

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

CURTIS FLOWERS

PLAINTIFF

vs.

Civil No. 4:09-cv-04037

MICHAEL J. ASTRUE

DEFENDANT

Commissioner, Social Security Administration

**ORDER**

Pending now before this Court is Plaintiff's Application for Attorney Fees Under the Equal Access to Justice Act ("EAJA"). ECF No. 11.<sup>1</sup> Defendant has responded to this Motion and objects to an award of EAJA fees to Plaintiff's attorney. ECF No. 14. 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. 4. Pursuant to this authority, the Court issues this Order.

**1. Background:**

Curtis Flowers ("Plaintiff") appealed to this Court from the Secretary of the Social Security Administration's ("SSA") denial of his request for Disability Income Benefits ("DIB") and Supplemental Security Income ("SSI") under Titles II and XVI of the Act. ECF No. 1. On August 18, 2010, this Court reversed and remanded Plaintiff's case pursuant to sentence four of 42 U.S.C. § 405(g). ECF No. 10.

On November 15, 2010, Plaintiff filed the present Motion requesting an award of attorney's fees under the EAJA. ECF No. 11. With this Motion, Plaintiff requests an award of attorney's fees of \$2,625.00, representing 17.50 hours of attorney time at an hourly rate of \$150.00. ECF No. 11.

Defendant responded to this Motion on November 18, 2010. ECF No. 14. Defendant

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<sup>1</sup> The docket numbers for this case are referenced by the designation "ECF. No."

requests that any fees awarded, be awarded directly to Plaintiff. *See Astrue v. Ratliff*, \_\_\_ U.S. \_\_\_, 130 S. Ct. 2521 (2010). ECF No. 15.

## **2. Applicable Law:**

Pursuant to the EAJA, 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d)(1)(A), a court must award attorney's fees to a prevailing social security claimant unless the Secretary's position in denying benefits was substantially justified. The Secretary has the burden of proving that the denial of benefits was substantially justified. *See Jackson v. Bowen*, 807 F.2d 127, 128 (8th Cir.1986) ("The Secretary bears the burden of proving that its position in the administrative and judicial proceedings below was substantially justified"). An EAJA application also must be made within thirty days of a final judgment in an action, *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d)(1)(B), or within thirty days after the sixty day time for appeal has expired. *See Shalala v. Schaefer*, 509 U.S. 292, 298 (1993).

An award of attorney's fees under the EAJA is appropriate even though, at the conclusion of the case, the plaintiff's attorney may be authorized to charge and to 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. *See Gisbrecht v. Barnhart*, 535 U.S. 789, 796 (2002) (citing Pub. L. No. 99-80, 99 Stat. 186 (1985)). The United States Supreme Court stated that Congress harmonized an award of attorney's fees under the EAJA and under 42 U.S.C. § 406(b)(1) as follows:

Fee awards may be made under both prescriptions [EAJA and 42 U.S.C. § 406(b)(1)], but the claimant's attorney must "refun[d] to the claimant the amount of the smaller fee." . . . "Thus, an EAJA award offsets an award under Section 406(b), so that the [amount of total past-due benefits the claimant actually receives] will be increased by the . . . EAJA award up to the point the claimant receives 100 percent of the past-due benefits."

*Id.* 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. *See id.*; *Cornella v. Schweiker*, 728 F.2d 978, 986 (8th Cir. 1984).

The statutory ceiling for an EAJA fee award is \$125.00 per hour. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d)(2)(A). A court is only authorized to exceed this statutory rate if “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, justifies a higher fee.” *Id.* A court may determine that there has been an increase in the cost of living, and may thereby increase the attorney's rate per hour, based upon the United States Department of Labor's Consumer Price Index (“CPI”). *See Johnson v. Sullivan*, 919 F.2d 503, 504 (8th Cir. 1990).

### **3. Discussion:**

In the present action, Plaintiff's case was remanded to the SSA. ECF No. 10. Defendant does not contest Plaintiff's claim that he is the prevailing party, does not oppose his application for fees under the EAJA, and does not dispute the number of hours expended by counsel. ECF No. 14. 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.

Plaintiff requests a total award of \$2,625.00, representing 17.50 hours of attorney time at an hourly rate of \$150.00. ECF No. 11. An enhanced hourly rate is authorized when a CPI demonstrating a cost of living increase is submitted. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d)(2)(A); *Johnson*, 919 F.2d at 504. In the present action, Plaintiff submitted a CPI. ECF No. 12-1. Based upon this CPI, this Court authorizes an enhanced hourly rate and awards Plaintiff \$150.00.

Further, I have reviewed counsel's itemization of time appended to Plaintiff's application. ECF No 13. This Court finds the time asserted to be spent in the representation of Plaintiff before

the district court is reasonable. Thus, this Court finds Plaintiff is entitled to an attorney's fee award under EAJA in the amount of \$2,625.00 representing 17.50 hours of work at an hourly rate of \$150.00. This amount should be paid in addition to, and not out of, any past due benefits which Plaintiff may be awarded in the future.

The parties are 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 the Plaintiff.

Defendant claims the fees awarded should be paid directly to Plaintiff pursuant to *Astrue v. Ratliff*, \_\_\_ U.S. \_\_\_, 130 S. Ct. 2521 (2010). ECF No. 15. In Plaintiff's Motion, Plaintiff requested that these attorney's fees be awarded to his attorney. ECF No. 11-1. *Ratliff* requires that attorney's fees be awarded to the "prevailing party" or the litigant. *See Astrue v. Ratliff*, \_\_\_ U.S. \_\_\_, 130 S. Ct. 2521 (2010). Thus, these fees must be awarded to Plaintiff, not to Plaintiff's attorney. *See id.* However, if Plaintiff has executed an assignment to Plaintiff's counsel of all rights in an attorney fee award, and if Plaintiff owes no outstanding debt to the federal government, the attorney fee award may be paid directly to Plaintiff's attorney.

#### **4. Conclusion:**

Based upon the foregoing, the Court **GRANTS** Plaintiff's Application for Attorney Fees under the EAJA (ECF No. 11) and awards **\$2,625.00** in attorney's fees pursuant to the EAJA, 28 U.S.C. § 2412.

**ENTERED** this **23<sup>rd</sup>** day of **November, 2010**.

/s/ Barry A. Bryant  
HON. BARRY A. BRYANT  
U.S. MAGISTRATE JUDGE