

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

JUANITA BESS,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	C/A No. 5:16-CV-03134-TMC
)	
v.)	ORDER
)	
Nancy A Berryhill, Acting Commissioner Of Social Security,)	
)	
Defendant.)	

On February 12, 2018, Plaintiff Juanita Bess filed a Motion for Attorney’s Fees pursuant to the Equal Access to Justice Act (“EAJA”), 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d), on the basis that she was the prevailing party and that the position taken by the Commissioner in this action was not substantially justified. (ECF No. 34). On February 22, 2018, the Commissioner responded that she does not object to the amount of attorney’s fees sought or to the payment of such fees. (ECF No. 35).

Under the EAJA, a court shall award attorney’s fees to a prevailing party¹ in certain civil actions against the United States, unless it finds that the government’s position was substantially justified or that special circumstances make an award unjust. 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d)(1)(A). The district courts have discretion to determine a reasonable fee award and whether that award should be made in excess of the statutory cap. *Pierce v. Underwood*, 487 U.S. 552 (1988); *May v. Sullivan*, 936 F.2d 176, 177 (4th Cir. 1991). The district courts also have broad discretion to set the attorney fee amount. In determining the fee award, “[e]xorbitant, unfounded, or procedurally defective fee applications . . . are matters that the district court can recognize and discount.” *Hyatt v. North Carolina Dep’t of Human Res.*, 315 F.3d 239, 254 (4th Cir. 2002) (citing *Comm’r*

¹ A party who wins a remand pursuant to sentence four of the Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. § 405(g), is a prevailing party for EAJA purposes. See *Shalala v. Schaefer*, 509 U.S. 292, 300–302 (1993). The remand in this case was made pursuant to sentence four.

v. Jean, 496 U.S. 154, 163 (1990)). Additionally, 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).

Plaintiff asked for the payment in the amount of \$4,185.00 in attorney’s fees and \$16.00 in expenses. (ECF No. 34). On February 22, 2018, the Commissioner responded and stated that she did not object to the payment of the requested amount of attorney’s fees to Plaintiff. (ECF No. 35). Despite there being no objection to the payment of the fees or to their amount, the court is obligated under the EAJA to determine if the fee is proper. *See Design & Prod., Inc. v. United States*, 21 Cl. Ct. 145, 152 (1990) (holding that under the EAJA, “it is the court’s responsibility to independently assess the appropriateness and measure of attorney’s fees to be awarded in a particular case, whether or not an amount is offered as representing the agreement of the parties in the form of a proposed stipulation.”). Applying the above standard to the facts of this case, the court concludes that the Commissioner’s position was not substantially justified. Furthermore, after a thorough review of the record, the court finds that the stipulated fee request is appropriate. Accordingly, the court grants the Motion for Attorney’s Fees (ECF No. 34) and orders that the Plaintiff be awarded the \$4,185.00 in attorney’s fees and \$16.00 in expenses, for a total award of \$4,201.00.²

IT IS SO ORDERED.

s/ Timothy M. Cain
United States District Judge

February 26, 2018
Anderson, South Carolina

² The court notes that the fees must be paid to Plaintiff. *See Astrue v. Ratliff*, 560 U.S. 586 (2010) (holding that the plain text of the EAJA requires that attorney’s fees be awarded to the litigant, thus subjecting the EAJA fees to offset of any pre-existing federal debts); *see also Stephens v. Astrue*, 565 F.3d 131, 139 (4th Cir. 2009) (holding the same).