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6 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
7 **FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**
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9 Eddie LaReece Pittman,

10 Plaintiff,

11 v.

12 Grand Canyon University, et al.,

13 Defendants.
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No. CV-22-00254-PHX-DJH

ORDER

15 Pending before the Court is Defendants Grand Canyon University and Bina J.
16 Vanmali's (collectively "Defendants") Motion for Attorneys' Fees (Doc. 22). Defendants
17 filed this motion after the Court dismissed Plaintiff's Complaint with prejudice and
18 terminated this matter. (Doc. 20). The Motion is unopposed, and the time to file a response
19 has passed. *See* LRCiv 7.2(c). For the following reasons, the Court grants Defendants'
20 Motion.

21 **I. Background**

22 Plaintiff's Complaint (Doc. 1-3 at 2–8), which was originally filed in Maricopa
23 County Superior Court, brought several claims against Defendants under Title VII of the
24 Civil Rights Act of 1964 and 42 U.S.C. § 1981. (*Id.* at 4). Plaintiff made these same general
25 allegations against the same Defendants in a previous action filed in this Court, and that
26 action was dismissed with prejudice. *Pittman v. Grand Canyon Univ.*, 2022 WL 36468 (D.
27 Ariz. Jan. 4, 2022) (dismissing Plaintiff's Amended Complaint upon screening) (the "Prior
28 Action"); *see also* (Doc. 7-1 at 6–11) (Plaintiff's complaint in the Prior Action). In

1 examining the Complaint and Prior Action, the Court ultimately dismissed Plaintiff's
2 Complaint with prejudice because it was barred by claim preclusion (Doc. 20 at 5).¹ The
3 Court also denied Plaintiff leave to amend. (*Id.*) Defendants now seek an award of
4 attorneys' fees in the amount of \$11,410.00 (Doc. 22-1 at 1). Pierce Coleman, PLLC
5 ("Pierce Coleman" or "Pierce Coleman Firm") represent Defendants.

6 **II. Legal Standard**

7 A party seeking an award of attorney's fees must show it is eligible for and entitled
8 to an award, and that the amount sought is reasonable. LRCiv 54.2(c). Eligibility and
9 entitlement to an award is dependent on "the applicable statutory or contractual authority
10 upon which the movant seeks an award[.]" LRCiv 54.2(c)(1). To determine whether an
11 award is reasonable, courts assess the following factors:

12 (1) the time and labor required, (2) the novelty and difficulty of the questions
13 involved, (3) the skill requisite to perform the legal service properly, (4) the
14 preclusion of other employment by the attorney due to acceptance of the case,
15 (5) the customary fee, (6) whether the fee is fixed or contingent, (7) time
16 limitations imposed by the client or the circumstances, (8) the amount
17 involved and the results obtained, (9) the experience, reputation, and ability
18 of the attorneys, (10) the 'undesirability' of the case, (11) the nature and
length of the professional relationship with the client, and (12) awards in
similar cases.

19 *Kerr v. Screen Extras Guild, Inc.*, 526 F.2d 67, 70 (9th Cir. 1975), *cert. denied*, 425 U.S.
20 951 (1976); *see also* LRCiv 54.2(c)(3).

21 Defendants seek an award under 42 U.S.C. § 1988. As this request is for a statutory
22 award, the Court will use the lodestar method to assess Defendants' proposal. *See Six*
23 *Mexican Workers v. Ariz. Citrus Growers*, 904 F.2d 1301, 1311 (9th Cir. 1990). Under the
24 lodestar method, courts determine the initial lodestar figure by taking a reasonable hourly
25 rate and multiplying it by the number of hours reasonably expended on the litigation.
26 *Blanchard v. Bergeron*, 489 U.S. 87, 94 (1989) (citing *Hensley*, 461 U.S. at 433).

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28 ¹ Plaintiff appealed the Court's claim preclusion finding to the Ninth Circuit. (Doc. 23).

1 **III. Discussion**

2 The Court will first determine whether Defendants are eligible for and entitled to an
3 award of attorneys’ fees. The Court will then assess the reasonableness of Defendants’
4 request for attorneys’ fees.

5 **A. Eligibility and Entitlement**

6 Defendants are eligible for an award under 42 U.S.C. § 1988, which states:

7 In any action or proceeding to enforce a provision of [42 U.S.C. §] 1981, . .
8 . the court, in its discretion, may allow the prevailing party, other than the
9 United States, a reasonable attorney’s fee as part of the costs, except that in
10 any action brought against a judicial officer for an act or omission taken in
11 such officer’s judicial capacity such officer shall not be held liable for any
 costs, including attorney’s fees, unless such action was clearly in excess of
 such officer’s jurisdiction.

12 42 U.S.C. § 1988(b). Defendants argue they are entitled to an award of attorneys’ fees
13 because Plaintiff’s claims were frivolous and his conduct “unnecessarily protracted this
14 litigation.” (Doc. 22 at 3).

15 Under 42 U.S.C. § 1988, prevailing defendants are awarded attorneys’ fees “only
16 where the action brought is found to be unreasonable, frivolous, meritless or vexatious.”
17 *Mayer v. Wedgewood Neighborhood Coalition*, 707 F.2d 1020, 1021 (9th Cir. 1983)
18 (quoting *Christiansburg Garment Co. v. Equal Emp’t Opportunity Comm’n*, 434 U.S. 412,
19 98 S. Ct. 694 (1978)); *see also Fox v. Vice*, 563 U.S. 826, 833 (2011). “A defendant need
20 not show that every claim in a complaint is frivolous to qualify for fees. *Id.* at 835 (“[A]
21 court may reimburse a defendant for costs under § 1988 even if a plaintiff’s suit is not
22 wholly frivolous.”). However, “[i]n a suit . . . involving both frivolous and non-frivolous
23 claims, a defendant may recover the reasonable attorney’s fees he expended solely because
24 of the frivolous allegations.” *Fox*, 563 U.S. at 840–41.

25 As mentioned, Plaintiff brought the same allegations here as he did in the Prior
26 Action, which this district characterized as a “rambling narrative that provides ‘no way to
27 determine what causes of action are being raised, against which defendants, for what
28 conduct.’” *Pittman*, 2022 WL 36468, at *1 (internal citations omitted). These allegations

1 were dismissed with prejudice on two occasions. *Id.*; (Doc. 20). Thus, the Court agrees
2 with Defendants that Plaintiff's claims are legally frivolous. The Court also views the
3 action as vexatious. This is because Plaintiff's request to amend his Complaint was an
4 "effort to escape the Court's jurisdiction and claim preclusion" that, if permitted, "would
5 [have] unduly prejudice[d] Defendants by forcing them to relitigate precluded claims in
6 state court." (Doc. 20 at 5) (denying Plaintiff's request to amend on grounds of undue
7 delay, bad faith, prejudice, and futility).

8 In sum, Defendants are eligible for and entitled to an award of attorneys' fees under
9 42 U.S.C. § 1988 because Plaintiff's action is frivolous and vexatious. *Mayer*, 707 F.2d
10 at 1021.

11 **B. Reasonableness of Award**

12 The Court must proceed to determine whether Defendants' request for attorneys'
13 fees is reasonable by assessing the twelve *Kerr* factors.

14 **1. Time and Labor Required**

15 The Task-Based Itemized Statement of Fees ("Itemized Statement") provided by
16 Defendants reflects that the Pierce Coleman Firm spent 56.30 hours of time on this matter,
17 totaling to \$11,410 in fees. (Doc. 22-2 at 7). In its Motion, Defendants represent that Pierce
18 Coleman attorneys billed 42.20 hours² of time to dismiss Plaintiff's claims (Doc. 22 at 5).
19 Given the fact that Plaintiff's action is frivolous and vexatious, the Court finds the time
20 and labor required to represent Defendant as accounted for in the Itemized Statement are
21 accurate and reasonable. *See* LRCiv 54.2(e)(2) ("The party seeking an award of fees must
22 adequately describe the services rendered so that the reasonableness of the charge can be
23 evaluated."). Moreover, it appears that Defendants did not utilize any theories developed
24 in this Motion for Attorneys' Fees in their previous Motion to Dismiss (Doc. 7) or in the
25 Prior Action.

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28 ² Upon the Court's review of the Itemized Statement, it appears that Pierce Coleman
attorneys billed 49.2 hours. Nonetheless, the Court finds the hours accounted for in the
Itemized Statement is reasonable and accurate.

1 **2. Novelty and Difficulty**

2 The Court finds that this case did not present any novel or difficult issues.

3 **3. Requisite Skill**

4 The Court finds it takes a moderate amount of skill to litigate civil rights cases.

5 **4. Preclusion of Other Employment**

6 Defendants’ attorneys explain they were not precluded from other employment.
7 (Doc. 22 at 5).

8 **5. Customary Fee**

9 Pursuant to the engagement letter signed by Defendants, Defendants agreed to the
10 following billing rates: \$250.00 for Partners and Of Counsel, \$200.00 for Associates, and
11 \$100.00 for Law Clerks and Paralegals. (Doc. 22-2 at 13). These are the rates that were
12 charged in the Itemized Statement (*Id.* at 6–7). Defendants further represent that “[t]hese
13 rates are at, or below, the market rate for employment law services in the Phoenix
14 metropolitan area and are lower than the firm charges many of its clients.” (Doc. 22 at 5).

15 **6. Fixed or Contingent Fee**

16 Defendants did not enter into a contingent fee agreement with its attorneys.

17 **7. Time Limitations**

18 There is no indication that Defendants placed any time limitations on counsel.

19 **8. Amount Involved and Results Obtained**

20 Plaintiff’s sought \$550,000.00 in compensatory and punitive damages. The Court
21 ultimately dismissed this action with prejudice because it is barred by claim preclusion
22 (Doc. 20 at 5). In hindsight, additional litigation in this matter could have been avoided if
23 Plaintiff heeded the Court’s initial dismissal on the merits as Plaintiff’s subsequent claims
24 were frivolous. *See supra* Section III.A.

25 **9. Experience, Reputation, and Ability of the Attorneys**

26 Defendants’ attorneys represent that “Pierce Coleman PLLC attorneys possessed
27 the appropriate degree of skill required to adequately address Plaintiff’s legal arguments
28 and factual misrepresentations made to the Court.” (Doc. 22 at 6).

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