

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

LAURA TEAGUE,	:	
	:	
Plaintiff,	:	
	:	
vs.	:	CIVIL ACTION 09-0755-M
	:	
MICHAEL J. ASTRUE,	:	
Commission of Social Security,	:	
	:	
Defendant.	:	

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER

This action is before the Court on Plaintiff's Attorney's Motion for Approval of Attorney's Fees Under 42 U.S.C. § 406(b) (Doc. 23), Defendant's Response (Doc. 24), and Plaintiff's Amended Petition for Award of Attorney Fees with accompanying Memorandum (Docs. 25-26). After consideration of all pertinent materials in the file, it is **ORDERED**, without objection by the Government, that Plaintiff's Attorney's Motion be **GRANTED**, that Plaintiff's attorney, Quinn E. Brock, be **AWARDED** a fee of \$5,143.35 for his services, and that Brock pay to Plaintiff the sum of \$2,468.75, representing the fee previously awarded to Brock pursuant to the Equal Access to Justice Act (hereinafter *EAJA*).

Plaintiff hired Brock to pursue his claims for a period of

disability, disability insurance benefits, and Supplemental Security Income on November 17, 2009 (Doc. 23, Exhibit 3). At that time, Plaintiff executed a written contingent fee agreement through which Brock would receive twenty-five percent of past-due benefits paid to Plaintiff (*id.*).

For the past approximately two years and eleven months, Counsel has prosecuted Plaintiff's claims before both the Social Security Administration (hereinafter SSA) and this Court, commencing a civil action here on November 18, 2009 (Doc. 1). On August 16, 2010, the undersigned entered a Memorandum Opinion and Order and Judgment in which the decision of the Administrative Law Judge (hereinafter ALJ) was reversed and this action remanded for further administrative proceedings (Docs. 17-18). On remand, the ALJ rendered a fully favorable decision, finding Plaintiff entitled to disability benefits (see Docs. 19-20).

On December 19, 2010, Plaintiff's Counsel received a Notice of Award from the SSA, stating that the amount of \$6,000.00 had been withheld for payment of authorized attorney fees (Doc. 25, Exhibit 4, p. 3). Brock has received \$6,000.00 in administrative attorney fees and now requests a fee in the amount of \$5,143.35 for his services before this Court;

together, these sums equal twenty-five percent of Plaintiff's past-due benefits.

On September 26, 2012, Brock filed the pending Motion, requesting approval of a fee in the amount of \$5,143.35 (Docs. 23, 25-26).¹ Since filing this action on November 18, 2009, Counsel has spent a total of twenty-three hours representing Teague before this Court without compensation (Doc. 25, Exhibit 2). Defendant has provided no objection to the requested fee (Doc. 24).

The Social Security Act provides that when a court renders a favorable judgment to a Social Security claimant "who 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). The fee is payable "out of, and not in addition to, the amount of [the] past-due benefits." *Id.* Thus, the Act "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.*

¹Brock filed an Amended Motion and accompanying Memorandum (Docs. 25-26) on October 24, 2012 that more clearly set out his claim for fees.

Heckler, 765 F.2d 1562, 1566 (11th Cir. 1985) (citations omitted) (emphasis in original).

The Supreme Court, in *Gisbrecht v. Barnhart*, 535 U.S. 789, 805-07 (2002), concluded that Congress designed § 406(b) to monitor fee agreements between Social Security benefits claimants and their counsel. Specifically, the Court held 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 807. The only boundaries made by Congress are that the fee cannot exceed twenty-five percent of the total disbursement and that the “fee sought [be] reasonable for the services rendered.” *Id.*

The fee provided for in § 406(b) is in addition to that 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 SSA. Fees awarded pursuant to § 406(a) and § 406(b) are awarded in addition to any attorney’s fee a claimant’s attorney may receive pursuant to EAJA, 28 U.S.C. § 2412, if the Commissioner’s position before the Court

was not "substantially justified." *Gisbrecht*, 535 U.S. at 796. In order to avoid a double recovery, a claimant's attorney who is awarded attorney's fees under both § 406(b) and EAJA must refund the lesser amount to his or her client. *Id.*

The *Gisbrecht* Court did not set out the specific facts that the district courts are to consider when reviewing fees yielded by a contingent-fee agreement. It did, however, point to the following factors which may be considered in reviewing for reasonableness: (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) a requirement that the requested fee does not exceed twenty-five percent of past-due benefits. See *Gisbrecht*, 535 U.S. at 808. A decision from the Second Circuit Court of Appeals further noted that "[s]hould the district court find that the agreement provides an unreasonable fee under the circumstances, the court may reduce the fee provided it states the reasons for and the amounts of the deductions." *Wells v. Sullivan*, 907 F.2d 367, 372 (2nd Cir. 1990).

After reviewing the fee petition and accompanying

documents, the Defendant's response, and the guidance provided by *Gisbrecht* and the opinions cited above, the Court finds that Brock has diligently represented Plaintiff since November 18, 2009 in this Court and has been successful in obtaining past-due benefits for Plaintiff. There is no evidence that Brock 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 he agrees to the fee being requested by Brock. 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 considered a windfall. The Court finds that the requested fee of \$5,143.35 is reasonable for the services rendered before this Court.

By Memorandum Opinion and Order and Judgment entered on August 16, 2010 (Docs. 21-22), the Commissioner was ordered to pay Plaintiff's Counsel \$2,468.75 in fees pursuant to EAJA. In the instant Motion, Brock requests the Court to include in its order a provision that he pay Plaintiff \$2,468.75, the sum representing the fee awarded under EAJA and which is currently held in trust for Plaintiff's benefit (Docs. 25-26). An

attorney's fee awarded under § 406(b) is subject to a dollar-for-dollar offset by the attorney's previous fee awarded under EAJA.

Therefore, it is **ORDERED**, without objection from Defendant, that Plaintiff's Attorney's Motion for Attorney's Fees and Amended Motion for Attorney's Fees (Docs. 23, 25-26) be **GRANTED** and that Plaintiff's attorney be **AWARDED** a fee in the amount of \$5,143.35 for his services before this Court. It is **FURTHER ORDERED** that Brock pay Plaintiff \$2,468.75, the sum representing the EAJA fee previously awarded.

DONE this 25th day of October, 2012.

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