

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
SOUTHERN DIVISION

CARLISSA J. WILLIAMS,	:	
	:	
Plaintiff,	:	
	:	
vs.	:	CIVIL ACTION 07-0420-M
	:	
MICHAEL J. ASTRUE,	:	
Commissioner of	:	
Social Security,	:	
	:	
Defendant.	:	

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER

This action is before the Court on Plaintiff's attorney's Petition for Authorization of Attorney Fees pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 406(b), as amended (Docs. 29, 35) and Defendant's Objection to Petition for Authorization of Attorney Fees and Motion to Dismiss, as amended (Docs. 30, 34). After consideration of all pertinent materials in the file, it is **ORDERED** that Plaintiff's attorney's Petition for Authorization of Attorney Fees be **GRANTED** and that Plaintiff's attorney, Byron A. Lassiter, be **AWARDED** a fee of \$943.60 for his services before this Court, that Mr. Lassiter be allowed to retain the previously-awarded EAJA fee in the amount of \$2,911.56, and that Mr. Lassiter pay to Plaintiff the smaller sum of \$943.60¹.

¹Initially, Plaintiff's attorney had utilized incomplete or incorrect information in determining the amount of his § 406(b) fee request. Counsel for the parties, as set out in their respective amended pleadings, have resolved the issue and agree

Plaintiff hired Mr. Lassiter on April 25, 2007, to pursue her claims for Disability Insurance Benefits and Supplemental Security Income benefits after her claim was denied initially and at the hearing level. At that time, it was agreed that Mr. Lassiter would receive twenty-five percent of past-due benefits paid to Plaintiff. A written contingent fee agreement was executed by Plaintiff on April 27, 2007 (Doc. 29, Ex. D).

For the past approximately 2 years, counsel has prosecuted Plaintiff's claims before both the Social Security Administration (SSA) and this Court. Plaintiff filed an application for Disability Insurance Benefits and Supplemental Security Income benefits, which application was denied initially and at the hearing level on June 30, 2006. Plaintiff timely requested review of the decision by the Appeals Council, which request was denied on April 13, 2007. Plaintiff timely commenced a civil action in this Court on June 8, 2008.

The Court entered a Memorandum Opinion and Order and Judgment on January 7, 2008, that this action be reversed and remanded for further administrative proceedings not inconsistent with the orders of this Court (Docs. 23, 24)².

that Plaintiff's attorney is entitled to a § 406(b) fee in the amount of \$943.60.

²On January 2, 2008, the parties filed their Consent to the Exercise of Jurisdiction by a United States Magistrate Judge to

Pursuant to this Court's Order remanding this action, the Plaintiff's claim was awarded by the ALJ in a Fully Favorable Decision dated December 29, 2008.

The Commissioner notified Plaintiff of past-due Title II benefits in the amount of \$24,974.40, of which twenty-five percent (25%), or \$6,243.60, was withheld for payment of attorney fees. Mr. Lassiter has already received payment of administrative attorney fees in the amount of \$5,300.00. In the instant petition, he requests approval of a fee in the amount of \$943.60 for his services before this Court. The sum of these fees equals twenty-five percent of Plaintiff's past-due benefits, which is consistent with the agreement between Mr. Lassiter and Plaintiff.

On April 24, 2009, Mr. Lassiter filed the pending Amended Petition for Authorization of Attorney Fees for his services before this Court, requesting approval of a fee in the amount of \$943.60 (Docs. 29, 35). Mr. Lassiter spent a total of 17.6 hours before this Court and has represented Plaintiff before this Court since 2007, when the complaint for judicial review was filed, without compensation for his time spent before this Court. Defendant has no objection to this fee request (Doc. 34).

conduct any and all proceedings in this action and order the entry of a final judgment (Doc. 21). By Order dated January 2, 2008 (Doc. 22), Judge Granade referred this action to the undersigned to conduct all proceedings and order the entry of judgment in accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 636(c) and Fed.R.Civ.P. 73.

Section 206(b) of the Social Security Act, codified at 42 U.S.C. § 406(b), provides that when a court renders a favorable judgment to a Social Security claimant "[w]ho was represented before the court by an attorney, the court may determine and allow as part of its judgment a reasonable fee for such representation, not in excess of 25 percent of the total of the past-due benefits to which the claimant is entitled by reason of such judgment[.]" 42 U.S.C. § 406(b)(1)(A).³ The fee is payable "out of, and not in addition to, the amount of [the] past-due benefits." Ibid. Section 406(b) thus "provides for contingent fees to be charged to the client, with the amount to be set by the district court subject to a statutory maximum." Watford v. Heckler, 765 F.2d 1562, 1566 (11th Cir. 1985)(citations omitted)(emphasis in original); see Meyer v. Sullivan, 958 F.2d 1029, 1035 n.12 (11th Cir. 1992) (the total amount of attorney's fees that may be awarded under the Act is limited to twenty-five percent of the

³"When a claimant receives a favorable administrative decision following a remand of a case by the district court to the secretary, the district court may award attorney's fees pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 406(b)(1)." Rohrich v. Bowen, 796 F.2d 1030, 1031 (8th Cir. 1986) (citations omitted).

past-due benefits awarded).

Eleventh Circuit precedent, see Kay v. Apfel, 176 F.3d 1322 (11th Cir. 1999), abrogated by Gisbrecht v. Barnhart, 535 U.S. 789, 122 S.Ct. 1817(2002)(decided May 28, 2002), previously required the "lodestar" method, under which the number of hours reasonably devoted to the action was multiplied by a reasonable hourly fee, to be the starting point and centerpiece for the courts in calculating reasonable § 406(b) fees. The existence of a contingent-fee agreement was just one of a number of different factors to be considered in adjusting the lodestar amount upward or downward. Id. at 1327.

The Supreme Court in Gisbrecht, in resolving the division among the circuits on the appropriate method of calculating fees under § 406(b), concluded that Congress designed § 406(b) to control, not to displace, fee agreements between Social Security benefit claimants and their counsel, Id. at 1817, and that "§ 406(b) does not displace contingent-fee agreements as the primary means by which fees are set for successfully representing Social Security benefits claimants in court. Rather, § 406(b) calls for court review of such arrangements as an independent check, to assure that they yield reasonable results in particular cases". Id. at 1828. Congress has provided one boundary line: Agreements are unenforceable to the extent that they provide for fees exceeding twenty-five percent of the past-due benefits. Within

the twenty-five percent boundary, the attorney for the successful claimant must show that the fee sought is reasonable for the services rendered. Id. at 1828.

The fees provided for in 42 U.S.C. § 406(b) are in addition to those provided in § 406(a), which states that the Commissioner may award attorney's fees, to a successful claimant's attorney for work performed before the Social Security Administration. Fees awarded pursuant to § 406(a) and § 406(b) are awarded in addition to any attorney's fees a claimant's attorney may receive pursuant to the Equal Access to Justice Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2412(EAJA), if the Commissioner's position before the Court was not "substantially justified." Gisbrecht, 122 S.Ct. at 1822.

In order to avoid a double recovery of attorney's fees, a claimant's attorney who is awarded attorney's fees under § 406(b) and the EAJA must refund the lesser amount to his or her client. Id. at 1822. By Order and Judgment entered June 6, 2008 (Docs. 27, 28), the Commissioner was ordered to pay counsel for Plaintiff the amount of \$2,911.56 in fees pursuant to EAJA. In the instant petition, Mr. Lassiter requests the Court to include in its order a provision allowing him to retain the higher amount of \$2,911.56, awarded under EAJA, and pay to Plaintiff the smaller sum of \$943.60. Because the funds from the EAJA are not derived from the past-due benefits of Plaintiff, an award to Mr. Lassiter of the higher amount of \$2,911.56 will not result in Plaintiff paying

more than twenty-five percent of his past-due benefits for attorney's fees.

The Supreme Court in Gisbrecht did not set out the specific factors that the district courts are to consider when reviewing fees yielded by a contingent-fee agreement but it did cite with approval the opinions of courts in several circuits that give effect to the contingent-fee agreements, if the resulting fee is reasonable.

Courts that approach fee determinations by looking first to the contingent-fee agreement, then testing it for reasonableness, have appropriately reduced the attorney's recovery based on the character of the representation and the results the representative achieved. See, e.g., McGuire V. Sullivan, 873 F.2d 974, 983 (C.A.7 1989) ("Although the contingency agreement should be given significant weight in fixing a fee, a district judge must independently assess the reasonableness of its terms."); Lewis v. Secretary of Health and Human Servs., 707 F.2d 246, 249-250 (C.A.6 1983)(instructing reduced fee when representation is substandard). If the attorney is responsible for delay, for example, a reduction is in order so that the attorney will not profit from the accumulation of benefits during the pendency of the case in court. See Rodriguez v. Bowen, 865 F.2d 739, 746-747 (C.A.6 1989). If the benefits are large in comparison to the amount of time counsel spent on the case, a downward adjustment is similarly in order. See id., at 747 (reviewing court should disallow "windfalls for lawyers"); Wells v. Sullivan, 907 F.2d 367, 372 (C.A.2 1990)(same). In this regard, the court may require the claimant's attorney to submit, not as a basis for satellite litigation, but as an aid to the court's assessment of the

reasonableness of the fee yielded by the fee agreement, a record of the hours spent representing the claimant and a statement of the lawyer's normal hourly billing charge for noncontingent-fee cases. See Rodriguez, 865 F.2d at 741. Judges of our district courts are accustomed to making reasonableness determinations in a wide variety of contexts, and their assessments in such matters, in the event of an appeal, ordinarily qualify for highly respectful review.

122 S.Ct. at 1828-1829.

A contingent-fee arrangement is unreasonable where the contingency percentage is over the twenty-five percent cap, where there is evidence of fraud or overreaching in making the agreement, or where the requested amount is so large as to be a windfall to the attorney. Wells, 907 F.2d at 372. A district court, upon finding the contingent-fee agreement provides for an unreasonable fee, may reduce the fee provided it states reasons for and the amount of the reduction. Id. at 372.

Therefore, it appears that the Supreme Court intends the district courts to give great deference to the contingent-fee agreements and to uphold them if the fees produced by them are reasonable. Factors that may be considered in reviewing for reasonableness are (1) the character of representation; (2) the result achieved by the attorney; (3) any delay caused by the attorney; (4) the amount of benefits relative to the time spent on the action such that the attorney receives a windfall; (5) fraud or overreaching in making the agreement and (6) the

requested fee does not exceed twenty-five percent of past-due benefits.

After reviewing the fee petition and the file, including Defendant's response, in light of the guidance provided by Gisbrecht and the opinions cited above, the Court finds that Mr. Lassiter has diligently represented Plaintiff since 2007 in this Court and has been successful in obtaining past-due benefits for Plaintiff. There is no evidence that Mr. Lassiter contributed to any undue delay in this action, either before the Commissioner or before this Court, nor evidence of any fraud or overreaching in procuring or making the contingent-fee agreement. Plaintiff has signed a fee agreement, in which she agrees to the fee being requested by Mr. Lassiter. The total fee requested does not exceed twenty-five percent of past-due benefits and comports with Plaintiff's contingent-fee agreement with his attorney. The requested fee is not so large as to be a windfall or unreasonable. The Court finds that the requested fee of \$943.60 is reasonable for the services rendered before this Court.

Therefore, it is **ORDERED**, without opposition by Defendant, that Plaintiff's attorney's Petition for Authorization of Attorney Fees, as amended, be and is hereby **GRANTED** and that Plaintiff's attorney be and is hereby **AWARDED** a fee in the amount of \$943.60 for his services before this Court. It is **FURTHER ORDERED** that Mr. Lassiter be allowed to retain the higher amount

of \$2,911.56, which sum represents the EAJA fee counsel was previously awarded, and pay to Plaintiff the smaller sum of \$943.60.

DONE this 4th day of May, 2009.

s/BERT W. MILLING, JR.
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE