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

Case No. 2:15-CV-05502 (VEB)

SHIDOKHT SAMIEI GOHAR,

Plaintiff,

vs.

NANCY BERRYHILL, Acting
Commissioner of Social Security,

Defendant.

DECISION AND ORDER

I. INTRODUCTION

In November of 2011, Plaintiff Shidokht Samiei Gohar applied for Supplemental Security Income benefits under the Social Security Act. The Commissioner of Social Security denied the application.¹

¹ On January 23, 2017, Nancy Berryhill took office as Acting Social Security Commissioner. The Clerk of the Court is directed to substitute Acting Commissioner Berryhill as the named defendant in this matter pursuant to Rule 25(d)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

1 Plaintiff, by and through her attorney, Lawrence D. Rohfling, Esq.
2 commenced this action seeking judicial review of the Commissioner’s denial of
3 benefits pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §§ 405 (g) and 1383 (c)(3).

4 The parties consented to the jurisdiction of a United States Magistrate Judge.
5 (Docket No. 11,12, 22, 23). On December 12, 2016, this case was referred to the
6 undersigned pursuant to General Order 05-07. (Docket No. 21).

7 8 **II. BACKGROUND**

9 Plaintiff applied for SSI benefits on November 30, 2011, alleging disability
10 beginning January 1, 1990. (T at 130-51).² The application was denied initially and
11 on reconsideration. Plaintiff requested a hearing before an Administrative Law
12 Judge (“ALJ”).

13 On July 1, 2013, a hearing was held before ALJ Sherwin F. Biesman. (T at
14 47). Plaintiff appeared with her attorney and testified. (T at 49-60).

15 On August 26, 2013, the ALJ issued a written decision denying the
16 application for benefits. (T at 32-46). The ALJ’s decision became the
17 Commissioner’s final decision on May 27, 2015, when the Appeals Council denied
18 Plaintiff’s request for review. (T at 1-7).

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² Citations to (“T”) refer to the administrative record at Docket No. 15.

1 On July 20, 2015, Plaintiff, acting by and through her counsel, filed this action
2 seeking judicial review of the Commissioner’s denial of benefits. (Docket No. 1).
3 The Commissioner interposed an Answer on December 3, 2015. (Docket No. 14).
4 The parties filed a Joint Stipulation on February 10, 2016. (Docket No. 16).

5 After reviewing the pleadings, Joint Stipulation, and administrative record,
6 this Court finds that the Commissioner’s decision must be affirmed and this case be
7 dismissed.

8 III. DISCUSSION

9 A. Sequential Evaluation Process

10 The Social Security Act (“the Act”) defines disability as the “inability to
11 engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable
12 physical or mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or which has
13 lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than twelve
14 months.” 42 U.S.C. §§ 423(d)(1)(A), 1382c(a)(3)(A). The Act also provides that a
15 claimant shall be determined to be under a disability only if any impairments are of
16 such severity that he or she is not only unable to do previous work but cannot,
17 considering his or her age, education and work experiences, engage in any other
18 substantial work which exists in the national economy. 42 U.S.C. §§ 423(d)(2)(A),
19 1382c(a)(3)(B). Thus, the definition of disability consists of both medical and
20 vocational components. *Edlund v. Massanari*, 253 F.3d 1152, 1156 (9th Cir. 2001).

1 The Commissioner has established a five-step sequential evaluation process
2 for determining whether a person is disabled. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520, 416.920. Step
3 one determines if the person is engaged in substantial gainful activities. If so,
4 benefits are denied. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(a)(4)(i), 416.920(a)(4)(i). If not, the
5 decision maker proceeds to step two, which determines whether the claimant has a
6 medically severe impairment or combination of impairments. 20 C.F.R. §§
7 404.1520(a)(4)(ii), 416.920(a)(4)(ii).

8 If the claimant does not have a severe impairment or combination of
9 impairments, the disability claim is denied. If the impairment is severe, the
10 evaluation proceeds to the third step, which compares the claimant's impairment(s)
11 with a number of listed impairments acknowledged by the Commissioner to be so
12 severe as to preclude substantial gainful activity. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(a)(4)(iii),
13 416.920(a)(4)(iii); 20 C.F.R. § 404 Subpt. P App. 1. If the impairment meets or
14 equals one of the listed impairments, the claimant is conclusively presumed to be
15 disabled. If the impairment is not one conclusively presumed to be disabling, the
16 evaluation proceeds to the fourth step, which determines whether the impairment
17 prevents the claimant from performing work which was performed in the past. If the
18 claimant is able to perform previous work, he or she is deemed not disabled. 20
19 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(a)(4)(iv), 416.920(a)(4)(iv). At this step, the claimant's residual
20 functional capacity (RFC) is considered. If the claimant cannot perform past relevant

1 work, the fifth and final step in the process determines whether he or she is able to
2 perform other work in the national economy in view of his or her residual functional
3 capacity, age, education, and past work experience. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(a)(4)(v),
4 416.920(a)(4)(v); *Bowen v. Yuckert*, 482 U.S. 137 (1987).

5 The initial burden of proof rests upon the claimant to establish a *prima facie*
6 case of entitlement to disability benefits. *Rhinehart v. Finch*, 438 F.2d 920, 921 (9th
7 Cir. 1971); *Meanel v. Apfel*, 172 F.3d 1111, 1113 (9th Cir. 1999). The initial burden
8 is met once the claimant establishes that a mental or physical impairment prevents
9 the performance of previous work. The burden then shifts, at step five, to the
10 Commissioner to show that (1) plaintiff can perform other substantial gainful
11 activity and (2) a “significant number of jobs exist in the national economy” that the
12 claimant can perform. *Kail v. Heckler*, 722 F.2d 1496, 1498 (9th Cir. 1984).

13 **B. Standard of Review**

14 Congress has provided a limited scope of judicial review of a Commissioner’s
15 decision. 42 U.S.C. § 405(g). A Court must uphold a Commissioner’s decision,
16 made through an ALJ, when the determination is not based on legal error and is
17 supported by substantial evidence. *See Jones v. Heckler*, 760 F.2d 993, 995 (9th Cir.
18 1985); *Tackett v. Apfel*, 180 F.3d 1094, 1097 (9th Cir. 1999).

19 “The [Commissioner’s] determination that a plaintiff is not disabled will be
20 upheld if the findings of fact are supported by substantial evidence.” *Delgado v.*

1 *Heckler*, 722 F.2d 570, 572 (9th Cir. 1983)(citing 42 U.S.C. § 405(g)). Substantial
2 evidence is more than a mere scintilla, *Sorenson v. Weinberger*, 514 F.2d 1112, 1119
3 n 10 (9th Cir. 1975), but less than a preponderance. *McAllister v. Sullivan*, 888 F.2d
4 599, 601-02 (9th Cir. 1989). Substantial evidence “means such evidence as a
5 reasonable mind might accept as adequate to support a conclusion.” *Richardson v.*
6 *Perales*, 402 U.S. 389, 401 (1971)(citations omitted). “[S]uch inferences and
7 conclusions as the [Commissioner] may reasonably draw from the evidence” will
8 also be upheld. *Mark v. Celebreeze*, 348 F.2d 289, 293 (9th Cir. 1965). On review,
9 the Court considers the record as a whole, not just the evidence supporting the
10 decision of the Commissioner. *Weetman v. Sullivan*, 877 F.2d 20, 22 (9th Cir.
11 1989)(quoting *Kornock v. Harris*, 648 F.2d 525, 526 (9th Cir. 1980)).

12 It is the role of the Commissioner, not this Court, to resolve conflicts in
13 evidence. *Richardson*, 402 U.S. at 400. If evidence supports more than one rational
14 interpretation, the Court may not substitute its judgment for that of the
15 Commissioner. *Tackett*, 180 F.3d at 1097; *Allen v. Heckler*, 749 F.2d 577, 579 (9th
16 Cir. 1984). Nevertheless, a decision supported by substantial evidence will still be
17 set aside if the proper legal standards were not applied in weighing the evidence and
18 making the decision. *Browner v. Secretary of Health and Human Services*, 839 F.2d
19 432, 433 (9th Cir. 1987). Thus, if there is substantial evidence to support the
20 administrative findings, or if there is conflicting evidence that will support a finding

1 of either disability or non-disability, the finding of the Commissioner is conclusive.
2 *Sprague v. Bowen*, 812 F.2d 1226, 1229-30 (9th Cir. 1987).

3 **C. Commissioner’s Decision**

4 The ALJ determined that Plaintiff had not engaged in substantial gainful
5 activity since November 30, 2011, the application date. (T at 37). The ALJ found
6 that Plaintiff’s lower back pain, diabetes mellitus, depression, and anxiety were
7 “severe” impairments under the Act. (Tr. 37).

8 However, the ALJ concluded that Plaintiff did not have an impairment or
9 combination of impairments that met or medically equaled one of the impairments
10 set forth in the Listings. (T at 37).

11 The ALJ determined that Plaintiff retained the residual functional capacity
12 (“RFC”) to perform medium work, as defined in 20 CFR § 416.967 (c), except that
13 she was limited to frequent balancing, stooping, crouching, kneeling, occasional
14 climbing of ramps/stairs, no climbing of ladders/ropes/scaffolds or crawling, and
15 jobs involving only simple, repetitive tasks. (T at 38).

16 The ALJ noted that Plaintiff had no past relevant work. (T at 42). Considering
17 Plaintiff’s age (47 years old on the application date), education (at least high school),
18 work experience (no past relevant work), and residual functional capacity, the ALJ
19 found that jobs exist in significant numbers in the national economy that Plaintiff
20 can perform. (T at 43).

1 can be rejected only with clear and convincing reasons. *Lester*, 81 F.3d at 830. If
2 contradicted, the opinion can only be rejected for “specific” and “legitimate” reasons
3 that are supported by substantial evidence in the record. *Andrews v. Shalala*, 53 F.3d
4 1035, 1043 (9th Cir. 1995).

5 Historically, the courts have recognized conflicting medical evidence, and/or
6 the absence of regular medical treatment during the alleged period of disability,
7 and/or the lack of medical support for doctors’ reports based substantially on a
8 claimant’s subjective complaints of pain, as specific, legitimate reasons for
9 disregarding a treating or examining physician’s opinion. *Flaten v. Secretary of*
10 *Health and Human Servs.*, 44 F.3d 1453, 1463-64 (9th Cir. 1995).

11 An ALJ satisfies the “substantial evidence” requirement by “setting out a
12 detailed and thorough summary of the facts and conflicting clinical evidence, stating
13 his interpretation thereof, and making findings.” *Garrison v. Colvin*, 759 F.3d 995,
14 1012 (9th Cir. 2014)(quoting *Reddick v. Chater*, 157 F.3d 715, 725 (9th Cir. 1998)).

15 In the present case, Dr. Kamal P. Dhawan, a psychiatrist, performed a
16 consultative examination in March of 2012. Dr. Dhawan diagnosed major
17 depressive disorder (moderate, recurrent) and assigned a Global Assessment of
18 Functioning (“GAF”) score³ of 50 (T at 217), which is indicative of serious

19 ³ “A GAF score is a rough estimate of an individual's psychological, social, and occupational
20 functioning used to reflect the individual's need for treatment.” *Vargas v. Lambert*, 159 F.3d 1161,
1164 n.2 (9th Cir. 1998).

1 impairment in social, occupational or school functioning. *Haly v. Astrue*, No. EDCV
2 08-0672, 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 76881, at *12-13 (CD Cal. Aug. 27, 2009).

3 Dr. Dhawan opined that Plaintiff had mild limitation with regard to her ability
4 to understand, remember, and carry out simple 1 or 2 step job instructions; moderate
5 limitation as to maintaining concentration, attention, persistence, and pace; moderate
6 limitation with respect to her ability to associate with day-to-day work activity,
7 including attendance and safety; moderate limitation as to accepting instructions
8 from supervisors, maintaining regular workplace attendance, and performing work
9 activities on a consistent basis; and moderate limitation with respect to performing
10 work activities without special or additional supervision. (T at 217). He found that
11 Plaintiff was not capable of handling her own funds. (T at 218).

12 The ALJ afforded little weight to Dr. Dhawan's opinion, concluding that
13 Plaintiff retained the residual functional capacity to perform jobs involving only
14 simple, repetitive tasks. (T at 38, 40). This Court finds the ALJ's decision supported
15 by substantial evidence.

16 First, Dr. Dhawan did not review any of Plaintiff's medical records. (T at
17 213). A consultative examiner's opinion may be discounted when it was not based
18 on a review of the records. *See Edwards v. Comm'r of Soc. Sec.*, No. 15-cv-02781,
19 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 124265, at *30-31 (N.D. Cal. Sep't 12, 2016).

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1 Second, the ALJ found that Dr. Dhawan’s decision was based largely on
2 Plaintiff’s subjective complaints, which the ALJ concluded were not fully credible.
3 (T at 40-41). Plaintiff does not challenge the ALJ’s credibility assessment and this
4 was a valid reason for discounting the consultative examiner’s opinion. *See Flaten v.*
5 *Secretary of Health and Human Servs.*, 44 F.3d 1453, 1463-64 (9th Cir. 1995).

6 Third, the ALJ reasonably found the limitations assessed by Dr. Dhawan
7 inconsistent with the treating record, which was generally conservative. Although
8 Plaintiff was consistently described as having a sad affect and some symptoms of
9 anxiety and depression (especially at night), she maintained appropriate grooming,
10 full orientation, normal thought content, intact judgment, and adequate insight. (T at
11 239-40, 248, 249, 251, 253). Her treating psychiatrist, Dr. John Hollenberg,
12 reported that Plaintiff’s symptoms improved with medication. (T at 255). Although
13 Plaintiff experienced some psychiatric symptoms, Dr. Hollenberg described her as
14 “overall doing well.” (T at 251).

15 Fourth, the non-examining State Agency review physician opinions support
16 the ALJ’s decision to discount Dr. Dhawan’s assessment. Dr. F.L. Williams
17 concluded that Plaintiff’s mental health impairments were non-severe. (T at 66-67).
18 Dr. Dara Goosby assessed some moderate limitations, but opined that Plaintiff could
19 perform simple and some detailed tasks, relate appropriately to supervisors and
20 peers, and adapt adequately. (T at 80-81). State Agency review physicians are highly

1 qualified experts and their opinions, if supported by other record evidence, may
2 constitute substantial evidence sufficient to support a decision to discount a treating
3 physician’s opinion. *See Saelee v. Chater*, 94 F.3d 520, 522 (9th Cir. 1996); *see also*
4 20 CFR § 404.1527 (f)(2)(i)(“State agency medical and psychological consultants
5 and other program physicians, psychologists, and other medical specialists are
6 highly qualified physicians, psychologists, and other medical specialists who are
7 also experts in Social Security disability evaluation.”).

8 Plaintiff argues that the ALJ should have weighed the evidence differently and
9 resolved the conflict in favor of Dr. Dhawan’s opinion. However, it is the role of the
10 Commissioner, not this Court, to resolve conflicts in evidence. *Magallanes v.*
11 *Bowen*, 881 F.2d 747, 751 (9th Cir. 1989); *Richardson*, 402 U.S. at 400. If the
12 evidence supports more than one rational interpretation, this Court may not
13 substitute its judgment for that of the Commissioner. *Allen v. Heckler*, 749 F.2d 577,
14 579 (9th 1984). If there is substantial evidence to support the administrative
15 findings, or if there is conflicting evidence that will support a finding of either
16 disability or nondisability, the Commissioner’s finding is conclusive. *Sprague v.*
17 *Bowen*, 812 F.2d 1226, 1229-30 (9th Cir. 1987). Here, the ALJ’s decision was
18 supported by substantial evidence and must therefore be sustained. *See Tackett v.*
19 *Apfel*, 180 F.3d 1094, 1098 (9th Cir. 1999)(holding that if evidence reasonably

1 supports the Commissioner’s decision, the reviewing court must uphold the decision
2 and may not substitute its own judgment).

4 **V. CONCLUSION**

5 After carefully reviewing the administrative record, this Court finds
6 substantial evidence supports the Commissioner’s decision, including the objective
7 medical evidence and supported medical opinions. It is clear that the ALJ thoroughly
8 examined the record, afforded appropriate weight to the medical evidence, including
9 the assessments of the treating and examining medical providers and medical
10 experts, and afforded the subjective claims of symptoms and limitations an
11 appropriate weight when rendering a decision that Plaintiff is not disabled. This
12 Court finds no reversible error and because substantial evidence supports the
13 Commissioner’s decision, the Commissioner is GRANTED summary judgment and
14 that Plaintiff’s motion for judgment summary judgment is DENIED.

16 **VI. ORDERS**

17 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that:

18 Judgment be entered AFFIRMING the Commissioner’s decision and
19 DISMISSING this action, and it is further ORDERED that

1 The Clerk of the Court file this Decision and Order and serve copies upon
2 counsel for the parties.

3 DATED this 1st day of March, 2017.

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5 /s/Victor E. Bianchini
6 VICTOR E. BIANCHINI
7 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
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