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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

MARTIA E. JOHNSON,  
  
Plaintiff,  
  
v.  
  
MIDLAND CREDIT MANAGEMENT,  
INC.,  
  
Defendant.

Case No.: 21-cv-1563 W (JLB)

**ORDER GRANTING IN PART  
PLAINTIFF’S MOTION FOR  
ATTORNEY’S FEES AND COSTS  
[DOC. 11]**

Pending before the Court is Plaintiff Martia E. Johnson’s motion for attorney’s fees and costs. Defendant Midland Credit Management, Inc. opposes.

The Court decides the matter on the papers submitted and without oral argument. See Civ. L.R. 7.1(d.1). For the following reasons, the Court **GRANTS IN PART** the motion [Doc. 11] and **AWARDS** Plaintiff \$2,037.50 in fees and \$402. in costs.

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1 **I. INTRODUCTION**

2 On September 3, 2021, Plaintiff filed a lawsuit against Defendant Midland Credit  
3 Management, Inc., for violating the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, 15 U.S.C. §1692  
4 et seq. (“FDCPA”). (*See Compl.* [Doc. 1].) On November 12, 2021, Defendant  
5 submitted an Offer of Judgment for “\$1,100.00 plus reasonable attorneys’ fees and  
6 taxable costs” to Plaintiff’s counsel. (*See Pl’s Notice of Acceptance* [Doc. 8], *Ex. A*  
7 (“Offer of Judgment”).) Plaintiff accepted the Offer of Judgment and filed a Notice of  
8 Acceptance. (*Id.*) On November 23, 2021, the Clerk of the Court entered judgment in  
9 favor of Plaintiff and against Defendant in the amount of \$1,100.00 plus reasonable cost  
10 and attorney’s fees. (*See Clerk’s Judgment* [Doc. 10].)

11 After Plaintiff accepted Defendant’s Offer of Judgment, the parties attempted to  
12 reach an agreement on Plaintiff’s attorney’s fees. Because the parties were unable to  
13 agree, Plaintiff has filed a motion for attorney’s fees. Defendant opposes the motion.  
14

15 **II. ANALYSIS**

16 The FDCPA requires the payment of costs and reasonable attorney fees to a  
17 successful consumer. 15 U.S.C. §1692(k)(a)(3). The language of the FDCPA makes an  
18 award of attorney fees mandatory. Camacho v. Bridgeport Fin. Inc., 523 F.3d 973, 978  
19 (9th Cir. 2008).

20 The lodestar method is the prevailing method for calculating an attorney’s fees  
21 award. Robertson v. Fleetwood Travel Trailers of California, Inc., 144 Cal.App.4th 785,  
22 818-819 (2006); Ketchum v. Moses, 24 Cal.4th 1122, 1135 (2001) (endorsing the  
23 lodestar method as the prevailing method for statutory fee awards); Morales v. City of  
24 San Rafael, 96 F.3d 359, 363 (9th Cir. Cal. 1996). The evaluation of the lodestar requires  
25 the Court “to make an initial determination of the actual time expended; and then to  
26 ascertain whether under all the circumstances of the case the amount of the actual time  
27 expended and the monetary charge being made for the time expended are reasonable.”  
28 Robertson, 144 Cal.App.4th at 817 (quoting Nightingale v. Hyundai Motor America, 31

1 Cal.App.4th 99, 104 (1994)). In determining the reasonableness of the lodestar, courts  
 2 can consider the complexity of the case, procedural demands, the skill exhibited, and the  
 3 results achieved. Id.

4 Here, there is no dispute Plaintiff prevailed by accepting Defendant's offer of  
 5 judgment. Plaintiff is, therefore, entitled to an award of reasonable attorney fees.

