James, David

ATTORNEY FEES AND COSTS

* Presumption in RCW 51.32.185

When a determination involving the presumption established in RCW 51.32.185 is appealed to the Board and the final decision allows the claim for benefits, the Board shall order that all reasonable costs of the appeal, including attorney fees and witness fees, be paid to the firefighter, fire investigator, or law enforcement officer, or his or her beneficiary by the opposing party. In determining the attorney's fee in such cases, there must be a nexus between the work and the appeal. The Board will use the date of the Department's order as the trigger date for starting the attorney's fee time attributable to the appeal. The Board will not order attorney's fees for work performed before the date of the Department order on appeal.In re David James, Order Awarding Attorney Fees and Costs, BIIA Dec., 23 18856 (2023)

Scroll down for order.

STATE OF WASHINGTON IN RE: DAVID L. JAMES) DOCKET NOS. 23 15393, 23 18856, 23 18857 &) 23 18858)

BEFORE THE BOARD OF INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE APPEALS

ORDER DENYING AND GRANTING IN PART MOTIONS FOR RECONSIDERATION OF ORDER AWARDING ATTORNEY FEES AND COSTS

CLAIM NO. SM-12603

Firefighter David James, through his attorney Douglas Palmer, requested an award of attorney fees and costs per RCW 51.32.185(9)(a). Docket. No. 23 15393 is Mr. James's appeal of a March 1, 2022 Department Order that directed the payment of loss of earning power benefits for the period June 30, 2019, through September 30, 2019. Docket Nos. 23 18856 and 23 18857 are appeals filed by the City of Vancouver from orders directing Vancouver to pay time-loss compensation and loss of earning power benefits. Docket. No. 23 18858 was a protest filed by Vancouver from an order that directed payment of loss of earning power benefits, which was denied on the basis that it was not a final Department order. On November 29, 2023, we issued an Order Awarding Attorney Fees and Costs requiring Vancouver to pay Mr. James \$9,590 in attorney fees and costs.

Mr. James filed a motion for reconsideration of the Order Awarding Attorney Fees and Costs and the City of Vancouver responded and filed its own request for reconsideration. Mr. James wants additional time considered for the attorney fee: time expended prior to the issuance of the Department order that led to the initial appeal. The employer reasserts its arguments concerning the times in which Mr. James's attorney activities can be attributed to the appeal as well as objecting to the costs. For the reasons explained below, we relieve the employer of the obligation to pay costs but otherwise maintain the attorney fees as ordered.

DISCUSSION

In our November 29, 2023 order we used the date of the first Department order relevant to Mr. James's appeal, November 5, 2021, as the trigger for starting the attorney fee time attributable to the appeal. Mr. James disagrees with application of this standard to the facts of this case. He agrees that the existence of the order that gave rise to the appeal established sufficient nexus, but because the order was only issued because of Mr. James's request for intervention, the time expended in prompting the Department to issue the order should be included in the attorney fee computation. He argues that he created a sufficient nexus between these activities and the appeal by requesting the Department to issue the order that ultimately prompted the appeal, an activity that

was required to compel the Department to issue the order. Mr. James argues that several entries in his accounting of time from May and July of 2021 should be included in the attorney fee award.

Although there is logic to this argument, we are confined by the *Christiansen*¹ prohibition of attributing an attorney fee to activities before the Department. That prohibition prevents the type of analysis recommended by Mr. James. We decline the invitation to perform the analysis of which activities may have prompted the Department to issue the order from which the appeal was taken. We continue to use the date of the Department's issuance of the relevant order that eventually prompted the appeal as the line of demarcation for awarding attorney fees.

Part of Mr. James's argument is that because we allowed costs incurred for a time prior to the Department order, we logically should allow the attorney time associated with those costs. We were mistaken to award the costs without acknowledging they were incurred before the Department issued the order. We acknowledge that the employer had objected to costs. Although not specifically objecting to the reasonableness of the costs, embedded in its general objections to awarding any attorney fees prior to the time the appeal was filed, the employer stated a general objection to "attorney costs."

The costs were incurred prior to the Department order. We decline to deviate from the rule not allowing compensation of attorney time before the Department issued the relevant order. Similarly, we will not allow the costs, however reasonable, if incurred prior to the issuance of the order appealed. We grant the employer's motion to the extent it objects to the costs and remove the costs of \$540 from the award of attorney fees and costs.

In addition to its renewed objection to an award of costs, the employer also moved for reconsideration of the fee amount and moved to strike exhibits attached to Mr. James's response to the employer's motion for reconsideration. The employer again argues that the *Christiansen* prohibition on awarding attorney fees for work performed before the Department prevents an award of fees prior to the May 8, 2023 appeal filed by Mr. James, rather than the order dated November 5, 2021. The employer essentially asserts an interpretation of "work performed before the Board" as excluding any work prior to the filing of a notice of appeal. This restrictive interpretation is not required by the *Christiansen* decision. The court did not specifically define "work performed before the Board." We adhere to our holding that any work after the Department issues the order with content that is ultimately appealed can and should be considered "work before the Board."

¹ Christiansen v. Dep't of Labor & Indus., 26 Wn. App. 2d 560, 568 (2023).

The employer's objection to exhibits pertain to the health care providers' responses to Mr. James's request for opinions relevant to wage replacement benefits. If we grant the employer's request to exclude costs, then the striking of the exhibits is meaningless. In addition, they are not offered for the truth of the matters asserted in the reports, but merely as evidence that reports were received. We deny the motion to strike.

Mr. James also requests additional compensation for time spent in preparing and responding to the motions. We deny this request.

ORDER

We deny Mr. James's motion to increase the attorney fees and grant the employer's motion regarding costs, but otherwise the award for attorney fee remains unchanged, with no additional fee awarded due to the filing of the motion for reconsideration. The total award for attorney fees is \$9,050.

FINDINGS OF FACT

- 1. The Department issued orders on the 5th, 8th, and 9th of November of 2021. Combined, the orders directed payment of time-loss compensation for the period June 30, 2019, through December 31, 2019; loss of earning power benefits for January 1, 2020, through January 31, 2020; and time-loss compensation from February 1, 2020, and continuing. Vancouver protested the three orders and the Department, through an order dated January 11, 2022, changed the benefits due for June 30, 2019, through September 30, 2019, from time-loss compensation to loss of earning power benefits. In separate orders, the Department also required Vancouver to pay time-loss compensation for the period October 1, 2019, through November 9, 2021. Mr. James appealed the order dated March 11, 2022, which directed payment of loss of earning power benefits, rather than time-loss compensation. After Mr. James's appeal, the Department reassumed and issued an order on May 16, 2023, that recharacterized the payments owed as time-loss compensation. Vancouver appealed the loss of earning power and time-loss compensation orders dated January 13, 2022, and January 14, 2022, and then dismissed the appeals on August 2, 2023.
- 2. Douglas Palmer represented Mr. James in these appeals.
- 3. Mr. Palmer spent 18.1 hours in activities that were reasonable for reviewing and preparing for these appeals. Based on the accounting provided it was reasonable to expend this number of hours of work on the representation of Mr. James in the appeals.
- 4. Mr. James did not incur any costs subsequent to the issuance of the relevant Department order of November 5, 2021.

5. Mr. Palmer's reasonable rate of compensation in this appeal is \$500 an hour for attorney time.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

- 1. These appeals involve the presumption contained in RCW 51.32.185 and the final orders allowed Mr. James's claim for wage replacement benefits due to inability to work caused by occupationally related PTSD.
- 2. Under 51.32.185(9)(a) the City of Vancouver must pay all reasonable costs, including attorney fees because the final orders allowed the claim for benefits.
- 3. The City of Vancouver is ordered to pay reasonable costs and attorney fees in the amount of \$9,050. This amount must be paid within 30 days after the City of Vancouver receives this order.

Dated: January 31, 2024.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE APPEALS

HOLLY A. KESSLER, Chairperson

JACK S. ENG, Member