

FILED IN THE
U.S. DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

Jan 31, 2018

SEAN F. MCAVOY, CLERK

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4 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
5 EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
6

7 MONICA MICHELE KOSMICKI,

No. 2:17-CV-0040-JTR

8 Plaintiff,

ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFF'S
MOTION FOR SUMMARY
JUDGMENT AND REMANDING
FOR ADDITIONAL PROCEEDINGS

9
10 v.

11 COMMISSIONER OF SOCIAL
12 SECURITY,

13 Defendant.
14

15 **BEFORE THE COURT** are cross-motions for summary judgment. ECF
16 No. 13, 14. Attorney Gary R. Penar represents Monica Michele Kosmicki
17 (Plaintiff); Special Assistant United States Attorney L. Jamala Edwards represents
18 the Commissioner of Social Security (Defendant). The parties have consented to
19 proceed before a magistrate judge. ECF No. 5. After reviewing the administrative
20 record and the briefs filed by the parties, the Court **GRANTS** Plaintiff's Motion
21 for Summary Judgment; **DENIES** Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment;
22 and **REMANDS** the matter to the Commissioner for additional proceedings
23 pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 405(g).

24 **JURISDICTION**

25 Plaintiff filed an application for Disability Insurance Benefits on October 31,
26 2012, alleging disability since October 1, 2010, due to degenerative disc disease,
27 fibromyalgia, depression, arthritis, rectocele, high blood pressure, joint pain and
28 diverticulitis. Tr. 143, 147. The application was denied initially and upon

1 reconsideration. Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) Jesse K. Shumway held a
2 hearing on July 27, 2015, Tr. 30-67, and issued an unfavorable decision on August
3 5, 2015, Tr. 10-21. The Appeals Council denied Plaintiff's request for review on
4 December 2, 2016. Tr. 1-4. The ALJ's August 2015 decision thus became the
5 final decision of the Commissioner, which is appealable to the district court
6 pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 405(g). Plaintiff filed this action for judicial review on
7 January 26, 2017. ECF No. 1.

8 **STATEMENT OF FACTS**

9 Plaintiff was born on May 15, 1960, and was 50 years old on the alleged
10 onset date, October 1, 2010. Tr. 143. Plaintiff obtained a GED in 1988 and
11 completed vocational schooling to become a practical nurse. Tr. 60-61, 148.
12 She has past relevant work as a licensed practical nurse. Tr. 40. Plaintiff indicated
13 she stopped working in October of 2010 because her office wanted her to work
14 more hours and she was not physically able to perform the work. Tr. 47. She
15 stated she had subsequently looked into other types of work within the medical
16 field, but had not discovered any jobs she believed she would be qualified for or be
17 able to do. Tr. 59-60. She had not applied for any other positions. Tr. 60.

18 At the administrative hearing, Plaintiff testified she has constant low back
19 pain and radicular pain in her legs five or six times a year. Tr. 41-43. She has had
20 physical therapy, massage and chiropractic treatments, injections, a nerve block,
21 and a Rhizotomy, but had not seen an orthopedist for her back pain. Tr. 43-46.
22 Plaintiff stated the back pain persisted despite all of these treatments. Tr. 46.
23 Plaintiff indicated she had difficulty lifting and could stand for only 10 to 15
24 minutes at a time before needing to switch positions. Tr. 49-50. She also testified
25 she could only sit 45 minutes to an hour before needing to stand up and walk
26 around. Tr. 61. Plaintiff described problems with her shoulders that inhibited her
27 ability to reach, but stated she did not have difficulty using her hands. Tr. 50-51.
28 A rheumatologist had recently diagnosed Plaintiff with fibromyalgia. Tr. 53. She

1 testified she has fatigue as a result of the fibromyalgia and needs to rest most of the
2 day. Tr. 55-56.

3 **STANDARD OF REVIEW**

4 The ALJ is responsible for determining credibility, resolving conflicts in
5 medical testimony, and resolving ambiguities. *Andrews v. Shalala*, 53 F.3d 1035,
6 1039 (9th Cir. 1995). The ALJ's determinations of law are reviewed de novo, with
7 deference to a reasonable interpretation of the applicable statutes. *McNatt v. Apfel*,
8 201 F.3d 1084, 1087 (9th Cir. 2000). The decision of the ALJ may be reversed
9 only if it is not supported by substantial evidence or if it is based on legal error.
10 *Tackett v. Apfel*, 180 F.3d 1094, 1097 (9th Cir. 1999). Substantial evidence is
11 defined as being more than a mere scintilla, but less than a preponderance. *Id.* at
12 1098. Put another way, substantial evidence is such relevant evidence as a
13 reasonable mind might accept as adequate to support a conclusion. *Richardson v.*
14 *Perales*, 402 U.S. 389, 401 (1971). If the evidence is susceptible to more than one
15 rational interpretation, the Court may not substitute its judgment for that of the
16 ALJ. *Tackett*, 180 F.3d at 1097; *Morgan v. Commissioner of Social Sec. Admin.*,
17 169 F.3d 595, 599 (9th Cir. 1999). If substantial evidence supports the
18 administrative findings, or if conflicting evidence supports a finding of either
19 disability or non-disability, the ALJ's determination is conclusive. *Sprague v.*
20 *Bowen*, 812 F.2d 1226, 1229-1230 (9th Cir. 1987). Nevertheless, a decision
21 supported by substantial evidence will be set aside if the proper legal standards
22 were not applied in weighing the evidence and making the decision. *Brawner v.*
23 *Secretary of Health and Human Services*, 839 F.2d 432, 433 (9th Cir. 1988).

24 **SEQUENTIAL EVALUATION PROCESS**

25 The Commissioner has established a five-step sequential evaluation process
26 for determining whether a person is disabled. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(a),
27 416.920(a); *Bowen v. Yuckert*, 482 U.S. 137, 140-142 (1987). In steps one through
28 four, the burden of proof rests upon the claimant to establish a prima facie case of

1 entitlement to disability benefits. Tackett, 180 F.3d at 1098-1099. This burden is
2 met once a claimant establishes that a physical or mental impairment prevents the
3 claimant from engaging in past relevant work. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(a)(4),
4 416.920(a)(4). If a claimant cannot perform past relevant work, the ALJ proceeds
5 to step five, and the burden shifts to the Commissioner to show that (1) the
6 claimant can make an adjustment to other work; and (2) specific jobs exist in the
7 national economy which claimant can perform. Batson v. Commissioner of Social
8 Sec. Admin., 359 F.3d 1190, 1193-1194 (2004). If a claimant cannot make an
9 adjustment to other work in the national economy, a finding of “disabled” is made.
10 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(a)(4)(v), 416.920(a)(4)(v).

11 **ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION**

12 On August 5, 2015, the ALJ issued a decision finding Plaintiff was not
13 disabled as defined in the Social Security Act.

14 At step one, the ALJ found Plaintiff had not engaged in substantial gainful
15 activity during the period from her alleged onset date, October 1, 2010, through the
16 date last insured, December 31, 2014. Tr. 12. At step two, the ALJ determined
17 Plaintiff had the following severe impairments: degenerative disc disease of the
18 lumbar spine, left hip pain, bilateral shoulder degeneration, fibromyalgia, and
19 depression/dysthymia. Tr. 12. At step three, the ALJ found Plaintiff did not have
20 an impairment or combination of impairments that meets or medically equals the
21 severity of one of the listed impairments. Tr. 13.

22 The ALJ assessed Plaintiff’s Residual Functional Capacity (RFC) and found
23 Plaintiff could perform light exertion level work, but with the following
24 limitations: she could only sit 45 minutes at a time and stand and/or walk 30
25 minutes at a time; she could not climb ladders, ropes, or scaffolds and could only
26 occasionally perform other postural activities; she could only occasionally reach
27 overhead on the right and could not reach overhead on the left; she could not have
28 concentrated exposure to extreme cold, vibration, or hazards such as unprotected

1 heights and moving mechanical parts; she was limited to simple, routine and
2 repetitive tasks and well learned detailed tasks; and she could have only superficial
3 contact with the public. Tr. 15.

4 At step four, the ALJ found Plaintiff was unable to perform her past relevant
5 work as a licensed practical nurse. Tr. 19. At step five, the ALJ determined that,
6 based on the testimony of the vocational expert, and considering Plaintiff's age,
7 education, work experience and RFC, Plaintiff was capable of making a successful
8 adjustment to other work that exists in significant numbers in the national
9 economy, including the jobs of marker pricer, router and production assembler.
10 Tr. 20-21. The ALJ thus concluded Plaintiff was not under a disability within the
11 meaning of the Social Security Act at any time from October 1, 2010, the alleged
12 onset date, through the date last insured, December 31, 2014. Tr. 21.

13 ISSUES

14 The question presented is whether substantial evidence supports the ALJ's
15 decision denying benefits and, if so, whether that decision is based on proper legal
16 standards.

17 Plaintiff contends the ALJ erred by (1) rejecting the medical expert's
18 opinion that Plaintiff's impairments equaled Listing 1.04A; (2) improperly
19 weighing the medical opinion evidence of record pertaining to Plaintiff's physical
20 limitations; (3) discrediting Plaintiff's symptom testimony; (4) relying on an
21 incomplete hypothetical at step five of the sequential evaluation process; and (5)
22 finding Plaintiff had the RFC to perform certain jobs in conflict with the
23 Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT).

24 DISCUSSION

25 A. Dr. Beezy

26 Plaintiff first contends the ALJ erred by rejecting the administrative hearing
27 opinion of medical expert Reuben Beezy, M.D., that Plaintiff's low back
28 impairment equaled Listing 1.04A. ECF No. 13 at 4-7.

1 Dr. Beezy testified as a medical expert at the July 2015 administrative
2 hearing. Tr. 36-39. Dr. Beezy opined that Plaintiff's low back pain and left
3 shoulder bursitis were severe impairments. Tr. 37. He further opined that
4 Plaintiff's low back impairment equaled Listing 1.04A based on evidence of nerve
5 root compression. Tr. 38. Dr. Beezy cited an MRI of the lumbar spine showing
6 moderate bilateral neuroforaminal narrowing in L5-S1, Tr. 202-203, and an
7 October 2013 MRI which verified bilateral neuroforaminal stenosis, Tr. 569-570.
8 Tr. 38. He based his Listing opinion on the foregoing MRIs and Plaintiff's
9 complaints of low back pain. Tr. 39. Despite the finding that Plaintiff's back
10 impairment equaled Listing 1.04A, Dr. Beezy found that Plaintiff was limited to
11 sedentary work with occasional postural and manipulative restrictions. Tr. 39.

12 The ALJ accorded little weight to Dr. Beezy's opinions because they were
13 "speculative and internally inconsistent." Tr. 18. The ALJ specifically rejected the
14 opinion that Plaintiff's back impairment equaled Listing 1.04A because it was
15 "based solely on diagnostic imaging of the lumbar spine." Tr. 18. The ALJ further
16 noted the finding was inconsistent with Dr. Beezy's acknowledgment that there
17 was no clinical evidence of neurological deficits and subsequent testimony that
18 Plaintiff was capable of performing sedentary work. Tr. 18.

19 First, Dr. Beezy did not base his Listing opinion **solely** on imaging as
20 suggested by the ALJ. Tr. 18. It is clear from the record that the opinion was
21 based on the MRI findings coupled with Plaintiff's low back pain complaints. Tr.
22 39. Second, the ALJ again mischaracterized the record by indicating Dr. Beezy
23 acknowledged there was "no clinical evidence of neurological deficits." Tr. 18.
24 Dr. Beezy merely stated he did not see "**significant** neuropathy or deficits." Tr.
25 39. Finally, the inconsistency noted by the ALJ regarding Dr. Beezy's opinion that
26 Plaintiff's back pain was equivalent to Listing 1.04A and his subsequent
27 assessment that Plaintiff was limited to sedentary work is not necessarily an
28 inconsistency. For a disorder of the spine to equal Listing 1.04A, it must result in a

1 compromise of a nerve root or spinal cord with evidence of nerve root compression
2 characterized by neuroanatomic distribution of pain, limitation of motion of the
3 spine, motor loss accompanied by sensory or reflex loss, and positive straight-leg
4 raising test. 20 C.F.R. Pt. 404, Subpt. P, App. 1, § 1.04A. The fact that Dr. Beezy
5 opined that Plaintiff was functionally limited to a restricted range of sedentary
6 work, Tr. 39, is not completely inconsistent with his earlier opinion that Plaintiff's
7 back pain was equivalent to Listing 1.04A.

8 Based on the foregoing, the Court concludes that the ALJ provided
9 inadequate rationale for according little weight to the opinions of Dr. Beezy. The
10 Court thus finds, consistent with Plaintiff's request, ECF No. 13 at 7, that a remand
11 for an additional proceeding is necessary in order for the ALJ to seek clarification
12 from Dr. Beezy.

