

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO
WESTERN DIVISION AT DAYTON**

STEPHEN HALL,	:	Case No. 3:15-cv-00271
	:	
Plaintiff,	:	District Judge Thomas M. Rose
	:	Magistrate Judge Sharon L. Ovington
vs.	:	
	:	
NANCY A. BERRYHILL,	:	
Commissioner of the Social	:	
Security Administration,	:	
	:	
Defendant.	:	

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS¹

This case is before the Court upon a Motion For Allowance Of Attorney Fees filed by Plaintiff's counsel (Doc. #21), the Commissioner's Response (Doc. #22), and the record as a whole.

Before this case began, Plaintiff and his counsel entered into a written contingency-fee agreement. The agreement documented Plaintiff's agreement to pay attorney fees in the amount of 25% of any lump sum award for past-due Social Security benefits payable to him. The agreement also documented counsel's willingness to work on a contingency-fee basis. This resulted in counsel's acceptance of the risk he would recover zero attorney fees in the event Plaintiff received no past-due benefits. *See* Doc. #20, *PageID* #1881.

¹ Attached is a NOTICE to the parties regarding objections to this Report and Recommendation.

As this case proceeded, Plaintiff established that a remand for payment of benefits was warranted, and Judgment was entered accordingly. (Doc. #s 14, 17, 18). The Government has withheld \$51,408.75 from Plaintiff's past-due benefits for payment of attorney fees. (Doc. #21, *PageID* #1884).

Relying on 42 U.S.C. § 406(b), Plaintiff's counsel presently seeks approval of a \$23,925.00 award of attorney fees from the funds withheld from Plaintiff's past-due benefits. The attorney-fee award Plaintiff's counsel seeks, if granted, would result in an award based on a hypothetical hourly rate of \$550 ($\$23,925.00 \div 43.50 \text{ hours} = \550). The Commissioner cites cases in which Judges of this Court reached differing conclusions about the amount of attorney fees that constitute a windfall. (Doc. #22, *PageID* #s 1896-97 and n.3). These differing conclusions lead the Commissioner to ask this court to "determine an appropriate fee for counsel's services." *Id.* at 1898.

Section 406(b) authorizes this Court to award attorney's fees when a plaintiff brings a successful challenge to the Social Security Administration's denial of his or her application for benefits. *See Damron v. Comm'r of Soc. Sec.*, 104 F.3d 853, 856 (6th Cir. 1997). The award may not exceed 25% of the past-due benefits that the plaintiff received as a result of the successful challenge. *See id.*; *see also* 42 U.S.C. § 406(b)(1). To succeed under § 406(b), the plaintiff's counsel must show, and the court must affirmatively find, that the contingency fee sought—even one within the 25% cap—is reasonable for the services rendered. *Gisbrecht v. Barnhart*, 535 U.S. 789, 807 (2002); *see Lasley v. Comm'r of Soc. Sec.*, 771 F.3d 308, 309 (6th Cir. 2014). Section 406(b) "does not displace contingent-fee agreements" but instead "calls for court review of such

arrangements as an independent check, to assure that they yield reasonable results in particular cases.” *Gisbrecht*, 535 U.S. at 807.

To determine whether an award under § 406(b) is reasonable, a floor/ceiling approach guides the way. The ceiling is § 406(b)’s 25% cap, which “accords a rebuttable presumption of reasonableness to contingency agreements that comply with § 406(b)’s 25%-cap.” *Lasley*, 771 F.3d at 309. The floor is “[the] hypothetical rate that is twice the standard rate for such work in the relevant market.” *Hayes v. Sec’y of Health & Human Servs.*, 923 F.2d 418, 422 (6th Cir. 1991). “[A] hypothetical hourly rate that is less than twice the standard rate is *per se* reasonable ...” *Lasley*, 771 F.3d at 309 (quoting *Hayes*, 923 F.2d at 421).

Within the range set by this floor and this ceiling, “a hypothetical hourly rate that is equal to or greater than twice the standard rate may well be reasonable.” *Lasley*, 771 F.2d at 309 (quoting *Hayes*, 923 F.2d at 421). Courts may consider arguments attacking the rebuttable presumption of reasonableness that attaches to awards above the double-standard-rate floor and below the 25% statutory ceiling. *Id.* at 309.

“Reasonableness” remains the heart of the matter. And, care must be taken to consider the presumption a rebuttable—not a strict—presumption of reasonableness. *Lasley*, 771 F.2d at 309 (noting, “*Gisbrecht* ... elides strict presumptions altogether.”). Reducing a sought-after award is warranted to avoid windfalls especially “[i]f the benefits are large in comparison to the amount of time counsel spent on the case” *Id.* at 310 (quoting *Gisbrecht*, 535 U.S. at 808).

The award Plaintiff's counsel requests, \$23,925.00, is reasonable and not a windfall. The amount of attorney fees Plaintiff counsel's seeks is far less than 25% (or, \$51,408.75) of Plaintiff's past-due benefits awarded by the Social Security Administration. *See* Doc. #21, *PageID* #s 1874, 1884.

The parties correctly calculate that Plaintiff's counsel proposes a hypothetical hourly rate of approximately \$550. Viewing this as the product of the applicable multiplier of 2, *see Hayes*, 923 F.2d at 422, translates to an hourly rate of \$275. This is just slightly more than the $\$270.00 \times 2 = \540.00 hypothetical hourly rates used and permitted in the well-reasoned decision *Pencil v. Astrue*, No. 3:10-cv-394, 2012 WL 4364273, at *2 (S.D. Ohio Sept. 24, 2012). As a result, the hypothetical \$550 hourly rate does not constitute a windfall to Plaintiff's counsel in this case. *Accord Wright v. Astrue*, No. 3:09-cv-115, 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 93489, at *6–7, 2012 WL 2700393, at *2–3 (S.D. Ohio July 6, 2012) (Merz, M.J.), adopted by 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 103014 at *1, 2012 WL 3023258 at *1 (S.D. Ohio July 24, 2012) (Rice, D.J.) (approving a hypothetical hourly rate of \$539.57).

Additionally, the \$275 hourly rate for work done in this case is not excessively above the median \$223 hourly rate used by attorneys working in Dayton, Ohio in or near 2012. *See* The Economics of Law Practice in Ohio in 2013, Ohio State Bar Association. It is also close to the \$250 hourly rate used by the 75th percentile of attorneys practicing in Dayton before, during, and after 2012. *See id.*; *see also Pencil*, 2012 WL 4364273 at *2. And, the skill and extensive experience of Plaintiff's counsel in litigating social

security cases—and in litigating this case—is commensurate with an hourly rate near the 75th percentile of attorneys in Dayton. *See Pencil*, 2012 WL 4364273 at *2.

Accordingly, the hypothetical hourly rate requested by Plaintiff’s counsel is reasonable and will not result in a windfall.

IT IS THEREFORE RECOMMENDED THAT:

1. The Motion For Allowance Of Attorney Fees filed by Plaintiff’s counsel (Doc. #21) be GRANTED, and the Commissioner be directed to pay Plaintiff’s attorney fees pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 406(b) in the total amount of \$23,925.00;
2. Plaintiff’s counsel be ordered to refund directly to Plaintiff the amount of attorney fees previously paid to her counsel under the Equal Access to Justice Act (Doc. # 21, *PageID* #1874); and
3. The case remain terminated on the docket of this Court.

May 5, 2017

s/Sharon L. Ovington

Sharon L. Ovington

United States Magistrate Judge

NOTICE REGARDING OBJECTIONS

Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b), any party may serve and file specific, written objections to the proposed findings and recommendations within fourteen (14) days after being served with this Report and Recommendations. Such objections shall specify the portions of the Report objected to and shall be accompanied by a memorandum of law in support of the objections. If the Report and Recommendations are based in whole or in part upon matters occurring of record at an oral hearing, the objecting party shall promptly arrange for the transcription of the record, or such portions of it as all parties may agree upon or the Magistrate Judge deems sufficient, unless the assigned District Judge otherwise directs. A party may respond to another party's objections within fourteen (14) days after being served with a copy thereof.

Failure to make objections in accordance with this procedure may forfeit rights on appeal. See *United States v. Walters*, 638 F. 2d 947 (6th Cir. 1981); *Thomas v. Arn*, 474 U.S. 140 (1985).