

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF KANSAS

RANDALL G. SHARP,

Plaintiff,

vs.

Case No. 09-1405-SAC

CAROLYN W. COLVIN,  
Acting Commissioner of  
Social Security,

Defendant.

MEMORANDUM AND ORDER

Plaintiff appealed the final decision of the Commissioner that denied him disability insurance benefits and supplemental security income (Doc. 1). On March 24, 2011, the Court reversed the Commissioner's decision and remanded the case for further proceedings (Doc. 24). On July 1, 2011, the Court awarded plaintiff \$7,500.00 in attorney fees under the Equal Access to Justice Act (EAJA) (Doc. 27).

On January 24, 2013, defendant found plaintiff disabled as of March 16, 2002 (Doc. 29-1 at 1-3, 5). On December 31, 2013, defendant indicated in a "Notice of Award" that plaintiff would be entitled to benefits beginning January 2003 (Doc. 29-1 at 12-21). On January 27, 2014, plaintiff filed a request for reconsideration of the December 31, 2013 decision (Doc. 36-3). On August 23, 2014 defendant issued a new decision modifying the

amount that would be paid ("Notice of Change in Benefits') (Doc. 29-1 at 22). The amount being withheld in order to pay attorney's fees was also modified (Doc. 29-1 at 17, 22).

Defendant filed a response with a number of objections to the motion (Doc. 29). Defendant argues that plaintiff's counsel has not consulted with opposing counsel or filed a statement of consultation as required by D. Kan. Rule 54.2. Plaintiff's reply brief incorporates a statement of consultation which took place between counsel on December 5 and 9, 2014, in which defendant maintained the position that defendant cannot agree that attorney fees are warranted because the petition for fees is untimely (Doc. 36 at 1-2).

Defendant argues that the motion is untimely. Although the Notice of Award is dated December 31, 2013, plaintiff filed a request for reconsideration of that decision, arguing that the calculations were incorrect (Doc. 36-3). On August 23, 2014, defendant issued a Notice of Change in Benefits, which also modified the amount being withheld in order to pay for attorney fees (Doc. 29-1 at 22). Plaintiff's counsel filed his motion for attorney fees on October 17, 2014 (Doc. 28), or 55 days after the defendant's Notice of Change in Benefits, which was issued after plaintiff filed a request for reconsideration of the decision of December 31, 2013. The court finds that plaintiff's counsel would not need to file a motion for attorney

fees until defendant issued a final decision resolving any appeals or motions for reconsideration at the agency level.

The question is whether a motion for attorney's fees within 55 days of the defendant's final decision is timely. Counsel may seek § 406(b)(1) fees under the authority of Fed.R.Civ.P. 60(b)(6). A motion for an award of fees under § 406(b)(1) should be filed within a "reasonable time" of the Commissioner's decision awarding benefits. McGraw v. Barnhart, 450 F.3d 493, 505 (10<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2006). In Schmidt v. Colvin, Case No. 11-2372-SAC (D. Kan. May 28, 2014), the court considered the case of Garland v. Astrue, 492 Fed. Supp.2d 216, 217 (E.D. N.Y. 2007), when determining what constituted a reasonable time.

In determining what is a reasonable time period for submitting a § 406(b)(1) motion, the court in Garland examined the applicable time limits for similar applications. Applications pursuant to Rule 54(d) must be submitted within 14 days of the entry of final judgment. EAJA requires that fee applications be filed within 30 days after the expiration of the time for appealing a judgment, or a total of 90 days after entry of judgment. Applications to the Commissioner for an award of attorney fees must be filed within 60 days of the date the notice of the favorable determination is mailed.

Plaintiff's motion was filed within 55 days of the final decision of the defendant. The court finds that this falls

within the time limits for similar applications as set forth above. For this reason, the court holds that the filing of the motion for attorney fees was filed within a reasonable time of the final decision of the Commissioner.

Defendant also argues that plaintiff's counsel did not provide documentation of a fee agreement. Plaintiff's counsel has now provided the fee agreement with his client (Doc. 36-1). Defendant also noted in her brief that plaintiff's counsel submitted a fee agreement to the agency, but it was disapproved by the agency on December 13, 2013 (Doc. 29-1 at 25-26). However, plaintiff's counsel subsequently filed a fee petition, at the invitation of the agency (Doc. 29-1 at 26), and the ALJ approved an attorney's fee of \$8,000 on December 10, 2014 for administrative representation (Doc. 36-2). In summary, the court finds that plaintiff has complied with D. Kan. Rule 54.2, the motion is timely, and the motion is supported with proper documentation.

The fee agreement states that, in exchange for counsel's representation in plaintiff's case, plaintiff agreed to pay her attorney, David Gray, 25% of all past due benefits (Doc. 36-1). Mr. Gray initially sought a § 406(b) attorney fees of \$22,198.75, or 25% of past due benefits (Doc. 28, 28-1). Counsel indicated that he spent a total of 54.9 hours on the civil litigation. The fee request thus represents an effective

hourly rate of \$404.35. However, in his reply brief, plaintiff's counsel asked that his fees be reduced by \$8,000 because the ALJ approved that amount for administrative representation (Doc. 36 at 6). Thus, plaintiff only seeks \$14,198.75, which represents an hourly rate of \$258.63.

In the case of Vaughn v. Astrue, Case No. 06-2213-KHV, 2008 WL 4307870 at \*2 (D. Kan. Sept. 19, 2008), the court found that \$344.73 was a reasonable hourly fee. In Smith v. Astrue, Case No. 04-2197-CM, 2008 WL 833490 at \*3 (D. Kan. March 26, 2008), the court approved an hourly fee of \$389.61. See Robbins v. Barnhart, Case No. 04-1174-MLB, 2007 WL 675654 at \*2 (D. Kan. Feb. 28, 2007)(In his brief, the Commissioner noted that, in interpreting Gisbrecht, courts have found reasonable fee amounts ranging from \$338.29 to \$606.79 per hour). The requested hourly fee by counsel is actually below the range of the hourly fees approved in the above cases. The court therefore finds that a § 406(b) fee of \$14,198.75, which represents an hourly fee of \$258.63 (for 54.9 hours) is a reasonable fee in this case.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that the motion by plaintiff's attorney for an award of attorney fees under 42 U.S.C. § 406(b) (Doc. 28) is granted. Plaintiff's attorney, David Gray, is entitled to \$14,198.75 in fees under 42 U.S.C. § 406(b). The Commissioner shall pay the fees from the amount which she is withholding from plaintiff's past due benefits.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that plaintiff's counsel, David Gray, shall refund to plaintiff \$7,500.00, which he received as fees under the EAJA after plaintiff's attorney receives his \$14,198.75 in attorney's fees from the Commissioner.

Dated this 13th day of January 2015, Topeka, Kansas.

s/Sam A. Crow  
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Sam A. Crow, U.S. District Senior Judge