

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
ORANGEBURG DIVISION

Elijah Bonneau, )  
 )  
 Plaintiff, )  
 )  
 v. )  
 )  
 Carolyn W. Colvin, )  
 Acting Commissioner of Social Security, )  
 )  
 Defendant. )  
 \_\_\_\_\_ )

C/A No.: 5:16-cv-00118-TLW

**ORDER**

This matter comes before the Court on Plaintiff Elijah Bonneau’s motion for attorney’s fees pursuant to the Equal Access to Justice Act (“EAJA”), 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d). ECF No. 24. Plaintiff brings this motion on the basis that the Commissioner’s position in this action was not substantially justified, as shown by her motion to remand the case to the ALJ which the Court granted. ECF Nos. 18, 21. Plaintiff’s motion seeks reimbursement for counsel’s representation in the above-captioned matter in the amount of \$2,175.35 (representing 11.6 hours of work at a rate of \$187.53 per hour). The Commissioner filed a response stating she did not object to the award of attorney’s fees, but seeking leave to offset any federal debt owed by Plaintiff. ECF No. 25.

Under the EAJA, a court shall award attorney’s fees to a prevailing party in certain civil actions against the United States unless the court finds that the government’s position was substantially justified or special circumstances make an award unjust. 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d)(1)(A). To determine whether the Commissioner was “substantially justified” in terminating social security benefits and thus whether an award of attorney’s fees under the EAJA is warranted, a court asks whether there was arguably substantial evidence to support the Commissioner’s position. Anderson v. Heckler, 756 F.2d 1011 (4th Cir. 1984). However, an EAJA attorney’s fees

award is payable to the litigant and, therefore, is subject to an offset to satisfy the litigant's pre-existing debt to the Government. Astrue v. Ratliff, 560 U.S. 586, 594 (2010).

After careful consideration of the parties' filings and the applicable legal authority, the Court concludes that the Commissioner's position was not substantially justified and that the requested fees should be awarded. As noted, the Commissioner does not object to Plaintiff's motion for an award of fees, and Plaintiff does not oppose the Government's request for an offset. Thus, the Court also concludes the Government is entitled offset the amount of any pre-existing federal debts. See 560 U.S. at 594.

Therefore, Plaintiff's motion for attorney's fees under the EAJA is granted. The Commissioner is ordered to award Plaintiff \$2,175.35 in attorney's fees, less any amount Plaintiff owes the Government on pre-existing debts. The check for any balance due Plaintiff should be mailed directly to Plaintiff's counsel, but should be made payable to Plaintiff rather than to his attorney. See Astrue 560 U.S. 586; see also 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d)(1)(A).

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

s/Terry L. Wooten  
Chief United States District Judge

December 2, 2016  
Columbia, South Carolina