

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF
CALIFORNIA

Kimberly Sue Manor v. Commissioner of Social Security

Manor v. Commissioner · No. 2:22-cv-00666-SCR · Decided August 27, 2025

SUMMARY

The United States District Court for the Eastern District of California grants Plaintiff Kimberly Sue Manor’s motion for attorney’s fees under 42 U.S.C. § 406(b) following a remand and award of past-due Social Security benefits. The court awards counsel \$23,700, finding the fee reasonable under the contingent-fee agreement, the statutory cap, the results obtained, and the time expended. Counsel is directed to remit \$6,300 in previously awarded EAJA fees to Plaintiff.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	United States District Court for the Eastern District of California
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Sean C. Riordan
JURISDICTION	United States District Court for the Eastern District of California
DECIDED	August 27, 2025
DOCKET	2:22-cv-00666-SCR
DISPOSITION	other
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Plaintiff moved for attorney's fees under 42 U.S.C. § 406(b) after obtaining a remand and a subsequent award of past-due Social Security benefits.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	The court independently reviewed the contingent-fee request for reasonableness under 42 U.S.C. § 406(b), considering the fee agreement, the character of the representation, the results achieved, counsel's hours, regular billing rate, any substandard or dilatory conduct, and the proportionality of the fee to the benefits obtained.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	Unpublished district court order; persuasive but not generally precedential.
PARTIES	Kimberly Sue Manor v. Commissioner of Social Security

TOPICS

- attorney fees
- judicial review of agency action
- administrative law
- remedies
- civil procedure

PRACTICE AREAS

Social Security

administrative law

attorney fees

civil procedure

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether the requested \$23,700 attorney's fee under 42 U.S.C. § 406(b) was reasonable.
2. Whether the § 406(b) award had to be offset by the \$6,300 in previously awarded EAJA fees and remitted to Plaintiff.

HOLDINGS

1. A fee request within the statutory 25-percent ceiling is not automatically recoverable; the court must review the contingent-fee agreement and determine whether the requested fee is reasonable for the services rendered. The requested \$23,700 fee was reasonable.
2. When counsel receives a § 406(b) fee award after previously receiving EAJA fees for the same representation, counsel must remit the EAJA amount to the claimant.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“406(b) does not displace contingent-fee agreements within the statutory ceiling; instead, § 406(b) instructs courts to review for reasonableness fees yielded by those agreements” (2)

“Within the 25 percent boundary . . . the attorney for the successful claimant must show that the fee sought is reasonable for the services rendered.” (2)

“An award of § 406(b) fees must be offset by any prior award of attorney’s fees granted under the EAJA.” (5)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Plaintiff's counsel represented her under a contingent-fee agreement in an action seeking review of the denial of Social Security benefits. After remand, Plaintiff received \$95,190 in past-due benefits, and counsel sought \$23,700, representing 24.9% of those benefits. Counsel had also previously received \$6,300 in EAJA fees.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Plaintiff sought judicial review of the Commissioner's denial of Social Security benefits. On September 8, 2023, Magistrate Judge Barnes granted Plaintiff's motion for summary judgment and remanded the action to the Commissioner for further proceedings. Plaintiff was subsequently awarded \$95,190 in past-due benefits and moved for \$23,700 in attorney's fees under § 406(b).

DISPOSITION

other

CASES CITED

- Crawford v. Astrue, 586 F.3d 1142, 1145-47, 1149, 1151-52 (9th Cir. 2009) (en banc)

- *Gisbrecht v. Barnhart*, 535 U.S. 789, 793, 796, 802, 807-09 (2002)
- *Parrish v. Comm'r of Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 698 F.3d 1215, 1217 (9th Cir. 2012)
- *Costa v. Commissioner*, 690 F.3d 1132, 1136 (9th Cir. 2012)
- *Guzman Paz v. Commissioner*, 2024 WL 4029592 (E.D. Cal. Sept. 3, 2024)
- *Garcia v. Commissioner*, 2024 WL 3968083 (E.D. Cal. Aug. 28, 2024)
- *Roxsann D. A. v. O'Malley*, 2024 WL 1136398 (C.D. Cal. Feb. 12, 2024)

OPINION

(SS) Manor v. Commissioner of Social Security

PER CURIAM.

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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

9 FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

10

11 KIMBERLY SUE MANOR, No. 2:22-cv-00666-SCR

12 Plaintiff, 13 v. ORDER

14 COMMISSIONER OF SOCIAL

SECURITY,

15 16 Defendant. 17 18 Plaintiff sought judicial review of a final decision of the Commissioner of Social Security 19 (“Commissioner”), denying her application for benefits under the Social Security Act. On

20 September 8, 2023, Magistrate Judge Barnes granted Plaintiff’s motion for summary judgment 21 and entered judgment remanding this action to the Commissioner for further proceedings. ECF 22 Nos. 20 & 21. On remand, Plaintiff was awarded past benefits of \$95,1901.

23 Now pending before the Court is Plaintiff’s August 12, 2025 Motion for an award of 24 attorney’s fees pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 406(b), which seeks an award of \$23,700. ECF No. 24. 25 The Commissioner has filed a statement that he “neither supports nor opposes counsel’s request 26 27 1 Counsel avers that Plaintiff was awarded \$95,190. ECF No. 24 at 16. The Notice of Award states that Plaintiff’s past due benefits are \$95,190 and that \$23,797.50 is being withheld as a 28 potential representative fee. ECF No. 24-3 at 3. 1 for attorney’s fees.” ECF No. 27 at 2. The Commissioner requests that the order direct Plaintiff’s 2 counsel to reimburse Plaintiff any fees previously received under the Equal Access to Justice Act 3 (EAJA). Id. at 3. For the reasons set forth below, the Motion will be granted.

4 I. REASONABLENESS OF FEE REQUEST

5 At the outset of the representation, Plaintiff and her counsel entered into a contingent-fee 6 agreement. ECF No. 24-1. Pursuant to that agreement Plaintiff’s counsel now seeks attorney’s 7 fees in the amount of \$23,700.00 which represents 24.9% of the retroactive disability benefits 8 awarded to Plaintiff on remand. ECF No. 24 at 1. 9 Attorneys are entitled to fees for cases in

which they have successfully represented social 10 security claimants: 11 Whenever a court renders a judgment favorable to a claimant under this subchapter who was represented before the court by an attorney, 12 the court may determine and allow as part of its judgment a reasonable fee for such representation, not in excess of 25 percent of 13 the total of the past-due benefits to which the claimant is entitled by reason of such judgment, and the Commissioner of Social Security 14 may . . . certify the amount of such fee for payment to such attorney out of, and not in addition to, the amount of such past-due benefits. 15 16 42 U.S.C. § 406(b)(1)(A). “In contrast to fees awarded under fee-shifting provisions such as 42 17 U.S.C. § 1988, the fee is paid by the claimant out of the past-due benefits awarded; the losing 18 party is not responsible for payment.” *Crawford v. Astrue*, 586 F.3d 1142, 1147 (9th Cir. 2009) 19 (en banc) (citing *Gisbrecht v. Barnhart*, 535 U.S. 789, 802 (2002)). The goal of fee awards under 20 § 406(b) is “to protect claimants against inordinately large fees and also to ensure that attorneys 21 representing successful claimants would not risk nonpayment of [appropriate] fees.” *Parrish v. 22 Comm’r of Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 698 F.3d 1215, 1217 (9th Cir. 2012) (cleaned up).

23 The 25% statutory maximum fee is not an automatic entitlement, and the court must 24 ensure that the fee requested is reasonable. *Gisbrecht*, 535 U.S. at 808-09 (“406(b) does not 25 displace contingent-fee agreements within the statutory ceiling; instead, § 406(b) instructs courts 26 to review for reasonableness fees yielded by those agreements”). “Within the 25 percent 27 boundary . . . the attorney for the successful claimant must show that the fee sought is reasonable 28 for the services rendered.” *Id.* at 807. “[A] district court charged with determining a reasonable 1 fee award under § 406(b)(1)(A) must respect ‘the primacy of lawful attorney-client fee 2 arrangements,’ ‘looking first to the contingent-fee agreement, then testing it for reasonableness.’” 3 *Crawford*, 586 F.3d at 1149 (quoting *Gisbrecht*, 535 U.S. at 793, 808). 4 In determining whether the requested fee is reasonable, the court considers “‘the character 5 of the representation and the results achieved by the representative.’” *Crawford*, 586 F.3d 6 at 1151 (quoting *Gisbrecht*, 535 U.S. at 808). In determining whether a reduction in the fee is 7 warranted, the court considers whether the attorney provided “substandard representation or 8 delayed the case,” or obtained “benefits that are not in proportion to the time spent on the case.” 9 *Id.* Finally, the court considers the attorney’s record of hours worked and counsel’s regular 10 hourly billing charge for non-contingent cases. *Crawford*, 586 F.3d at 1151-52 (citing *Gisbrecht*, 11 535 U.S. at 808); see also, *E.D. Cal. R. 293(c)(1)* (in fixing attorney’s fees the court considers 12 “the time and labor required”). Below, the Court will consider these factors in assessing whether 13 the fee requested by counsel in this case pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 406(b) is reasonable. 14 Here, Plaintiff’s counsel states she is “experienced and well qualified” to handle social 15 security litigation, even though she has only been practicing since 2022.2 ECF No. 24 at 17. 16 Counsel obtained a successful result for her client in this matter. There is no indication that a 17 reduction of fees is warranted due to any substandard performance by counsel. There is also no 18 evidence that Plaintiff’s counsel engaged in any dilatory conduct resulting in excessive delay. 19 The Court finds that the

\$23,700 fee, which is just less than 25% of the amount paid in past-due 20 benefits to Plaintiff, is not excessive in relation to the benefits awarded. In making this 21 determination, the court recognizes the contingent fee nature of this case and counsel's 22 assumption of the risk of going uncompensated in agreeing to represent Plaintiff on such terms. 23 See *Crawford*, 586 F.3d at 1152 ("[t]he attorneys assumed significant risk in accepting these 24 cases, including the risk that no benefits would be awarded or that there would be a long court or 25 administrative delay in resolving the cases"). 26 Counsel has submitted a billing statement in support of the requested fee. ECF No. 24-4. 27 2 This may be a typographical error. The attached resume, which is not detailed, states counsel 28 has been practicing in the social security field since 2002. 1 The statement reflects 2.1 hours of paralegal time, and 26 hours of attorney time. The Court finds 2 that the amount of time expended is reasonable. See also *Costa v. Commissioner*, 690 F.3d 1132, 3 1136 (9th Cir. 2012) ("Many district courts have noted that twenty to forty hours is the range 4 most often requested and granted in social security cases."). The Court observes that the effective 5 hourly rate of \$911/hour is in accord with recent awards in this District. See *Guzman Paz v. 6 Commissioner*, 2024 WL 4029592 (E.D. Cal. September 3, 2024) (effective hourly rate of \$883); 7 *Garcia v. Commissioner*, 2024 WL 3968083 (E.D. Cal. August 28, 2024) (effective hourly rate of 8 \$864). In *Crawford*, the Ninth Circuit found the fee awards in the three consolidated cases to be 9 reasonable, and the fee requests ranged from \$11,500 to \$24,000, and if divided by the hours 10 expended would have resulted in effective rates in the range of \$500 to \$900/hour. 586 F.3d at 11 1145-1147. Some courts have also approved higher effective rates. See *Roxsann D. A. v. 12 O'Malley*, 2024 WL 1136398 (C.D. Cal. Feb. 12, 2024) ("The Central District of California has 13 frequently found reasonable fees with effective hourly rates exceeding \$1,000"). 14 Accordingly, for the reasons stated above, the court concludes that the fees sought by 15 counsel pursuant to § 406(b) are reasonable.

16 II. OFFSET FOR EAJA FEES

17 An award of § 406(b) fees must be offset by any prior award of attorney's fees granted 18 under the EAJA. 28 U.S.C. § 2412; *Gisbrecht*, 535 U.S. at 796. Here, Plaintiff's attorney was 19 previously awarded \$6,300.00 in EAJA fees. See ECF No. 23. Counsel therefore must remit that 20 amount to Plaintiff. 21 Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that: 22 1. Plaintiff's Motion for attorney Fees under 42 U.S.C. § 406(b) (ECF No. 24), is 23 GRANTED; 24 2. Counsel for Plaintiff is awarded \$23,700.00 in attorney's fees under § 406(b); the 25 Commissioner shall certify that amount to be paid to counsel from the funds previously withheld 26 for the payment of such fees; and 27 //// 28 //// 1 3. Counsel for Plaintiff is directed to remit to Plaintiff the amount of \$6,300.00 for EAJA 2 || fees previously paid to counsel by the Commissioner. 3 | ORDERED: 4 | DATE: August 26, 2025

6 SEAN C. RIORDAN

UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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