

United States District Court
Middle District of Florida
Jacksonville Division

MICHAEL EDWARD POWERS,

Plaintiff,

v.

No. 3:19-cv-586-J-PDB

COMMISSIONER OF SOCIAL SECURITY,

Defendant.

Order

Michael Powers's lawyer, Chantal Harrington, petitions under 42 U.S.C. § 406(b) for \$29,130.50 from past-due benefits. Doc. 28. The Commissioner of Social Security has no opposition. Doc. 28 at 3.

Background

Powers applied for disability-insurance benefits. Tr. 113. An Administrative Law Judge found him not disabled, Tr. 22, and the Appeals Council denied his request for review, Tr. 1.

Powers brought this action to challenge the agency decision. Doc. 1. He and Harrington entered into a contingent-fee agreement under which Harrington agreed to represent him, and Powers agreed to pay Harrington 25 percent of any past-due benefits to him and to any beneficiaries, minus any attorney's fees paid under the Equal Access to Justice Act ("EAJA"), 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d). Doc. 28-1.

Harrington filed a complaint, Doc. 1, and a 25-page brief arguing why the Commissioner was wrong, Doc. 20. The Commissioner moved to reverse and remand the action, Doc. 21, and the Court reversed and remanded for further agency

proceedings, Docs. 22, 23. The Court later granted Powers's EAJA request for \$5024.55 in attorney's fees based on 24.6 hours of work. Docs. 25, 26.

On remand, the agency awarded Powers and his minor children \$116,522 in past-due benefits and withheld twenty-five percent of the amount for attorney's fees. Doc. 28 at 2; Doc. 28-3. The agency issued notices of the awards on September 29, 2020.¹ Doc. 28-3. A petition, Doc. 27, and an amended petition, Doc. 28, followed.

Law & Analysis

For representation during court proceedings, 42 U.S.C. § 406(b) provides that an attorney who obtains remand may petition for fees, and the court, as part of its judgment, may allow reasonable fees that do not exceed 25 percent of past-due benefits. *Bergen v. Comm'r of Soc. Sec.*, 454 F.3d 1273, 1275–77 (11th Cir. 2006). The fees are from the past-due benefits. 42 U.S.C. § 406(b)(1)(A). “[T]he 25% cap applies only to fees for representation before the court, not the agency.” *Culbertson v. Berryhill*, 139 S. Ct. 517, 522 (2019).

Separately, under the EAJA, 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d), a court must order the United States to pay fees to a party who prevails against the United States, including in a social-security action, unless the United States' position was substantially justified or special circumstances make an award unjust. *Id.* § 2412(d)(1)(A). The fees are based on the attorney's hours and rate, capped at \$125 per hour, unless a special circumstance justifies more. *Id.* § 2412(d)(2)(A).

¹Under the Court's standing order, counsel must request fees “not later than thirty (30) days” after the agency sends a letter “to the plaintiff's counsel of record at the conclusion of the Agency's past-due benefit calculation stating the amount withheld for attorney's fees.” *In re: Procedures for Applying for Attorney's Fees under 42 U.S.C. §§ 406(b) and 1383(d)(2)*, 6:12-mc-124-orl-22 (Nov. 14, 2012). The agency sent the letter on September 29, 2020, and Harrington filed the petition on October 23, 2020, Doc. 27, making the petition timely.

An attorney may obtain fees under both § 406(b) and the EAJA but must refund the lesser fees to the claimant and may do so by deducting the EAJA fees from the § 406(b) fees. *Jackson v. Comm’r of Soc. Sec.*, 601 F.3d 1268, 1274 (11th Cir. 2010).

In evaluating an attorney’s request for authorization to charge § 406(b) fees based on a contingent-fee arrangement, a court must follow the framework in *Gisbrecht v. Barnhart*, 535 U.S. 789 (2002).

In *Gisbrecht*, the Supreme Court endorsed the use of contingent-fee arrangements in social-security actions but cautioned that § 406(b) “calls for court review of such arrangements as an independent check, to assure that they yield reasonable results in particular cases.” 535 U.S. at 807. The Court explained, “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.” *Id.* at 808. A downward adjustment “is in order,” the Court continued, if the representation was substandard, the attorney was responsible for delay that increased past-due benefits, or the “benefits are large in comparison to the amount of time counsel spent on the case,” creating a windfall for the attorney. *Id.*

Gisbrecht requires a claimant’s attorney to show the requested fee “is reasonable for the services rendered.” *Id.* at 807. In assessing reasonableness, “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.” *Id.* at 808.

After *Gisbrecht*, to assess the reasonableness of requested fees, courts have also considered the risk of litigation loss, the attorney’s experience, the percentage of past-due benefits the requested fees would consume, the value of the action to the

claimant, the difficulty of the action, and the claimant's consent to the requested fee. *Jeter v. Astrue*, 622 F.3d 371, 382 (5th Cir. 2010).

The contingent-fee agreement contemplates fees of \$29,130.50 (25 percent of past-due benefits). Doc. 28-1.

To satisfy her burden of establishing the requested amount is reasonable, Harrington contends, "The requested fee is fair and reasonable given that Plaintiff recouped over \$111,522 in ... past-due benefits to date and given the number of hours spent pursuing Plaintiff's federal court case before this Court." Doc. 28 at 2–3. She also observes Powers "consented to the payment of the full amount of the requested fee in the federal court agreement." Doc. 28 at 3. And she states, "The contingent fee agreement was entered into by both parties with the understanding that it would be enforced." Doc. 28 at 2.

For the reasons provided by Harrington and the Court's own knowledge of Harrington's substantial expertise in social-security law, the requested fees are reasonable. The Court is mindful of *Gisbrecht's* instruction that a downward adjustment is in order if the benefits are large compared to the time spent on the action. *See Gisbrecht*, 535 U.S. at 808. But considering the substantial risk of no award and that Powers's success may be attributed to Harrington's skills and experience, it is appropriate for her to "reap the benefit of her work." *See Jeter*, 622 F.3d at 381 (quoted).

Recognizing that the EAJA fees must be refunded, Harrington asks the Commissioner to pay her \$24,105.95 (the difference between the requested amount and the EAJA fees).

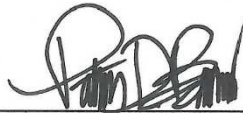
Conclusion

The Court:

1. **grants** the amended petition, Doc. 28;

2. authorizes Harrington to charge Powers \$29,130.50 from past-due benefits for her successful representation of him, with the Commissioner paying Harrington the net amount of **\$24,105.95** to account for the \$5024.55 in EAJA fees that must be refunded; and
3. **directs** the clerk to enter judgment accordingly and close the file.

Ordered in Jacksonville, Florida, on November 20, 2020.



PATRICIA D. BARKSDALE
United States Magistrate Judge