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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**

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Carla G. Young,

No. CV-11-538-PHX-SMM

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Plaintiff,

**AMENDED  
ORDER**

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vs.

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Carolyn W. Colvin, Commissioner of  
Social Security,

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Defendant.

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Pending before the Court is Plaintiff’s Motion for Attorney’s Fees pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 406(b). (Doc. 35.) Plaintiff’s motion is unopposed by Defendant. The Court will grant Plaintiff’s motion.

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Background

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Plaintiff originally filed applications for a period of disability and disability insurance benefits under Title II of the Social Security Act before the Commissioner of Social Security. Plaintiff’s Title II application was denied initially and again on reconsideration. Plaintiff’s application was then denied by an Administrative Law Judge (“ALJ”). The Appeals Council denied Plaintiff’s request for review. Counsel filed a complaint with this Court on March 23, 2011. (Doc. 1.) Plaintiff and counsel entered into a fee agreement for counsel’s work before the Court. (Doc. 35-1.) The agreement provides that counsel will be paid 25% of any past due benefits which Plaintiff may be awarded.

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On June 13, 2012, the Court reversed the Commissioner’s decision and remanded

1 Plaintiff's claim for further proceedings. (Doc. 27). On November 6, 2012, the Court  
2 awarded attorney's fees to Plaintiff in the amount of \$7,024.95 under the Equal Access to  
3 Justice Act ("EAJA"). (Doc. 34.) On remand before the Commissioner, Plaintiff was  
4 awarded \$82,073.00 in past due benefits on October 23, 2013. (Doc. 35-1.) Plaintiff's  
5 counsel now moves for fees pursuant to his contingency fee agreement.

6 Legal Standard

7 Section 406(b) provides that whenever the Court renders a favorable judgment to a  
8 social security claimant, the Court can award reasonable attorney's fees for representation  
9 of the claimant. 42 U.S.C. § 406(b)(1)(A). The reasonable fee cannot exceed twenty-five  
10 percent of the total past-due benefits awarded to the claimant. Id. The fee is payable out of,  
11 and not in addition to, the amount of the past-due benefits. Id. Section 406(b) "does not  
12 displace contingent-fee agreements as the primary means by which fees are set for  
13 successfully representing Social Security benefits claimants in court. Rather, § 406(b) calls  
14 for court review of such arrangements as an independent check, to assure that they yield  
15 reasonable results in particular cases." Gisbrecht v. Barnhart, 535 U.S. 789, 807 (2002). The  
16 Supreme Court stated that "Congress has provided one boundary line: Agreements are  
17 unenforceable to the extent that they provide for fees exceeding 25 percent of the past-due  
18 benefits." Id. Therefore, the Court must ensure the fee is 1) reasonable, and 2) limited to 25  
19 percent of past-due benefits.

20 This Court must first "respect the primacy of lawful attorney-client fee agreements."  
21 Crawford v. Astrue, 586 F.3d 1142, 1150 (9th Cir. 2009) (en banc) (internal quotations  
22 omitted). While looking first to this agreement, this Court must still test the resulting award  
23 for reasonableness. Id. at 1149. In other words, "the district court must first look to the fee  
24 agreement and then adjust downward if the attorney provided substandard representation or  
25 delayed the case, or if the requested fee would result in a windfall." Id. at 1151. In  
26 considering reasonableness this Court should consider the following non-exhaustive factors:  
27 the character of the representation, the results achieved, performance, delay, whether the  
28 benefits were proportionate to the time spent on the case, and, as an aid if necessary, the

1 lodestar calculation. Id.

2 Discussion

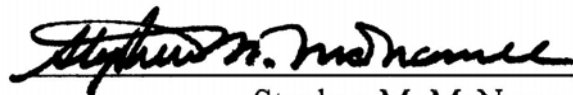
3 Plaintiff and her counsel had a contingent-fee agreement in this case typical of fee  
4 agreements in disability benefit cases. The contingent-fee agreement provides that Plaintiff  
5 agrees to pay to counsel as his attorney's fee 25% of any past due benefits which Plaintiff  
6 or her family receives from Plaintiff's Social Security Disability Claim. (Doc. 35-1.) Plaintiff  
7 was awarded \$82,073.00 in past due benefits. (Doc. 35.) Twenty-five percent of this award  
8 is \$20,518.25. Plaintiff's counsel requests that he be paid the contingency fee agreed upon  
9 between he and his client, \$20,518.25. (Doc. 35.)

10 Upon review of the case file, the Court finds that counsel's prosecution of this action  
11 fell within the broad range of competent representation. The Court finds no reason to reduce  
12 the award based on the quality of the representation. Neither did counsel engage in  
13 unreasonable delay. In cases of this type, the Ninth Circuit sitting en banc has approved  
14 effective hourly rates of \$519, \$875, and \$902 without finding that they are unreasonable.  
15 See Crawford, 586 F.3d at 1153. In this case, given the offset from the EAJA recovery for  
16 which Plaintiff will receive a credit, counsel's effective hourly rate is \$367.66, a 16.44%  
17 contingency fee. The Court finds that \$20,518.25 is a reasonable amount.

18 Accordingly, based on the foregoing,

19 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** granting Plaintiff's Motion for Attorney's Fees pursuant  
20 to 42 U.S.C. § 406(b). (Doc. 35.) Counsel is awarded \$20,518.25 pursuant to 406(b) fees  
21 and is to refund the Plaintiff the previously awarded EAJA fees, in the sum of \$7,024.95.

22 DATED this 14th day of February, 2014.

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25 Stephen M. McNamee  
26 Senior United States District Judge  
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