

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
 FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
 AIKEN DIVISION

Robinson Dane Royce,	)	
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	
	)	
v.	)	Civil Action No. 1:16-cv-3612-BHH
	)	
Nancy A. Berryhill, Acting	)	<b><u>ORDER</u></b>
Commissioner of Social Security,	)	
	)	
Defendant.	)	
_____	)	

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 his motion, Plaintiff seeks attorney’s fees in the amount of \$3,056.74, representing 16.30 attorney hours at the hourly rate of \$187.53. On May 22, 2017, Defendant filed a response notifying the Court that she does not oppose Plaintiff’s motion.

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 review, it is hereby

**ORDERED** that Plaintiff's motion (ECF No. 18) is granted, and Plaintiff is awarded \$3,056.74 in attorney's fees pursuant to EAJA.<sup>1</sup>

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

/s/Bruce H. Hendricks  
United States District Judge

September 18, 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).