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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

MARTHA BARRAGAN,
Plaintiff,
v.
CAROLYN W. COLVIN,¹
Acting Commissioner of Social
Security,
Defendant.

} Case No. CV 12-6258-OP
} MEMORANDUM OPINION AND
} ORDER

The Court² now rules as follows with respect to the disputed issues listed in the Joint Stipulation (“JS”).³

¹ Carolyn W. Colvin, the current Acting Commissioner of Social Security, is hereby substituted as the Defendant herein. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 25(d)(1).

² Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(c), the parties consented to proceed before the United States Magistrate Judge in the current action. (ECF Nos. 7, 9.)

³ As the Court stated in its Case Management Order, the decision in this case is made on the basis of the pleadings, the Administrative Record, and the JS filed by the parties. In accordance with Rule 12(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil

(continued...)

1 **I.**

2 **DISPUTED ISSUES**

3 As reflected in the JS, the disputed issues raised by Plaintiff as the grounds
4 for reversal and/or remand are as follows:

- 5 (1) Whether the Administrative Law Judge (“ALJ”) erred in determining
6 Plaintiff’s credibility;
- 7 (2) Whether the ALJ properly considered the combined effects of
8 Plaintiff’s impairments when determining her residual functional
9 capacity (“RFC”); and
- 10 (3) Whether the ALJ erred in relying on the vocational expert’s (“VE”)
11 testimony.

12 (JS at 5.)

13 **II.**

14 **STANDARD OF REVIEW**

15 Under 42 U.S.C. § 405(g), this Court reviews the Commissioner’s decision
16 to determine whether the Commissioner’s findings are supported by substantial
17 evidence and whether the proper legal standards were applied. DeLorme v.
18 Sullivan, 924 F.2d 841, 846 (9th Cir. 1991). Substantial evidence means “more
19 than a mere scintilla” but less than a preponderance. Richardson v. Perales, 402
20 U.S. 389, 401, 91 S. Ct. 1420, 28 L. Ed. 2d 842 (1971); Desrosiers v. Sec’y of
21 Health & Human Servs., 846 F.2d 573, 576 (9th Cir. 1988). Substantial evidence
22 is “such relevant evidence as a reasonable mind might accept as adequate to
23 support a conclusion.” Richardson, 402 U.S. at 401. The Court must review the
24 record as a whole and consider adverse as well as supporting evidence. Green v.
25 Heckler, 803 F.2d 528, 530 (9th Cir. 1986). Where evidence is susceptible of more

26 _____
27 ³(...continued)

28 Procedure, the Court has determined which party is entitled to judgment under the standards set forth in 42 U.S.C. § 405(g). (ECF No. 6 at 3.)

1 than one rational interpretation, the Commissioner’s decision must be upheld.
2 Gallant v. Heckler, 753 F.2d 1450, 1453 (9th Cir. 1984).

3 **III.**

4 **DISCUSSION**

5 **A. The ALJ’s Findings.**

6 The ALJ found that Plaintiff has the severe impairment of a back disorder.
7 (Administrative Record (“AR”) at 32.) The ALJ also found that Plaintiff has the
8 RFC to perform a full range of medium work with “no postural, manipulative,
9 visual, communicative or environmental limitations.” (Id. at 33.)

10 The ALJ concluded that, because Plaintiff has the RFC for the full range of
11 medium work and her past relevant work was performed at the sedentary exertional
12 level, it follows that she was capable of performing her past relevant work as an
13 Order Clerk. (Id. at 35.)

14 **B. The ALJ Properly Evaluated Plaintiff’s Credibility.**

15 Plaintiff asserts that the ALJ failed to provide clear and convincing reasons
16 for rejecting her subjective complaints. (JS at 5-12, 20-21.) Plaintiff testified at
17 the administrative hearing that she experienced “like a fire in my back real bad.”
18 (AR at 57.) She also said that, due to poor circulation, her leg is “always numb,
19 tingly, and [her legs] give [her] a real hard time to walk.” (Id.) She said she
20 cannot sit for a long period of time otherwise she gets “strong pain” in her back,
21 legs, and feet. (Id. at 57-58.) However, the ALJ found Plaintiff’s statements
22 concerning the intensity, persistence, and limiting effects of her subjective
23 symptoms not credible for the following reasons: (1) she testified that she
24 underwent back surgery but there was no evidence of it in the record; (2) there was
25 a large gap, from after 2005 until 2009, in treatment; (3) her complaints of
26 disabling limitations were not supported by the objective evidence of record; (4)
27 her daily activities conflicted with her complaints; and (5) she applied for a job
28 during the period she claimed she could not work at all. (Id. at 33-34.)

1 An ALJ's assessment of pain severity and claimant credibility is entitled to
2 "great weight." Weetman v. Sullivan, 877 F.2d 20, 22 (9th Cir. 1989); Nyman v.
3 Heckler, 779 F.2d 528, 531 (9th Cir. 1986). When, as here, an ALJ's disbelief of a
4 claimant's testimony is a critical factor in a decision to deny benefits, the ALJ must
5 make explicit credibility findings. Rashad v. Sullivan, 903 F.2d 1229, 1231 (9th
6 Cir. 1990); Lewin v. Schweiker, 654 F.2d 631, 635 (9th Cir. 1981); see also
7 Albalos v. Sullivan, 907 F.2d 871, 874 (9th Cir. 1990) (an implicit finding that
8 claimant was not credible is insufficient).

9 Once a claimant has presented medical evidence of an underlying
10 impairment which could reasonably be expected to cause the symptoms alleged,
11 the ALJ may only discredit the claimant's testimony regarding subjective pain by
12 providing specific, clear, and convincing reasons for doing so. Lingenfelter v.
13 Astrue, 504 F.3d 1028, 1035-36 (9th Cir. 2007). An ALJ's credibility finding must
14 be properly supported by the record and sufficiently specific to ensure a reviewing
15 court that the ALJ did not arbitrarily reject a claimant's subjective testimony.
16 Bunnell v. Sullivan, 947 F.2d 341, 345-47 (9th Cir. 1991).

17 Here, the ALJ provided clear and convincing reasons for discounting
18 Plaintiff's subjective complaints.

19 Plaintiff testified that she had a failed back surgery in January 2005. (AR at
20 49-50.) Although her attorney claimed to have records of this surgery, nothing was
21 produced at the hearing or any other stage of the proceedings. (Id. at 46, 49.) In
22 fact, as pointed out by the ALJ, records showed that "[no] surgical intervention
23 was warranted" (Id. at 33, 207, 211.) Rather Plaintiff was recommended a
24 lumbar puncture, but she declined the procedure. (Id. 207, 211.) The ALJ could
25 properly rely on this blatant contradiction between the claimant's testimony and
26 evidence in the record in assessing her credibility. Morgan v. Comm'r of Soc. Sec.
27 Admin., 169 F.3d 595, 600 (9th Cir. 1999) (ALJ may properly rely on conflict
28 between claimant's testimony of subjective complaints and objective medical

1 evidence in the record).

2 The ALJ also noted that there was a “rather large gap” in the medical record
3 after 2005 until 2009 in treatment or emergency care. (AR at 34.) Plaintiff points
4 to nothing in the record to refute this finding, but rather claims that the lack of
5 treatment records was due to her lapse in medical insurance and inability to afford
6 treatment. (JS at 7-8.) While the Court agrees that it is improper to fault a
7 claimant for not being able to afford medical care, that was not the basis of the
8 ALJ’s decision here. See Gamble v. Chater, 68 F.3d 319, 321 (9th Cir. 1995)
9 (“[A] disabled claimant cannot be denied benefits for failing to obtain medical
10 treatment that would ameliorate his condition if he cannot afford that treatment.”).
11 Rather, Plaintiff conceded that she can get her medicine for free at UCLA’s Olive
12 View Medical Walk-In Clinic when she has bad pain, and otherwise she can take
13 Advil for lower level pain which “helps me a little bit.” (AR at 56-57; see also id.
14 at 259, 262.) Despite admitting to being able to get medication, there was a long
15 gap in her treatment. This unexplained gap in medical treatment is a valid reason
16 for rejecting Plaintiff’s credibility. See Orn v. Astrue, 495 F.3d 625, 636, 638 (9th
17 Cir. 2007) (unexplained failure to seek medical treatment may be relied upon in
18 finding Plaintiff’s complaints unjustified or exaggerated); see also Parra v. Astrue,
19 481 F.3d 742, 751 (9th Cir. 2007) (ALJ may discount Plaintiff’s credibility based
20 on conservative treatment).

21 The ALJ discussed how Plaintiff’s subjective complaints conflicted with Dr.
22 Sultan’s December 2008 consultative examination. (AR at 34.) For example, Dr.
23 Sultan observed Plaintiff walk “without difficulty,” and stated that she was able to
24 get in and out of a chair, and on and off the examination table without difficulty.
25 (Id. at 229, 232.) As pointed out by the ALJ, she could perform tandem walking
26 and heel-toe walking, which contrasted with her allegations of an unsteady gait and
27 weakness. (Id. at 34; compare id. at 181 with id. at 232.) Further, Dr. Sultan found
28 no evidence of lower extremity deficit. (Id. at 231-33.) Finally, the ALJ noted that

1 Plaintiff showed a grip force of up to 60 pounds, which conflicted with her report
2 of being unable to lift greater than 10 pounds. (Id. at 34; compare id. at 182 with
3 id. at 229.) These inconsistencies support the credibility finding. Morgan, 169
4 F.3d at 600.

5 The ALJ discussed Plaintiff's daily activities and found that they conflicted
6 with her subjective complaints. (AR at 34.) At the hearing, Plaintiff testified she
7 has taken care of her four-year-old niece since shortly after the child was born. (Id.
8 at 63-64.) When her niece was young, Plaintiff was able to feed her, change
9 diapers, and watch her for about six hours a day. (Id. at 60, 64-65.) At the time of
10 the hearing, she was taking her niece to and from school daily. (Id. at 60.) She also
11 indicated in a work activity report that she continues to prepare meals for her niece,
12 and shower and change her. (Id. at 155, 159.) Plaintiff testified that she takes care
13 of own her personal matters, such as washing clothes and going to the store to buy
14 her personal things, such as clothing. (Id. at 59.) Further, Plaintiff can drive,
15 which the ALJ found suggested significant improvement in motor functioning
16 since Plaintiff underwent rehabilitative therapy in 2005. (Id. at 34, 60, 63.) The
17 ALJ could rely on these daily activities, which are inconsistent with a total
18 disability. See, e.g., Thomas v. Barnhart, 278 F.3d 947, 958-59 (9th Cir. 2002)
19 (ALJ may properly consider inconsistencies between claimant's testimony and
20 claimant's daily activities, including the ability to cook, do laundry, wash dishes,
21 and shop); Morgan, 169 F.3d at 599-600 (ALJ may properly rely on contradictions
22 between claimant's reported limitations and claimant's daily activities, including
23 occasionally taking care of a friend's child); Orteza v. Shalala, 50 F.3d 748, 750
24 (9th Cir. 1995) (ALJ may properly rely on claimant's daily activities, including
25 ability to drive); Fair v. Bowen, 885 F.2d 597, 604 (9th Cir. 1989) (ALJ may
26 properly rely on daily activities inconsistent with claim of disabling pain, including
27 claimant's ability to take care of personal needs, shop, and drive); Soc. Sec. Ruling
28 96-7p.

1 Finally, Plaintiff testified at the hearing that she “applied for a job, but it
2 didn’t work,” during the period she claimed she was unable to work. (AR at 69.)
3 Plaintiff said the job was in customer service, similar to her previous employment.
4 (Id. at 69-70.) She also admitted at the hearing that she could do the same job she
5 used to do. (Id. at 71.) The ALJ could properly rely on this as a basis for the
6 credibility finding. See Lenhart v. Astrue, 252 F. App’x 787, 789 (9th Cir. 2007)
7 (not unreasonable for ALJ to find claimant exaggerated symptoms based on fact
8 that he applied for a job, among other factors); Copeland v. Bowen, 861 F.2d 536,
9 542 (9th Cir. 1988) (credibility finding properly supported, in part, where claimant
10 held himself out as available for work); Elizarraz v. Astrue, No. CV09-05616
11 AJW, 2010 WL 4794731, at *7 (C.D. Cal. Nov. 16, 2010) (“[T]he [ALJ] . . . was
12 permitted to consider the inconsistency between plaintiff’s conduct in attempting to
13 find work and her allegations of disabling subjective symptoms.”).

14 Based on the foregoing, the Court finds the ALJ’s credibility finding was
15 supported by substantial evidence and was sufficiently specific to permit the Court
16 to conclude that the ALJ did not arbitrarily discredit Plaintiff’s subjective
17 testimony. Thus, there was no error.

18 **C. The ALJ Properly Considered the Combined Effect of Plaintiff’s**
19 **Impairments.**

20 Plaintiff contends that the ALJ did not consider the “combined effects” of all
21 of her impairments when determining her RFC. (JS at 22-25, 27.)

