

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

TIFFANY CHANDLER

PLAINTIFF

v.

CIVIL NO. 10-5207

MICHAEL J. ASTRUE, Commissioner
Social Security Administration

DEFENDANT

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER

Pending now before this Court is Plaintiff's Motion for Attorney Fees Under the Equal Access to Justice Act ("EAJA"). ECF No. 18. The Defendant has filed a response to said motion. The parties have consented to the jurisdiction of a magistrate judge to conduct any and all proceedings in this case, including conducting the trial, ordering the entry of a final judgment, and conducting all post-judgment proceedings. ECF No. 5. Pursuant to this authority, the Court issues this Order.

I. Background:

Plaintiff, Tiffany Chandler, appealed the Commissioner's denial of benefits to this court. On March 6, 2012, an Order was entered remanding the case pursuant to sentence four of 42 U.S.C. § 405(g). ECF No. 17.

On April 23, 2012, plaintiff filed a motion for attorney's fees and costs under 28 U.S.C. § 2412, the Equal Access to Justice Act (hereinafter "EAJA") requesting \$3,188.34 representing 1.83 attorney hours in 2010 at a rate of \$173.00 per hour, 13.83 attorney hours in 2011 at a rate of \$174.00, 1.92 attorney hours in 2012 at an hourly rate of \$184.00, \$27.34 in postage fees, and \$85.00 in copying costs. ECF No. 18, 19. On May 7, 2012, the defendant filed a response objecting to Plaintiff's requested hourly rate for 2012 and her request for costs of copies. ECF No. 20.

II. Applicable Law:

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). In the present case, the Commissioner has voiced no objection to the fee amount requested. The court construes this action and lack of opposition to the award of a reasonable fee as an admission that the government's decision to deny benefits was not "substantially justified." Therefore, we find plaintiff to be a prevailing party in this matter.

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 purposes 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).

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). 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).

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.

III. Discussion:

In the present action, Plaintiff’s case was remanded to the SSA. ECF Nos. 16, 17. Defendant does not contest Plaintiff’s claim that she is the prevailing party, does not oppose her application for fees under the EAJA, and does not dispute the number of hours expended by counsel. ECF No. 20. The Court construes this lack of opposition to this application as an admission that the government’s decision to deny benefits was not “substantially justified” and that Plaintiff is the prevailing party.

A. Hourly Rate:

Plaintiff requests that attorney fees be paid at a rate of \$173.00 per hour for work performed in 2010, \$174.00 per hour for work performed in 2011, and \$184.00 per hour for work performed in 2012. The hourly rates requested for 2010 and 2011 are authorized by the EAJA because counsel has submitted proof supporting her request for a higher fee and the rates do not exceed the CPI for those years. However, the requested hourly rate for 2012 exceeds the CPI for

2012. Therefore, this Court finds that Plaintiff is only entitled to an hourly rate of \$180.00 per attorney hour for work performed in 2012.

B. Copying Costs:

Defendant objects to Plaintiff's request for compensation for \$85.00 in copying costs because Plaintiff's complaint was filed *in forma pauperis*. ECF No. 16. We note that the EAJA permits an award of costs against the United States "except as otherwise specifically provided by statute." 28 U. S. C. § 2412(a). And, the statute permitting filing *in forma pauperis* specifically bars an award of costs against the United States. *See* 28 U. S. C. § 1915(f)(1); *see also Jones v. Barnhart*, 2004 WL 2297857 (E. D. Ark. 2004); *Maida v. Callahan*, 148 F.3d 190, 193 (2nd Cir. 1998). Therefore, when a Plaintiff proceeds on an *in forma pauperis* basis, the United States is not liable for costs which would otherwise be taxable under 28 U. S. C. § 1920. *See* U. S. C. § 1915(f)(1). Copying costs are specifically enumerated in § 1920. Accordingly, we conclude that Plaintiff is not entitled to recover the \$85.00 her attorney requests for copying costs.

C. Fee Award:

Plaintiff is entitled to an attorney's fee award under EAJA in the amount of \$3,095.95, representing 1.83 attorney hours in 2010 at an hourly rate of \$173.00, 13.83 attorney hours in 2011 at an hourly rate of \$174.00, 1.92 attorney hours in 2012 at an hourly rate of \$180.00, and \$27.34 in postage expenses.

Pursuant to *Astrue v. Ratliff*, 130 S.Ct. 2521, 2528 (2010), the EAJA fee award should be made payable to Plaintiff. However, as a matter of practice, an EAJA fee made payable to Plaintiff may properly be mailed to Plaintiff's counsel.

The parties should be reminded that the award herein 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.

IV. Conclusion:

Based upon the foregoing, the Court awards Plaintiff **\$3,095.95** pursuant to the EAJA, 28 U.S.C. § 2412.

Dated this 15th day of May 2012.

/s/ J. Marschewski

HON. JAMES R. MARSCHEWSKI
CHIEF UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE