

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
ROCK HILL DIVISION

Linda W. Moreland, )  
 )  
 Plaintiff, )  
 )  
 v. )  
 )  
 Nancy A. Berryhill, Acting )  
 Commissioner of Social Security, )  
 )  
 Defendant. )  
 \_\_\_\_\_ )

Civil Action No. 0:16-cv-2510-BHH

**ORDER**

This matter is before the Court upon Plaintiff’s motion for attorney’s fees pursuant to the Equal Access to Justice Act (“EAJA”), 28 U.S.C. § 2412. In her motion, Plaintiff seeks attorney’s fees in the amount of \$7,592.55 plus the \$400.00 filing fee. On November 30, 2017, Defendant filed a stipulation for an EAJA award, notifying the Court that the parties have agreed to an award of \$6,500.00 in attorney’s fees and \$400.00 in costs as compensation for all legal services rendered on behalf of Plaintiff.

Attorney’s fees may be awarded pursuant to EAJA where the government’s position is not substantially justified. The substantial justification test is one of reasonableness in law and fact. See *Pierce v. Underwood*, 487 U.S. 552, 565 (1988). The district court has broad discretion to set the attorney fee amount. “[A] district court will always retain substantial discretion in fixing the amount of an EAJA award. Exorbitant, unfounded, or procedurally defective fee applications . . . are matters that the district court can recognize.” *Hyatt v. North Carolina Dep’t of Human Res.*, 315 F.3d 239, 254 (4th Cir. 2002) (citing *Comm’r v. Jean*, 496 U.S. 154, 163 (1990)). Moreover, the court should not only consider the “position taken by the United States in the civil action,” but also the “action or failure

to act by the agency upon which the civil action is based.” 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d)(2)(D), as amended by P.L. 99-80, § 2(c)(2)(B).

After consideration, it is hereby

**ORDERED** that Plaintiff’s motion (ECF No. 30) is granted insofar as the Court adopts the parties’ stipulation and awards Plaintiff \$6,500.00 in attorney’s fees plus \$400.00 in costs pursuant to EAJA, made payable to Plaintiff Linda M. Moreland and delivered to the business address of Plaintiff’s counsel, Robertson H. Wendt, Jr.<sup>1</sup>

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

/s/Bruce H. Hendricks  
United States District Judge

December 1, 2017  
Charleston, South Carolina

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<sup>1</sup> As the Supreme Court made clear in *Astrue v. Ratliff*, attorney’s fees under EAJA are made payable to the prevailing litigant and not to the litigant’s attorney. 560 U.S. 586, 598 (2010) (holding that the plain text of EAJA requires that attorney’s fees be awarded to the litigant, thus subjecting EAJA fees to an offset of any pre-existing federal debts).