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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

JULIA F.,<sup>1</sup>

Plaintiff

v.

NANCY A. BERRYHILL, Acting  
Commissioner of Social Security,

Defendant.

Case No. 5:18-cv-00685-GJS

**MEMORANDUM OPINION AND  
ORDER**

**I. PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

Plaintiff Julia F. (“Plaintiff”) filed a complaint seeking review of the decision of the Commissioner of Social Security denying her application for Disability Insurance Benefits (“DIB”). The parties filed consents to proceed before the undersigned United States Magistrate Judge [Dkts. 11 and 12] and briefs addressing disputed issues in the case [Dkt. 21 (“Pl. Br.”), Dkt. 23 (“Def. Br.”)]. The matter is now ready for decision. For the reasons discussed below, the Court finds that this matter should be affirmed.

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<sup>1</sup> In the interest of privacy, this Order uses only the first name and the initial of the last name of the non-governmental party.

## II. ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION UNDER REVIEW

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2 Plaintiff filed an application for DIB alleging disability since April 1, 2011,  
3 based primarily on osteoarthritis. [Dkt. 16, Administrative Record (“AR”) 133-34,  
4 148.] Plaintiff’s application was denied initially, on reconsideration, and after a  
5 hearing before Administrative Law Judge Jesse J. Pease (“ALJ Pease”). [AR 19-25,  
6 29-56, 75-78, 82-87.] The Appeals Council denied review of ALJ Pease’s decision.  
7 [AR 1-4, 8-11.]

8 Plaintiff filed a civil action in this District (5:14-cv-01856-CW). [AR 349-  
9 58.] On March 27, 2015, the Court issued an Order and Judgment remanding this  
10 matter pursuant to a stipulated remand by the parties. [AR 343-46.] The Appeals  
11 Council issued an order remanding the case. [AR 277-78.]

12 After conducting an administrative hearing, ALJ Pease issued a second  
13 decision denying Plaintiff’s application for DIB benefits. [AR 226-35, 240-73.]  
14 Plaintiff then filed a second civil action in this District (5:16-cv-01336-GJS). [AR  
15 623-26.] On January 26, 2017, this Court issued an Order and Judgment remanding  
16 this matter pursuant to a stipulated remand. [AR 627-30.] On March 27, 2017, the  
17 Appeals Council issued an order remanding the case for further consideration of a  
18 medical source statement from one of Plaintiff’s treating physicians, Dr. Bikramjit  
19 Ahluwalia. [AR 635-36.]

20 On August 16, 2017, Administrative Law Judge Dante M. Alegre (“the ALJ”)  
21 conducted Plaintiff’s third administrative hearing. [AR 582-605.] On February 2,  
22 2018, the ALJ issued an unfavorable decision applying the five-step sequential  
23 evaluation process for assessing disability [AR 566-76]. 20 C.F.R. §  
24 404.1520(a)(4). At step one, the ALJ found Plaintiff had not engaged in substantial  
25 gainful activity during the period from her alleged onset date of April 1, 2011,  
26 through her date last insured of December 31, 2014. [AR 569.] At step two, the  
27 ALJ determined that Plaintiff suffered from the severe impairments of osteoarthritis  
28 with polyarthralgia and obesity. [AR 569.] The ALJ determined at step three that

1 Plaintiff did not have an impairment or combination of impairments that meets or  
2 medically equals the severity of one of the impairments listed in Appendix I of the  
3 Regulations (“the Listings”) [AR 570]. *See* 20 C.F.R. Pt. 404, Subpt. P, App. 1.  
4 Next, the ALJ found that Plaintiff had the residual functional capacity (“RFC”) to  
5 perform a range of light work (20 C.F.R. § 404.1567(b)), including the ability to lift  
6 and/or carry up to 20 pounds occasionally and 10 pounds frequently, stand and/or  
7 walk 6 hours in an 8-hour day, sit 6 hours in an 8-hour day, perform fine and gross  
8 manipulation with both upper extremities frequently, and climb, balance stoop,  
9 kneel, and crawl occasionally. [AR 570.] At step four, the ALJ determined that  
10 Plaintiff was capable of performing her past relevant work as a site director, as that  
11 job was actually performed. [AR 573-74.] At step five, the ALJ further found that  
12 Plaintiff was capable of performing other work that exists in significant numbers in  
13 the economy, including representative occupations of office helper, mail clerk, and  
14 routing clerk. [AR 574-75.]