22 In conducting an RFC assessment, the ALJ must consider the combined
23 effects of a claimant’s medically determinable impairments on his or her ability to
24 perform sustainable work. 42 U.S.C. § 423(d)(2)(B); Macri v. Chater, 93 F.3d
25 540, 545 (9th Cir. 1996). The ALJ must consider all of the relevant evidence as
26 well as the combined effects of all of the claimant’s impairments, even those that
27 are not “severe.” 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1545(a), 416.945(a); Celaya v. Halter, 332 F.3d
28 1177, 1182 (9th Cir. 2003). “[A]n RFC that fails to take into account a claimant’s

1 limitations is defective.” Valentine v. Comm’r of Soc. Sec. Admin., 574 F.3d 685,
2 690 (9th Cir. 2009). The ALJ, however, need not consider properly rejected
3 evidence or subjective complaints. See Batson v. Comm’r of Soc. Sec. Admin.,
4 359 F. 3d 1190, 1197 (9th Cir. 2004) (“ALJ was not required to incorporate
5 evidence from the opinions of [claimant’s] treating physicians, which were
6 permissibly discounted”); Bayliss v. Barnhart, 427 F.3d 1211, 1217 (9th Cir. 2005)
7 (upholding ALJ’s RFC determination because “the ALJ took into account those
8 limitations for which there was record support that did not depend on [claimant’s]
9 subjective complaints”).

10 Plaintiff first contends that the ALJ failed to address “recent” medical
11 treatment for low back pain with muscle spasms in fashioning the RFC, citing a
12 February 23, 2009, Olive View Medical Walk-In Clinic “back pain complaint and
13 orders form.” (JS at 23 (citing AR at 264).) However, the ALJ did cite to this
14 evidence and mentioned that Plaintiff was “seen . . . at Olive View in February
15 2009,” noting that this ended the large gap in her medical record. (AR at 34 (citing
16 id. at 264-65).) That the ALJ did not further elaborate on his rationale regarding
17 this single document does not mean he failed to consider it, or the combined effect
18 of it with Plaintiff’s impairments. See Howard ex rel. Wolff v. Barnhart, 341 F.3d
19 1006, 1012 (9th Cir. 2003) (the ALJ does not need to ““discuss every piece of
20 evidence”” in considering the combined effect of all the claimant’s impairments
21 and in developing the record) (quoting Black v. Apfel, 143 F.3d 383, 386 (8th Cir.
22 1998) and citing Vincent v. Heckler, 739 F.2d 1393, 1394-1395 (9th Cir. 1984)).

23 Plaintiff also contends that the ALJ should have considered all of her severe
24 impairments, “including chronic pain in her back with numbness and weakness in
25 her lower extremities causing imbalanced gait.” (JS at 23.) However, the ALJ
26 specifically considered Plaintiff’s back pain by finding a severe impairment of a
27 back disorder. (AR at 32.) Plaintiff has pointed to no other records that the ALJ
28 supposedly failed to consider regarding her back pain. Further, the ALJ

1 specifically considered Plaintiff's claim regarding her problems with her lower
2 extremities, and found that her subjective complaints conflicted with the objective
3 evidence of Dr. Sultan's finding of a lack of lower extremity deficit. (Id. at 24,
4 231-33.)

5 Finally, Plaintiff contends that the ALJ failed to consider her cognitive
6 impairments. (JS at 23-24.) Petitioner points to a March 1, 2005, Occupational
7 Therapy Department "Driver Preparation Program" evaluation which indicated that
8 Plaintiff had impaired comprehension skills. (Id. at 24 (citing AR at 339-40).) As
9 Plaintiff seems to acknowledge (id.), the comments section of that document
10 explains that her impairments were due to "difficulty [with] reading [E]nglish.
11 When questioned, she stated she was unable to read [S]panish any better. As might
12 be expected, the client had problems with written testing. This may be due to
13 [limited] education - 6 yrs in Mexico, 5 yrs in USA" (AR at 340). In assessing the
14 RFC, the ALJ specifically considered Plaintiff's language and educational
15 limitations and cited to the March 1, 2005, driver evaluation. (Id. at 32-33.)
16 However, the ALJ discounted the extent of the limitation of these impairments on
17 Plaintiff's RFC because Plaintiff is a naturalized United States citizen who had
18 been in the country for twenty years, spoke English at the hearing, testified that she
19 studied English, and other medical sources also observed that she spoke English.
20 (Id. at 33, 205, 260, 333.) Thus, the ALJ specifically considered Plaintiff's
21 purported impaired comprehension in fashioning the RFC, but found it conflicted
22 with other evidence in the record and the ALJ's own observations such that a more
23 restrictive RFC was not warranted.

24 Thus, contrary to Plaintiff's assertion, the ALJ specifically considered
25 Plaintiff's purported impairments in fashioning the RFC. See Batson, 359 F. 3d at
26 1197; Bayliss, 427 F.3d at 1217. Accordingly, Plaintiff's contention that the ALJ
27 did not consider the "combined effect" of all of her purported impairments is
28 without merit. See Lombardo v. Schweiker, 749 F.2d 565, 567 (9th Cir. 1984)

1 (when an ALJ summarizes and discusses the various medical reports, that suggests
2 the ALJ did consider the combined effect of a claimant's impairments).

3 **D. The ALJ Properly Relied on the VE's Testimony.**

4 Plaintiff contends the VE's testimony was not based on a hypothetical that
5 encompassed Plaintiff's cognitive impairments. (JS at 28-29.) Plaintiff therefore
6 contends it was improper for the ALJ to rely on the VE's testimony. (Id. at 29, 31-
7 32.)

8 "In order for the testimony of a VE to be considered reliable, the
9 hypothetical posed must include 'all of the claimant's functional limitations, both
10 physical and mental' supported by the record." Thomas, 278 F.3d at 956.
11 Hypothetical questions posed to a VE need not include all alleged limitations, but
12 rather only those limitations which the ALJ finds to exist. See, e.g., Magallanes v.
13 Bowen, 881 F.2d 747, 756-57 (9th Cir. 1989); Copeland, 861 F.2d at 540-41;
14 Martinez v. Heckler, 807 F.2d 771, 773-74 (9th Cir. 1986). As a result, an ALJ
15 must propose a hypothetical that is based on medical assumptions, supported by
16 substantial evidence in the record, that reflects the claimant's limitations.
17 Osenbrock v. Apfel, 240 F.3d 1157, 1163-64 (9th Cir. 2001) (citing Roberts v.
18 Shalala, 66 F.3d 179, 184 (9th Cir. 1995)); see also Andrews v. Shalala, 53 F.3d
19 1035, 1043 (9th Cir. 1995) (although the hypothetical may be based on evidence
20 which is disputed, the assumptions in the hypothetical must be supported by the
21 record).

22 Here, as stated above (see Discussion supra Part III.C), the ALJ properly
23 discredited Plaintiff's claim regarding the alleged mental impairments, which was
24 based on her language deficits and limited education, as it conflicted with other
25 evidence in the record and the ALJ's observations of her abilities at the hearing.
26 Accordingly, there was no error in the ALJ's hypothetical questions to the VE,
27 which did not include a requirement for mental limitations. Rollins v. Massanari,
28 261 F.3d 853, 857 (9th Cir. 2001) ("Because the ALJ included all of the limitations

1 that he found to exist, and because his findings were supported by substantial
2 evidence, the ALJ did not err in omitting the other limitations that [plaintiff] had
3 claimed, but had failed to prove.”).

4 Finally, Plaintiff appears to also contend that there was error because the
5 RFC fashioned by the ALJ was less restrictive than any hypothetical posed to the
6 VE. (JS at 29.) In that regard, Plaintiff contends it was error for the ALJ to ask
7 hypothetical questions of the VE about light and sedentary work, but not medium
8 work. (Id.) However, Plaintiff does not cite any authority for this proposition,
9 and, in any event, has not shown how she was harmed by the ALJ’s questioning.
10 By posing hypotheticals at the light and sedentary levels, the ALJ included
11 limitations actually more restrictive than included in Plaintiff’s RFC. Indeed, the
12 VE testified that Plaintiff could perform her past relevant work as an Order Clerk,
13 which is considered sedentary work, and, as mentioned, Plaintiff admitted she
14 could do that work. (AR at 35, 71, 74.) As a result, the VE’s resulting testimony
15 was, in effect, less inclusive of jobs that Plaintiff is capable of performing. Thus,
16 to the extent there was any error in the ALJ’s hypotheticals, it was harmless. See
17 Molina v. Astrue, 674 F.3d 1104, 1115 (9th Cir. 2012) (an ALJ’s error is harmless
18 where it is inconsequential to the ultimate nondisability determination); Taylor v.
19 Colvin, No. 6:12-CV-01017-BR, 2013 WL 3229978, at *7 (D. Or. June 24, 2013)
20 (any error in ALJ’s hypothetical to VE that included more restrictions than
21 included in the RFC was harmless because VE’s resultant testimony was, in effect,
22 less inclusive of jobs that claimant was capable of performing); Looman v. Colvin,
23 No. EDCV 13-193 JC, 2013 WL 4500465, at *4 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 30, 2013) (any
24 error in relying on VE’s testimony harmless because it was based on a hypothetical
25 more restrictive than the RFC found by the ALJ).

26 Accordingly, the ALJ did not err in his questioning of the VE, or in relying
27 on the VE’s testimony.

28 **IV.**

ORDER

Based on the foregoing, IT THEREFORE IS ORDERED that judgment be entered affirming the decision of the Commissioner of Social Security and dismissing the action with prejudice.

Dated: September 30, 2013



HONORABLE OSWALD PARADA
United States Magistrate Judge

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