6 Plaintiff's counsel seeks \$4,387.50 in attorneys' fees and \$402 in costs.  
 7 (*Itemization of Fees & Costs* [Doc. 11-1] 2:22–26; *Figueroa Decl.* [Doc. 11-2<sup>1</sup>] ¶¶ 9, 10.)  
 8 The requested amount is based on 10.8 hours of attorney time billed at a \$375 hourly rate,  
 9 and 2.7 hours of paralegal time billed at \$125 hourly rate. (*Itemization of Fees & Costs*  
 10 1:18–2:20; *Figueroa Decl.* ¶ 9.) This includes 2.9 hours of attorney time and 1 hour of  
 11 paralegal time incurred in drafting the motion for attorneys' fees. (*Itemization of Fees &*  
 12 *Costs* 2:18–20.) Defendant argues the fee award should be reduced for a number of  
 13 reasons.

14 Defendant argues that under the terms of the Offer of Judgment, Plaintiff's  
 15 attorney's fee award is limited to fees and costs incurred as of the date the offer. (*Opp'n*  
 16 [Doc. 12] 12:9–23.) In Guerrero v. Cummings, 70 F.3d 1111 (9th Cir. 1995), the Ninth  
 17 Circuit held that the terms of a Rule 68 offer limiting an attorney fee award to the date of  
 18 the offer is binding if the limitation is "clear and unambiguous." Id. at 1113.

19 Here, Defendant's Offer of Judgment limited Plaintiff to "reasonable attorneys'  
 20 fees incurred and costs accrued to the date of this offer ...." (*Offer of Judgment* ¶ 1.)  
 21 Accordingly, Plaintiff may not recover fees and costs incurred after November 12, 2021.  
 22 (*See Item. Of Fees & Costs* 2:6–20.)

23 Defendant next challenges the 4.6 hours Plaintiff's counsel billed to drafting the  
 24 Complaint. Defendant contends the time is excessive because the "Complaint belies an  
 25 'assembly line approach' and is nearly identical [to] other filed complaints." (*Opp'n*  
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 28 <sup>1</sup> The actual title of the document is "Itemization of Attorneys' Fees and Costs," which is the same title  
 as Doc. 11-1. The Court will, therefore, refer to Doc. 11-2 as "Figueroa Decl."

1 11:12–14.) In support of this argument, Defendant provides two exhibits comparing the  
2 Complaint in this case to complaints Plaintiff’s counsel filed in other FDCPA cases. (*See*  
3 *Kelly Decl.* [12-1] Ex. 1 [Doc. 12-2] & Ex. 2 [Doc. 12-3].)

4 As an initial matter, it is important to point out that given the numerous attorney  
5 fee motions reviewed by this Court, 4.6 hours for drafting any important pleading or  
6 motion is not a significant amount of time. Moreover, contrary to Defendant’s argument,  
7 Plaintiff’s counsel did not bill 4.6 hours to simply drafting the Complaint. Rather, 4.6  
8 hours was billed to reviewing the client’s file, evaluating the causes of action, and  
9 drafting and finalizing the pleading. (*Item. Of Fees & Costs* 1:18–23.) Additionally,  
10 Defendant’s exhibits comparing the Complaint with pleadings filed in two other cases do  
11 not establish that 4.6 hours is excessive. Exhibit 1 compares the Complaint filed in this  
12 case (on September 3, 2021) with a complaint filed nearly three months later (on  
13 November 22, 2021) in the Central District of California. (*See Kelly Decl.*, Ex. 1.) At  
14 best, Exhibit 1 *may* suggest that the complaint filed on November 22, 2021 was simply a  
15 copy of the Complaint filed in this case. As for Exhibit 2—which compares the  
16 Complaint in this case with a complaint filed in the Central District of California in  
17 2020—the exhibit indicates there were significant changes between the two pleadings,  
18 particularly with regard to the causes of action. (*See Kelly Decl.*, Ex. 2.) While this  
19 lawsuit only involved claims under the FDCPA, the 2020 complaint also included claims  
20 under California’s Rosenthal Act. (*Id.*) As a result, Exhibit 2 supports an inference that  
21 rather than simply copy the 2020 pleading, Plaintiff’s counsel spent time evaluating  
22 which causes of action to assert and ultimately eliminated the Rosenthal Act causes of  
23 action from this case. For these reasons, the Court finds the 4.6 hours spent on tasks  
24 related to preparing the Complaint is reasonable.

25 Defendant’s also challenge the time billed by the paralegal on the basis that it  
26 represents “purely clerical tasks” that are not properly billable. (*Opp’n* 10:3–27.) The  
27 tasks at issue involving: filing the Complaint; drafting the waiver of summons and  
28 emailing it to opposing counsel with the Complaint; and filing the waiver of summons.

1 (*Item. Of Fees & Costs* 1:24, 1:27–2:3.<sup>2</sup>) These tasks are not “purely clerical.” See  
2 Kham Singmoungthong v. Astrue, 2011 WL 2746711 (E.D.Cal. 2011) (allowing  
3 recovery of time billed to “[f]iling documents with the Court and reviewing service  
4 documents”). Thus, the Court will allow the 1.3 paralegal hours billed to these tasks.

5 Defendant also argues Plaintiff’s attorney and paralegal rates are too high and  
6 should be reduced from \$375 to \$275 per hour, and \$120 to \$90 per hour, respectively.  
7 (*Opp’n* 8:3–10:2, 15:1–9.) Defendant’s argument is based on rates approved in cases  
8 from as far back as 2016, 2018 and 2020. (*Id.* 9:19–26.) Given the efficiency with which  
9 Plaintiff’s counsel litigated this case, the Court finds the rates charged are reasonable.

10 Finally, Defendant objects to Plaintiff’s fees on the basis that some portion of the  
11 time billed was performed by an Illinois attorney who is neither licensed in California nor  
12 in this District. (*Opp’n* 6:6–15, 6:23–7:27.)

13 In general, an attorney who “appears” in a case but is not licensed to practice in the  
14 state and has not appeared *pro hac vice* may not recover fees. See Winterrowd v.  
15 American General Annuity Ins. Co., 556 F.3d 815 (9th Cir. 2009). An attorney “appears”  
16 in a case by arguing in court, signing briefs or having significant contact with the client  
17 and counsel. *Id.* at 823–24. However, an attorney does not “appear” in a case by drafting  
18 briefs, which are then submitted for review to counsel who is admitted to practice in the  
19 state. *Id.* at 824; see also Kham Singmoungthong, 2011 WL 2746711, \*4 (allowing  
20 recovery for out-of-state attorney who provided drafts of briefs to California attorney).

21 Here, given the limitation in the Offer of Judgment, Plaintiff’s counsel may only  
22 seek reimbursement for tasks related to preparing documents filed with the Court.  
23 Specifically, the only tasks performed before the Offer of Judgment was made involved  
24 reviewing the client materials, determining the causes of action, and drafting the  
25 complaint; emailing Defendant’s counsel regarding the Waiver of Summons; and  
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28 <sup>2</sup> The paralegal also performed other tasks after the Offer of Judgment and, therefore, are disallowed on that basis.

1 reviewing Defendant's Answer and Affirmative Defense. (*Item. Of Fees & Costs* 1:18–  
2 2:5.) The record establishes that all documents filed on behalf of Plaintiff, such as the  
3 Complaint, were signed by California counsel, not the Illinois attorney. (*See Compl.*)  
4 Additionally, even assuming the Illinois attorney sent the email regarding the Waiver of  
5 Summons, the Court finds it was not sufficient contact with defense counsel to constitute  
6 an appearance. Because any work by the Illinois attorney in drafting documents filed in  
7 this Court did not constitute an appearance, Plaintiff may seek recovery for that time.

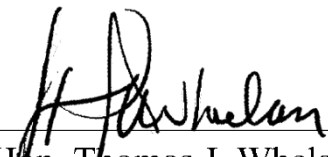
8 For the above reasons, the Court finds Plaintiff is entitled to recover all fees and  
9 costs incurred before the Offer of Judgement, as follows: \$1,875 in attorney fees (5 hrs x  
10 \$375); \$162.50 for paralegal fees (1.3 x \$125); and costs of \$402.

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12 **III. CONCLUSION & ORDER**

13 For the reasons set forth above, the Court **GRANTS IN PART** Plaintiff's motion  
14 for attorney's fees [Doc. 11] and **AWARDS** Plaintiff \$2,439.50 in attorney's fees and  
15 costs.

16 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

17 Dated: April 6, 2022

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19   
20 Hon. Thomas J. Whelan  
United States District Judge