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8	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
9	FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
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11	SERENA ELIZABETH GIBBS,	No. 1:21-cv-00503-DAD-HBK
12	Plaintiff,	
13	v.	ORDER ADOPTING IN FULL FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS, DENYING
14	COMMISSIONER OF SOCIAL SECURITY,	PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT, GRANTING DEFENDANT'S
15	Defendant.	CROSS-MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT, AND AFFIRMING THE
16	Defendant.	DECISION OF THE DEFENDANT COMMISSIONER
17		(Doc. Nos. 24, 29, 32)
18		(100.1103.21, 27, 32)
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20	Plaintiff Serena Elizabeth Gibbs, proceedings with counsel, brought this action seeking	
21	judicial review of the Commissioner of Social Security's final decision denying plaintiff's	
22	application for benefits under the Social Security Act. (Doc. No. 1.) The matter was referred to a	
23	United States Magistrate Judge pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(B) and Local Rule 302.	
24	On March 21, 2024, the assigned magistrate judge issued findings and recommendations	
25	recommending that plaintiff's motion for summary (Doc. No. 24) be denied, the defendant	
26	Commissioner's cross-motion for summary judgment (Doc. No. 29) be granted, the defendant	
27	Commissioner's decision denying plaintiff's application for benefits be affirmed, and judgment	
28	be entered in favor of the defendant Commissioner. (Doc. No. 32 at 14.) Specifically, the	

magistrate judge concluded that the administrative law judge ("ALJ") provided specific, clear and convincing reasons in support of discounting plaintiff's subjective testimony. (*Id.* at 6–10.) The magistrate judge further concluded that the ALJ failed to identify and resolve a conflict between the assessed residual functional capacity and the vocational expert's testimony regarding the identified occupation of "mail clerk." (*Id.* at 11–12.) However, the magistrate judge also concluded that there was no obvious or apparent conflict between the vocational expert's testimony and the Dictionary of Occupation Titles ("DOT") regarding the identified occupation of "apparel stock checker." (*Id.* at 12–13.) Consequently, because there were a significant number of jobs available to plaintiff within the national economy, the magistrate judge concluded that the ALJ's error in considering the job of "mail clerk" was harmless. (*Id.* at 13–14.)

The pending findings and recommendations were served on the parties and contained notice that any objections thereto were to be filed within fourteen (14) days after service. (*Id.* at 14.) Plaintiff filed her objections on April 29, 2024. (Doc. No. 38.) In her objections, plaintiff argues only that the magistrate judge erred in finding no obvious or apparent conflict between the vocational expert's testimony and the DOT description of "apparel stock checker." (*Id.* at 2–4.) Nearly all of plaintiff's arguments in her objections are repetitive of the arguments correctly rejected by the magistrate judge in the pending findings and recommendations. Plaintiff's only argument now advanced that was not considered by the magistrate judge is that:

The fact that the DOT describes the function [of speaking and signaling] as 'not significant' [in the apparel stock checker job] has nothing to do with the frequency or quality of the interaction with others, but rather with the complexity of the job. Worker Functions are 'structured to suggest an upward progression from the less complex to the more complex.' For instance, a People Worker Function of 0, Mentoring, is more complex than 6, Speaking-Signaling.

(*Id.* at 2–3) (internal citations omitted). Plaintiff is incorrect in this regard. The *Revised Handbook for Analyzing Jobs* ("the Revised Handbook"), published by the Department of Labor and from which plaintiff quotes in her objections, states more fully: "Although the arrangement within each of the three relationships (Data, People, Things) is structured to suggest an upward progression from the less complex to the more complex, there are instances where hierarchical

1 relationships are limited." Revised Handbook for Analyzing Jobs, 3-1 (U.S. Dept. of Labor 2 1991). The Revised Handbook states further that People Worker Functions such as Speaking-3 Signaling are "activities that have little or no hierarchical arrangement. Beyond the 4 generalization that Taking Instructions-Helping is usually the least complex People Function, the remaining Functions have no specific order denoting levels." *Id.* Plaintiff's objections therefore 5 6 provide no basis for declining to adopt the pending findings and recommendations. 7 In accordance with the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(C), this court has conducted a 8 de novo review of the case. Having carefully reviewed the entire file, including plaintiff's 9 objections, the court concludes that the findings and recommendations are supported by the 10 record and by proper analysis. 11 Accordingly: 12 1. The findings and recommendations issued on March 21, 2024 (Doc. No. 32) are 13 adopted in full; 14 2. Plaintiff's motion for summary judgment (Doc. No. 24) is denied; 15 3. Defendant's cross-motion for summary judgment (Doc. No. 29) is granted; 16 4. The defendant Commissioner's decision denying plaintiff's application for 17 benefits is affirmed; 5. 18 The Clerk of the Court is directed to enter judgment in favor of the defendant 19 Commissioner and to close this case. 20 IT IS SO ORDERED. 21 Dated: May 7, 2024 22 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE 23 24 25 26

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