

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS
TEXARKANA DIVISION

TABITHA STONE

PLAINTIFF

vs.

Civil No. 4:10-cv-04125

MICHAEL J. ASTRUE
Commissioner, Social Security Administration

DEFENDANT

MEMORANDUM OPINION

Tabitha Stone (“Plaintiff”) brings this action pursuant to § 205(g) of Title II of the Social Security Act (“The Act”), 42 U.S.C. § 405(g) (2006), seeking judicial review of a final decision of the Commissioner of the Social Security Administration (“SSA”) denying her application for Supplemental Security Income (“SSI”) and a period of disability under Title XVI of the Act. The parties have consented to the jurisdiction of a magistrate judge to conduct any and all proceedings in this case, including conducting the trial, ordering the entry of a final judgment, and conducting all post-judgment proceedings. ECF No. 4.¹ Pursuant to this authority, the Court issues this memorandum opinion and orders the entry of a final judgment in this matter.

1. Background:

Plaintiff filed her application for SSI on June 19, 2007. (Tr. 38-40). Plaintiff alleged she was disabled due to obesity and back problems. (Tr. 97). Plaintiff alleged an onset date of June 3, 2007. (Tr. 97). This application was denied initially and again upon reconsideration. (Tr. 58-60, 65-66). Thereafter, Plaintiff requested an administrative hearing on her application, and this hearing request

¹ The docket numbers for this case are referenced by the designation “ECF No.” The transcript pages for this case are referenced by the designation “Tr.”

was granted. (Tr. 67).

Plaintiff's administrative hearing was held on April 28, 2009, in Texarkana, Arkansas. (Tr. 22-55). Plaintiff was present and represented by Shannon Carroll, at this hearing. *Id.* Plaintiff her mother Sharon Deburke, and Vocational Expert ("VE") William Elmore testified at this hearing. *Id.* On the date of the hearing, Plaintiff was twenty-six (26) years old and had a high school education. (Tr. 25).

On August 6, 2009, the ALJ entered an unfavorable decision denying Plaintiff's request for SSI. (Tr. 8-15). In this decision, the ALJ determined Plaintiff had not engaged in Substantial Gainful Activity ("SGA") since June 19, 2007. (Tr. 10, Finding 1). The ALJ determined Plaintiff had severe impairments of morbid obesity and a back disorder. (Tr. 10, Finding 2). The ALJ also determined the Plaintiff did not have an impairment or combination of impairments that met or medically equaled one of the listed impairments contained in the Listing of Impairments in Appendix 1 to Subpart P of Regulations No. 4 ("Listings"). (Tr. 10, Finding 3).

In this decision, the ALJ evaluated Plaintiff's subjective complaints and determined her Residual Functional Capacity ("RFC"). (Tr. 10-14, Finding 4). First, the ALJ evaluated Plaintiff's subjective complaints and found her claimed limitations were not entirely credible. *Id.* Second, the ALJ determined Plaintiff retained the RFC to perform the full range of light work. (Tr. 10, Finding 4).

The ALJ evaluated Plaintiff's Past Relevant Work ("PRW"). (Tr.14, Finding 5). The ALJ determined Plaintiff's PRW included work as a bookkeeper, cashier, and poultry processor. (Tr. 14). Based upon her RFC, the ALJ determined Plaintiff would be able to perform this PRW. *Id.* The ALJ then determined Plaintiff had not been under a disability, as defined by the Act, from June 19,

2007 through the date of his decision. (Tr. 15, Finding 6).

On September 17, 2009, Plaintiff requested the Appeals Council review the ALJ's unfavorable decision. (Tr. 4). *See* 20 C.F.R. § 404.984(b)(2). On July 8, 2010 the Appeals Council declined to review this determination. (Tr. 1-3). On August 30, 2010, Plaintiff appealed the ALJ's decision to this Court. ECF No. 1. Both parties have filed appeal briefs. ECF Nos. 10, 11. The parties consented to the jurisdiction of this Court on September 16, 2010. ECF No. 5.

2. Applicable Law:

In reviewing this case, this Court is required to determine whether the Commissioner's findings are supported by substantial evidence on the record as a whole. *See* 42 U.S.C. § 405(g) (2006); *Ramirez v. Barnhart*, 292 F.3d 576, 583 (8th Cir. 2002). Substantial evidence is less than a preponderance of the evidence, but it is enough that a reasonable mind would find it adequate to support the Commissioner's decision. *See Johnson v. Apfel*, 240 F.3d 1145, 1147 (8th Cir. 2001). As long as there is substantial evidence in the record that supports the Commissioner's decision, the Court may not reverse it simply because substantial evidence exists in the record that would have supported a contrary outcome or because the Court would have decided the case differently. *See Haley v. Massanari*, 258 F.3d 742, 747 (8th Cir. 2001). If, after reviewing the record, it is possible to draw two inconsistent positions from the evidence and one of those positions represents the findings of the ALJ, the decision of the ALJ must be affirmed. *See Young v. Apfel*, 221 F.3d 1065, 1068 (8th Cir. 2000).

It is well established that a claimant for Social Security disability benefits has the burden of proving his or her disability by establishing a physical or mental disability that lasted at least one year and that prevents him or her from engaging in any substantial gainful activity. *See Cox v. Apfel*,

160 F.3d 1203, 1206 (8th Cir. 1998); 42 U.S.C. §§ 423(d)(1)(A), 1382c(a)(3)(A). The Act defines a “physical or mental impairment” as “an impairment that results from anatomical, physiological, or psychological abnormalities which are demonstrable by medically acceptable clinical and laboratory diagnostic techniques.” 42 U.S.C. §§ 423(d)(3), 1382(3)(c). A plaintiff must show that his or her disability, not simply his or her impairment, has lasted for at least twelve consecutive months. *See* 42 U.S.C. § 423(d)(1)(A).

To determine whether the adult claimant suffers from a disability, the Commissioner uses the familiar five-step sequential evaluation. He determines: (1) whether the claimant is presently engaged in a “substantial gainful activity”; (2) whether the claimant has a severe impairment that significantly limits the claimant’s physical or mental ability to perform basic work activities; (3) whether the claimant has an impairment that meets or equals a presumptively disabling impairment listed in the regulations (if so, the claimant is disabled without regard to age, education, and work experience); (4) whether the claimant has the Residual Functional Capacity (RFC) to perform his or her past relevant work; and (5) if the claimant cannot perform the past work, the burden shifts to the Commissioner to prove that there are other jobs in the national economy that the claimant can perform. *See Cox*, 160 F.3d at 1206; 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(a)-(f). The fact finder only considers the plaintiff’s age, education, and work experience in light of his or her RFC if the final stage of this analysis is reached. *See* 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520, 416.920 (2003).

3. Discussion:

In her appeal brief, Plaintiff claims the ALJ’s disability determination is not supported by substantial evidence in the record. ECF No. 10 at 6-20. Specifically, Plaintiff claims the ALJ erred (1) in evaluating her RFC, (2) in evaluating her PRW, and (3) in evaluating her subjective

complaints. In response, the Defendant argues the ALJ did not err in any of his findings. ECF No. 11. Because this Court finds the ALJ improperly evaluated Plaintiff's RFC, this Court will only address this issue Plaintiff raised.

Plaintiff argues she does not have the RFC for the full range of light work and there is not substantial evidence to support such a finding by the ALJ. Plaintiff argues the ALJ erred by failing to include Plaintiff's nonexertional limitations in his RFC determination. Defendant argues the ALJ's determination that Plaintiff has the RFC for the full range of light work is supported by substantial evidence.

Prior to Step 4 of the sequential analysis, the ALJ is required to determine the claimant's RFC. *See* 20 C.F.R. § 404.1520(a)(4)(iv). This RFC determination must be based on medical evidence that addresses the claimant's ability to function in the workplace. *See Stormo v. Barnhart*, 377 F.3d 801, 807 (8th Cir. 2004). The ALJ should also consider “all the evidence in the record” in determining the RFC, including “the medical records, observations of treating physicians and others, and an individual's own description of his limitations.” *Stormo v. Barnhart*, 377 F.3d 801, 807 (8th Cir. 2004) (*quoting Krogmeier v. Barnhart*, 294 F.3d 1019 (8th Cir. 2002)). The Plaintiff has the burden of producing documents to support his or her claimed RFC. *See Cox*, 160 F.3d at 1206; 42 U.S.C. §§ 423(d)(1)(A), 1382c(a)(3)(A).

Once the Plaintiff meets that burden, the ALJ bears the primary responsibility for making the RFC determination and for ensuring that there is “some medical evidence” regarding the claimant's “ability to function in the workplace” that supports his or her RFC determination. *Lauer v. Apfel*, 245 F.3d 700, 703-04 (8th Cir. 2001). The ALJ also has the duty to develop the record, fully and fairly, even where a claimant is represented by counsel. *See Snead v. Barnhart*, 360 F.3d 834, 838

(8th Cir. 2004). The ALJ is responsible for developing the record because the social security hearings are non-adversarial. *Id.* Furthermore, this Court is required to affirm the ALJ's RFC determination if that determination is supported by substantial evidence on the record as a whole. *See McKinney v. Apfel*, 228 F.3d 860, 862 (8th Cir. 2000).

