

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS
TEXARKANA DIVISION

WANDA DENISE WILSON

PLAINTIFF

v.

CIVIL NO. 08-4103

MICHAEL J. ASTRUE, Commissioner
Social Security Administration

DEFENDANT

ORDER ON MOTION FOR ATTORNEY'S FEES

Plaintiff, Wanda Wilson, appealed the Commissioner's denial of benefits to this court. ECF No. 1. On November 12, 2009, judgment was entered remanding Plaintiff's case to the Commissioner pursuant to sentence six of 42 U.S.C. § 405(g). ECF No. 10. Additional administrative proceedings were held, and a favorable decision was rendered for Plaintiff. On May 22, 2012, Plaintiff moved for final judgment, and on May 24, 2012 judgement was entered affirming the favorable decision of the Commissioner. ECF Nos. 16, 17. Plaintiff now moves for a total of \$3,672.00 in attorney's fees and costs under 28 U.S.C. § 2412, the Equal Access to Justice Act ("EAJA"), requesting compensation for 6.2 attorney hours in 2008 at a rate of \$180.00, 11.6 attorney hours in 2009 at a rate of \$180.00, 0.70¹ attorney hours in 2011 at a rate of \$180.00, and 1.9 attorney hours in 2012 at a rate of \$180.00. ECF No. 18. Defendant filed a response objecting to the attorney hourly rate of \$180.00 for work performed in 2008-2010, but did not object to the rate for 2012. ECF No. 20. The Commissioner did not object to the time requested nor the cost of reimbursement. *Id.* Although not expressly requested, the Commissioner mentions that EAJA is payable to Plaintiff

¹ Plaintiff indicated the Court's Memorandum Opinion and Order for remand were entered 11/12/2011. ECF No. 18, at 5. This date is incorrect; the judgment was entered on 11/12/2009. ECF No. 14. As such, Plaintiff's counsel's 0.70 hours are incorrectly listed under 2011, but will be included in 2009 totals and there will be no work performed in 2011.

and not to counsel. *Id.*

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d)(1)(A), the court must award attorney's fees to a prevailing social security claimant unless the Commissioner's position in denying benefits was substantially justified. The burden is on the Commissioner to show substantial justification for the government's denial of benefits. *Jackson v. Bowen*, 807 F.2d 127, 128 (8th Cir. 1986). After reviewing the file, the undersigned finds Plaintiff is a prevailing party in this matter. Under *Shalala v. Schaefer*, 509 U.S. 292, 302 (1993), a social security claimant who obtains a sentence-four judgment reversing the Commissioner's denial of benefits and remanding the case for further proceedings is a prevailing party.

1. Attorney Hourly Rate

An award of attorney's fees under the EAJA is appropriate even though at the conclusion of the case, Plaintiff's attorney may be authorized to charge and collect a fee pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 406(b)(1). Recovery of attorney's fees under both the EAJA and 42 U.S.C. § 406(b)(1) was specifically allowed when Congress amended the EAJA in 1985. *Gisbrecht v. Barnhart*, 535 U.S. 789, 796, 122 S.Ct. 1817, 1822, 152 L.Ed.2d 996 (2002), citing Pub.L. 99-80, § 3, 99 Stat. 186 (1985).

To permit a fee award under the EAJA, assuming, of course, that the necessary standard is met, in addition to that allowed by the district court out of a claimant's past-due benefits does no more than reimburse the claimant for his or her expenses and results in no windfall for the attorney.

Meyers v. Heckler, 625 F. Supp. 228, 231 (S.D. Ohio 1985). Furthermore, awarding fees under both acts facilitates the purpose of the EAJA, which is to shift to the United States the prevailing party's litigation expenses incurred while contesting unreasonable government action. *Id.* See also *Cornella*

v. Schweiker, 728 F.2d 978 (8th Cir.1984).

The EAJA further requires an attorney seeking fees to submit “an itemized statement...stating the actual time expended and the rate at which fees and other expenses were computed.” 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d)(1)(B). Attorneys seeking fees under federal fee-shifting statutes such as the EAJA are required to present fee applications with “contemporaneous time records of hours worked and rates claimed, plus a detailed description of the subject matter of the work.” *Id.* Where documentation is inadequate, the court may reduce the award accordingly. *Hensley v. Eckerhart*, 461 U.S. 424, 433 (1983).

In determining a reasonable attorney’s fee, the court will in each case consider the following factors: time and labor required; the difficulty of questions involved; the skill required to handle the problems presented; the attorney’s experience, ability, and reputation; the benefits resulting to the client from the services; the customary fee for similar services; the contingency or certainty of compensation; the results obtained; and the amount involved. *Allen v. Heckler*, 588 F. Supp. 1247 (W.D.N.Y. 1984).

