Comprehensive E-Billing Glossary



Α

Adjustment: A modification to an invoice amount, which can be an increase or decrease, often made to comply with billing guidelines or correct errors.

Alternative Fee Arrangement (AFA): Any billing method that is not based on hourly billing. Examples include flat fees, contingency fees, and success fees.

Appeal: The process of contesting rejected time entries or expenses on an invoice.

В

Billable Hour: A traditional billing method where attorneys charge clients based on the time spent working on their matters.

Billing Codes: Standardized codes used to categorize different types of legal work or expenses.

Billing Guidelines: Rules set by clients that dictate how law firms should prepare and submit invoices.

Block Billing: The practice of grouping multiple tasks under a single time entry, often discouraged or prohibited by client guidelines.

С

Compliance: Adherence to client billing guidelines and relevant regulations.

Contingency Fee: A billing arrangement where the attorney's fee is a percentage of the amount recovered for the client.

D

Disbursement: An expense incurred on behalf of the client, such as court filing fees or expert witness costs.

Е

E-Billing: The process of preparing, submitting, and paying invoices electronically.

E-Billing Platform: Software used to manage the electronic billing process.

EDI (Electronic Data Interchange): The electronic communication of business transactions between organizations.

F

Flat Fee: A predetermined amount charged for a specific legal service, regardless of the time spent.

G

GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation): EU regulation on data protection and privacy that can impact ebilling practices when dealing with EU clients or data.

Н

Hourly Rate: The amount charged per hour of work performed by a legal professional.

I

Invoice: A detailed bill for legal services rendered and expenses incurred.

L

LEDES (Legal Electronic Data Exchange Standard): A set of file formats used for the electronic exchange of billing and other information between corporations and law firms.

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LEDES 1998B: An older LEDES format that uses a fixed-length ASCII text file.

LEDES 2000: A LEDES format that uses XML and allows for more detailed billing information.

Μ

Matter: A specific case, transaction, or legal issue that a law firm handles for a client.

Ν

Narrative: A description of the work performed, typically required for each time entry on an invoice.

0

Outside Counsel Guidelines: Policies set by a client to govern their relationship with external law firms, including billing practices.

Ρ

Prebill: A draft invoice reviewed internally before being sent to the client.

Proforma: Another term for a draft invoice or prebill.

R

Rate Card: A document listing the hourly rates for different timekeepers within a law firm.

Rejection: When a client refuses to pay for certain time entries or expenses on an invoice.

S

Shadow Billing: The practice of recording time for work performed under a flat fee arrangement, even though the client isn't billed by the hour.

Split Billing: Dividing a single invoice among multiple clients or matters.

Т

Task-Based Billing: A billing method that requires attorneys to categorize their time entries according to specific task codes.

Timekeeper: Any professional at a law firm who records billable time.

Timesheet: A record of the time spent by a legal professional on various tasks.

U

UTBMS (Uniform Task-Based Management System): A set of codes used to classify legal work into various tasks and activities.

V

Value-Based Billing: A billing method based on the perceived value of the services to the client, rather than time spent.

W



Write-Down: A reduction in the amount billed compared to the amount that could have been billed based on the work performed.

Write-Off: The elimination of time or expenses from a bill, typically due to non-compliance with billing guidelines or internal quality control.