Legislation dealing with trademarks.</p> <p>Attorneys' fees may be awarded to the prevailing party in certain exceptional cases. Normally, "exceptional cases" have been interpreted as those of intentional infringement, or egregious or bad faith litigation.</p>	<p>(a) Profits; damages and costs; attorney fees</p> <p>When a violation of any right of the registrant of a mark registered in the Patent and Trademark Office, a violation under section 1125 (a) or (d) of this title, or a wilful violation under section 1125 (c) of this title, shall have been established in any civil action arising under this chapter, the plaintiff shall be entitled, subject to the provisions of sections 1111 and 1114 of this title, and subject to the principles of equity, to recover</p> <p>(1) defendant's profits,</p> <p>(2) any damages sustained by the plaintiff, and</p> <p>(3) the costs of the action. The court shall assess such profits and damages or cause the same to be assessed under its direction. In assessing profits the plaintiff shall be required to prove defendant's sales only; defendant must prove all elements of cost or deduction claimed. In assessing damages the court may enter judgment, according to the circumstances of the case, for any sum above the amount found as actual damages, not exceeding three times such amount. If the court shall find that the amount of the recovery based on profits is either inadequate or excessive the court may in its discretion enter judgment for such sum as the court shall find to be just, according to the circumstances of the case. Such sum in either of the above circumstances shall constitute compensation and not a penalty. The court in exceptional cases may award reasonable attorney fees to the prevailing party.</p>
Securities Exchange Act of 1934	15 U.S.C. § 78i(e)	<p>Securities legislation.</p> <p>This statute awards attorneys' fees to prevailing parties in proceedings against other private parties who wilfully engage in acts or transactions in violation in the provisions of the statute regarding securities price manipulation. Prevailing parties must be those who have sold or purchased securities at a price</p>	<p>(e) Persons liable; suits at law or in equity</p> <p>Any person who wilfully participates in any act or transaction in violation of subsections (a), (b), or (c) of this section, shall be liable to any person who shall purchase or sell any security at a price which was affected by such act or transaction, and the person so injured may sue in law or in equity in any court of competent jurisdiction to recover the damages sustained as a result of any such act or transaction. In any such suit the court may, in its discretion, require an undertaking for the</p>

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		affected by the act or transaction of the transgressing party.	payment of the costs of such suit, and assess reasonable costs, including reasonable attorneys' fees, against either party litigant. Every person who becomes liable to make any payment under this subsection may recover contribution as in cases of contract from any person who, if joined in the original suit, would have been liable to make the same payment. No action shall be maintained to enforce any liability created under this section, unless brought within one year after the discovery of the facts constituting the violation and within three years after such violation.
Truth in Lending Act	15 U.S.C. § 1640(a)(3)	<p>Consumer credit protection legislation.</p> <p>Attorneys' fees will be awarded to prevailing parties in proceedings to enforce creditor liability under the credit transactions, credit billing and consumer leases provisions of the Truth in Lending Act, as well as to prevailing parties in proceedings in any action where that party has been determined to have a right of rescission.</p>	(3) in the case of any successful action to enforce the foregoing liability or in any action in which a person is determined to have a right of rescission under section 1635 of this title, the costs of the action, together with a reasonable attorney's fee as determined by the court; and ...
CAN-SPAM Act of 2003 (Controlling the Assault of Non-Solicited Pornography And Marketing Act of 2003)	15 U.S.C. § 7706(f)(4)	<p>Legislation dealing with email marketing and spam messages.</p> <p>The statute allows for the award of attorneys' fees to a state, acting as <i>parens patriae</i> on behalf of its citizens, which prevails against a private party in proceedings where the private party has engaged in activities that violate the spam and pornographic email restrictions of the CAN-SPAM Act.</p>	<p>(4) Attorney fees</p> <p>In the case of any successful action under paragraph (1), the court, in its discretion, may award the costs of the action and reasonable attorney fees to the State.</p>
Endangered Species Act	16 U.S.C. § 1540(g)(4)	<p>Legislation pertaining to the protection of threatened species.</p> <p>Under this statute, attorneys' fees will be awarded to private citizens prevailing in proceedings to enjoin the US government (or its agencies or instrumentalities) alleged to be in violation of any provisions of the Endangered Species Act or of any regulations promulgated under the Act.</p>	(4) The court, in issuing any final order in any suit brought pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection, may award costs of litigation (including reasonable attorney and expert witness fees) to any party, whenever the court determines such award is appropriate.