If the ALJ properly determines a claimant's RFC is not significantly diminished by a nonexertional limitation, then the ALJ may rely exclusively upon the Grids and is not required to hear the testimony from a VE. However, the ALJ may not apply the Grids, and must hear testimony from a VE, where a claimant's RFC is significantly diminished by a nonexertional limitation. *See McGeorge v. Barnhart*, 321 F.3d 766, 768-69 (8th Cir. 2003)

A "nonexertional limitation" is a limitation or restriction which affect a claimant's "ability to meet the demands of jobs other than the strength demands." 20 C.F.R. § 404.1569a(a). Nonexertional limitations include the following: (1) difficulty functioning due to pain; (2) difficulty functioning due to nervousness, anxiety, or depression; (3) difficulty maintaining attention or concentration; (4) difficulty understanding or remembering detailed instructions; (5) difficulty seeing or hearing; (6) difficulty tolerating a physical feature of a certain work setting (such as dust or fumes); or (7) difficulty performing the manipulative or postural functions of some work such as reaching, handling, stooping, climbing, crawling, or crouching. *See* 20 C.F.R. § 404.1569a(c)(1)

While the ALJ has the responsibility to determine the RFC, it is still the Plaintiff's burden, and not the Commissioner's burden, to prove functional capacity. *See Stormo v. Barnhart*, 377 F.3d 801, 806 (8th Cir. 2004). The ALJ found Plaintiff had the RFC for the full range of light work. (Tr. 10). Based on the finding that Plaintiff could perform the full range of light work and the finding that the Plaintiff was capable of performing her PRW, the ALJ did not seek the testimony of a VE

to support his RFC determination.

On January 15, 2009, Plaintiff was examined by Dr. Paul Tucker. (Tr. 314-316). According to the physical exam, Plaintiff was 5' 1" tall and weighed 300 pounds. (Tr. 315). The ALJ correctly determined Plaintiff had the severe impairment of morbid obesity. (Tr. 10, Finding 2). However the RFC determination is not supported by substantial evidence because the existence of nonexertional limitations.

On July 26, 2007, Dr. David Hicks prepared a Physical RFC Assessment for Plaintiff. (Tr. 248-255). Dr. Hicks indicated Plaintiff would occasionally have limitations of climbing, balancing, stooping, kneeling, crouching, and crawling based on morbid obesity. (Tr. 250). Additionally, on August 17, 2007, Plaintiff's treating physician, Dr. Dale Goins, prepared an Obesity RFC Questionnaire and a Fibromyalgia RFC Questionnaire for Plaintiff. Dr. Goins found postural limitations in Plaintiff's ability to twist, stoop, climb, crouch, and repetitive reaching handling or fingering. (Tr. 279-280). Finally, on November 9, 2007, Plaintiff underwent a second Physical RFC Assessment from Dr. Jim Takach. (Tr. 298-305). Dr. Takach's findings indicate Plaintiff retains the ability to perform work activity at the sedentary level, along with postural limitations of climbing, balancing, stooping, kneeling, crouching, and crawling. (Tr. 299-300).

After reviewing the record, this Court finds the ALJ's RFC determination is not supported by substantial evidence because the existence of nonexertional limitations should be included in any decision regarding the Plaintiff's RFC. When the ability to perform a full range of work for a particular exertional level is compromised by the existence of nonexertional limitations, the ALJ is required to consult a VE regarding the effect of those limitations on the availability of work. *See Beckley v. Apfel*, 152 F.3d 1056, 1060 (8th Cir. 1998). In this matter, the ALJ did question a VE on

the Plaintiffs PRW, but did not pose a hypothetical question to the VE.

This matter should be remanded for the purpose of addressing Plaintiff's nonexertioanl limitations and, if needed, the testimony of a VE regarding the effect of all such limitations on the availability of work for the Plaintiff.²

4. Conclusion:

Based on the foregoing, the undersigned finds that the decision of the ALJ, denying benefits to Plaintiff, is not supported by substantial evidence and should be reversed and remanded. A judgment incorporating these findings will be entered pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 52 and 58.

ENTERED this 26th day of August, 2011.

/s/ Barry A. Bryant
HON. BARRY A. BRYANT
U.S. MAGISTRATE JUDGE

²Based on these findings, I do not find it necessary to reach to other points of error raised by the Plaintiff in this appeal.