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

JUSTIN CLAYBURN, as Representative for Bryan Clayburn, Deceased,[1]	)	
Plaintiff,	)	
v.	)	**Case No. CIV-11-429-SPS**
COMMISSIONER of the Social Security Administration,	)	
Defendant.	)	

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

The Plaintiff Bryan Clayburn appealed the decision of the Commissioner of the Social Security Administration denying his request for benefits. The Court reversed the Commissioner's decision and remanded the case for further proceedings. On remand, the Administrative Law Judge ("ALJ") found that the Plaintiff was disabled and awarded him $130,618.00 in past-due benefits. The Plaintiff's attorney now seeks an award of fees pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 406(b)(1). For the reasons set forth below, the Court finds that the Plaintiff's Attorney's Motion for An Award of Attorney Fees Under 42 U.S.C. § 406(b) [Docket No. 24] should be granted and that Plaintiff's attorney should be awarded $20,500.00 in attorney's fees.

[1] Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 25, Justin Clayburn is hereby substituted as Representative of Bryan Clayburn, Deceased.

When "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% does not include any fee awarded by the Commissioner for representation in administrative proceedings pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 406(a). *Wrenn v. Astrue*, 525 F.3d 931, 937 (10th Cir. 2008) ("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."). The amount requested in this case is $20,500.00, approximately 15.7% of the Plaintiff's past-due benefits in accordance with the applicable attorney fee agreement, and the motion was timely filed within thirty days following issuance of the notice of award. *See 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."). *See also 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."); Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(c)(1) ("A motion under Rule 60(b) must be made within a reasonable time[.]").

The Court therefore need only determine if this amount is reasonable for the work performed in this case. *Gisbrecht v. Barnhart*, 535 U.S. 789, 807 (2002) ("[Section] 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 include: (i) the character of the representation and results achieved, (ii) whether any dilatory conduct might allow attorneys to "profit from the accumulation of benefits during the pendency of the case in court[,]" and (iii) whether "the benefits are [so] large in comparison to the amount of time counsel spent on the case" that a windfall results. *Id.* at 808, *citing McGuire v. Sullivan*, 873 F.2d 974, 983 (7th Cir. 1989) (reducing fees for substandard work); *Lewis v. Secretary of Health & Human Services*, 707 F.2d 246, 249-50 (6th Cir. 1983) (same); *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 fee is unconscionable in light of the work performed); *Wells v. Sullivan*, 907 F.2d 367, 372 (2nd Cir. 1990) (court should consider "whether the requested amount is so large as to be a windfall to the attorney"). Contemporaneous billing records may be considered in determining reasonableness. *Gisbrecht*, 535 U.S. at 808 ("[T]he court may require the claimant's attorney to submit, not as a basis for satellite litigation, but as an aid to the court's assessment of the reasonableness of the fee yielded by the fee agreement, a record of the hours spent representing the claimant and a statement of the lawyer's normal hourly billing charge for noncontingent-fee cases."), *citing Rodriguez*, 865 F.2d at 741.

Based on the factors enunciated in *Gisbrecht*, the Court concludes that $20,500.00 in attorney's fees is reasonable for the work done in this case. First, the attorney ably represented the Plaintiff in his appeal to this Court and obtained excellent results on his behalf, *i. e.*, a reversal of the Commissioner's decision denying benefits and remand for further consideration. The Plaintiff's success on appeal enabled him not only to prevail in his quest for social security benefits, but also to obtain $4,412.10 in attorney's fees as the prevailing party on appeal under the Equal Access to Justice Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d). This amount received will essentially reduce any amount awarded from his past-due benefits pursuant to Section 406(b). Second, there is no evidence that the Plaintiff's attorneys caused any unnecessary delay in these proceedings. Third, the requested fee does not result in any windfall to the Plaintiff's attorney, who spent a total of 24.0 hours on this appeal. *See* Docket No. 24, Ex. 3. This would equate to a rate of $854.16 per hour at most, which is not excessive given that the fee was contingent and the risk of loss was not negligible. The Court therefore concludes that the requested fee of $20,500.00 is reasonable within the guidelines set by *Gisbrecht*.

It appears that the Commissioner retains sufficient funds to pay the $20,500.00 awarded to the Attorney herein under Section 406(b)(1). If, however, for any reason the Commissioner may not have sufficient funds on hand to satisfy the $20,500.00 awarded herein, the Plaintiff's attorney will have to recover the difference from the Plaintiff himself, not from his past-due benefits. *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."). Furthermore, because the $20,500.00 awarded herein pursuant to Section 406(b)(1) exceeds the $4,412.10 previously received by the Plaintiff as part of the EAJA fee award, the Plaintiff's attorney must refund the latter amount to the Plaintiff.[2] *See Weakley v. Bowen*, 803 F.2d 575, 580 (10th Cir.1986).

Accordingly, the Plaintiff's Attorney's 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 fees in the amount of $20,500.00 to the Plaintiff's attorney pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 406(b)(1), and directs the Commissioner to pay to the Plaintiff's attorney the balance of any past-due benefits in her possession up to said amount. The Plaintiff's attorney shall thereupon refund to the Plaintiff the full amount previously awarded under the EAJA.

IT IS SO ORDERED this 22nd day of May, 2019.

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

[2] 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].