

Name (Claimant) (Print or Type)	Social Security Number
Wage Earner (If Different)	Social Security Number

**Part I APPOINTMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE**

I appoint this person, \_\_\_\_\_  
(Name and Address)

to act as my representative in connection with my claim(s) or asserted right(s) under:

Title II (RSDI)     
 Title XVI (SSI)     
 Title IV FMSHA (Black Lung)     
 Title XVIII (Medicare Coverage)

This person may, entirely in my place, make any request or give any notice; give or draw out evidence or information; get information; and receive any notice in connection with my pending claim(s) or asserted right(s).

Signature (Claimant)	Address
Telephone Number (with Area Code) ( )	Date

I, \_\_\_\_\_, hereby accept the above appointment. I certify that I have not been suspended or prohibited from practice before the Social Security Administration; that I am not disqualified from representing the claimant as a current or former officer or employee of the United States; and that I will not charge or collect any fee for the representation, even if a third party will pay the fee, unless it has been approved in accordance with the laws and rules referred to on the reverse side of the representative's copy of this form. If I decide not to charge or collect a fee for the representation, I will notify the Social Security Administration. (Completion of Part III satisfies this requirement.)

I am an attorney.     
 I am not an attorney.     
( Check one.)

Signature (Representative)	Address
Telephone Number (with Area Code) ( )	Date

**Part III (Optional) WAIVER OF FEE**

Signature (Representative)	Date
----------------------------	------

**Part IV (Optional) ATTORNEY'S WAIVER OF DIRECT PAYMENT**

Signature (Attorney Representative)	Date
-------------------------------------	------

# COMPLETING THIS FORM TO APPOINT A REPRESENTATIVE

## Choosing To Be Represented

You can choose to have a representative help you when you do business with Social Security. We will work with your representative, just as we would with you. It is important that you select a qualified person because, once appointed, your representative may act for you in most Social Security matters. We give more information, and examples of what a representative may do, on the back of the "Claimant's Copy" of this form.

## Paperwork and Privacy Act Notice

The Social Security Administration will recognize someone else as your representative if you sign a written notice appointing that person and, if he or she is not an attorney, that person signs the notice agreeing to be your representative. (You can read more about this in our regulations: 20 CFR §§ 404.1707, 410.684, and 416.1507.) Giving the information this form requests is voluntary. Without it though, we may not work with the person you choose to represent you.

## How To Complete This Form

Please print or type. At the top, show your full name and your Social Security number. If your claim is based on another person's work and earnings, also show the "wage earner's" name and Social Security number. If you appoint more than one person, you may want to complete a form for each of them.

## Part I Appointment of Representative

Give the name and address of the person(s) you are appointing. You may appoint an attorney or any other qualified person to represent you. You also may appoint more than one person, but see "What Your Representative(s) May Charge" on the back of the "Claimant's Copy" of this form. You can appoint one or more persons in a firm, corporation, or other organization as your representative(s), but you may not appoint a law firm, legal aid group, corporation, or organization itself.

Check the block(s) showing the program(s) under which you have a claim. You may check more than one block. Check:

- o Title II (RSDI), if your claim concerns retirement, survivors, **or** disability insurance benefits.
- o Title XVI (SSI), if your claim concerns supplemental security income.
- o Title IV FMSHA (Black Lung), if your claim concerns black lung benefits under the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act.
- o Title XVIII (Medicare Coverage), if your claim concerns entitlement to Medicare or enrollment in the Supplementary Medical Insurance (SMI) plan.

If you will have more than one representative, check the block and give the name of the person you want to be the main representative.

## How To Complete This Form, continued

Sign your name, but print **or** type your address, your area code and telephone number, and the date.

## Part II Acceptance of Appointment

Each person you appoint (named in part I) completes this part, preferably in all cases. If the person is not an attorney, he **or** she must give his or her name, state that he or she accepts the appointment, and sign the form.

## Part III (Optional) Waiver of Fee

Your representative may complete this part if he or she will not charge any fee for the services provided in this claim. If you appoint a second representative or co-counsel who also will not charge a fee, he or she also should sign this part or give us a separate, written waiver statement.

## Part IV (Optional) Attorney's Waiver of Direct Payment

Your representative may complete this part if he or she is an attorney who does not want direct payment of all **or** part of the approved fee from past-due retirement, survivors, disability insurance, or black lung benefits withheld.