13 **B. Medical Evidence**

14 Plaintiff next contends the ALJ erred by failing to properly consider the
15 opinions of naturopath Christopher Valley regarding Plaintiff's physical
16 impairments and instead giving weight to reviewing state agency physician
17 Norman Staley, M.D. ECF No. 13 at 7-13.

18 Naturopaths, like Mr. Valley, are considered "other sources." 20 C.F.R. §§
19 404.1527(f), 416.927(f). As such, the ALJ may properly discount his opinions by
20 providing germane reasons. *Molina v. Astrue*, 674 F.3d 1104, 1111 (9th Cir.
21 2012).

22 The ALJ accorded "little weight" to Mr. Valley's opinion that Plaintiff could
23 sit for 45 minutes; could stand for 10 minutes; could walk for 45 minutes; could lift
24 occasionally less than 10 pounds, rarely 20 pounds and never 50 pounds; could
25 never twist, stoop, or climb ladders; could occasionally crouch/squat; and was
26 incapable of even low stress work. Tr. 18, 512-515. The ALJ gave Mr. Valley's
27 opinion little weight because he was not an acceptable medical source. Tr. 18.
28 The ALJ additionally noted Mr. Valley saw Plaintiff several months after the date

1 last insured and rendered his opinions after only two visits. Tr. 18. Finally, the
2 ALJ indicated there was no support in the treatment notes for the limitations
3 assessed by Mr. Valley. Tr. 18. Instead, the ALJ relied on the opinion of the state
4 agency medical consultant, Dr. Staley, who determined that Plaintiff could perform
5 light work with postural, manipulative, and environmental limitations. Tr. 18, 87-
6 93. See *Pitzer v. Sullivan*, 908 F.2d 502, 506 n.4 (9th Cir. 1990) (finding a
7 nonexamining doctor’s opinion “with nothing more” does not constitute substantial
8 evidence).

9 Although Mr. Valley is not “an acceptable medical source,” the opinion of a
10 naturopath, an “other source,” may still provide insight into the severity of an
11 impairment and how it affects a claimant’s ability to function. SSR 06-03p.
12 Furthermore, while Mr. Valley saw Plaintiff several months after the date last
13 insured, evidence from outside the relevant time period may still provide
14 information relevant to a claimant’s condition. See *Lester v. Chater*, 81 F.3d 821,
15 832 (9th Cir. 1995) (holding that medical evaluations made after the expiration of a
16 claimant’s insured status are relevant to an evaluation of the preexpiration
17 condition). Moreover, Mr. Valley not only visited with Plaintiff on two occasions
18 (of significance, Dr. Staley never visited or examined Plaintiff), he reviewed
19 treatment notes and examined Plaintiff. Finally, contrary to the ALJ’s
20 determination, Mr. Valley’s assessment is supported by treatment notes from
21 *Arthritis Northwest*, Tr. 478-479, 493-494, 507. Consequently, the Court finds the
22 ALJ failed to provide germane reasons for discounting Mr. Valley’s opinions.

23 On remand, the ALJ shall reassess the opinions of Mr. Valley, as well as
24 those of reviewing state agency physician Dr. Staley and all other medical
25 evidence of record relevant to Plaintiff’s claim for disability benefits.

26 **C. Plaintiff’s Subjective Complaints**

27 Plaintiff argues the ALJ also erred by failing to provide valid reasons for
28 rejecting her subjective complaints. ECF No. 13 at 13-16. The Court agrees.

1 It is the province of the ALJ to make credibility determinations. Andrews,
2 53 F.3d at 1039. However, the ALJ's findings must be supported by specific
3 cogent reasons. Rashad v. Sullivan, 903 F.2d 1229, 1231 (9th Cir. 1990). Absent
4 affirmative evidence of malingering, the ALJ's reasons for rejecting the claimant's
5 testimony must be "specific, clear and convincing." Smolen v. Chater, 80 F.3d
6 1273, 1281 (9th Cir. 1996); Lester, 81 F.3d at 834. "General findings are
7 insufficient: rather the ALJ must identify what testimony is not credible and what
8 evidence undermines the claimant's complaints." Lester, 81 F.3d at 834; Dodrill v.
9 Shalala, 12 F.3d 915, 918 (9th Cir. 1993).

10 The ALJ found that Plaintiff was only partially credible in this case. Tr. 18.
11 The ALJ concluded that Plaintiff's medically determinable impairments could
12 reasonably be expected to cause the alleged symptoms; however, Plaintiff's
13 statements concerning the intensity, persistence and limiting effects of those
14 symptoms were not entirely credible. Tr. 17. The ALJ listed the following reasons
15 to discount Plaintiff's credibility: (1) objective medical findings were not fully
16 consistent with the degree of alleged impairment, (2) Plaintiff lacked an extensive
17 treatment history, (3) Plaintiff did not apply for lighter work, (4) treatment notes
18 showed that, with respect to her mental health, Plaintiff was stable on medication,
19 and (5) Plaintiff described daily activities which were not limited to the extent one
20 would expect given the complaints of disabling symptoms and limitations. Tr. 17-
21 18.

22 The ALJ first found that the objective medical findings were not fully
23 consistent with the degree of impairment alleged by Plaintiff. Tr. 27. A lack of
24 supporting objective medical evidence is a factor which may be considered in
25 evaluating a claimant's credibility, provided it is not the sole factor. Bunnell v.
26 Sullivan, 347 F.2d 341, 345 (9th Cir. 1991). Here, the ALJ did not articulate how
27 Plaintiff's subjective complaints specifically conflicted with the objective medical
28 findings of record. See Lester, 81 F.3d at 834. Moreover, as discussed above, the

1 medical evidence of record, including the opinions of Dr. Beezy, Mr. Valley and
2 Dr. Staley, must be reevaluated on remand in this case. See *infra*. Accordingly,
3 the reliability of certain objective medical evidence and a determination of
4 Plaintiff's ultimate RFC is uncertain at this time.

5 The ALJ next mentions that Plaintiff did not have the kind of extensive
6 treatment history expected for an individual with serious fibromyalgia and
7 shoulder and back problems. Tr. 17. An "unexplained, or inadequately explained,
8 failure to seek treatment may be the basis for an adverse credibility finding unless
9 one of a 'number of good reasons for not doing so' applies." *Orn v. Astrue*, 495
10 F.3d 625, 638 (9th Cir. 2007). Here, there is no evidence Plaintiff failed to seek or
11 follow medical advice or comply with recommended treatment. In fact, the ALJ
12 specifically faults Plaintiff for not seeking treatment with a rheumatologist until
13 after the date last insured, Tr. 17; However, Plaintiff asked for a referral in March
14 2012, but the rheumatologist declined to see her, Tr. 53, 245. The ALJ's rationale
15 in this regard is unsupported.

16 Next, it is undisputed Plaintiff did not apply for lighter work positions after
17 finding herself incapable of continuing to perform her work as a nurse. Tr. 17, 58-
18 59. Plaintiff testified she did look at other jobs in her field, but that she was unable
19 to find any positions she was physically capable of performing given her
20 limitations. Tr. 59-60. This entirely consistent testimony provides no valid reason
21 to discredit Plaintiff's subjective complaints.

22 The ALJ also cited Plaintiff's reported daily activities throughout the record
23 as inconsistent with her testimony of disabling limitations. Tr. 17-18. The ALJ
24 indicated Plaintiff was able to care for her hair, feed herself, do the dishes, prepare
25 her meals, do light dusting, perform limited sweeping, pick up after her dog,
26 occasionally walk with her husband or child, go outside, shop once every two
27 weeks, read, and watch TV. Tr. 17-18. While it was not improper for the ALJ to
28 consider Plaintiff's level of activity when assessing Plaintiff's credibility in this

1 case, the Ninth Circuit has held that one does not need to be “utterly incapacitated”
2 to be disabled. *Fair v. Bowen*, 885 F.2d 597, 603 (9th Cir. 1989) (finding
3 “claimant’s ability to engage in activities that were sporadic and punctuated with
4 rest, such as housework, occasional weekend trips, and some exercise, do not
5 support a finding that he can engage in regular work activities”). Plaintiff’s
6 reported daily activities are not necessarily inconsistent with her description of
7 limitations, and there is no evidence of record which shows that Plaintiff was able
8 to spend a substantial part of her day engaged in the performance of work related
9 functions. The Court finds Plaintiff’s hearing testimony does not conflict with the
10 list of limited activities identified by the ALJ.

11 The ALJ additionally stated that “[w]ith respect to the claimant’s mental
12 problems, the treatment notes showed that the claimant was stable on
13 medications.” Tr. 17. An ALJ may rely on the effectiveness of treatment to find a
14 plaintiff’s testimony unpersuasive. *Morgan v. Comm’r of Social Sec. Admin.*, 169
15 F.3d 595, 600 (9th Cir. 1999) (an ALJ may properly rely on a report that a
16 plaintiff’s mental symptoms improved with the use of medication); *Odle v.*
17 *Heckler*, 707 F.2d 439, 440 (9th Cir. 1983) (noting impairments that are controlled
18 by treatment cannot be considered disabling). Plaintiff does not contest this
19 finding. ECF No. 13 at 13-16. Nevertheless, given the multitude of errors in the
20 ALJ’s credibility analysis noted above, the ALJ’s adverse credibility finding will
21 not be upheld by the ALJ’s one uncontested finding regarding Plaintiff’s mental
22 health stability on medication.

23 The ALJ is responsible for reviewing the evidence and resolving conflicts or
24 ambiguities in testimony. *Magallanes v. Bowen*, 881 F.2d 747, 751 (9th Cir.
25 1989). This Court has a limited role in determining whether the ALJ’s decision is
26 supported by substantial evidence and may not substitute its own judgment for that
27 of the ALJ even if it might justifiably have reached a different result upon de novo
28 review. 42 U.S.C. § 405(g). It is the role of the trier of fact, not this Court, to

1 resolve conflicts in evidence. Richardson, 402 U.S. at 400. However, based on
2 the foregoing, the Court concludes that the rationale provided by the ALJ for
3 finding Plaintiff only partially credible is not supported by clear and convincing
4 rationale. The Court thus concludes Plaintiff's subjective symptoms must also be
5 reassessed on remand.

6 **D. Step Five**

7 Plaintiff contends that the ALJ erred at step five of the sequential evaluation
8 process by (1) relying on the vocational expert's testimony in response to a
9 hypothetical that was not supported by the weight of the record evidence, and (2)
10 failing to adequately explain the conflict between the available jobs listed by the
11 vocational expert and the DOT's definition of those jobs. ECF No. 13 at 16-20.

12 As determined above, the ALJ erred by providing inadequate reasoning for
13 according little weight to the opinions of Dr. Beezy, failing to provide germane
14 reasons for discounting Mr. Valley's opinions, and providing insufficient rationale
15 for finding Plaintiff only partially credible. See supra. Consequently, the ALJ's
16 RFC determination is not supported by substantial record evidence in this case.

17 On remand, the ALJ shall reassess Plaintiff's RFC and obtain supplemental
18 testimony from a vocational expert with respect to the new RFC determination. If
19 necessary, the ALJ, with the assistance of the vocational expert, shall properly
20 explain any deviation between identified jobs and the DOT definitions.

21 **CONCLUSION**

22 Plaintiff argues the ALJ's decision should be reversed and remanded for
23 additional proceedings. The Court has the discretion to remand the case for
24 additional evidence and findings or to award benefits. Smolen, 80 F.3d at 1292.
25 The Court may award benefits if the record is fully developed and further
26 administrative proceedings would serve no useful purpose. Id. Remand is
27 appropriate when additional administrative proceedings could remedy defects.

28 ///

1 Rodriguez v. Bowen, 876 F.2d 759, 763 (9th Cir. 1989). In this case, the Court
2 finds that further development is necessary for a proper determination to be made.

3 On remand, the ALJ shall elicit further testimony and seek clarification from
4 Dr. Beezy regarding his opinion that Plaintiff's low back impairment equaled
5 Listing 1.04A. The ALJ shall additionally reassess the opinions of Mr. Valley, as
6 well as those of reviewing state agency physician Dr. Staley and all other medical
7 evidence of record relevant to Plaintiff's claim for disability benefits. The ALJ
8 shall also reevaluate Plaintiff's subjective complaints and formulate a new RFC
9 determination. The ALJ shall obtain supplemental testimony from a vocational
10 expert, if warranted, and take into consideration any other evidence or testimony
11 relevant to Plaintiff's disability claim.

12 Accordingly, **IT IS ORDERED:**

13 1. Plaintiff's Motion for Summary Judgment, **ECF No. 13**, is
14 **GRANTED.**

15 2. Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment, **ECF No. 14**, is
16 **DENIED.**

17 3. The matter is **REMANDED** to the Commissioner for additional
18 proceedings consistent with this Order.

19 4. An application for attorney fees may be filed by separate motion.

20 The District Court Executive is directed to file this Order and provide a copy
21 to counsel for Plaintiff and Defendant. Judgment shall be entered for Plaintiff and
22 the file shall be **CLOSED.**

23 DATED January 31, 2018.



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "M" or "Rodgers".

JOHN T. RODGERS
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE