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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 8 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT TACOMA 9 10 RICHARD E. COLWELL, CASE NO. 13-cv-05913 JRC Plaintiff, 11 ORDER GRANTING MOTION FOR 12 v. ATTORNEY'S FEES PURSUANT TO 42 U.S.C. § 406(b) CAROLYN W COLVIN, Acting 13 Commissioner of the Social Security 14 Administration, Defendant. 15 16 This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(c), Fed. R. Civ. P. 73 and Local 17 Magistrate Judge Rule MJR 13 (see also Notice of Initial Assignment to a U.S. Magistrate Judge 18 and Consent Form, Dkt. 6; Consent to Proceed Before a United States Magistrate Judge, Dkt. 7). 19 This matter is before the Court on plaintiff's Motion for Attorney's Fees Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 20 406(b) (see Dkt. 26). Defendant has no objection to plaintiff's request (see Dkt. 27). 21 The Court may allow a reasonable fee for an attorney who represented a Social Security 22 Title II claimant before the Court and obtained a favorable judgment, as long as such fee is not in 23 excess of 25 percent of the total of past-due benefits. See 42 U.S.C. § 406(b)(1); Grisbrecht v. 24

1	Barnhart, 535 U.S. 789 (2002). When a contingency agreement applies, the Court will look first
2	to such agreement and will conduct an independent review to assure the reasonableness of the
3	fee requested, taking into consideration the character of the representation and results achieved.
4	See Grisbrecht, supra, 535 U.S. at 807, 808 (footnote omitted) (citations omitted). Although the
5	fee agreement is the primary means for determining the fee, the Court will adjust the fee
6	downward if substandard representation was provided, if the attorney caused excessive delay, or
7	if a windfall would result from the requested fee. See Crawford v. Astrue, 586 F.3d 1142, 1151
8	(9th Cir. 2009) (citing Grisbrecht, supra, 535 U.S. at 808).
9	Here, the representation was standard, at least, and the results achieved excellent (see
10	Dkt. 26 Attachments 3, 8). See Grisbrecht, supra, 535 U.S. at 808. Following this Court's
11	remand (Dkt. 20) and a second hearing, the ALJ awarded benefits to plaintiff (Dkt. 26,
12	Attachment 1, p. 1). There has not been excessive delay and no windfall will result from the
13	requested fee.
14	Plaintiff's total back payment for Title II benefits was \$44,322.00 (through July, 2016)
15	and for Title XVI benefits was \$2,246.70 (February to June, 2011) for a total of \$46,568.70 (see
16	id., Attachments 1, 3, 8). Plaintiff has moved for a net attorney's fee of \$4,308.04 (see Motion,
17	Dkt. 26, p. 1), and the Court has considered plaintiff's gross attorney's fee of \$11,642.17; and the
18	EAJA award received by plaintiff's attorney in the amount of \$7,334.13 (\$8,139.62 minus
19	\$24.49 expenses and the \$781.00 offset to that EAJA award that was seized pursuant to the
20	Department of the Treasury's Offset program) (see Dkt. 25; Dkt. 26, Attachment 7). See 31
21	U.S.C. §§ 3711(a), 3716(a); Astrue v. Ratliff, 560 U.S.C. 586, 589, 593, 130 S.Ct. 2521, 2524,
22	2527 (2010); Parish v. Comm'r. Soc. Sec. Admin., 698 F.3d 1215, 1221 (9th Cir. 2012).
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Based on plaintiff's motion and supporting documents (see Dkt. 26, Attachments 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8), and with no objection from defendant (Dkt. 27), it is hereby ORDERED that attorney's fees in the gross amount of \$11,642.17 be awarded to plaintiff's attorney pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 406(b), thus, after the subtraction of previously received EAJA fees (\$7,334.13), leaving net attorney's fees in the amount of \$4,308.04 remaining to be awarded to plaintiff's attorney pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 406(b). After the \$4,308.04 in fees are paid to plaintiff's attorney based on this Order, the balance of withheld funds should be released to plaintiff. Dated this 4th day of January, 2017. J. Richard Creatura United States Magistrate Judge