The **Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995** requires us to notify you that this information collection is in accordance with the clearance requirements of section 3507 of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. We may not conduct or sponsor, and you are not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

## Time It Takes to Complete This Form

We estimate that it will take you about 10 minutes to complete this form. This includes the time it will take to read the instructions, gather the necessary facts and fill out the form.

## References

- o 18 U.S.C §§ 203, 205, and 207; 30 U.S.C. § 923(b); and 42 U.S.C. §§ 406(a), 1320a-6, and 1383(d)(2)
- o 20 CFR §§ 404.1700 et. seq., 410.684 et. seq., and 416.1500 et. seq.
- o Social Security Rulings 88-10c (C.E. 1988), 85-3 (C.E. 1985), 83-27 (C.E. 1983), and 82-39 (C.E. 1982)

## INFORMATION FOR REPRESENTATIVES

### Fees For Representation

An attorney or other person who wants to charge or collect a fee for providing services in connection with a claim before the Social Security Administration must first obtain our approval of the fee for representation. The only exceptions are if the fee is for services provided:

- when a nonprofit organization or government agency will pay the fee and any expenses from government funds and the claimant incurs no liability, directly or indirectly, for the cost(s);
- in an official capacity such as legal guardian, committee, or similar court-appointed office and the court has approved the fee in question; or
- in representing the claimant before a court of law. A representative who has provided services in a claim before both the Social Security Administration and a court of law may seek a fee from either or both, but neither tribunal has the authority to set a fee for services provided before the other.

### Obtaining Approval Of A Fee

To charge a fee for services, you must use one of two, mutually exclusive fee approval processes. You must file either a fee petition or a fee agreement with us. In either case, you cannot charge more than the fee amount we approve.

#### ○ Fee Petition Process

You may ask for approval of a fee by giving us a fee petition when you have completed your services to the claimant. This written request must describe in detail the amount of time you spent on each service provided and the amount of the fee you are requesting.

You must give the claimant a copy of the fee petition and each attachment. The claimant may disagree with the information shown by contacting a Social Security office within 20 days of receiving his or her copy of the fee petition. We will consider the reasonable value of the services provided, and send you notice of the amount of the fee you can charge.

#### ○ Fee Agreement Process

If you and the claimant have a written fee agreement, either of you must give it to us before we decide the claim(s). We usually will approve the agreement if you both signed it; the fee you agreed on is no more than 25 percent of past-due benefits, or \$4,000, whichever is less; we approve the claim(s); and the claim results in past-due benefits. We will send you a copy of the notice we send the claimant telling him or her the amount of the fee you can charge based on the agreement.

If we do not approve the fee agreement, we will tell you in writing. We also will tell you and the claimant that you must file a fee petition if you wish to charge and collect a fee.

After we tell you the amount of the fee you *can* charge, you or the claimant may ask us in writing to review the approved fee. (If we approved a fee agreement, the person who decided the claim(s) also may ask us to lower the amount.) Someone who did not decide the amount of the fee the first time will review and finally decide the amount of the fee.

### Collecting A Fee

You may accept money in advance, as long as you hold it in a trust or escrow account. The claimant never owes you more than the fee we approve, except for:

- any fee a Federal court allows for your services before it; and
- out-of-pocket expenses you incur or expect to incur, for example, the cost of getting evidence. Our approval is not needed for such expenses.

If you are not an attorney, you must collect the approved fee from the claimant.

If you are an attorney, we usually withhold 25 percent of any past-due benefits that result from a favorably decided retirement, survivors, disability insurance, or black lung claim. Once we approve a fee, we pay you all or part of the fee from the funds withheld. You must collect from the claimant:

- the rest he or she owes
  - if the amount of the fee is more than the amount of money we withheld and paid you for the claimant, and any amount you held for the claimant in a trust or escrow account.
- all of the fee he or she owes
  - if we did not withhold past-due benefits, for example, because the benefits are supplemental security income or there are no past-due benefits; or if we withheld, but later paid the money to the claimant because you did not either ask for our approval until after 60 days of the date of the notice of award or tell us on time that you planned to ask for a fee.

### Conflict Of Interest And Penalties

For improper acts, you can be suspended or disqualified from representing anyone before the Social Security Administration. You also can face criminal prosecution. Improper acts include:

- If you are or were an officer or employee of the United States, providing services as a representative in certain claims against and other matters affecting the Federal government.
- Knowingly and willingly furnishing false information.
- Charging or collecting an unauthorized fee or too much for services provided in any claim, including services before a court which made a favorable decision.

### References

- 18 U.S.C §§ 203, 205, and 207; 30 U.S.C. § 923(b); and 42 U.S.C. §§ 406(a), 1320a-6, and 1383(d)(2)
- 20 CFR §§ 404.1700 et. seq., 410.684 et. seq., and 416.1500 et. seq.
- Social Security Rulings 88-10c (C.E. 1988), 85-3 (C.E. 1985), 83-27 (C.E. 1983), and 82-39 (C.E. 1982)

## INFORMATION FOR CLAIMANTS

### What A Representative May Do

We will work directly with your appointed representative unless he or she asks us to work directly with you. Your representative may:

- get information from your claim(s) file;
- give us evidence or information to support your claim;
- come with you, or for you, to any interview, conference, or hearing you have with us;
- request a reconsideration, hearing, or Appeals Council review; and
- help you and your witnesses prepare for a hearing and question any witnesses.

**Also**, your representative will receive a copy of the decision(s) we make on your claim(s). We will rely on your representative to tell you about the status of your claim(s), but you still may call or visit us for information.

You and your representative(s) are responsible for giving Social Security accurate information. It is wrong to knowingly and willingly furnish false information. Doing so may result in criminal prosecution.

We usually continue to work with your representative until (1) you tell us that he or she no longer represents you; or (2) your representative tells us that he or she is withdrawing or indicates that his or her services have ended (for example, by filing a fee petition or not pursuing an appeal.). We do not continue to work with someone who is suspended or disqualified from representing claimants.

### What Your Representative(s) May Charge

Each representative you appoint can ask for a fee. To charge you a fee for services, your representative must get our approval. (Even when someone else will pay the fee for you, for example, an insurance company, your representative usually must get our approval.) One way is to file a fee petition. The other way is to file a fee agreement with us. In either case, your representative cannot charge you more than the fee amount we approve. If he or she does, promptly report this to your Social Security office.

#### ○ Filing A Fee Petition

Your representative may ask for approval of a fee by giving us a fee petition when his or her work on your claim(s) is complete. This written request describes in detail the amount of time he or she spent on each service provided you. The request also gives the amount of the fee the representative wants to charge for these services. Your representative must give you a copy of the fee petition and each attachment. If you disagree with the information shown in the fee petition, contact your Social Security office. Please do this within 20 days of receiving your copy of the petition.

We will review the petition and consider the reasonable value of the services provided. Then we will tell you in writing the amount of the fee we approve.

### What Your Representative(s) May Charge, continued

#### ○ Filing A Fee Agreement

If you and your representative have a written fee agreement, one of you must give it to us before we decide your claim(s). We usually will approve the agreement if you both signed it; the fee you agreed on is no more than 25 percent of past-due benefits, or \$4,000, whichever is less; we approve your claim(s); and your claim results in past-due benefits. We will tell you in writing the amount of the fee your representative can charge based on the agreement.

If we do not approve the fee agreement, we will tell you and your representative in writing. Then your representative must file a fee petition to charge and collect a fee.

After we tell you the amount of the fee your representative can charge, you or your representative can ask us to look at it again if either or both of you disagree with the amount. (If we approved a fee agreement, the person who decided your claim(s) also may ask us to lower the amount.) Someone who did not decide the amount of the fee the first time will review and finally decide the amount of the fee.

### How Much You Pay

You never owe more than the fee we approve, except for:

- any fee a Federal court allows for your representative's services before it; and
- out-of-pocket expenses your representative incurs or expects to incur, for example, the cost of getting your doctor's or hospital records. Our approval is not needed for such expenses.

Your representative may accept money in advance as long as he or she holds it in a trust or escrow account. If an attorney represents you and your retirement, survivors, disability insurance, or black lung claim results in past-due benefits, we usually withhold 25 percent of your past-due benefits to pay toward the fee for you.

You must pay your representative directly:

- the rest of the fee you owe
  - if the amount of the fee is more than any amount(s) your representative held for you in a trust or escrow account and we withheld and paid your attorney for you.
- all of the fee you owe
  - if we did not withhold past-due benefits, for example, when your representative is not an attorney or the benefits are supplemental security income: or if we withheld, but later paid you the money because your attorney did not either ask for our approval until after 60 days of the date of your notice of award or tell us on time that he or she planned to ask for a fee.