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6 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

7 EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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9 TIMOTHY SEAN VINCENT,
10 Plaintiff,
11 v.
12 COMMISSIONER OF SOCIAL SECURITY,
13 Defendant.

Case No. 1:17-cv-01578-SAB
ORDER GRANTING PETITIONER'S
MOTION FOR ATTORNEY FEES
PURSUANT TO 42 U.S.C. § 406(b)
(ECF No. 28)

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15 Petitioner Shellie Lott, attorney for Plaintiff Timothy Sean Vincent, filed the instant
16 motion for attorney fees on September 2, 2020. Counsel requests fees in the amount of
17 \$14,480.45 pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 406(b)(1). Plaintiff has not objected to the request nor has
18 the Commissioner of Social Security filed a response to Petitioner's motion providing an
19 analysis of the fee request.

20 **I.**

21 **BACKGROUND**

22 Plaintiff filed the instant complaint challenging the denial of social security benefits on
23 November 27, 2017. (ECF No. 1.) On December 26, 2018, the magistrate judge's order issued
24 finding that the ALJ erred by failing to provide legally sufficient reasons to reject the opinion of
25 his treating physician. (ECF No. 24.) The Court entered judgment in Plaintiff's favor and the
26 action was remanded on December 26, 2018. (ECF Nos. 24, 25.) On March 22, 2019, Plaintiff
27 was awarded attorney fees of \$3,500.00 at the stipulation of the parties. (ECF No. 27.)

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1 On remand, the ALJ found that Plaintiff was disabled as of January 1, 2010, and past
2 benefits were awarded in the amount of \$76,841.80.¹ (ECF No. 28-2 at 1.) The Commissioner
3 withheld \$24,948.25 from the past-due benefit for attorney fees. This amount equals 25 percent
4 of the retroactive benefit award. (*Id.*) Petitioner has previously received payment of \$3,500.00
5 in EAJA fees. (ECF Nos. 26, 27.) In the instant motion, Petitioner seeks a gross award of
6 \$14,480.45 for work performed in this action.

II.

LEGAL STANDARD

9 In relevant part, 42 U.S.C. § 406(b)(1)(A) provides that when a federal court “renders a
10 judgment favorable to a claimant . . . who was represented before the court by an attorney,” the
11 court may allow reasonable attorney fees “not in excess of 25 percent of the total of the past-due
12 benefits to which the claimant is entitled by reason of such judgment.” The payment of such
13 award comes directly from the claimant’s benefits. 42 U.S.C. § 406(b)(1)(A).

14 The Supreme Court has explained that a district court reviews a petition for section
15 406(b) fees “as an independent check” to assure that the contingency fee agreements between the
16 claimant and the attorney will “yield reasonable results in particular cases.” Gisbrecht v.
17 Barnhart, 535 U.S. 789, 807 (2002). The district court must respect “the primacy of lawful
18 attorney-client fee agreements,” and is to look first at the contingent-fee agreement, and then test
19 it for reasonableness.” Crawford v. Astrue, 586 F.3d 1142, 1148 (9th Cir. 2009). The twenty-
20 five percent maximum fee is not an automatic entitlement, and courts are required to ensure that
21 the requested fee is reasonable. Gisbrecht, 535 U.S. at 808–09 (“§ 406(b) does not displace
22 contingent-fee agreements within the statutory ceiling; instead, § 406(b) instructs courts to
23 review for reasonableness fees yielded by those agreements”). Agreements seeking fees in
24 excess of twenty-five percent of the past-due benefits awarded are not enforceable. Crawford,
25 586 F.3d at 1148. The attorney has the burden of demonstrating that the fees requested are
26 reasonable. Gisbrecht, 535 U.S. at 808; Crawford, 586 F.3d at 1148.

²⁷ ¹ The award letter does not state the amount of back benefits awarded, but does state that twenty five percent, or \$19,210.45, was withheld from the past due benefits. (ECF No. 28-2 at 3.) This would make the total award \$76,841.80 (4 x \$19,210.45).

In determining the reasonableness of an award, the district court should consider the character of the representation and the results achieved. Gisbrecht, 535 U.S. at 800. Ultimately, an award of section 406(b) fees is offset by an award of attorney fees granted under the EAJA. Gisbrecht, 535 U.S. at 796.

5 The Ninth Circuit has identified several factors that a district court can examine under
6 Gisbrecht in determining whether the fee was reasonable. In determining whether counsel met
7 his burden to demonstrate that the requested fees are reasonable, the court may consider (1) the
8 standard of performance of the attorney in representing the claimant; (2) whether the attorney
9 exhibited dilatory conduct or caused excessive delay which resulted in an undue accumulation of
10 past-due benefits; and (3) whether the requested fees are excessively large in relation to the
11 benefits achieved when taking into consideration the risk assumed in these cases. Crawford, 586
12 F.3d at 1151.

III.

DISCUSSION

15 The Court conducts an independent check to insure the reasonableness of the requested
16 fees in relation to this action. Gisbrecht, 535 U.S. at 807. Here, the fee agreement between
17 Plaintiff and Petitioner provides “If Attorney prevails before the Federal Court, and if Claimant
18 is subsequently awarded benefits by the Social Security Administration (“SSA”), Claimant
19 agrees to pay Attorney a fee for Federal Court work equal to 25% of the past-due benefits.”
20 (Employment Agreement, attached to Motion, ECF No. 28-3.) Plaintiff has been awarded
21 benefits from June 2011 through April 2020 in the amount of \$76,841.80. (ECF No. 28-2 at 2-
22 3.) In determining the reasonableness of the fees requested, the Court is to apply the test
23 mandated by Gisbrecht.

24 There is no indication that a reduction of fees is warranted for substandard performance.
25 Counsel is an experienced, competent attorney who secured a successful result for Plaintiff.
26 Although this action does involve nine years of backpay, there is no indication that Counsel was
27 responsible for any substantial delay in the court proceedings. Plaintiff agreed to a 25 percent
28 fee at the outset of the representation and Petitioner is seeking payment of \$14,480.45. The total

1 amount sought by Petitioner is approximately 18.8 percent of the backpay award. The
2 \$14,480.45 fee is not excessively large in relation to the past-due award of \$76,841.80. In
3 making this determination, the Court recognizes the contingent nature of this case and Counsel's
4 assumption of the risk of going uncompensated. Hearn v. Barnhart, 262 F.Supp.2d 1033, 1037
5 (N.D. Cal. 2003).

6 In support of the motion, Petitioner submits a log of the time spent in prosecuting this
7 action. (Schedule of Hours, ECF No. 28-4 at 2-3.) The log demonstrates that 19.2 hours were
8 expended in this action. Petitioner spent 4.4 hours on this action and a second attorney, Betsy
9 Shepherd, spent 14.8 in writing the briefs. (Id.) When considering the total amount requested by
10 Petitioner, the fee request translates to \$754.19 per hour for the attorney services in this action.
11 In Crawford the appellate court found that a fee of \$875 and \$902 per hour, for time of both
12 attorneys and paralegals, was not excessive. Crawford, 486 F.3d at 1152 (dissenting opinion).

13 Further, since Gisbrecht, courts note that reducing a fee request is dicey business and find
14 fee awards much higher than this to be reasonable. Williams v. Berryhill, No. EDCV 15-919-
15 KK, 2018 WL 6333695, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Nov. 13, 2018) (awarding fee request that provides an
16 hourly rate of \$1,553.36 per hour); Coles v. Berryhill, No. EDCV 14-1488-KK, 2018 WL
17 3104502, at *3 (C.D. Cal. June 21, 2018) (effective hourly rate of \$1,431.94 reasonable under
18 the circumstances); Palos v. Colvin, No. CV 15-04261-DTB, 2016 WL 5110243, at *2 (C.D.
19 Cal. Sept. 20, 2016) (fees sought translate to \$1,546.39 per hour for attorney and paralegal
20 services); see also Villa v. Astrue, No. CIVS-06-0846 GGH, 2010 WL 118454, at *1, n.1 (E.D.
21 Cal. Jan. 7, 2010) (“In practice, the more efficient counsel is in court, the higher will be the
22 hourly fee amount represented in a § 406 fee award.”)

23 The Court finds that the requested fees are reasonable when compared to the amount of
24 work performed in representing Plaintiff in federal court. Petitioner's representation of the
25 claimant resulted in the action being remanded for further proceedings and ultimately benefits
26 were awarded. Counsel also submitted a detailed billing statement which supports her request.
27 (ECF No. 28-4.)

28 The award of Section 406(b) fees is offset by any prior award of attorney fees granted

1 under the EAJA. 28 U.S.C. § 2412; Gisbrecht, 535 U.S. at 796. In this instance, Petitioner has
2 previously been awarded \$3,500.00 in EAJA fees and the award of fees under Section 406(b)
3 must be offset in that amount.

4 **VI.**

5 **CONCLUSION AND ORDER**

6 For the reasons stated above, the Court finds that the fees sought by Petitioner pursuant to
7 Section 406(b) are reasonable. Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that:

- 8 1. Petitioner's motion for an award of attorney fees pursuant to Section 406(b) in the
9 amount of \$14,480.45 is GRANTED;
- 10 2. Pursuant to counsel's request, this amount shall be paid directly to Shellie Lott.
11 The Commissioner is to remit to Plaintiff the remainder of his withheld benefits;
12 and
- 13 3. Petitioner is ordered to refund \$3,500.00 of the Section 406(b) fees awarded to
14 Plaintiff as an offset for EAJA fees previously awarded pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §
15 2412(d).

16 IT IS SO ORDERED.

17 Dated: October 7, 2020



18 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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