

Private attorney general

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A **private attorney general** is a private party in the [United States](#) who brings a [lawsuit](#) that is considered to be in the [public interest](#), i.e. benefiting the general public and not just the [plaintiff](#). The private attorney general is entitled to recover [attorney's fees](#) if he or she prevails. The purpose of this principle is to provide extra incentive to private citizens to pursue suits that may be of benefit to society at large.

Examples of application

Most [civil rights](#) statutes rely on private attorneys general for their enforcement. In *Newman v. Piggie Park Enterprises*, 390 U.S. 400 (1968) - one of the earliest cases construing the [Civil Rights Act of 1964](#), the [United States Supreme Court](#) ruled that "A public accommodations suit is thus private in form only. When a plaintiff brings an action . . . he cannot recover [damages](#). If he obtains an [injunction](#), he does so not for himself alone but also as a 'private attorney general,' vindicating a policy that Congress considered of the highest priority." The [United States Congress](#) has also passed laws with "private attorney general" provisions that provide for the enforcement of laws prohibiting [employment discrimination](#), [police brutality](#), and [water pollution](#). Under the [Clean Water Act](#), for example, "any citizen" may bring suit against an individual or a company that is a source of [water pollution](#).

Civil Rights Attorney's Fees Award Act

The U.S. Congress codified the private attorney general principle into law with the enactment of [Civil Rights Attorney's Fees Award Act of 1976](#), [42 U.S.C. § 1988](#). The Senate Report on this statute stated that The Senate Committee on the Judiciary wanted to level the playing field so that private [citizens](#), who might have little or no money, could still serve as "private attorneys general" and afford to bring actions, even against state or local bodies, to enforce the civil rights laws. The Committee acknowledged that, "[i]f private citizens are to be able to assert their civil rights, and if those who violate the Nation's fundamental laws are not to proceed with impunity, then citizens must have the opportunity to recover what it costs them to vindicate these rights in court." Where a plaintiff wins his or her lawsuit and is considered the "prevailing party," § 1988 acts to shift fees, including expert witness fees [at least in certain types of civil rights actions, under the Civil Rights Act of 1991, even if not in § 1983 actions], and to make those who acted as private attorneys general whole again, thus encouraging the enforcement of the civil rights laws. The Senate reported that it intended fee awards to be "adequate to attract competent counsel" to represent client with civil rights grievances. S. Rep. No. 94-1011, p. 6 (1976). The U.S. Supreme Court has interpreted the act to provide for the payment of a "reasonable attorney's fee" based on the fair market value of the legal services.