However, the EAJA is not designed to reimburse without limit. *Pierce v. Underwood*, 487 U.S. 552, 573 (1988). The district court is “in the best position to evaluate counsel’s services and fee request, particularly when the court has had the opportunity to observe firsthand counsel’s representation on the substantive aspects of the disability claim.” *Hickey v. Secretary of HHS*, 923 F.2d 585, 586 (8th Cir. 1991) (quoting *Cotter v. Bowen*, 879 F.2d 359, 361 (8th Cir. 1989)). The court can determine the reasonableness and accuracy of a fee request, even in the absence of an objection by the Commissioner. *See Decker v. Sullivan*, 976 F.2d 456, 459 (8th Cir. 1992) (“Although the issue was not raised on appeal, fairness to the parties requires an accurately

calculated attorney's fee award.").

The Contract with America Advancement Act of 1996, passed on March 29, 1996, amended the EAJA and increased the statutory ceiling for the EAJA fee awards from \$75.00 to \$125.00 per hour. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d)(2)(A). Attorney's fees may not be awarded in excess of \$125.00 per hour, the maximum statutory rate under § 2412(d)(2)(A), unless the court finds that an increase in the cost of living or a special factor such as the limited availability of qualified attorneys justifies a higher fee. 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d)(2)(A). The decision to increase the hourly rate is not automatic and remains at the discretion of the district court. *McNulty v. Sullivan*, 886 F.2d 1074 (8th Cir. 1989). In *Johnson v. Sullivan*, 919 F.2d 503 (8th Cir. 1990), the court stated that the hourly rate may be increased when there is "uncontested proof of an increase in the cost of living sufficient to justify hourly attorney's fees of more than \$75.00 an hour," such as a copy of the Consumer Price Index ("CPI").

In this instance, counsel requests attorney's fees at an hourly rate of \$180.00 for work performed in 2008-2012. ECF No. 18. Counsel presented a link to the CPI as evidence that this rate is a proper reflection of the cost of living. ECF No. 18, Ex. 1. Defendant objects to the rate for 2008 and 2009, but does not object to the rate for 2012. ECF 20, at 1. The undersigned notes, under Amended General Order No. 39, the CPI-South index for December of the preceding year is the maximum hourly rate of EAJA fees to be awarded in the following year. Therefore, as it has been interpreted, the allowable attorney hourly rate under Amended General Order No. 39 is \$167.00 for 2008, \$170.00 for 2009, and \$180.00 for 2012. *See Lott v. Astrue*, No. 5:10-cv-05147-ELS (W.D. Ark.); *Thomas v. Astrue*, No. 5:10-cv-05131-ELS (W.D. Ark.); *Keith v. Astrue*, No. 11-2019, 2012 WL 1606100 (W.D. Ark.). Accordingly, the undersigned finds that counsel is entitled to an hourly

rate of \$167.00 for 2008, \$170.00 for 2009, and \$180.00 for 2012.

2. Fees Payable Directly to Plaintiff's Attorney

Counsel does not expressly request fees be paid directly to him rather than to Plaintiff. ECF No. 11. However, the Commissioner notes the Supreme Court held an EAJA fee award is payable to the prevailing litigant, not the attorney. *Astrue v. Ratliff*, 130 S.Ct. 2521, 2524, 2527-2528 (2010). The Commissioner also notes that as a matter of practice the EAJA award can be made payable to Plaintiff, but properly mailed to Plaintiff's counsel. ECF No. 13 at 2-3.

According to the A-A Act, an assignment may be made "only after a claim is allowed, the amount of the claim is decided, and a warrant for payment of the claim has been issued." 31. U.S.C. § 3727(b). Additionally, the assignment shall specify the warrant, must be made freely, and must be attested to by two witnesses. *Id.* The court finds that these requirements have not been met since the EAJA order has not yet been issued. Furthermore, the undersigned feels that the task of determining whether outstanding debts exist is best left to the government. Accordingly, pursuant to *Ratliff*, the EAJA award should be made payable to Plaintiff. *Ratliff*, 130 S.Ct. at 2528. And, in keeping with the common practice of this court, the court directs the EAJA award be mailed to Plaintiff's counsel.

Based on the above, the court awards Plaintiff's attorney fees under EAJA for 6.20 attorney hours in 2008 at the rate of \$167.00 per hour (total \$1,035.40), 12.30² attorney hours in 2009 at the rate of \$170.00 (total \$2,091.00), and 1.90 attorney hours in 2012 at the rate of \$180.00 (total \$342.00), for a total attorney's fee award of \$3,468.40. This amount should be paid in addition to, and not out of, any past due benefits which Plaintiff may be awarded in the future. Further, this

² See footnote 1 for explanation of the increased hours in 2009 and reduction of hours in 2011.

award should be made payable directly to Plaintiff, but properly mailed to Plaintiff's attorney. The parties are reminded that the award under the EAJA will be taken into account at such time as a reasonable fee is determined pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 406, in order to prevent double recovery by counsel for the Plaintiff.

IT IS SO ORDERED this 18th day of July 2012.

/s/ J. Marschewski

HONORABLE JAMES R. MARSCHEWSKI
CHIEF UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE