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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

ROSALINDA H. BECERRA,  
  
Plaintiff,  
  
v.  
  
COMMISSIONER OF SOCIAL  
SECURITY,  
  
Defendant.

Case No. 1:21-cv-01658-JLT-CDB  
  
FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS  
DENYING PLAINTIFF’S MOTION FOR  
SUMMARY JUDGMENT AND AFFIRMING  
THE COMMISSIONER OF SOCIAL  
SECURITY’S DECISION  
  
(Doc. 11)  
  
**FOURTEEN-DAY DEADLINE**

Rosalinda H. Becerra (“Plaintiff”) seeks judicial review of a final decision of the Commissioner of Social Security (“Commissioner” or “Defendant”) denying her application for disability insurance benefits under the Social Security Act. (Doc. 1). The matter is currently before the Court on the parties’ briefs, which were submitted without oral argument. (Docs. 11-13). For the reasons stated, the undersigned shall recommend that the Commissioner of Social Security’s decision be affirmed.

**I. BACKGROUND**

**A. Introduction**

On October 10, 2018, Plaintiff filed applications for disability insurance benefits pursuant to Title II and supplemental security income benefits pursuant to Title XVI of the Social Security Act (the “Act”), 42 U.S.C. § 401 *et seq.*, alleging a period of disability beginning on June 30,

1 2016. (Administrative Record (“AR”) 222-33). Plaintiff was 47 years old on the alleged  
2 disability onset date. *See generally* AR. Plaintiff claimed disability due to degenerative disc  
3 disease and sciatica. *Id.* at 271. Plaintiff alleges the pain from her disability has prevented her  
4 from working. *Id.* at 39, 271.

### 5 **B. Administrative Proceedings**

6 The Commissioner denied Plaintiff’s application initially on January 29, 2019, and again  
7 on reconsideration on June 27, 2019. *Id.* at 62-109. On July 9, 2019, Plaintiff submitted a written  
8 request for a hearing by an administrative law judge. *Id.* at 125-26. On July 20, 2020, Plaintiff  
9 received a “Notice of Hearing.” *Id.* The notice informed Plaintiff that the hearing would be held  
10 on October 8, 2020, before Administrative Law Judge Rebecca LaRiccica (“ALJ”). *Id.* at 155,  
11 159. The notice instructed Plaintiff:

12 You are required to inform us about or submit all evidence known to you that relates  
13 whether or not you are blind or disabled. If you are aware of or have more evidence, such  
14 as recent records, reports, or evaluations, you must inform me about it or give it to me no  
15 later than 5 business days before the date of your hearing. If you do not comply with this  
16 requirement, I may decline to consider the evidence unless the late submission falls within  
17 a limited exception.

18 If you missed the deadline to inform us about or submit evidence, I will accept the  
19 evidence if I have not yet issued a decision and you did not inform us about or submit the  
20 evidence before the deadline because:

1. Our action misled you;
2. You had a physical, mental, educational, or linguistic limitation(s) that prevented you  
from informing us about or submitting the evidence earlier; or
3. Some other unusual, unexpected, or unavoidable circumstance beyond your control  
prevented you from informing us about or submitting the evidence earlier.

21 *Id.* at 156. On August 26, 2020, Plaintiff’s representative requested that the hearing scheduled for  
22 October 8, 2020, be postponed. *Id.* at 173. On August 28, 2020, Plaintiff’s representative  
23 informed the ALJ about outstanding medical records that they were seeking prior to the hearing.  
24 *Id.* at 333. Specifically, Plaintiff was attempting to obtain treatment records from (1) Adventist  
25 Health Selma for August 19, 2018, to September 7, 2020, (2) Lags Spine and Sportscafe Medical  
26 Center for January 2, 2016, to September 7, 2020, and (3) Valley Legs Beauty Diagnostics for  
27 January 2, 2016, to September 7, 2020. *Id.* at 334. Plaintiff’s representative stated, “we will send  
28 an updated notice approximately 10 days before the scheduled hearing advising you of any

1 requested medical records that remain.” *Id.* at 333. On November 2, 2020, Plaintiff received  
2 notice that the ALJ hearing was rescheduled for January 19, 2021. *Id.* at 178.

3 At some point before the hearing, Plaintiff was seen by Hayden Behling, MPAS, PA-C.  
4 *Id.* at 15, 347-48; (Doc. 11 at 12-13). On January 5, 2021, Plaintiff’s representative submitted a  
5 brief for the January 19, 2021, ALJ hearing. AR at 343-46. The brief made no reference to Mr.  
6 Behling and/or any outstanding evidence. *Id.* On January 18, 2021, one day before the hearing,  
7 Mr. Behling “completed a treating source statement wherein he opined that the [Plaintiff] is  
8 limited to sedentary work.” *Id.*

9 On January 18, 2021, Plaintiff, represented by counsel, appeared and testified by  
10 telephone at a hearing before the ALJ. *Id.* at 31-61. Counsel for Plaintiff asserted Plaintiff  
11 suffered from significant low back pain and sciatica as well as migraines which limit her ability to  
12 work. *Id.* at 35. Plaintiff testified about her work and medical history and how the pain from her  
13 medical conditions limited her ability to stand, walk, lift objects, and engage in activities of daily  
14 living. *Id.* at 36-55. At no point did Plaintiff or her counsel refer to Mr. Behling and/or any  
15 outstanding evidence. *Id.* at 31-61. On January 19, 2021, Plaintiff submitted opinion evidence  
16 from Mr. Behling to the ALJ and requested the record be held open for a post-hearing brief. *Id.* at  
17 15-16. Plaintiff’s submission was not accompanied by any explanation or good cause for the late  
18 submission. *Id.*

### 19 **C. The ALJ’s Decision**

20 On February 8, 2021, the ALJ issued a decision finding that Plaintiff was not disabled. *Id.*  
21 at 12-25. The ALJ noted Plaintiff’s submission of additional written evidence from Mr. Behling,  
22 the day after the hearing, did not satisfy the requirements of 20 C.F.R. § 416.1435(b). *Id.* at 15-  
23 16. Specifically, the ALJ determined Plaintiff’s submission was untimely, failed to provide the  
24 requisite five-day notice, or any explanation or good cause for failure to do so. *Id.* The ALJ  
25 rejected Mr. Behling’s opinion evidence and did not incorporate the document into the record. *Id.*  
26 at 16.

27 On February 8, 2021, the Appeals Council received a request for a review of the ALJ’s  
28 decision in this case. *Id.* at 1, 220-21. On April 5, 2021, Plaintiff submitted an appeal brief in

1 support of her request for a review of the ALJ’s hearing decision. *Id.* at 347-48. Plaintiff argued  
2 “Mr. Behling’s opinion fits an exception under 20 C.F.R. § 405.331(c)(3) as it was not even  
3 drafted until the day before the hearing. It is impossible to comply with 20 C.F.R. § 405.331(a)  
4 when the evidence in question does not exist 5 days prior to the hearing.” *Id.* at 348. Plaintiff  
5 asserted the ALJ’s failure to consider Mr. Behling’s opinion was error and that the ALJ’s decision  
6 be reversed, or alternatively, remanded for further findings. *Id.*

7 The Appeals Council denied Plaintiff’s request for review on September 14, 2021, making  
8 the ALJ’s decision the final decision of the Commissioner. *Id.* at 1-6. Plaintiff filed this action  
9 on November 17, 2021, seeking judicial review of the denial of her application for benefits.

10 (Doc. 1). The Commissioner lodged the administrative record on February 25, 2022. (Doc. 9).

11 Plaintiff filed an opening brief on April 11, 2022. (Doc. 11). Plaintiff argues “unusual,  
12 unexpected, or unavoidable circumstances beyond the claimant’s control” prevented her from  
13 submitting Mr. Behling’s opinion prior to the hearing. *Id.* at 12. Specifically, Plaintiff claims “it  
14 was impossible for Plaintiff to have submitted [Mr. Behling’s opinion] in compliance with the  
15 ‘five day’ rule ... as the evidence did not exist five days prior to the hearing.” *Id.* Plaintiff  
16 contends the ALJ’s refusal to admit evidence “with no accompanying explanation or good reason  
17 for the late submission was unwarranted, as the reason for the late submission could have been  
18 easily surmised from the date of [Mr. Behling’s] signature line that the opinion was only recently  
19 prepared.” *Id.* at 12-13.

20 Defendant filed an opposition brief on May 11, 2022. (Doc. 12). Defendant argues the  
21 “fact that Mr. Behling finalized the statement the day before the hearing did not establish an  
22 ‘unusual, unexpected, or unavoidable circumstance beyond the claimant’s control.’” *Id.* at 7.  
23 Defendant argues Plaintiff submitted the opinion without comment and failed to provide the ALJ  
24 with good cause for why she failed to inform the ALJ about or submit Mr. Behling’s opinion in  
25 compliance with the five-day rule. *Id.* Next, Defendant argues the mere showing of a medical  
26 opinion that did not exist five days prior to the hearing, by itself, does not establish an unusual,  
27 unexpected, or unavoidable circumstance beyond the claimant’s control. *Id.* at 5-6 (collecting  
28 cases). Defendant also asserts Plaintiff failed to establish that she actively and diligently sought

1 evidence from Mr. Behling. *Id.* at 9-10.

2 Plaintiff filed a reply to Defendant’s opposition on May 25, 2022. (Doc. 13). Plaintiff  
3 argues the Court’s review is not limited to whether substantial evidence can be found to support  
4 the ALJ’s conclusion. *Id.* at 1-4. Rather, Plaintiff asserted the ALJ’s decision must be vacated  
5 because it is premised on legal error because “the ALJ did not comply with the legal procedures  
6 intended to ensure the Court’s ability to meaningfully review the rationale behind her findings.”  
7 *Id.* Further, Plaintiff claims the Court must consider the ALJ’s decision based on the reasoning  
8 and factual findings offered by the ALJ and not any post hoc rationalizations offered by the  
9 Commissioner. *Id.* at 4-5.

## 10 II. LEGAL STANDARD

11 Congress has provided that an individual may obtain judicial review of any final decision  
12 of the Commissioner of Social Security regarding entitlement to benefits. 42 U.S.C. § 405(g). In  
13 determining whether to reverse an ALJ’s decision, a court reviews only those issues raised by the  
14 party challenging the decision. *Lewis v. Apfel*, 236 F.3d 503, 517 n.13 (9th Cir. 2001). A court  
15 may set aside the Commissioner’s denial of benefits when the ALJ’s findings are based on legal  
16 error or are not supported by substantial evidence. *Tackett v. Apfel*, 180 F.3d 1094, 1097 (9th Cir.  
17 1999).

18 “Substantial evidence is relevant evidence which, considering the record as a whole, a  
19 reasonable person might accept as adequate to support a conclusion.” *Thomas v. Barnhart*, 278  
20 F.3d 947, 954 (9th Cir. 2002) (quoting *Flaten v. Sec’y of Health & Human Servs.*, 44 F.3d 1453,  
21 1457 (9th Cir, 1995)). “[T]he threshold for such evidentiary sufficiency is not high.” *Biestek v.*  
22 *Berryhill*, 139 S. Ct. 1148, 1154 (2019). Rather, “[s]ubstantial evidence means more than a  
23 scintilla, but less than a preponderance; it is an extremely deferential standard.” *Thomas v.*  
24 *CalPortland Co.*, 993 F.3d 1204, 1208 (9th Cir. 2021) (internal quotations and citations omitted).

25 “[A] reviewing court must consider the entire record as a whole and may not affirm  
26 simply by isolating a specific quantum of supporting evidence.” *Hill v. Astrue*, 698 F.3d 1153,  
27 1159 (9th Cir. 2012) (internal quotations and citations omitted). “If the evidence ‘is susceptible  
28 to more than one rational interpretation, it is the ALJ’s conclusion that must be upheld.” *Ford v.*

1 *Saul*, 950 F.3d 1141, 1154 (9th Cir. 2020) (quoting *Burch v. Barnhart*, 400 F.3d 676, 679 (9th  
2 Cir. 2005)). Even if the ALJ has erred, the Court may not reverse the ALJ’s decision where the  
3 error is harmless. *Stout*, 454 F.3d at 1055-56. The burden of showing that an error is not  
4 harmless “normally falls upon the party attacking the agency’s determination.” *Shinseki v.*  
5 *Sanders*, 556 U.S. 396, 409 (2009).

### 6 **III. ISSUE**

7 Plaintiff advances a single issue for review in this Court: that the ALJ’s failure to  
8 properly consider the opinion of Hayden Behling, PA – evidence Plaintiff concedes was  
9 submitted untimely – constitutes error warranting remand. (Doc. 11 at 11-14).

### 10 **IV. DISCUSSION**

11 Social Security regulations require a claimant to inform the ALJ about or submit any  
12 written evidence no later than 5 business days before the date of the hearing (the “five-day rule”).  
13 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.935(a), 416.935(a). If a claimant fails to meet this requirement, the ALJ “may  
14 decline to consider or obtain the evidence,” unless certain exceptions apply. *Id.* Those  
15 exceptions include an unusual, unexpected, or unavoidable circumstance beyond your control  
16 prevented you from informing us about or submitting the evidence earlier. §§ 404.935(b)(3),  
17 416.935(b)(3). One examples of such a circumstance is where a claimant has “actively and  
18 diligently sought evidence from a source and the evidence was not received or was received less  
19 than 5 business days prior to the hearing.” §§ 404.935(b)(3)(iv), 416.935(b)(3)(iv). If a claimant  
20 has missed the deadline because of one of the listed exceptions, the ALJ “will accept the  
21 evidence” if he or she has not yet issued the decision. §§ 404.935(b), 416.1435(b).

22 The ALJ did not err in concluding that an exception did not apply to Plaintiff’s untimely  
23 submission of Mr. Behling’s opinion. The ALJ found Plaintiff had failed to provide “any good  
24 cause” for her failure to provide the requisite five-day notice. AR at 15. The ALJ noted Plaintiff  
25 submitted the opinion with no accompanying explanation for the delay. *Id.* Thus, the ALJ had no  
26 notice of which exception, if any, applied to her late submission. *See e.g., Darrell H. v. Comm'r*  
27 *of Soc. Sec.*, No. C21-0228-SKV, 2021 WL 3856062, at \*5 (W.D. Wash. Aug. 30, 2021)  
28 (“Because Plaintiff fails to establish that any [§ 416.1435(b)] exception applied, it was within the

1 ALJ’s discretion to decline to accept the [belatedly submitted] evidence.”), *aff’d*, 2022 WL  
2 12325226, at \*1 (9th Cir. Oct. 21, 2022) (“The AJL acted within his discretion when he did not  
3 accept the unexplained late filing and did not misapply 20 C.F.R. § 416.1435(b).”).

4 Plaintiff acknowledges in her motion for summary judgment that “[p]ermissible examples  
5 of appropriate circumstances ‘beyond [one’s] control’” may qualify as unusual, unexpected, or  
6 unavoidable circumstances. (Doc. 11 at 12) (citing §§ 404.970(b)(3); 416.1435(b)(3)). These  
7 examples “include but are not limited to the claimant’s own serious illness, the death or serious  
8 illness of a family member, destruction of damage of important records by accidental causes, an  
9 Appeals Council review of the merits of the ALJ’s decision, and situations where the claimant  
10 “actively and diligently sought evidence from a source and the evidence was not received or was  
11 received less than 5 business days prior to the hearing.” *Id.* Plaintiff fails to argue one of those  
12 enumerated examples applies.

13 Instead, Plaintiff claims that the ALJ should have “easily surmised” that unusual,  
14 unexpected, or unavoidable circumstances beyond her control existed because “the medical  
15 source statement was not even completed by [Mr.] Behling until January 18, 2021, one day prior  
16 to the hearing[.]” (Doc. 11 at 12). The Commissioner asserts Plaintiff’s argument is without  
17 merit as district courts across the country have addressed this same claim and overwhelmingly  
18 found that the mere fact a medical opinion did not exist five days prior to the hearing does not  
19 establish an unusual, unexpected, or unavoidable circumstance beyond the claimant’s control.  
20 (Doc. 12 at 5-6) (collecting cases). The undersigned finds much of the authority cited by the  
21 Commissioner to be persuasive and agrees with his position. *See, e.g., Wasen A v. Saul*, No. 18-  
22 cv-03242 (SRN/LIB), 2020 WL 823095, at \*5 (D. Minn. Jan. 31, 2020) (holding “the mere fact  
23 that a letter did not exist prior to the hearing does not establish an exception to the Five-Day Rule.  
24 Plaintiff must also show that she exercised due diligence in obtaining the February Letter and that  
25 the delay was outside of her control.”), *R&R adopted*, 2020 WL 818908 (Feb. 19, 2020).

26 Plaintiff makes no effort to distinguish or otherwise address the cases cited by the  
27 Commissioner; instead, she claims the Court cannot accept the Commissioner’s position as it  
28 constitutes a “post-hoc [rationalization] as the ALJ did not discuss consideration of said exception

1 or articulate any finding as to whether the exception was met in his decision” is unavailing. (Doc.  
2 13 at 4-5). A court cannot accept grounds to justify an administrative action that the agency did  
3 not rely on below. *S.E.C. v. Chenery*, 322 U.S. 194, 196 (1947).

4 Here, the ALJ did cite the appropriate regulation, and provide a reason why an exception  
5 did not apply. The ALJ complied with the Commissioner’s internal guidance on the matter,  
6 which requires explanation of the ALJ’s “reason for not considering late-tendered evidence, and  
7 can fulfill this duty by briefly explain[ing] that (1) evidence was submitted, (2) the claimant did  
8 not establish a reason under 416.1435 for the untimely submission, and (3) the evidence was  
9 therefore not considered.” HALLEX, Admitting Evidence Submitted Less Than Five Business  
10 Days Before the Hearing or At or After the Hearing, § I-2-6-59(C) (May 1, 2017) (internal  
11 quotations omitted). The ALJ found Plaintiff did not provide a reason under § 416.1435, as she  
12 provided “no accompanying explanation or good cause for the late submission.” AR at 15.  
13 Although the ALJ’s reasoning is not couched in the language of § 416.1435(b)(3), it is sufficient  
14 to show Plaintiff failed to articulate an unusual, unexpected, or unavoidable circumstance beyond  
15 her control, that prevented her from informing the ALJ about Mr. Behling’s opinion.

16 Additionally, the administrative record does not demonstrate that an unusual, unexpected,  
17 or unavoidable circumstance beyond Plaintiff’s control existed that prevented her from timely  
18 obtaining Mr. Behling’s opinion. In particular, the record indicates Plaintiff did not actively and  
19 diligently seek evidence from a source. Thus, in August 2020, Plaintiff’s representative informed  
20 the ALJ about outstanding medical records and asked for a continuance of Plaintiff’s October  
21 2020 hearing. AR at 333. Plaintiff and Plaintiff’s representative did not provide any information  
22 regarding any evidence they anticipated obtaining from any other provider, including Mr.  
23 Behling. On January 5, 2021, Plaintiff’s representative submitted a brief for the January 19,  
24 2021, ALJ hearing and made no reference to Mr. Behling and/or any outstanding evidence. *Id.* at  
25 178. During the ALJ hearing – which occurred the day after Mr. Behling “completed a treating  
26 source statement” – neither Plaintiff nor Plaintiff’s representative advised the ALJ of Mr. Behling  
27 and/or any outstanding evidence. *Id.* at 31-61. Indeed, Plaintiff’s representative was asked if he  
28 had the opportunity to review the record and Plaintiff’s representative had “no objections” to the



1 exhibits in the file. *Id.* at 34. The following day, Plaintiff’s representative submitted Mr.  
2 Behling’s opinion without explanation of any active or diligent effort to seek evidence from a  
3 source. *Id.* at 15. Thus, Plaintiff has not demonstrated that unusual, unexpected, or unavoidable  
4 circumstances beyond existed that required the ALJ to consider Mr. Behling’s opinion.

5 **V. CONCLUSION**

6 A reviewing court should not substitute its assessment of the evidence for the ALJ.  
7 *Tackett*, 180 F.3d at 1098. On the contrary, a reviewing court must defer to an ALJ’s assessment  
8 as long as it is supported by substantial evidence. 42 U.S.C. § 405(g). Because Plaintiff fails to  
9 establish that an exception applied to her untimely submission of Mr. Behling’s opinion, it was  
10 within the ALJ’s discretion to decline to accept the evidence. Thus, the undersigned finds that the  
11 ALJ’s decision is supported by substantial evidence and free of harmful legal error. Accordingly,  
12 **IT IS HEREBY RECOMMENDED:**

- 13 1. Plaintiff’s motion for summary judgment (Doc. 11) is DENIED;  
14 2. The decision of the Commissioner of Social Security is AFFIRMED.  
15 3. The Clerk of the Court is directed to enter judgment in favor of the Commissioner of  
16 Social Security and close this case.

17 These findings and recommendations will be submitted to the United States District Judge  
18 assigned to the case, pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). Within 14 days of being  
19 served with these findings and recommendations, Petitioner may file written objections with the  
20 Court. The document should be captioned “Objections to Magistrate Judge’s Findings and  
21 Recommendations.” Petitioner is advised that failure to file objections within the specified time  
22 may result in the waiver of rights on appeal. *Wilkerson v. Wheeler*, 772 F.3d 834, 839 (9th Cir.  
23 2014) (citing *Baxter v. Sullivan*, 923 F.2d 1391, 1394 (9th Cir. 1991)).

24 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

25 Dated: July 25, 2023

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27 \_\_\_\_\_  
28 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE