

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
AIKEN DIVISION

Angela L. M., <sup>1</sup>	)	C/A No.: 1:23-445-SVH
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	
	)	
vs.	)	
	)	ORDER
Martin O'Malley, Commissioner of Social Security Administration, <sup>2</sup>	)	
	)	
Defendant.	)	
	)	

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This matter is before the court on Plaintiff's counsel's motion for fees under 42 U.S.C. § 406(b). [ECF No. 20]. Counsel filed a civil action on behalf of Plaintiff on February 1, 2023. [ECF No. 1]. On June 12, 2023, the undersigned issued an order granting the Commissioner's motion to remand for further administrative proceedings and reversing the decision of the Commissioner pursuant to sentence four of 42 U.S.C. § 405(g). [ECF No. 15]. On July 6, 2023, the undersigned granted Plaintiff's motion for attorney fees under the EAJA, and awarded \$3,500 in attorney fees. [ECF No. 19]. The

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<sup>1</sup> The Committee on Court Administration and Case Management of the Judicial Conference of the United States has recommended that, due to significant privacy concerns in social security cases, federal courts should refer to claimants only by their first names and last initials.

<sup>2</sup> Martin O'Malley was confirmed by the Senate and sworn in as Commissioner of the Social Security Administration on December 20, 2023. Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 25(d), he is substituted for Kilolo Kijakazi as a party to this action.

Commissioner subsequently issued a decision finding Plaintiff disabled under the rules of the Social Security Administration and awarding past-due disability insurance benefit (“DIB”) payments retroactive to April 2020, as reflected in a notice of award dated January 29, 2024. [ECF No. 20-4].

On February 6, 2024, Plaintiff’s counsel requested the court authorize a total fee of \$13,000 for services rendered to Plaintiff in the district court.<sup>3</sup> [ECF No. 20 at 2]. He attached a signed statement from Plaintiff requesting the court approve the fee. [ECF No. 20-3]. The Commissioner filed a response neither supporting nor opposing Plaintiff’s counsel’s motion, as he “has no direct financial stake in the outcome of this motion.” [ECF No. 21 at 1]. The court has considered counsel’s motion for fees under 42 U.S.C. § 406(b) and approves the motion.

#### I. Consideration of Motion for Attorney Fees Under 42 U.S.C. § 406(b)

When a court renders a favorable judgment to a claimant in a claim brought against the Commissioner, the court may “determine and allow as part of its judgment a reasonable fee” to the claimant’s attorney that is “not in excess of 25 percent of the total of the past-due benefits to which the claimant is entitled by reasons of such judgment.” 42 U.S.C. § 406(b)(1)(A). The Supreme Court held in *Gisbrecht v. Barnhardt*, 535 U.S. 789 (2002), that

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<sup>3</sup> The SSA withheld \$18,922.88 from Plaintiff’s past-due benefits to pay his counsel. [ECF No. 20-4 at 5]. Counsel represents he “is seeking a fee of \$5,922.88 from the Social Security Administration for the services he rendered before the agency.” [ECF No. 20-1 at 9].

42 U.S.C. § 406(b) instructs courts to review contingent fee agreements for reasonableness where the agreed-upon fee does not exceed the statutory ceiling of 25%. Nevertheless, the contingent fee may be reduced from the agreed-upon amount “when (1) the fee is out of line ‘with the character of the representation and the results . . . achieved,’ (2) counsel’s delay caused past-due benefits to accumulate ‘during the pendency of the case in court,’ or (3) past-due benefits ‘are large in comparison to the amount of time counsel spent on the case.’” *Mudd v. Barnhardt*, 418 F.3d 424, 427 (4th Cir. 2005), *citing Gisbrecht* at 808.

The record contains a copy of the contingent fee agreement, signed by Plaintiff, which provides:

If the claim is appealed to the Federal Court(s) and a favorable decision is subsequently obtained by either the Court of the Social Security Administration, Claimant agrees to pay Attorney a fee not to exceed twenty-five (25%) percent of the past-due (accrued) benefits including Social Security Disability Benefits and Supplemental Security Income Benefits. Claimant understands that Attorney may seek a fee for his services before the Social Security Administration and a separate fee for his services before the Court, but that fee will not exceed twenty-five (25%) percent of the past-due (accrued) benefits for all services.

[ECF No. 20-5 at 2]. Counsel secured for Plaintiff \$75,696.70 in total past-due DIB proceeds. [ECF No. 20-4 at 1, 5]. He requests the court approve a fee of \$13,000, which represents less than 25% of Plaintiff’s past-due benefits. Because the requested fee does not exceed the statutory ceiling of 25% set forth in *Gisbrecht*, the court considers only the reasonableness of the fee.

The court concludes the fee is not out of line with the character of the representation and the results achieved. Counsel represented Plaintiff at the administrative level and before the court, beginning January 29, 2020. [ECF No. 20-5]. He obtained for Plaintiff total past-due benefits of \$75,696.70, continuing monthly benefits of \$1,656, and entitlement to Medicare. [ECF No. 20-4]. In consideration of the nature of the representation, the period of the representation, and benefits obtained, the court concludes the fee is not out of line with the character of the representation and the results achieved.

The court further determines counsel did not cause any delays that significantly affected the accumulation of past-due benefits during the pendency of the case in this court. Counsel requested one 30-day extension and filed a brief 60 days after the Commissioner filed an answer and a copy of the administrative record.

The court finds the requested fee is not large in comparison to the amount of time counsel spent on the case. Counsel represented Plaintiff for 18 hours at the district court level beginning in January 2023. [ECF No. 20-2]. This represents an effective hourly rate of \$722.22. In similar cases, other attorneys have asserted reasonable non-contingent hourly rates to be between \$300 and \$800. *See Cortney S. v. Kijakazi*, C/A No. 1:20-cv-3483-SVH, ECF No. 33 at 5 (D.S.C. June 7, 2023) stating “[a] reasonable market-based non-contingent hourly rate for these services would be \$350–\$425 per

hour for [an] experienced Social Security disability litigator”); *Vincent D. S. v. Kijakazi*, C/A No. 1:21-cv-1561-SVH, ECF No. 26 at 5 (D.S.C. May 30, 2023) (representing counsel’s normal hourly rate to be between \$500 and \$800); *Darlene G. v. Kijakazi*, C/A No. 1:20-cv-2619-SVH, ECF No. 37 at 5 (D.S.C. Mar. 29, 2023) (indicating a market-based hourly rate of \$300 to \$450). The fee requested by counsel is in line with the market rate charged by other attorneys in non-contingent cases.

This court has also recognized that attorney fees in contingent cases may reasonably exceed the market rate in similar non-contingent cases. “If the fee approved for [] counsel was limited to the hourly rate an attorney could earn without the risk of a contingency fee . . . ‘plaintiffs may find it difficult to obtain representation.’” *Duval v. Colvin*, C/A No. 5:11-577-RMG, 2013 WL 5506081, at \*1 (D.S.C. Sept. 30, 2013) (quoting *In re Abrams & Abrams, P.A.*, 605 F.3d 238, 246 (4th Cir. 2010)). Because counsel accepted representation along with the risk of no payment, a resulting fee that exceeds the hourly non-contingent rate is not unreasonable and does not result in a windfall.

The court finds the contingent fee agreement complies with 42 U.S.C. § 406(b)(1)(A) in that it is both reasonable and does not exceed the statutory maximum fee. Therefore, the court grants Plaintiff’s counsel’s motion for fees under 42 U.S.C. § 406(b), approves a total attorney fee of \$13,000, and directs

the Commissioner to release this amount from the funds withheld from Plaintiff's past-due benefits to pay attorney Evan C. Bramhall.

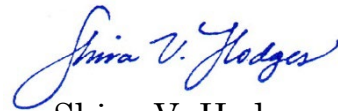
## II. Refund of EAJA Fees

Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 406(b)(1)(A), “no other fee may be payable or certified for payment for representation” except for a fee “not in excess of 25 percent of the total of the past due benefits to which the claimant is entitled.” An uncodified 1985 amendment to the EAJA provides for fee awards to be made under both the EAJA and 42 U.S.C. § 406(b), but it provides the claimant's attorney must “refun[d] to the claimant the amount of the smaller fee.” *Rice v. Astrue*, 609 F.3d 831, 836 (5th Cir. 2010) (quoting *Gisbrecht*, 535 U.S. at 796). “Because the Social Security Act (SSA) and the Equal Access to Justice Act (EAJA) both allow attorneys to receive fees for successful Social Security representations, Congress enacted a Savings Provision to prevent attorneys from receiving fees twice for the ‘same work’ on behalf of a claimant.” *Parrish v. Commissioner of Social Sec. Admin.*, 698 F.3d 1215, 1216–17 (9th Cir. 2012) (citing Pub. L. No. 99-80, § 3, 99 Stat. 183, 186 (1985) (adding “Savings Provision” to 28 U.S.C. § 2412 notes)).

Counsel previously received an EAJA fee and agrees it should be refunded to Plaintiff. [ECF No. 20 at 2]. Therefore, the undersigned directs counsel, upon receipt of the \$13,000 fee approved herein to refund to Plaintiff \$3,500, representing the EAJA fee paid in this action.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

February 13, 2024  
Columbia, South Carolina



Shiva V. Hodges  
United States Magistrate Judge