

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
SOUTHERN DIVISION

KAREN S. DEARMOND,	:	
	:	
Plaintiff,	:	
	:	
vs.	:	CIVIL ACTION 11-0244-M
	:	
MICHAEL J. ASTRUE,	:	
Commissioner of Social Security,	:	
	:	
Defendant.	:	

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER

Pending before the Court is Plaintiff's Attorney's Motion for Award of Attorney's Fees Pursuant to the Equal Access to Justice Act (hereinafter *EAJA*), with supporting Documentation (Doc. 27), Defendant's Response to Plaintiff's Attorney's Motion for Award of Attorney's Fees Pursuant to the *EAJA* (Doc. 28), and Plaintiff's Response to Defendant's Response to Plaintiff's Attorney's Motion for Award of Attorney's Fees Pursuant to the *EAJA* (Doc. 29). After consideration of the pertinent pleadings, it is **ORDERED** that the Motion be **GRANTED** (Doc. 27) and that Plaintiff **be AWARDED** an *EAJA* attorney's fee in the amount of \$3,661.19.

Plaintiff filed this action on May 12, 2011 (Doc. 1). On

February 29, 2012, the undersigned Judge entered a Memorandum Opinion and Order, reversing the decision of the Commissioner, and remanding this action for further proceedings (Doc. 25). Judgment was entered in favor of Plaintiff and against Defendant (Doc. 26).

On May 3, 2012, Wendy A. Pierce, counsel for Plaintiff, filed this Motion for Attorney Fees Under the EAJA, in which she requests a fee of \$3,536.24, computed at an hourly rate of \$180.42 for 19.6 hours spent in this Court; Pierce also seeks \$124.96 in copying and gas expenses in representing her client (Doc. 27). Defendant, in his Response filed on May 8, 2012, stated that he objected to an award of attorney's fees under EAJA as the Government's position in this case was substantially justified (Doc. 28).

The EAJA requires a court to

award to a prevailing party . . . fees and other expenses . . . incurred by that party in any civil action . . . including proceedings for judicial review of Agency action, brought by or against the United States . . . unless the court finds that the position of the United States was substantially justified or that special circumstances make an award unjust.

28 U.S.C. § 2412(d)(1)(A). The EAJA further requires that a

prevailing party file an application for attorney's fees within thirty days of final judgment in the action. 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d)(1)(B). The court's judgment is final sixty days after it is entered, which is the time in which an appeal may be taken pursuant to Rule 4(a) of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure. See *Shalala v. Schaefer*, 509 U.S. 292 (1993).

As set out above, there are three statutory conditions which must be satisfied before EAJA fees may be awarded under 28 U.S.C. § 2412. See *Myers v. Sullivan*, 916 F.2d 659, 666 (11th Cir. 1990). First, the claimant must file an application for fees within the thirty-day period. Second, the claimant must be a prevailing party. Third, the Government's position must not be substantially justified.

The Court finds that Pierce's Motion was timely filed as it was filed in this Court on the sixty-third day after the Memorandum Opinion and Judgment were entered. It is also noted that Plaintiff became the prevailing party when the Court remanded this action. *Schaefer*, 509 U.S. at 300-302.

Defendant argues, however, that the original administrative decision denying benefits was substantially justified (Doc. 28).

With regard to this last condition, in order for Plaintiff to recover attorney's fees under the EAJA, the Government must

fail "to establish that its positions were 'substantially justified' or that there exist 'special circumstances' which countenance against the awarding of fees." *Myers*, 916 F.2d at 666 (interpreting and referring to 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d)(1)(A)). That means that the Government must show that there was a "reasonable basis both in law and fact" for the positions it took. *Myers*, 916 F.2d at 666 (citations omitted). The Court notes that "[a]n examination of whether the government's position was substantially justified encompasses an evaluation of both the agency's prelitigation conduct and the subsequent litigation positions of the Justice Department. . . . Unless the government can establish that all of its positions were substantially justified, the claimant is entitled to receive attorney's fees." *Myers*, 916 F.2d at 666 n.5 (citations omitted). Though Defendant bears the burden of showing that its position was substantially justified, "[t]he fact that the government lost its case does not raise a presumption that the government's position was not substantially justified." *Ashburn v. United States*, 740 F.2d 843, 850 (11th Cir. 1984).

In the Memorandum Opinion and Order dated February 29, 2012, the Court stated as follows:

The Court finds that the ALJ's finding

of Plaintiff's residual functional capacity (hereinafter *RFC*) is inconsistent with the hypothetical questions posed of the VE. Specifically, although the ALJ's hypothetical included the option to stand or sit and the need for one-to-two step instructions, the ALJ specified light work as it is defined in the *DOT* (Tr. 53). Light work, under the social security regulations, specifically allows for lifting up to twenty pounds. 20 C.F.R. § 404.1567(b) (2011).

The ALJ's *RFC* is inconsistent with the questions posed to the VE. The Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals has held that an ALJ's failure to include severe impairments suffered by a claimant in a hypothetical question to a VE to be reversible error where the ALJ relied on that expert's testimony in reaching a disability decision. *Pendley v. Heckler*, 767 F.2d 1561 (11th Cir. 1985). Although the ALJ's error in this action was not the failure to include severe impairments, the failure to properly present Dearmond's *RFC* to the VE is no less serious.

With this finding, the Court cannot say that the VE's—and, therefore, the ALJ's—conclusion that Plaintiff is capable of performing the jobs of parking lot attendant and gate guard is supported by substantial evidence as they are both light work jobs.

(Doc. 25, pp. 15-16).

The Government, in his response (Doc. 28), states that there was a reasonable basis in law and fact for the Commissioner's position. Specifically, even though the Defendant admits that the ALJ, in his hypothetical to the Vocational Expert, erred in not limiting the individual to

lifting and carrying no more than fifteen pounds, he argues that the error was harmless because the VE's answer might have still been correct as the two jobs listed would probably not require lifting twenty pounds (Doc. 28, p. 3). The Government has further argued that the ALJ "reasonably interpreted" a physical capacities evaluation form completed by a physician that was unclearly completed (Doc. 28, pp. 3-4).

The Court finds no merit in either of the Government's arguments. With regard to the first argument (improper hypothetical), while the VE's conclusions *may* have been the same if he had been posed a proper hypothetical, the Court does not know because an improper hypothetical question was actually posed. The Court is not going to speculate as to what an expert might have stated under different circumstances. As for the second argument, if the ALJ was unclear as to what the physician's intent was in completing a form, he should have asked the doctor what he meant. The Court will not condone the ALJ's guessing as to what the evidence is. The Court finds that the Government's position was not substantially justified.

Having found that the three prerequisites have been satisfied, the Court will now discuss the fee to be awarded in this action. The EAJA, like 42 U.S.C. § 1988, is a fee-shifting

statute. The Supreme Court has indicated that "the most useful starting point for determining the amount of a reasonable fee is the number of hours reasonably expended on the litigation multiplied by a reasonable hourly rate." *Watford v. Heckler*, 765 F.2d 1562, 1586 (11th Cir. 1985 (EAJA) (quoting *Hensley v. Eckerhartt*, 461 U.S. 424, 433 (1983) (§ 1988)). In describing this lodestar method of calculation, the United States Supreme Court stated:

This calculation provides an objective basis on which to make an initial estimate of the value of a lawyer's services. The party seeking an award of fees should submit evidence supporting the hours worked and the rates claimed. Where the documentation of hours is inadequate, the district court may reduce the award accordingly. The district court also should exclude from this initial fee calculation hours that were not "reasonably expended." . . . Cases may be overstaffed, and the skill and experience of lawyers vary widely. Counsel for the prevailing party should make a good-faith effort to exclude from a fee request hours that are excessive, redundant, or otherwise unnecessary, just as a lawyer in private practice ethically is obligated to exclude such hours from his fee submission. In the private sector, 'billing judgment' is an important component in fee setting. It is no less important here. Hours that are not properly billed to one's client also are not properly billed to one's adversary pursuant to statutory authority.

Hensley, 461 U.S. at 434 (citations omitted). Counsel must use professional judgment in billing under EAJA. A lawyer should only be compensated for hours spent on activities for which he would bill a client of means who was seriously intent on vindicating similar rights. *Norman v. Housing Authority*, 836 F.2d 1292, 1301 (11th Cir. 1988).

The Court, after examination of Pierce's Motion and supporting documentation, and after consideration of the reasonableness of the hours claimed, finds that Plaintiff's counsel's time expended in prosecuting this action for a total of 19.6 hours is reasonable (Doc. 27, Pierce Affidavit).

With respect to a determination of the hourly rate to apply in a given EAJA case, the express language of the Act provides in pertinent part as follows:

The amount of fees awarded under this subsection shall be based upon prevailing market rates for the kind and quality of the services furnished, except that . . . attorney fees shall not be awarded in excess of \$125 per hour unless the court determines that an increase in the cost of living or a special factor, such as the limited availability of qualified attorneys for the proceedings involved, justified a higher fee.

28 U.S.C. § 2412(d)(2)(A) (Supp. 1997).

In *Meyer v. Sullivan*, 958 F.2d 1029 (11th Cir. 1992), the Eleventh Circuit determined that the EAJA establishes a two-step analysis for determining the appropriate hourly rate to be applied in calculating attorney's fees under the Act:

The first step in the analysis, . . . is to determine the market rate for "similar services [provided] by lawyers of reasonably comparable skills, experience, and reputation." . . . The second step, which is needed only if the market rate is greater than \$75 per hour, is to determine whether the court should adjust the hourly fee upward . . . to take into account an increase in the cost of living, or a special factor.

Meyer, 958 F.2d at 1033-34 (citations and footnote omitted).¹

The applicant bears the burden of producing satisfactory evidence that the requested rate is in line with prevailing market rates. *NAACP V. City of Evergreen*, 812 F.2d 1332, 1338 (11th Cir. 1987). Satisfactory evidence at a minimum is more than the affidavit of the attorney performing the work. *Blum v. Stenson*, 465 U.S. 886, 895 n.11 (1984). Where the fees or time claimed seem expanded or there is lack of documentation or testimony in support, the court may make an award on its own experience. *Norman v. City of Montgomery*, 836 F.2d 1292, 1303

¹Subsequent to *Meyer*, the cap was raised from \$75.00 per hour to

(11th Cir. 1988). Where the documentation is inadequate, the court is not relieved of its obligation to award a reasonable fee, but the court traditionally has had the power to make such an award without the need of further pleadings or an evidentiary hearing. *Id.*

Since 2001, the prevailing market rate in the Southern District of Alabama has been \$125.00 per hour. *See, e.g., Smith v. Massanari*, Civil Action 00-0812-P-M (S.D. Ala. October 25, 2001); and *Square v. Halter*, Civil Action 00-0516-BH-L (S.D. Ala. April 12, 2001). However, in 2007, in an action before Judge Cassady, a formula was approved and used to adjust the prevailing market hourly rate to account for the ever-increasing cost of living. *Lucy v. Barnhart*, Civil Action 06-0147-C (S.D. Ala. July 5, 2007 (Doc. 32)). As set out in *Lucy*, the formula to be used in calculating all future awards of attorney's fees under the EAJA is: $((\$125/\text{hour}) \times (\text{CPI-U Annual Average "All Items Index," South Urban, for month and year of temporal midpoint}^2)/152.4)$, where 152.4 equals the CPI-U of March 1996, the

\$125.00 per hour, as set out above in 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d)(2)(A).

²"The appropriate endpoint for computing the cost of living adjustment is the temporal midpoint of the period during which the compensable services were rendered[;] . . . [t]he temporal midpoint is calculated by computing the number of days from the date the claim was prepared until the date of the Magistrate or District Judge's Order and Judgment." *Lucy v. Barnhart*. Civil Action 06-0147-C (S.D. Ala. Doc. 31, at p. 3).

month and year in which the \$125 cap was enacted.'" (*Lucy*, Doc. 32, at p. 11) (*quoting Lucy*, Doc. 31, at p. 2). The undersigned also adopts this formula in EAJA fee petition actions for use in arriving at the appropriate hourly rate.

The temporal midpoint in this action was October 5, 2011, the complaint having been filed on May 12, 2011 and the Court having entered its Memorandum Opinion and Order and Judgment on February 29, 2012. The CPI-U for October 2011 was 219.969. See http://www.bls.gov/ro3/fax_9132.htm. Plugging the relevant numbers into the foregoing formula renders the following equation: $\$125.00 \times 219.969/152.4$. Completion of this equation renders an hourly rate of \$180.42. This hourly rate for 19.6 hours equals \$3,536.23.

The Court notes that Pierce has also requested, as part of her fee, expenses totaling \$124.96 (Doc. 27, p. 5). These costs were comprised of \$88.00 in copying expenses and \$36.96 in gas expenses. The Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals has held that EAJA allowed for reimbursement of "fees and other expenses . . . which [are] found by the court to be necessary for the preparation of the party's case." *Jean v. Nelson*, 863 F.2d 759, 777 (11th Cir. 1988), *aff'd sub nom. Commissioner, I.N.S. v. Jean*, 496 U.S. 154 (1990)(*quoting* 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d)(2)(A)).

The Court finds that the requested expenses of \$124.96 were necessary for the preparation of Dearmond's case and are appropriately reimbursed.

As noted earlier, EAJA allows a Court to make an "award to a prevailing party." 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d)(1)(A). In *Panola Land Buying Ass'n v. Clark*, 844 F.2d 1506, 1509 (11th Cir. 1988), the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals stated that "[i]t is readily apparent that the party eligible to recover attorneys' fees under the EAJA as part of its litigation expenses is the prevailing party." See also *Reeves v. Astrue*, 526 F.3d 732, 738 (11th Cir. 2008), cert. denied, 129 S.Ct. 724 (2008) ("We conclude the EAJA means what it says: attorney's fees are awarded to the 'prevailing party,' not to the prevailing party's attorney"). The United States Supreme Court, in the unanimous decision of *Astrue v. Ratliff*, 130 S.Ct. 2521, 2524 (2010), held "that a § 2412(d) fees award is payable to the litigant and is therefore subject to a Government offset to satisfy a pre-existing debt that the litigant owes the United States," removing any doubt as to whom the award should be paid.

In conclusion, it is **ORDERED** that Plaintiff's Application be **GRANTED** as set out above and that Plaintiff be **AWARDED** an EAJA attorney's fee in the amount of \$3,536.23 plus expenses of

\$124.96 for a total award of \$3,661.19.

DONE this 29th day of May, 2012.

s/BERT W. MILLING, JR.
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE