

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS
JONESBORO DIVISION**

SHAMEKA SCOTT

PLAINTIFF

V.

NO. 3:14CV91-BD

**CAROLYN W. COLVIN, Acting Commissioner,
Social Security Administration**

DEFENDANT

ORDER

Oral argument hearing was held on March 19, 2015. Following a review of the record and arguments presented by counsel, the Court announced its findings of fact and conclusions of law, affirming the Commissioner's decision. Based on the record as a whole, there was sufficient evidence to support the decision that Ms. Scott could perform a reduced range of light work, in spite of her severe and non-severe impairments.¹ An excerpted transcript of the Court's findings and conclusions is attached.

Accordingly, the Complaint is hereby dismissed, with prejudice.

So ordered, this 30th day of March, 2015.



UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

¹ The Court considered whether the Commissioner erred in finding that Ms. Scott could perform a reduced range of light work. The one reference to sedentary work at page four of the transcript was an unintended misstatement.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS
JONESBORO DIVISION

SHAMEKA SCOTT, .
PLAINTIFF, . Docket No. 3:14-CV-00091-BD
VS. . Little Rock, Arkansas
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION,. . March 19, 2015
DEFENDANT. . 9:57 A.M.
.

TRANSCRIPT OF
EXCERPTED ORAL FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW
IN ORAL ARGUMENT HEARING BY TELEPHONE
BEFORE THE HONORABLE BETH DEERE
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

ELECTRONIC COURT RECORDER-OPERATOR: Ms. Suzy Flippen

Transcription Service: Robin Warbritton
Post Office Box 262
Vilonia, AR 72173
(501) 796-6560

PROCEEDINGS RECORDED BY ELECTRONIC SOUND RECORDING.
TRANSCRIPT PRODUCED BY TRANSCRIPTION SERVICE.

1 APPEARANCES:

2 For the Plaintiff: Mr. Greg Wallace
3 Bartels Law Firm
4 Post Office Box 1640
5 Jonesboro, AR 72403-1640

6 For the Defendant: Mr. Eric B. Tucker
7 Social Security Administration
8 Office of the General Counsel
9 1301 Young Street
10 Suite A702
11 Dallas, TX 75202-5433
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

1 before an Administrative Law Judge. A vocational expert
2 appeared at the second hearing because she alleged not only
3 physical impairments, but also depression, which would be an
4 non-exertional impairment.

5 On June 13th, 2013, the ALJ issued an unfavorable
6 decision. The appeals counsel denied her request for review.

7 Ms. Scott then filed this appeal on April 14, 2014.
8 And on April 17th of 2014, the parties consented to the
9 jurisdiction of this Court.

10 Ms. Scott, I believe, was 27 years old at the time of
11 her hearings. She lived with her three children, who were all
12 minors; a one year old, I think a seven year old, and a nine
13 year old.

14 The standard in this appeal is whether there's legal
15 error and whether there's substantial evidence to support the
16 Commissioner's finding that Ms. Scott had the residual
17 functional capacity to perform a reduced range of sedentary
18 work in spite of her severe impairments.

19 The ALJ, at step two, found that Ms. Scott had
20 several severe impairments; diabetes, diabetic neuropathy,
21 carpal tunnel syndrome, hypertension, and depression.

22 In her brief, Ms. Scott alleges that the ALJ erred in
23 not finding her back pain to be a severe impairment. But
24 that, of course, is not reversible error because Ms. Scott
25 cleared the step two hurdle, in that the ALJ did find other

1 severe impairments and did state in his opinion that he
2 considered all impairments later in the analysis, including
3 non-severe impairments. So that -- that point is not well
4 taken.

5 Her argument also is that the ALJ overestimated her
6 residual functional capacity because the -- after finding that
7 her carpal tunnel syndrome was a severe impairment, the
8 argument is that there were no restrictions in the residual
9 functional capacity finding to account for her carpal tunnel
10 syndrome.

11 She also argues that her diabetic neuropathy was not
12 adequately considered in the ALJ's finding that she could do a
13 reduced range of light work because light work includes a -- a
14 significant amount of walking that would be precluded by her
15 diabetic neuropathy. Those are her arguments.

16 Many of the -- the medical records in this case are
17 rather voluminous, almost running to 900 pages. Many of the
18 records predate her alleged onset date of August 30, 2011.
19 And that includes her diagnosis of carpal tunnel syndrome,
20 that I believe was made maybe some time in 2008. Records
21 indicate that at the -- at the end of 2009, in December of
22 2009, the doctor that she saw for carpal tunnel syndrome
23 indicated or prescribed conservative therapy with wrist braces
24 and pain for the -- for the carpal tunnel syndrome and
25 indicated that if that was not sufficient, he would refer her

1 for surgical evaluation. There is no indication that she was
2 ever referred for a nerve conduction study to confirm the
3 carpal tunnel -- carpal tunnel syndrome diagnosis or -- or
4 that she ever had such tests.

