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provider's opinion. Plaintiff filed an Objection to the Report and Recommendation. Ultimately, the Report and Recommendation was only partially adopted and, contrary to the Recommendation, the appeal was remanded. Now, Plaintiff requests an award of attorney's fees in the amount of \$11,106.58 under the Equal Access to Justice Act ("EAJA"), 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d).

A prevailing party is not entitled to fees under EAJA if the government's position in defending the case was "substantially justified." *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d)(1)(A); *Pierce v. Underwood*, 487 U.S. 552, 556, n.2 (1988); *Le v. Astrue*, 529 F.3d 1200, 1201 (9th Cir. 2008). Here, the Commissioner's defense concerning the main issue for review (the ALJ's evaluation of the medical opinions and prior administrative findings) was substantially justified as evidenced by, *inter alia*, the fact that the United States Magistrate Judge found that the ALJ's evaluation of the medical opinions and prior administrative findings was supported by substantial evidence. *See Lewis v. Barnhart*, 281 F.3d 1081, 1084 (9th Cir. 2002) (holding that in determining whether the Commissioner was substantially justified a district court can consider among other things a magistrate judge's recommendation to uphold the ALJ's decision).

CONCLUSION

This Court's own review finds that the Commissioner was substantially justified in its defense of the Commissioner's final decision. The United States Magistrate Judge's exhaustive analysis and agreement with the Commissioner's conclusion is further evidence that the defense was substantially justified. Therefore, while Plaintiff ultimately prevailed, Plaintiff is not entitled to an award of Attorney's fees under the EAJA.

Plaintiff's motion is **DENIED**.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: August 29, 2024

HÓN. ROGER T. BENITEZ United States District Judge

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