
THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF UTAH

Amy Lee Mulder, v. Leland Dudek, Acting Commissioner of Social Security, Defendant.	Plaintiff, Case No. 1:21-cv-044-DBP Chief Magistrate Judge Dustin B. Pead	MEMORANDUM DECISION AND ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR ATTORNEY FEES UNDER 42 U.S.C. § 406(b)
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Before the court is Plaintiff's Motion for Attorney's Fees under the Social Security Act § 206(b)(1) and [42 U.S.C. §406\(b\)](#). (ECF No. 34.) Plaintiff's counsel, who is the real party in interest, seeks an amount of \$11,454.75. Counsel notes that if the motion is granted, \$6,700 will be refunded back to Plaintiff in Equal Access to Justice Act fees that the court already awarded. (ECF No. 33.) Defendant takes no position on the motion other than deferring to the court's discretion on the reasonableness of the request. The court grants the motion as set forth below.

Attorney fees under [42 U.S.C. §406\(b\)](#) are awarded from the claimant's past-due benefits, they must be reasonable, and are capped at 25 percent of the total of the past-due benefits. [42 U.S.C. §406\(b\)](#). The Supreme Court has specified that § 406(b) "calls for court review of [fee] arrangements as an independent check, to assure that they yield reasonable results in particular cases," and to guard against windfalls for lawyers. *Gisbrecht v. Barnhart*, 535 U.S. 789, 807-08 (2002). A § 406(b) determination "must begin with the contingent fee", then other items may be considered such as a "statement of the lawyer's normal hourly billing charge for noncontingent-fee cases" or considerations relevant to the lodestar. *Russell v. Astrue*, 509 F. App'x 695, 697, 2013 WL 363478, at *2 (10th Cir. 2013).

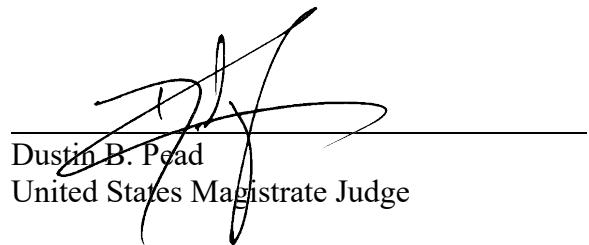
There is not a bright line standard for exactly what amount is a reasonable fee. However, there is some guidance from other decisions in this Circuit. *See Gulbransen v. Colvin*, 2015 WL 1896559, at *2 (D. Utah Apr. 27, 2015) (granting fee request resulting in an hourly rate of \$862.88, an “amount [that] is on the high-end of what the Court would find to be reasonable”); *Russell v. Astrue*, 509 F. App’x 695, 696 (10th Cir. 2013) (finding that the district court did not abuse its discretion when reducing a contingency-fee award because the total requested fee would amount to \$611.53 per hour); *Gordon v. Astrue*, 361 F. App’x 933, 936 (10th Cir. 2010) (finding the district court did not abuse its discretion by reducing a contingency-fee award because it would have resulted in a high hourly rate, and instead entering an hourly rate of \$300); *Scherffius v. Astrue*, 296 F. App’x 616, 620 (10th Cir. 2008) (finding that the district court did not abuse its discretion when determining that the “effective \$442 hourly rate would be a windfall for obtaining a voluntarily remand in a substantively easy and routine case”).

Here, Plaintiff’s Counsel seeks \$11,454.75. This request is compliant with § 406(b)’s limit of 25% of past-due benefits. From the record, Plaintiff received \$74,619.00 for past-due benefits. Twenty-five percent of past due benefits is \$18,654.75. Plaintiff’s counsel represents that attorney and paralegal time was logged at 33.6 hours, with 27.6 hours of attorney time and 6 hours of paralegal time. “If the paralegal time is billed at \$100.00 per hour, the effective hourly attorney rate is \$393.29.” (ECF No. 34 at 4.) The court finds Plaintiff’s Counsel’s request here reasonable based upon the work in this matter, and when comparing the effective hourly attorney rate to other cases as set forth above. Counsel is to reimburse Plaintiff the fees he previously received under the Equal Access to Justice Act.

Accordingly, Plaintiff’s Counsel’s motion is GRANTED.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED this 10 March 2025.



Dustin B. Pead
United States Magistrate Judge