5 Nonetheless, the ALJ did find it to be a severe
6 impairment, which, of course, by definition, means that it had
7 more than a minimal effect on her ability to perform work
8 activities.

9 When I reviewed the medical records from the time of
10 her alleged onset date, which would have been August of 2011
11 -- again, there are many, many medical records. For example,
12 and I will run through some of these, many of the records
13 don't relate to -- to her alleged impairments, but many also
14 do. Her primary problem, from reviewing the records, appears
15 to be her uncontrolled diabetes.

16 In other words, her blood sugar levels remain high
17 throughout the relevant period, beginning in August of 2011
18 when she went to the doctor for back pain and reported a
19 history of carpal tunnel syndrome and elevated blood sugar
20 levels. But even as early of August of 2011, the doctor in
21 that -- at that visit, noted her poor compliance, and
22 attributed her back problems to be conditioning and muscle
23 strain, and encouraged her to exercise. He also noted that
24 she didn't keep appointments relating to colposcopy, which is
25 a procedure unrelated to any of her alleged impairments.

1 She was also evaluated for physical therapy, didn't
2 keep that appointment allegedly because she didn't have the
3 money. But the evidence is -- is unclear about her financial
4 -- whether finances actually kept her from complying with
5 medical treatment.

6 November, she was back at the ER for blood sugar
7 issues. She was told to follow up with her primary care
8 physician, but there is no evidence that she did.

9 She returned to the doctor in December of 20 -- the
10 end of December of 2011. I say returned to the doctor, she
11 returned to the Emergency Room, again for elevated blood
12 sugar, but she had not ever seen her primary care physician.

13 On December 29th of 2011, she did see her primary
14 care doctor, but admitted that she had been off insulin
15 September -- since September of that year.

16 Again, I'll discuss later about her allegation that
17 she didn't comply with taking medications because of lack of
18 financial resources.

19 February of 2012, two months later, she went to her
20 primary care doctor for back pain, but her primary care doctor
21 noted that she was not taking medications for carpal tunnel
22 syndrome because it made her drowsy, and he advised her to
23 avoid sitting for long periods and to do more stretching.

24 She goes back a month later, in March of 2012, again
25 with allegations of back pain and uncontrolled blood sugar.

1 Again the next month, April of 2012, again for back pain and
2 blood sugar level.

3 She goes back in May, the next month, back to her
4 primary care doctor, who noted that she had multiple vague
5 complaints but no real abnormalities on physical examination.
6 The doctor -- oh, Ms. -- I guess Ms. Scott herself noted that
7 she was not physically active and that most of her -- the
8 doctor noted that most of the problems were due to poorly
9 controlled diabetes.

10 She went back to the doctor two months later, again
11 with back pain. There was a speculation it might be a
12 ruptured ovarian cyst, but apparently that was not the case,
13 because when she went for an ultrasound, that diagnosis was
14 rejected.

15 She went back for what was possibly a toenail fungus
16 later that month, and at that appointment admitted that she
17 did not follow a diet as recommended and did not take her
18 medications as prescribed.

19 She went -- returned to the doctor in November of
20 2012, again with elevated blood sugar, complaining of
21 depression, nausea, and pain. She was given an
22 antidepressant.

23 Returned a couple of weeks later complaining of pain,
24 headaches, nausea, neuropathy, pain in her toe, and
25 depression.

1 Returned the next month to the ER, where she was
2 diagnosed with a virus. Later that month, she went to her
3 primary care doctor with allegations of shoulder pain,
4 insomnia, shortness of breath. The doctor diagnosed
5 uncontrolled diabetes, bursitis, and depression.

6 The next month, she did see a counselor for the
7 depression, was given a Global Assessment Functioning Score of
8 40, which is actually quite low.

9 She went back the next week, February of 2013, to the
10 ER, alleging weakness, shoulder plain [sic] -- shoulder pain,
11 and with elevated blood sugar levels.

12 She returned to the doctor April 1st, alleging back
13 and shoulder pain. Went to her primary care doctor. Admitted
14 not going to physical therapy as prescribed.

15 She was back at the ER in April of 2013, alleging hip
16 pain and again uncontrolled blood sugar. The doctor, however,
17 noted in the ER that she was -- did not appear to be acutely
18 ill. I think that's when she had pancreatitis. When she
19 returned to her primary care doctor, admitted not taking her
20 medications appropriately.

21 So, I guess I've gone through this to illustrate she
22 has a consistent history of noncompliance taking her
23 medications, attending therapy, attending counseling. She is
24 noncompliant with the diabetic diet. She doesn't follow
25 exercise recommendations. And the medical records actually

1 are replete with examples of this.

2 Her reason for not taking her medications, for not
3 following up with other recommended courses of treatment, is a
4 lack of money. But the record also shows that she, at least
5 for many, many periods of time, is on Medicaid, and which
6 dispels the notion that money kept her from getting her
7 insulin or other medications that were prescribed. And, in
8 fact, there is nothing in the record to show that she was ever
9 refused treatment because of a lack of money. And many, if
10 not most, of these records are from AHEC, which is a clinic
11 that is particularly for people with limited financial means.

12 So, there is really not sufficient evidence to find
13 that a lack of funds can account for her -- for her
14 noncompliance. And, in fact, on one of her hospital visits,
15 the doctor noted that she was having family members bring in
16 food that was not on the diabetic diet that she was supposed
17 to be on.

18 So, the issue here is, really comes down to one of
19 credibility and whether the ALJ erred in discounting her
20 subjective complaints or subjective reports of her limitations
21 and her pain. And so, the ALJ did credit her subjection
22 allegations and included -- included some restrictions in her
23 residual functional capacity to account for her subjective
24 allegations. And, in fact, gave little weight to the
25 reviewing doctors based on Ms. Scott's testimony of her

1 subjective complaints.

2 In addition, as I noted, the ALJ considered both her
3 severe and non-severe impairments when he limited her to a
4 reduced level of light work.

5 The question then is whether the ALJ gave sufficient
6 reason for discounting the severity of Ms. Scott's complaints.
7 And I find that he did. He gave good reasons for discounting
8 her subjective complaints. First, the lack of objective
9 medical evidence. And while this alone is not enough to
10 discount subjective complaints, there -- there was never -- as
11 noted, there was never a nerve conduction study to establish
12 the severity of her carpal tunnel syndrome, and that's --
13 that's just one example. Many, many medical records
14 indicating mild or moderate evidence of -- to support her
15 subjective complaints.

16 In addition, the ALJ was -- properly considered her
17 lack of compliance in taking medications and abiding by her
18 diet. Also, her activities of daily living. And again,
19 that's not something that is dispositive, but it is relevant.
20 She had three minor children, although she did testify that
21 her sisters helped her with the one year old, but she also had
22 daughters, 7 and 9. She took care of her own personal needs.

23 She testified she didn't do much housework, or if she
24 did housework that it -- that it made her extremely tired.
25 But she did pay her own bills, handled her own money. She had

1 -- had achieved a GED certificate and had one year of college,
2 was able to get along with family and authority figures. She
3 was able to drive and, in fact, owned her own car.

4 The ALJ also considered some inconsistent statements.
5 There is some inconsistency, in that one place in the record
6 she says that she never smoked, and another place where she
7 was a reformed former smoker, and testimony that she didn't
8 drink at all versus that she drank one beer a week.

9 I'm going to ignore that. I mean, that's -- I don't
10 think that -- I don't think that that was a significant
11 inconsistency.

12 However, I do think there's an inconsistency in
13 blaming her noncompliance on a lack of funds, but regularly
14 using the services of AHEC, and the records that show that she
15 was on Medicaid for a significant period of time, and was
16 apparently on and off. And there is no explanation. I don't
17 know why she was on Medicaid at some times and off on others.

18 But, clearly, she was on Medicaid for some good
19 portion of the time. So, it's -- it's inconsistent to say
20 that that's the reason she didn't take her insulin as
21 prescribed.

22 So, all of these are legally sufficient reasons for
23 discounting Ms. Scott's subjective complaints of her symptoms.
24 And certainly, there is evidence supporting the plaintiff's
25 position, including the carpal tunnel syndrome and the -- the

1 lack of specific restrictions for that, and yet, the -- the
2 limit to a reduced range of light work was a consideration of
3 the carpal tunnel, in that there were lifting restrictions and
4 postural limits included in the residual functional capacity.

5 I'm not allowed to reverse because there's evidence
6 that would support the plaintiff's position. I'm obligated to
7 affirm the Commissioner if there is substantial evidence
8 viewing the record as a whole. And here, the Commissioner's
9 decision to deny Ms. Scott benefits is supported by more than
10 substantial evidence when you look at the record as a whole.
11 The Commissioner considered all of Ms. Scott's impairments,
12 both severe as -- and non-severe, and I find that the ALJ
13 committed no legal error that could justify reversal.

14 And those complete my findings and conclusions.

15 And again, I will have those transcribed and appended
16 to my order and a judgment to reflect that decision.

17 Is there anything further, Mr. Wallace?

18 MR. WALLACE: No, Your Honor. Thank you.

19 THE COURT: Yes. Well, thank you. Again, you've
20 done an excellent job for your client.

21 And, Mr. Tucker, thank you, as well.

22 And we're off the record.

23 MR. TUCKER: Thank you, Your Honor.

24 MR. WALLACE: Thank you.

25 (Adjournment at 10:43 a.m.)

