

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA**

<b>LADONNA J. ARTHUR,</b>	)	
	)	
<b>Plaintiff,</b>	)	
<b>v.</b>	)	<b>Case No. CIV-10-491-SPS</b>
	)	
<b>CAROLYN W. COLVIN,</b>	)	
<b>Acting Commissioner of the Social</b>	)	
<b>Security Administration,<sup>1</sup></b>	)	
	)	
<b>Defendant.</b>	)	

**OPINION AND ORDER AWARDING  
ATTORNEY’S FEES UNDER 42 U.S.C. § 406(b)**

The Plaintiff LaDonna J. Arthur appealed the Commissioner of the Social Security Administration’s denial of benefits. The Court reversed the Commissioner’s decision and remanded the case to the Administrative Law Judge (“ALJ”) for further proceedings. On remand, the Commissioner found the Plaintiff disabled and awarded \$31,032.00 in past-due benefits, out of which attorney’s fees have been sought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 406(b)(1). For the reasons set forth below, the Court concludes that Plaintiff’s Attorneys’ Motion For an Award of Attorney Fees Under 42 U.S.C. § 406(b) [Docket No. 24] should be GRANTED and that Plaintiff’s counsel should be awarded \$7,000.00 in attorney’s fees.

The Commissioner observes that the Notice of Award was issued on February 12, 2013, and that Plaintiff filed her motion on April 11, 2013. Plaintiff’s counsel notes that

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<sup>1</sup> On February 14, 2013, Carolyn W. Colvin became the Acting Commissioner of Social Security. In accordance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 25(d), Ms. Colvin is substituted for Michael J. Astrue as the Defendant in this action.

they did not receive copies of the favorable decision or Notice of Award, but instead received an award letter on February 25, 2013 that lacked most of the pertinent information contained in the February 12 letter. Although the Court is not entirely satisfied with the explanation for the delay, the Court nevertheless concludes that Plaintiff moved for attorney's fees within a reasonable time and that her motion was therefore timely pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 60. *See, e. g., Harbert v. Astrue*, 2010 WL 3238958 at \*1 n.4 (E.D. Okla. Aug. 16, 2010) (slip op.) (“The Court notes here that while no explanation is needed for a Section 406(b)(1) motion filed within thirty days of issuance of the notice of appeal, lengthier delays will henceforth be closely scrutinized for reasonableness, including the reasonableness of efforts made by appellate attorneys to obtain a copy of any notice of award issued to separate agency counsel.”); *McGraw v. Barnhart*, 450 F.3d 493, 504, 505 (10th Cir. 2006) (“Section 406(b) itself does not contain a time limit for fee requests. . . . We believe that the best option in these circumstances is for counsel to employ Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 60(b)(6) in seeking a § 406(b)(1) fee award.”) [citations omitted]; *see also* Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(c)(1) (“A motion under Rule 60(b) must be made within a reasonable time[.]”); *Bernal v. Astrue*, 611 F. Supp. 2d 1217, 1220 (N.D. Okla. 2009) (“So it will be abundantly clear and so there will be no question about the issue in the future, counsel is placed on notice that a reasonable time for filing a motion under Rule 60(b)(6) for consideration of a motion for fees under §406(b)(1) will be considered in terms of weeks or months, not years.”).

“Whenever a court renders a judgment favorable to a claimant under this subchapter who was represented before the court by an attorney, the court may determine and allow as part of its judgment a reasonable fee for such representation, not in excess of 25 percent of the total of the past-due benefits to which the claimant is entitled by reason of such judgment[.]” 42 U.S.C. § 406(b)(1)(A). The 25% limitation does not include any fee awarded to the Plaintiff’s agency representative by the Commissioner under 42 U.S.C. § 406(a). *See Wrenn ex rel. Wrenn v. Astrue*, 525 F.3d 931, 937 (10th Cir. 2008) (“The Commissioner and court have the authority to independently determine the appropriate attorney fees. Each has separate standards to make this determination and is only limited as provided by statute. Based on the plain language and statutory structure found in § 406, the 25% limitation on fees for court representation found in § 406(b) is not itself limited by the amount of fees awarded by the Commissioner.”) [internal citations omitted]. The Plaintiff’s fee request of \$7,000.00 is 22.56% of her past-due benefits, so the Court need only consider whether this is reasonable given the work performed in this case. *See Gisbrecht v. Barnhart*, 535 U.S. 789, 807 (2002) (“[W]e conclude, § 406(b) does not displace contingent-fee agreements as the primary means by which fees are set for successfully representing Social Security benefits claimants in court. Rather, § 406(b) calls for court review of such arrangements as an independent check, to assure that they yield reasonable results in particular cases.”).

Factors to consider in determining whether a requested fee is reasonable under *Gisbrecht* include the character of the representation and the results achieved, *id.* at 808, *citing McGuire v. Sullivan*, 873 F.2d 974, 983 (7th Cir. 1989) and *Lewis v. Secretary of*

*Health & Human Services*, 707 F.2d 246, 249-50 (6th Cir. 1983) (reducing the fee for substandard work), whether counsel has caused delay, and whether the contingent fee is so large in comparison to the amount of time spent on the case that it results in a windfall to counsel, *id.*, citing *Rodriguez v. Bowen*, 865 F.2d 739, 746-47 (6th Cir. 1989) (noting fees are appropriately reduced when undue delay increases past-due benefits or when the amount of the fee is unconscionable in light of the work performed). Contemporaneous billing records may be helpful in determining reasonableness. *See id.*, citing *Rodriguez*, 865 F.2d at 741. Based on these factors, the Court concludes that \$7,000.00 is a reasonable amount of attorneys' fees for the work done in this case.

First, it is clear the Plaintiff was ably represented by her attorneys and obtained excellent results in her appeal to this Court. The Plaintiff's attorneys prepared a detailed brief setting forth, *inter alia*, the substantive grounds for reversal ultimately adopted by the Court. As a result, the Plaintiff's case was remanded to the ALJ for further consideration and the Plaintiff was awarded attorneys' fees in the amount of \$5,255.40 as the prevailing party under the Equal Access to Justice Act ("EAJA"), 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d). Ultimately, the Commissioner awarded disability benefits on remand, including well over \$20,000.00 in past-due benefits the Plaintiff will receive even after attorney's fees are deducted. Second, there is no evidence counsel caused any unnecessary delay in these proceedings. Third, the requested fee does not result in any windfall to the Plaintiff's attorneys, who spent a total of 29.4 hours of attorney and paralegal work on the Plaintiff's case before this Court. *See* Docket No. 25, Ex. 4. This equates to an hourly rate of \$238.10, and although this would be a premium rate if this were an hourly-rate

case, it is hardly excessive where the fee was contingent and the risk of loss was clearly not negligible. The Court therefore concludes that the requested fee of \$7,000.00 is reasonable within the guidelines set by *Gisbrecht*.

The Commissioner withheld \$7,758.00 from the Plaintiff's past-due benefits for the payment of attorney's fees, but has already awarded \$6,000.00 to the Plaintiff's previous attorney for work performed at the agency level. *See* Docket No. 26, Ex. 1. Thus, although the Court hereby awards the Plaintiff \$7,000.00 in attorney's fees under 42 U.S.C. 406(b), the Commissioner retains only \$1,758.00 to pay the Plaintiff's attorneys. *See Wrenn*, 525 F.3d at 933 ("If the amount withheld by the Commissioner is insufficient to satisfy the amount of fees determined reasonable by the court, the attorney must look to the claimant, not the past-due benefits, to recover the difference."). Nevertheless, because the \$7,000.00 awarded herein exceeds the \$5,255.40 in EAJA fees previously awarded to the Plaintiff's attorneys, the Plaintiff's attorneys must refund the latter amount to the Plaintiff.<sup>2</sup> *See Weakley v. Bowen*, 803 F.2d 575, 580 (10th Cir.1986).

Accordingly, Plaintiff's Attorneys' Motion For an Award of Attorney Fees Under 42 U.S.C. § 406(b) [Docket No. 24] is hereby GRANTED. The Court approves an award of attorney's fees in the amount of \$7,000.00 to the Plaintiff's attorney pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 406(b)(1). The Commissioner is hereby directed to pay the Plaintiff's attorney

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<sup>2</sup> The Court disapproves of any reference to an award to the Plaintiff under the EAJA as an offset against attorney's fees awarded to the Plaintiff's attorneys under Section 406(b). An attorney may not treat the EAJA award as a credit against the Plaintiff's account or otherwise "net out" the EAJA award against any future Section 406(b) award. *See McGraw*, 450 F.3d at 497 n. 2. *See also Gisbrecht*, 535 U.S. at 796 ("Fee awards may be made under both prescriptions, but the claimant's attorney must 'refun[d] to the claimant *the amount of the smaller fee.*'"), quoting Act of Aug. 5, 1985, Pub. L. 99-80, § 3, 99 Stat. 186 [emphasis added].

the balance of the past-due benefits in his possession. The Plaintiff's attorney shall thereupon refund to the Plaintiff the full amount previously awarded under the EAJA.

**IT IS SO ORDERED** this 1st day of May, 2013.



Steven P. Shreder  
United States Magistrate Judge  
Eastern District of Oklahoma