15 Plaintiff filed this action on April 4, 2018. Plaintiff claims the ALJ erred by  
16 rejecting Dr. Ahluwalia’s opinion regarding her functional limitations and failing to  
17 properly consider her subjective symptom testimony. [Pl. Br. at 7-15.] Plaintiff  
18 requests reversal and remand for payment of benefits or, in the alternative, crediting  
19 as true Dr. Ahluwalia’s opinion and Plaintiff’s subjective symptom testimony and  
20 remanding for further administrative proceedings. [Pl. Br. at 15-16.] Defendant  
21 asserts that the ALJ’s decision should be affirmed. [Def. Br. at 17-18.]

### 22 23 **III. GOVERNING STANDARD**

24 Under 42 U.S.C. § 405(g), the Court reviews the Commissioner’s decision to  
25 determine if: (1) the Commissioner’s findings are supported by substantial  
26 evidence; and (2) the Commissioner used correct legal standards. *See Carmickle v.*  
27 *Comm’r Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 533 F.3d 1155, 1159 (9th Cir. 2008); *Brewes v. Comm’r*  
28 *Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 682 F.3d 1157, 1161 (9th Cir. 2012) (internal citation omitted).

1 “Substantial evidence is more than a mere scintilla but less than a preponderance; it  
2 is such relevant evidence as a reasonable mind might accept as adequate to support a  
3 conclusion.” *Gutierrez v. Comm’r of Soc. Sec.*, 740 F.3d 519, 522-23 (9th Cir.  
4 2014) (internal citations omitted).

5 The Court will uphold the Commissioner’s decision when the evidence is  
6 susceptible to more than one rational interpretation. *See Molina v. Astrue*, 674 F.3d  
7 1104, 1110 (9th Cir. 2012). However, the Court may review only the reasons stated  
8 by the ALJ in his decision “and may not affirm the ALJ on a ground upon which he  
9 did not rely.” *Orn v. Astrue*, 495 F.3d 625, 630 (9th Cir. 2007). The Court will not  
10 reverse the Commissioner’s decision if it is based on harmless error, which exists if  
11 the error is “inconsequential to the ultimate nondisability determination, or if despite  
12 the legal error, the agency’s path may reasonably be discerned.” *Brown-Hunter v.*  
13 *Colvin*, 806 F.3d 487, 492 (9th Cir. 2015) (internal quotation marks and citations  
14 omitted).

#### 15 16 **IV. DISCUSSION**

##### 17 **A. Dr. Ahluwalia**

18 Plaintiff contends that the ALJ erred by failing to properly consider the  
19 opinion of her treating rheumatologist, Dr. Ahluwalia. The Court finds that a  
20 remand or reversal on this basis is not warranted.

##### 21 **1. Federal Law**

22 “There are three types of medical opinions in social security cases: those  
23 from treating physicians, examining physicians, and non-examining physicians.”  
24 *Valentine v. Comm’r Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 574 F.3d 685, 692 (9th Cir. 2009); *see also*  
25 20 C.F.R. § 404.1527. In general, a treating physician’s opinion is entitled to more  
26 weight than an examining physician’s opinion and an examining physician’s opinion  
27 is entitled to more weight than a nonexamining physician’s opinion. *See Lester v.*  
28 *Chater*, 81 F.3d 821, 830 (9th Cir. 1995). “The medical opinion of a claimant’s

1 treating physician is given ‘controlling weight’ so long as it ‘is well-supported by  
2 medically acceptable clinical and laboratory diagnostic techniques and is not  
3 inconsistent with the other substantial evidence in [the] case record.’” *Trevizo v.*  
4 *Berryhill*, 871 F.3d 664, 675 (9th Cir. 2017) (quoting 20 C.F.R. § 404.1527(c)(2)).<sup>2</sup>

5 An ALJ must provide clear and convincing reasons supported by substantial  
6 evidence to reject the uncontradicted opinion of a treating or examining physician.  
7 *Bayliss v. Barnhart*, 427 F.3d 1211, 1216 (9th Cir. 2005) (citing *Lester*, 81 F.3d at  
8 830-31). Where such an opinion is contradicted, however, an ALJ may reject it only  
9 by stating specific and legitimate reasons supported by substantial evidence.  
10 *Bayliss*, 427 F.3d at 1216; *Trevizo*, 871 F.3d at 675. The ALJ can satisfy this  
11 standard by “setting out a detailed and thorough summary of the facts and  
12 conflicting clinical evidence, stating [her] interpretation thereof, and making  
13 findings.” *Garrison v. Colvin*, 759 F.3d 995, 1012 (9th Cir. 2014) (quoting *Reddick*  
14 *v. Chater*, 157 F.3d 715, 725 (9th Cir. 1998)); *see also* 20 C.F.R. § 404.1527(c)(2)-  
15 (6) (when a treating physician’s opinion is not given controlling weight, factors such  
16 as the nature, extent, and length of the treatment relationship, the frequency of  
17 examinations, the specialization of the physician, and whether the physician’s  
18 opinion is supported by and consistent with the record should be considered in  
19 determining the weight to give the opinion).

## 20 **2. Background**

21 In June 2011, Dr. Ahluwalia began treating Plaintiff for her complaints of  
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24 <sup>2</sup> For claims filed on or after March 27, 2017, the opinions of treating  
25 physicians are not given deference over the opinions of non-treating physicians. *See*  
26 20 C.F.R. § 404.1520c (providing that the Social Security Administration “will not  
27 defer or give any specific evidentiary weight, including controlling weight, to any  
28 medical opinion(s) or prior administrative medical finding(s), including those from  
your medical sources”); 81 Fed. Reg. 62560, at 62573-74 (Sept. 9, 2016). Because  
Plaintiff’s claim for DIB was filed before March 27, 2017, the medical evidence is  
evaluated pursuant to the treating physician rule discussed above. *See* 20 C.F.R. §  
404.1527; [Def. Br. at 5 n.5 (citing Social Security Ruling (“SSR”) 96-2p).]

1 pain and arthralgias. [AR 193-94.] Dr. Ahluwalia prescribed medication for  
2 Plaintiff, but noted that her grip was “5/5” and her physical examination and review  
3 of systems were normal. [AR 193-94.] In October 2011, Dr. Ahluwalia reported  
4 that Plaintiff was feeling a little better, as the prescribed medication was helping.  
5 [AR 191-92.] In February 2012, Dr. Ahluwalia reported that Plaintiff was able to do  
6 more activities in the morning and was experiencing improvement with the  
7 medication, but she complained of weakness in her hands and would drop things by  
8 the end of the day. [AR 190.] In May 2012, Plaintiff complained of pain in her  
9 ankles. [AR 188.] In August 2012, Dr. Ahluwalia reported that medication was  
10 helping Plaintiff’s joints. [AR 207.] In November 2012, Plaintiff complained of  
11 some discomfort in her joints due to the cold weather and Dr. Ahluwalia prescribed  
12 a new medication. [AR 209.] In January 2013, Plaintiff reported she was feeling  
13 better and having less pain. [AR 211.]

14 On April 2, 2013, Dr. Ahluwalia completed an Arthritis Medical Source  
15 Statement indicating that Plaintiff’s ability to work was significantly limited. [AR  
16 203-06.] He diagnosed Plaintiff with osteoarthritis, with joint stiffness and pain  
17 primarily in her hands and back. [AR 203.] He also checked boxes indicating that  
18 Plaintiff had tenderness, crepitus, reduced grip strength, and muscle spasms. [AR  
19 203.] Dr. Ahluwalia assessed Plaintiff with the following work-related limitations:  
20 walking 2 blocks before needing to rest; standing 30 minutes at a time; sitting 1 hour  
21 at a time; standing and/or walking 2 hours in an 8-hour workday; sitting 2 hours in  
22 an 8-hour workday; lifting and carrying less than 10 pounds frequently and 10  
23 pounds occasionally; grasping, turning and twisting objects with her hands no more  
24 than 10 percent of the workday; and reaching in front of her body with her arms no  
25 more than 10 percent of the workday. [AR 204-06.] Dr. Ahluwalia found Plaintiff  
26 was precluded from twisting, stooping/bending, crouching/squatting, climbing  
27 ladders and stairs, using her fingers for fine manipulations, and using her arms for  
28 reaching overhead. [AR 205-06.] Dr. Ahluwalia opined that Plaintiff would need to

1 be able to shift positions at will, walk around every 45 minutes during an 8-hour  
2 workday, and take unscheduled breaks (15 minutes) once or twice a week. [AR  
3 205-06.] Dr. Ahluwalia also found that Plaintiff was likely to be “off task” 15  
4 percent of the workday and absent from work about two days per month. [AR 206.]

5 Dr. Ahluwalia continued to treat Plaintiff for joint stiffness and periodic  
6 complaints of pain in her shoulders, ankles, and hands through her date last insured  
7 of December 31, 2014. [AR 213, 481, 486, 543, 545.] Dr. Ahluwalia observed  
8 some arthritic changes in Plaintiff’s hands (Heberden’s nodes and Bouchard’s  
9 nodes), but no signs of synovitis. [AR 481, 486, 543, 545.] On several occasions,  
10 Dr. Ahluwalia reported that medication helped Plaintiff’s pain and symptoms. [AR  
11 213, 484, 545, 547.]

### 12 **3. Analysis**

13 The ALJ gave “little weight” to the work restrictions assessed by Dr.  
14 Ahluwalia in the Arthritis Medical Source Statement, finding that they were “overly  
15 restricted” and unsupported by the medical evidence. [AR 203-06, 571-73.] The  
16 ALJ noted that many of Plaintiff’s treatment records prior to the date last insured  
17 reflected normal musculoskeletal and physical examinations and no complaints of  
18 arthritis or musculoskeletal problems. [AR 216-18, 491, 497, 510-11, 514-15, 525-  
19 26, 528-29, 571-72.] In addition, the consultative orthopedist who examined  
20 Plaintiff in October 2012, Dr. Payam Moazzaz, opined that Plaintiff was capable of  
21 working.<sup>3</sup> [AR 197-201, 573.] As Dr. Ahluwalia’s findings conflicted with the  
22 opinions of other doctors, the ALJ needed to provide specific and legitimate reasons  
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24 <sup>3</sup> Dr. Moazzaz found Plaintiff could stand and walk 6 hours in an 8-hour  
25 workday, sit 6 hours in an 8-hour workday, lift 50 pounds occasionally and 25  
26 pounds frequently, engage in postural activities frequently, and was not restricted in  
27 performing overhead activities and using her hands for fine and gross manipulative  
28 movements. [AR 201.] The ALJ gave “some weight” to Dr. Moazzaz’s opinion.  
[AR 573.] The ALJ accepted Dr. Moazzaz’s conclusion that Plaintiff was capable  
of working, but found more restrictive exertional and postural limitations were  
warranted, as set forth in the RFC. [AR 573.]

1 supported by substantial evidence in the record to reject his assessment of Plaintiff's  
2 limitations. *See Bayliss*, 427 F.3d at 1216. The ALJ did so here.

3 The ALJ found Dr. Ahluwalia's treatment records lacked significant,  
4 objective evidence to support the extreme work-related limitations assessed. [AR  
5 203-06, 571-73.] An ALJ may properly reject a medical opinion that conflicts with  
6 the physician's own treatment notes or is unsupported by the record as a whole. *See*  
7 *Connett v. Barnhart*, 340 F.3d 871, 875 (9th Cir. 2003) (treating physician's opinion  
8 properly rejected when treating physician's treatment notes "provide no basis for the  
9 functional restrictions he opined should be imposed on [the claimant]"); *Batson v.*  
10 *Commissioner*, 359 F.3d 1190, 1195 (9th Cir. 2004) ("ALJ may discredit treating  
11 physicians' opinions that are conclusory, brief, and unsupported by record as a  
12 whole . . . or by objective medical findings"). The ALJ found there was no  
13 objective evidence to support Dr. Ahluwalia's opinion that Plaintiff needs  
14 unscheduled breaks, is limited to lifting 10 pounds, and is precluded from activities  
15 such as using her hands to grasp, turn, or twist objects more than 10 percent of a  
16 workday and twisting, stooping, crouching, and climbing stairs and ladders. [AR  
17 205-06, 572-73.] X-rays of Plaintiff's wrist, hand, and shoulder showed no  
18 abnormalities and Dr. Ahluwalia's examination records revealed no evidence of  
19 reduced grip strength, synovitis, or muscle spasm. [AR 193, 209, 211, 486, 494,  
20 500, 543, 545, 571-73, 779.] While Dr. Ahluwalia observed Heberden's and  
21 Bouchard's nodes in Plaintiff's fingers and Plaintiff complained of hand cramping  
22 and weakness, Dr. Ahluwalia did not associate these conditions with the extreme  
23 hand restrictions assessed. [AR 206, 481, 484, 486, 543, 547, 571, 573.]  
24 Additionally, the ALJ noted that Dr. Ahluwalia reported in early 2014 that Plaintiff  
25 had been "walking more than before" and had been "able to lose weight," as her  
26 medication was helping her symptoms. [AR 484, 571, 573.] These findings did not  
27 support Dr. Ahluwalia's opinion that Plaintiff was limited to walking no more than 2  
28 blocks at a time. [AR 204, 572.] Thus, the lack of objective evidence was a specific



1 and legitimate reason for discounting Dr. Ahluwalia’s opinion regarding Plaintiff’s  
2 functional limitations.

3 The ALJ also relied on Plaintiff’s statements describing her symptoms and  
4 condition to support rejection of Dr. Ahluwalia’s opinion. [AR 572-73.] When  
5 Plaintiff was examined by other treating sources in 2014, she often reported “no  
6 complaints or concerns” and denied any “musculoskeletal symptoms.” [AR 496,  
7 510, 514, 525, 528, 549, 572.] And, as noted, Plaintiff admitted that she had been  
8 able to walk more and lose weight in January 2014, as medication was helping her  
9 symptoms. [AR 484, 571, 573.] Other records from Dr. Ahluwalia also reflect  
10 Plaintiff’s reports of improvement with medication. [AR 190, 207, 211, 213, 547.]  
11 Thus, Plaintiff’s statements about her lack of symptoms and improved condition  
12 supported the ALJ’s decision to reject the extreme limitations assessed by Dr.  
13 Ahluwalia. *See Magallanes v. Bowen*, 881 F.2d 747, 751-52 (9th Cir. 1989)  
14 (finding that testimony from the claimant that conflicted with her treating  
15 physician’s opinion, among other things, supported the ALJ’s rejection of the  
16 treating physician’s opinion); *see also Thacker v. Comm’r of Soc. Sec.*, No. 1:11-cv-  
17 00613-LJO, 2012 WL 1978701, at \*11 (E.D. Cal. June 1, 2012) (finding evidence  
18 that the plaintiff’s medical condition was improving was a clear and convincing  
19 reason for rejecting medical opinion testimony).

20 Accordingly, the ALJ’s consideration of Dr. Ahluwalia’s opinion was  
21 supported by substantial evidence.

22 **B. Plaintiff’s Subjective Symptom Testimony**

23 Plaintiff contends that the ALJ failed to provide sufficient reasons for  
24 rejecting her testimony regarding her subjective symptoms and functional  
25 limitations. [Pl. Br. at 13-15.]

26 Once a disability claimant produces evidence of an underlying physical or  
27 mental impairment that could reasonably be expected to produce the symptoms  
28 alleged and there is no affirmative evidence of malingering, the ALJ must offer

1 “specific, clear and convincing reasons” to reject the claimant’s testimony about the  
2 severity of her symptoms. *Trevizo*, 871 F.3d at 678 (citation omitted); *Smolen v.*  
3 *Chater*, 80 F.3d 1273, 1284 (9th Cir. 1996). The ALJ must specifically identify the  
4 testimony that is being rejected and explain what evidence undermines that  
5 testimony. *See Treichler v. Comm’r, Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 775 F.3d 1090, 1102-03 (9th  
6 Cir. 2014); *Reddick*, 157 F.3d at 722; *see also Trevizo*, 871 F.3d at 679, n.5  
7 (clarifying that “assessments of an individual’s testimony by an ALJ are designed to  
8 ‘evaluate the intensity and persistence of a claimant’s symptoms . . .’ and not to  
9 delve into wide-ranging scrutiny of the claimant’s character and apparent  
10 truthfulness”) (quoting SSR 16-3p).

11 Plaintiff alleged that her ability to work is limited due to osteoarthritis and  
12 pain and swelling in her hands and joints.<sup>4</sup> [AR 148, 571, 592, 597-98.] She  
13 testified that she stopped working as a site director at a childcare program because  
14 her son with special needs had a lot of doctor appointments. [AR 594-95.] Plaintiff  
15 claimed that she tried to return to school to study social work, but she could not  
16 complete her studies due to problems with arthritis. [AR 595.] Plaintiff stated that  
17 she is able to drive in the mornings for about “half the day,” but she sometimes has  
18 trouble gripping the steering wheel due to joint pain. [AR 571, 592.]

19 The ALJ found that although Plaintiff’s medically determinable impairments  
20 could reasonably be expected to cause some of Plaintiff’s alleged symptoms,  
21 Plaintiff’s allegations concerning the intensity, persistence, and limiting effects of  
22 her symptoms were not credible to the extent alleged. [AR 571.] The ALJ provided  
23 specific, clear and convincing reasons for discounting Plaintiff’s subjective  
24 symptom testimony. [AR 571-72.] *See Trevizo*, 871 F.3d at 678; *Smolen*, 80 F.3d  
25 at 1284.

26 First, the ALJ found that Plaintiff’s statements concerning her symptoms and

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28 <sup>4</sup> The ALJ determined that Plaintiff’s complaints of depression, anxiety, and  
panic attacks were not severe mental impairments. [AR 569, 596.]

1 functional limitations were unsupported by the objective medical evidence. [AR  
2 571.] As discussed above, many of Plaintiff’s treatment records reflected normal  
3 musculoskeletal and physical examinations and unremarkable imaging studies. [AR  
4 187, 217, 491, 494, 497, 500, 510-11, 514-15, 525-26, 528-29, 571-72, 779.] While  
5 medical evidence alone is not a basis for rejecting pain testimony, it is one factor  
6 that the ALJ is permitted to consider. *See Rollins v. Massanari*, 261 F.3d 853, 857  
7 (9th Cir. 2001); *Burch v. Barnhart*, 400 F.3d 676, 681 (9th Cir. 2005).

8 Second, Plaintiff’s subjective reports about her symptoms and condition  
9 conflicted with her complaints of disabling osteoarthritis and joint pain. [AR 571-  
10 72.] As noted, Plaintiff often reported having no musculoskeletal problems, without  
11 any complaints about arthritis. [AR 148, 217, 491, 497, 510-11, 514-15, 525-26,  
12 528-29, 571-72, 595-98.] The inconsistency in Plaintiff’s statements was a specific,  
13 clear and convincing reason on which the ALJ could properly rely in rejecting  
14 Plaintiff’s subjective symptom testimony. *See Tonapetyan v. Halter*, 242 F.3d 1144,  
15 1148 (9th Cir. 2001) (ALJ may use “ordinary techniques of credibility evaluation,”  
16 such as considering the claimant’s reputation for truthfulness and any inconsistent  
17 statements in her testimony); *Smolen*, 80 F.3d at 1284 (ALJ may consider “prior  
18 inconsistent statements concerning the symptoms, and other testimony by the  
19 claimant that appears less than candid”); *Johnson v. Shalala*, 60 F.3d 1428, 1432  
20 (9th Cir. 1995) (ALJ may properly rely on inconsistencies in the claimant’s  
21 testimony).

22 Finally, the ALJ found that Plaintiff’s treatment was limited to only pain  
23 medication. [AR 571.] An ALJ may properly rely on the fact that only routine or  
24 conservative treatment has been prescribed. *See Johnson*, 60 F.3d at 1434; *Meanel*  
25 *v. Apfel*, 172 F.3d 1111, 1114 (9th Cir. 1999) (finding that plaintiff’s claim that she  
26 experienced pain “approaching the highest level imaginable was inconsistent with  
27 the ‘minimal, conservative treatment’ that she received”). And, as discussed above,  
28 Plaintiff often reported that medication helped her symptoms. [AR 190, 207, 211,

1 213, 484, 547, 571.] Thus, Plaintiff's relatively routine and conservative treatment  
2 was a specific, clear and convincing reason to discount Plaintiff's subjective  
3 symptom testimony.

4 Accordingly, reversal is not warranted based on the ALJ's consideration of  
5 Plaintiff's testimony regarding the nature and severity of her symptoms.

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**V. CONCLUSION**

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For all of the foregoing reasons, **IT IS ORDERED** that the decision of the  
Commissioner finding Plaintiff not disabled is **AFFIRMED**.

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**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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DATED: April 10, 2019

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\_\_\_\_\_  
GAIL J. STANDISH  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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