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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

TONI A. DUPREE,  
Plaintiff,  
v.  
MICHAEL J. ASTRUE,  
COMMISSIONER OF SOCIAL  
SECURITY ADMINISTRATION,  
Defendant.

) Case No. CV 10-3146 JCG

) **MEMORANDUM OPINION AND  
ORDER**

**I.**

**INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY**

On May 14, 2010, plaintiff Toni Dupree (“Plaintiff”) filed a complaint against defendant Michael J. Astrue (“Defendant”), the Commissioner of the Social Security Administration, seeking review of a denial of disability insurance benefits (“DIB”) and supplemental security income benefits (“SSI”). [Docket No. 3.] On November 10, 2010, Defendant filed his answer, along with a certified copy of the administrative record. [Docket Nos. 11, 12, 13.]

Both Plaintiff and Defendant consented to proceed for all purposes before the Magistrate Judge pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(c). [Docket Nos. 8, 9.]

Pursuant to a May 10, 2010 case management order, the parties submitted a 9-page joint stipulation for decision on January 10, 2011. [Docket No. 15.] The Court

1 deems the matter suitable for adjudication without oral argument.

2 In sum, having carefully studied, *inter alia*, the parties' joint stipulation and  
3 the administrative record, the Court concludes that, as detailed below, the decision of  
4 the Appeals Council is supported by substantial evidence. Thus, the Court affirms  
5 the Commissioner's decision denying benefits.

6 **II.**

7 **PERTINENT FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND**

8 Plaintiff, who was 46 years of age on the date of her administrative hearing,  
9 has completed high school. (*See* Administrative Record ("AR") at 10, 44, 47, 174.)  
10 Her past relevant work includes employment as a child daycare center worker. (*Id.*  
11 at 59-60.)

12 Plaintiff protectively filed for DIB and SSI on June 7, 2006, alleging that she  
13 has been disabled since June 1, 2006 due to depression and physical ailments. (AR  
14 at 67, 174-78, 179-85, 200, 204.) Plaintiff's applications were denied initially and  
15 upon reconsideration, after which she filed a timely request for a hearing. (*Id.* at 28,  
16 65, 66, 67-71, 76.)

17 On March 25, 2008, Plaintiff, represented by counsel, appeared and testified  
18 at a hearing before an ALJ. (AR at 44, 46-58, 62-63.) The ALJ also heard  
19 testimony from Heidi Paul, a vocational expert ("VE"). (*Id.* at 59-62.)

20 On April 21, 2008, the ALJ denied Plaintiff's request for benefits. (AR at 28-  
21 34.) Applying the well-known five-step sequential evaluation process, the ALJ  
22 found, at step one, that Plaintiff has not engaged in substantial gainful activity since  
23 her alleged onset date of disability. (*Id.* at 30.)

24 At step two, the ALJ found that Plaintiff suffers from severe impairments  
25 consisting of "obesity, low back pain, hypertension, and depression." (AR at 31  
26 (emphasis omitted).)

27 At step three, the ALJ determined that the evidence does not demonstrate that  
28 Plaintiff's impairment, either individually or in combination, meet or medically

1 equal the severity of any listing set forth in the Social Security regulations.<sup>1/</sup> (AR at  
2 31.)

3 The ALJ then assessed Plaintiff's residual functional capacity<sup>2/</sup> ("RFC") and  
4 determined that she is limited to light work. (AR at 32.) The ALJ also found that  
5 Plaintiff "can push, pull, lift and carry without limitations," and "[c]limbing,  
6 balancing, stooping, kneeling, crouching and crawling can be performed  
7 occasionally." (*Id.* (emphasis omitted).) Further, the ALJ determined that Plaintiff  
8 "is able to perform simple repetitive tasks" and "complet[e] a normal workday and  
9 to relate [and] interact with coworkers, supervisors and the public." (*Id.* (emphasis  
10 omitted).)

11 Although not explicitly stated in his RFC finding, the ALJ also indicated that  
12 Plaintiff "has moderate difficulties" in social functioning and "[w]ith regard to  
13 concentration, persistence or pace." (AR at 31.)

14 The ALJ found, at step four, that Plaintiff retained the ability to perform her  
15 past relevant work as a child daycare center worker. (AR at 33.) Thus, the ALJ  
16 concluded that Plaintiff was not suffering from a disability as defined by the Act.  
17 (*Id.* at 29, 33.)

18 Plaintiff filed a timely request for review of the ALJ's decision, which was  
19 granted by the Appeals Council. (AR at 15-22, 24.) The Appeals Council disagreed  
20 with some of the ALJ's findings, but it nonetheless affirmed his determination that  
21 Plaintiff was not disabled. (*See id.* at 4-11.) The Appeals Council modified the  
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23 <sup>1/</sup> See 20 C.F.R. pt. 404, subpt. P, app. 1.

24 <sup>2/</sup> Residual functional capacity is what a claimant can still do despite existing  
25 exertional and nonexertional limitations. *Cooper v. Sullivan*, 880 F.2d 1152, 1155  
26 n. 5 (9th Cir. 1989). "Between steps three and four of the five-step evaluation, the  
27 ALJ must proceed to an intermediate step in which the ALJ assesses the claimant's  
28 residual functional capacity." *Massachi v. Astrue*, 486 F.3d 1149, 1151 n. 2 (9th  
Cir. 2007).

1 ALJ's decision as follows:

2 1. Plaintiff has severe impairments consisting of obesity, low back pain,  
3 and hypertension. Plaintiff's depression is not a severe impairment. (*Id.* at 5-6, 9.)

4 2. Further rationale supporting the ALJ's negative credibility  
5 determination includes evidence that Plaintiff engaged in substantial gainful activity  
6 subsequent to June 1, 2006, the alleged onset date. (*Id.* at 5.) A work history report  
7 and Plaintiff's social security earnings record contradict her testimony that she did  
8 not work after the alleged onset date of disability. (*Id.*)

9 3. Plaintiff "has a mild limitation in maintaining concentration, persistence  
10 and/or pace that results only in a limitation to simple work." (*Id.* at 6.) Plaintiff has  
11 the RFC for light work activity. (*Id.* at 10.) She can push, pull, lift and carry  
12 without limitations, and climb, balance, stoop, kneel, crouch and crawl occasionally.  
13 (*Id.*) She is able to perform simple, repetitive tasks, complete a normal workday,  
14 and relate and interact with coworkers, supervisors, and the public. (*Id.*)

15 4. Plaintiff lacks the ability to perform her past relevant work. (*Id.* at 8,  
16 10.)

17 5. At step five, based on Plaintiff's RFC and the Medical-Vocational  
18 Guidelines ("grids"), *see* 20 C.F.R. pt. 404, subpt. P, app. 2, "there are a significant  
19 number of unskilled, light jobs in the national economy which she could perform."  
20 (*Id.* at 10; *see also id.* at 8.)

21 The decision of the Appeals Council, issued on March 1, 2010, stands as the  
22 final decision of the Commissioner.

### 23 **III.**

#### 24 **STANDARD OF REVIEW**

25 This Court is empowered to review decisions by the Commissioner to deny  
26 benefits. 42 U.S.C. § 405(g). The findings and decision of the Social Security  
27 Administration must be upheld if they are free of legal error and supported by  
28 substantial evidence. *Mayes v. Massanari*, 276 F.3d 453, 458-59 (9th Cir. 2001, *as*

1 amended Dec. 21, 2001). If the court, however, determines that the ALJ’s findings  
2 are based on legal error or are not supported by substantial evidence in the record,  
3 the court may reject the findings and set aside the decision to deny benefits.  
4 *Aukland v. Massanari*, 257 F.3d 1033, 1035 (9th Cir. 2001); *Tonapetyan v. Halter*,  
5 242 F.3d 1144, 1147 (9th Cir. 2001).

6 “Substantial evidence is more than a mere scintilla, but less than a  
7 preponderance.” *Aukland*, 257 F.3d at 1035. Substantial evidence is such “relevant  
8 evidence which a reasonable person might accept as adequate to support a  
9 conclusion.” *Reddick v. Chater*, 157 F.3d 715, 720 (9th Cir. 1998); *Mayer*, 276 F.3d  
10 at 459. To determine whether substantial evidence supports the ALJ’s finding, the  
11 reviewing court must review the administrative record as a whole, “weighing both  
12 the evidence that supports and the evidence that detracts from the ALJ’s  
13 conclusion.” *Mayer*, 276 F.3d at 459. The ALJ’s decision “cannot be affirmed  
14 simply by isolating a specific quantum of supporting evidence.” *Aukland*, 257 F.3d  
15 at 1035 (quoting *Sousa v. Callahan*, 143 F.3d 1240, 1243 (9th Cir. 1998)). If the  
16 evidence can reasonably support either affirming or reversing the ALJ’s decision,  
17 the reviewing court “may not substitute its judgment for that of the ALJ.” *Id.*  
18 (quoting *Matney ex rel. Matney v. Sullivan*, 981 F.2d 1016, 1018 (9th Cir. 1992)).

19 **IV.**

20 **ISSUE PRESENTED**

21 A single disputed issue is presented here: whether the ALJ or the Appeals  
22 Council’s RFC assessment restricting Plaintiff to simple, repetitive work adequately  
23 captures Plaintiff’s “moderate” or “mild” limitations in concentration, persistence or  
24 pace. (Joint Stip. at 3-4, 7.)

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28 **V.**

1 **DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

2 Plaintiff asserts that the ALJ and the Appeals Council erred in failing to  
3 include their own findings – namely, that Plaintiff has “moderate” or “mild”  
4 limitations in concentration, persistence and pace – in the RFC determination. (Joint  
5 Stip. at 3-4.) Plaintiff claims that the RFC restriction to simple, repetitive work  
6 inadequately accounts for the limitations in concentration, persistence and pace.  
7 (*Id.*)

8 Defendant cites to *Stubbs-Danielson v. Astrue*, 539 F.3d 1169, 1173-74 (9th  
9 Cir. 2008), where the court found that a restriction to simple, repetitive tasks  
10 adequately captured deficiencies in concentration, persistence and pace. (Joint Stip.  
11 at 6.) Defendant further argues that any limitation in concentration, persistence and  
12 pace “are unsubstantiated by the record.” (*Id.* at 5.)

13 A. Medical Assessments of Plaintiff

14 On August 11, 2006, psychiatrist Jobst Singer, M.D. (“Dr. Singer”)  
15 performed a psychiatric evaluation of Plaintiff. (AR at 275-78.) Dr. Singer  
16 completed a mental status examination and found Plaintiff to be a “well developed  
17 and well nourished female in no acute distress.” (*Id.* 276.) Dr. Singer opined that:

18 Based on the interview, [Plaintiff’s] ability to understand,  
19 remember, and perform instructions is unimpaired for simple  
20 tasks and mildly impaired for complex tasks. Although  
21 persistence cannot be fully evaluated in an evaluation of this  
22 type, no psychiatric factors were identified that would  
23 significantly interfere with [Plaintiff’s] ability to complete a  
24 normal day of work other than her reported difficulties.  
25 [Plaintiff’s] judgment showed no significant impairment during  
26 the interview that would increase safety risks above normal in the  
27 usual work setting.

28 (*Id.* at 277-78.)

1 On August 22, 2006, state agency physician C.H. Dudley, M.D. (“Dr.  
2 Dudley”) completed a Psychiatric Review Technique form. (AR at 287-97.) Dr.  
3 Dudley found that Plaintiff has mild to moderate restriction of activities of daily  
4 living, mild difficulties in maintaining social functioning, and mild difficulties in  
5 maintaining concentration, persistence or pace. (*Id.* at 295.)

6 On the same day, Dr. Dudley also completed a Mental Residual Functional  
7 Capacity Assessment form. (AR at 298-302.) Dr. Dudley determined that Plaintiff  
8 is moderately limited in her ability to understand, remember, and carry out detailed  
9 instructions. (*Id.* at 298.) However, Dr. Dudley found no other significant  
10 limitations. (*See id.* at 298-99.) Dr. Dudley concluded that Plaintiff “is able to  
11 perform simple task[s].” (*Id.* at 301.)

12 B. Appeals Council’s Assessment of the Medical Evidence and Plaintiff’s  
13 RFC

14 In assessing Plaintiff’s RFC, the Appeals Council adopted Dr. Singer and Dr.  
15 Dudley’s opinions and found that Plaintiff’s treatment records did not contradict  
16 their opinions. (*See* AR at 6-7.) In particular, the Appeals Council explained:

17 [T]he Council adopts the State Agency assessment that [Plaintiff]  
18 has a mild limitation in maintaining concentration, persistence and/or pace that  
19 results only in a limitation to simple work. The consultative examiner who  
20 undertook a comprehensive examination concluded that [Plaintiff] is mildly limited  
21 in performing complex tasks but she has no limitation in performing simple tasks. A  
22 review of the treatment record discloses consistent mental status examinations that  
23 were within normal limits . . . or indicated no specific abnormalities in thought  
24 processes or orientation. . . . [Plaintiff] testified to a full range of activities of daily  
25 living skills including cooking for herself, her daughter and her nephews; shopping;  
26 and planning for her family vacation. Similarly, the treatment notes, even when  
27 indicating complaints of depression, otherwise show [Plaintiff] dealing with difficult  
28 situational problems[.]

1 (*Id.* at 6 (citations omitted).)

2 C. The Appeals Council Properly Assessed Plaintiff’s RFC

3 The Court is persuaded that the Appeals Council’s RFC assessment restricting  
4 Plaintiff to simple, repetitive tasks adequately captures limitations related to  
5 concentration, persistence or pace.<sup>3/</sup> Two reasons guide this determination.

6 First, the Court agrees that *Stubbs-Danielson* is applicable here. In *Stubbs-*  
7 *Danielson*, an examining physician opined that the plaintiff suffered from several  
8 mild limitations in her mental functioning areas. 539 F.3d at 1173. A state agency  
9 physician further identified several moderate limitations in other mental areas, but  
10 “ultimately concluded [that the plaintiff] retained the ability to carry out simple tasks  
11 as evidenced by her ability to do housework, shopping, work on hobbies, cooking  
12 and reading.” *Id.* (internal quotation marks omitted).

13 The ALJ concluded that the state agency physician’s opinion that the plaintiff  
14 was limited to “simple tasks” *included* the other limitations opined by the state  
15 agency physician. *Stubbs-Danielson*, 539 F.3d at 1174. Therefore, the Ninth Circuit  
16 held that “an ALJ’s assessment of a claimant adequately captures restrictions related  
17 to concentration, persistence, or pace where the assessment is *consistent with*  
18 *restrictions identified in the medical testimony.*” *Id.* (emphasis added).

19 Here, the Appeals Council found that Plaintiff’s mild limitations in  
20 concentration, persistence or pace are adequately captured by a restriction to simple,

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22 <sup>3/</sup> The Court notes that Plaintiff argues that the ALJ erred because he “intended  
23 that a limitation to simple repetitive work sufficed to accommodate a *moderate*  
24 limitation in concentration persistence, and pace.” (Joint Stip. at 3 (emphasis  
25 added).) However, Plaintiff does not dispute that the Appeals Council properly  
26 rejected the ALJ’s finding that Plaintiff suffered from any moderate limitations and  
27 instead found that Plaintiff suffers from mild limitations in maintaining  
28 concentration, persistence or pace. (*See generally id.* at 3-4, 7; *see AR* at 6.)  
Accordingly, the Court will proceed with its analysis based on the Appeals  
Council’s decision.



1 repetitive work based on its assessment of the medical opinions in the record. (*See*  
2 AR at 6.) A thorough review of the medical record supports this conclusion. Dr.  
3 Singer determined Plaintiff to be “unimpaired for simple tasks and mildly impaired  
4 for complex tasks.” (*Id.* at 277.) Dr. Singer also opined that “no psychiatric factors  
5 were identified that would significantly interfere with [Plaintiff’s] ability to  
6 complete a normal day of work other than her reported difficulties.” (*Id.*) Dr.  
7 Dudley similarly assessed that Plaintiff has “mild” difficulties in maintaining  
8 concentration, persistence, or pace, but ultimately concluded that Plaintiff “is able to  
9 perform simple task[s].” (*Id.* at 298, 301.)

10 Second, Plaintiff does not contest that the Appeals Council properly accepted  
11 the opinions of Dr. Singer and Dr. Dudley. (*See generally* Joint Stip. at 3-4, 7.) Nor  
12 does Plaintiff argue that any treating physician found Plaintiff to suffer from greater  
13 mental limitations than those proposed by Dr. Singer or Dr. Dudley. (*Id.*) Instead,  
14 Plaintiff contends that a “limitation to ‘simple work’ does not address deficiencies in  
15 concentration, persistence, or pace” and therefore must “be included in the  
16 hypothetical posed to the VE.” (*Id.* at 3.) Plaintiff cites *Brink v. Comm’r of Soc.*  
17 *Sec. Admin.*, 2009 WL 2512514, at \*1 (9th Cir. 2009), where the court found that a  
18 restriction to “simple, repetitive work” failed to include limitations in concentration,  
19 persistence and pace. (Joint Stip. at 7.)

20 However, the *Brink* case is inapposite. There, the court found the medical  
21 evidence established that the plaintiff’s limitations in concentration, persistence or  
22 pace were not adequately captured by an RFC assessment of simple, repetitive work.  
23 *Brink*, 2009 WL 2512514, at \*1. Contrary to Plaintiff’s assertion, a limitation *must*  
24 *be* included in the RFC determination *only where* the record provides substantial  
25 evidence of such limitations. *See id.* As explained above, the medical opinions in  
26 this case support a finding that Plaintiff is capable of simple, repetitive work, despite  
27 any mild limitations in concentration, persistence or pace. *See Sabin v. Astrue*, 2009  
28 WL 2013526, at \*2 (9th Cir. 2009) (finding ALJ properly assessed medical evidence

1 in determining that despite moderate difficulties as to concentration, persistence, or  
2 pace, claimant could perform simple and repetitive tasks on a consistent basis).

3 Accordingly, substantial evidence supports the Appeals Council's determination.

4 Based on the foregoing, IT IS ORDERED THAT judgment shall be entered  
5 **AFFIRMING** the decision of the Commissioner denying benefits.

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8 Dated: February 10, 2011

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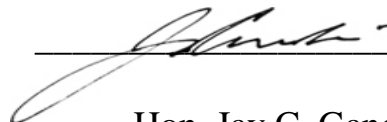
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Hon. Jay C. Gandhi  
United States Magistrate Judge