

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA  
FORT MYERS DIVISION

AMBER L. GRAMA,

Plaintiff,

v.

Case No. 8:24-cv-1526-KCD

COMMISSIONER OF SOCIAL  
SECURITY,

Defendant,

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**ORDER**

Plaintiff Amber L. Grama requests a fee award under the Equal Access to Justice Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d) (“EAJA”). (Doc. 25.)<sup>1</sup> The Commissioner does not oppose the relief sought. (*Id.* at 4.) The Court thus grants the motion.

Earlier in this case, the Court entered an order (Doc. 22) reversing and remanding the Commissioner’s decision. Thus, as allowed by EAJA, Plaintiff seeks an award of \$9,312.90 in attorney’s fees and \$405.00 in costs. (Doc. 25 at 1.)

For Plaintiff to receive a fee and cost award under EAJA, these five conditions must be met: (1) she must file a timely application for attorney’s fees; (2) her net worth must have been less than \$2 million dollars when the

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<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, all internal quotation marks, citations, and alterations have been omitted in this and later citations.

complaint was filed; (3) she must be the prevailing party in a non-tort suit involving the United States; (4) the position of the United States must not have been substantially justified; and (5) there must be no special circumstances that would make the award unjust. 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d); *Comm'r, I.N.S. v. Jean*, 496 U.S. 154, 158 (1990). Considering the motion, and with no opposition, the Court finds these conditions satisfied.

EAJA fees are determined under the “lodestar” method—the number of hours reasonably expended on the matter multiplied by a reasonable hourly rate. *Jean v. Nelson*, 863 F.2d 759, 773 (11th Cir. 1988). The resulting fee carries a strong presumption of reasonableness. *City of Burlington v. Dague*, 505 U.S. 557, 562 (1992). After reviewing the services provided, the Court finds the hours requested by the attorneys who worked on this case reasonable. (Doc. 25-1.)

EAJA fees are “based upon prevailing market rates for the kind and quality of services furnished,” not to exceed \$125 per hour unless the Court determines an increase in the cost of living, or a special factor, justifies a higher fee. 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d)(2)(A). Thus, determining the appropriate hourly rate is a two-step process. The Court first determines the prevailing market rate; then, if it exceeds \$125.00, the Court determines whether to adjust it. *Meyer v. Sullivan*, 958 F.2d 1029, 1033-34 (11th Cir. 1992). The prevailing market rates must be determined according to rates customarily

charged for similarly complex litigation and are not limited to rates specifically for social security cases. *Watford v. Heckler*, 765 F.2d 1562, 1568 (11th Cir. 1985). For her counsel, Plaintiff requests an hourly rate of \$251.70. (Doc. 25-1 at 17-18.) After review, and considering the rates are uncontested, the Court finds this reasonable too.

Plaintiff also filed an attorney's fees contract. (Doc. 25-2.) It provides: "I hereby assigned any court awarded EAJA attorney fees and costs, for federal court work only, to my attorney." (*Id.*) But Plaintiff acknowledges that after awarding EAJA fees, the Commissioner will determine whether she owes a federal debt to the Government. If no debt is owed, the Government will accept Plaintiff's assignment, and the fees will be paid directly to counsel. (Doc. 25 at 1.)

Finally, Plaintiff seeks \$405.00 for the filing fee. Under 28 U.S.C. § 2412, and as enumerated in 28 U.S.C. § 1920, that cost is taxable, and the Court will award it.

It is thus **ORDERED**:

Plaintiff's Unopposed Petition for EAJA Fees (Doc. 25) is **GRANTED**, and the Court awards her \$9,312.90 in attorney's fees and \$405.00 in costs. This award will be paid directly to Plaintiff's counsel if the United States determines that no federal debt is owed by Plaintiff.

**ENTERED** in Fort Myers, Florida on January 16, 2025.



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Kyle C. Dudek  
United States Magistrate Judge