

HONORABLE RONALD B. LEIGHTON

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT TACOMA

TAZHA A. ZEIRA,

Plaintiff,

v.

CAROLYN W. COLVIN, Acting  
Commissioner of Social Security,

Defendant.

CASE NO. 12-cv-5227 RBL

ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFF'S  
MOTION FOR ATTORNEY'S FEES

THIS MATTER is before the Court on Plaintiff's Motion for Attorney's Fees, Costs, and Expenses pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2412 [Dkt. #26]. The underlying case involves plaintiff's request for judicial review of defendant's decision to deny disability benefits under the Social Security Act.

**I. BACKGROUND**

On February 23, 2007, plaintiff filed an application for SSI benefits, alleging disability as of June 1, 2000. The application for benefits was denied upon initial review, and again on reconsideration. A hearing was held before an administrative law judge on October 28, 2010, and on January 13, 2011, the ALJ issued his decision finding plaintiff to be 'not disabled'. Plaintiff requested and was denied review of the ALJ's decision by the Appeals Council, making the

1 ALJ's decision final. On March 21, 2012, plaintiff filed a complaint with this Court seeking  
2 judicial review of the ALJ's decision. On March 1, 2013, this Court adopted the Report and  
3 Recommendation of Magistrate Judge Karen L. Strombom, reversing and remanding defendant's  
4 decision to deny benefits. [Dkt. #23]. Judge Strombom concluded that the ALJ erred in  
5 determining plaintiff to be 'not disabled' and recommended that the defendant's decision be  
6 reversed and the matter remanded for further administrative proceedings. [Dkt. #17].

7 Specifically, Judge Strombom concluded that the ALJ erred in three respects.

8 First, the ALJ erred in discounting the claimant's credibility on the basis that claimant's  
9 testimony regarding her living arrangements (she lives with her 16 year old son, her 17 year old  
10 daughter, a friend, and the caregiver of her children) was inconsistent with her assertion that she  
11 is agoraphobic. [Dkt. #17 at 20]. Judge Strombom concluded that the record failed to show that  
12 plaintiff's testimony regarding her living arrangements was necessarily inconsistent with her  
13 impairment of panic disorder with agoraphobia. *Id.* However, because there were numerous  
14 reasons cited by the ALJ for discounting the witness's credibility, the fact that one of those  
15 reasons was improper did not render the ALJ's credibility determination invalid, since the  
16 determination was otherwise supported by substantial evidence in the record. *Id.* at 21. This  
17 error was thus inconsequential to the ALJ's overall credibility determination.

18 Next, Judge Strombom concluded that the ALJ erred for failing to include in the residual  
19 functional capacity ("RFC") assessment, statements from Dr. van Dam that plaintiff "would  
20 work best [around] a few to no people," and that plaintiff "would have some difficulty adapting  
21 to changes in a competitive work environment." [Dkt. #17 at 26]. While Judge Strombom  
22 acknowledges that the two limitations set forth by Dr. van Dam were contained in the RFC  
23 assessment, they were only contained in the "Summary Conclusions" portion of the form but  
24

1 were not included in the “Functional Capacity Assessment” portion of the form, the portion  
2 adjudicators use as the assessment of the claimant’s RFC. [Dkt. #17 at 26 n. 10]. Additionally,  
3 Judge Strombom concluded that while the ALJ must include in its RFC assessment, “why the  
4 claimant’s symptom-related functional limitations and restrictions can or cannot reasonably be  
5 accepted as consistent with the medical or other evidence,” here, the ALJ’s RFC assessment was  
6 ambiguous in that it contained contradictory statements regarding the claimant’s capacity to  
7 perform less than the full range of sedentary work but that the claimant did not have any sitting,  
8 standing, or walking restrictions. [Dkt. #17 at 25]. As a result, Judge Strombom concluded that  
9 it could not be said that the RFC assessment accurately described all of plaintiff’s mental  
10 functional limitations. *Id.* at 26.

11 Lastly, because the hypothetical questions posed to the vocational expert contained  
12 substantially the same incomplete list of limitations included in the ALJ’s RFC assessment, the  
13 ALJ’s Step Five finding that claimant is capable of performing other jobs existing in significant  
14 numbers in the national economy was invalid. [Dkt. # 17 at 27]. Thus, Judge Strombom  
15 concluded that the vocational expert’s testimony had no evidentiary value and the ALJ erred by  
16 relying on it. *Id.*

17 Plaintiff was the prevailing party, and now brings this Motion for Attorney’s Fees and  
18 Expenses pursuant to the Equal Access to Justice Act (EAJA), 28 U.S.C. § 2412, in the amount  
19 of \$8,792.06 in fees and \$30.10 in expenses. [Dkt. #26].

## 20 II. DISCUSSION

21 Plaintiff is the prevailing party in this action and is entitled to an award of attorney’s fees  
22 and expenses unless the position of the United States is “substantially justified.” 28 U.S.C. §  
23 2412(d)(1). For Defendant’s position to be “substantially justified” it must “have a reasonable  
24

1 basis in law and fact.” *Shafer v. Astrue*, 518 F.3d 1067, 1071 (9th Cir. 2008) (citing *Corbin v.*  
2 *Apfel*, 149 F.3d 1051 (9th Cir. 1998)). Moreover, “the government’s position must be  
3 substantially justified at each stage of the proceedings.” *Id.* Therefore, where, as here, the ALJ’s  
4 decision was reversed on the basis of procedural errors, “the relevant question is whether the  
5 government’s decision to defend on appeal the procedural errors committed by the ALJ was  
6 substantially justified.” *Id.*

#### 7 **A. Substantially Justified**

8 The ALJ’s underlying error here was (1) failing to include Dr. van Dam statements in the  
9 RFC assessment, and (2) failing to explain how plaintiff was able to perform less than the full  
10 range of sedentary work, while at the same time having no sitting, standing or walking  
11 restrictions. These errors led to an improper assessment of plaintiff’s RFC, an improper  
12 determination of her ability to return to work, and an improper finding that she could perform  
13 other jobs existing in significant numbers in the national economy.

14 An ALJ is required to explain why significant probative evidence was rejected by citing  
15 clear and convincing evidence. *See Lester v. Chater*, 81 F.3d 821, 830-31 (9th Cir. 1996). In this  
16 case, because the ALJ’s failed to include Dr. van Dam’s statements in the “Functional Capacity  
17 Assessment” portion of the RFC assessment form, the RFC did not accurately describe all of  
18 plaintiff’s mental functional limitations. As a result, the hypothetical questions posed to the  
19 vocational expert were not accurate and thus, the ALJ’s reliance on the vocational expert’s  
20 testimony was in error. Therefore, because the ALJ’s decision did not have a reasonable basis in  
21 law and in fact, the government’s defense of the ALJ’s decision was not substantially justified.

1           **B. Reasonableness**

2           Plaintiff requests attorney’s fees in the amount of \$8,792.06 and expenses in the sum of  
3 \$30.10. [Dkt. #26]. Defendant argues that the fee request based on 47.7 total hours is  
4 unreasonably large considering that 32.7 hours were spent on only partially successful opening  
5 and reply briefs and 5.6 hours were spent on plaintiff’s unsuccessful objections and unauthorized  
6 reply. [Dkt. #27 at 7]. Defendant, therefore, suggests that a fee of \$4,737.0 or less would be  
7 appropriate, reflecting a reduction of 16.4 hours for the opening and reply brief and 5.6 hours for  
8 the plaintiff’s unsuccessful objections. *Id.* at 8.

9           In determining appropriate fees, a court must consider the results obtained, i.e., whether  
10 the prevailing party “achieve[d] a level of success that makes the hours reasonably expended a  
11 satisfactory basis for making a fee award?” *Hensley v. Eckhard*, 461 U.S. 424, 434 (1983).  
12 Consequently, “work on an unsuccessful claim cannot be deemed to have been expended in  
13 pursuit of the ultimate result achieved.” *Id.* at 435. Although plaintiff was successful on two of  
14 her 6 claims and the case was remanded for further proceedings, the Court found that the ALJ  
15 did not error in the following respects: (1) in finding that the claimant’s impairments were “not  
16 severe” and not “medically determinable,” (2) in evaluating the medical evidence in the record,  
17 (3) in rejecting the testimony of two lay witnesses, and (4) in making his credibility  
18 determination.

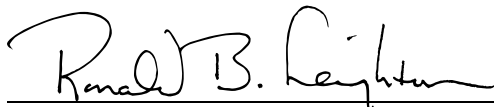
19           In light of the limited success on many of the plaintiff’s arguments, the hours expended  
20 on briefing in 2012 and 2013 will be reduced to 25.7. The Court finds the rest of plaintiff’s hours  
21 and the hourly rate reasonable.

1 **III. CONCLUSION**

2 Plaintiff's Motion for Attorney's Fees and Expenses pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2412 [Dkt.  
3 #26] is GRANTED. Plaintiff is hereby awarded EAJA fees of \$4,737.02 and expenses of \$30.10.

4 IT IS SO ORDERED.

5 Dated this 2<sup>nd</sup> day of August, 2013.

6 

7 RONALD B. LEIGHTON  
8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE