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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
Northern District of California  
San Francisco Division

IRIS M. VALENCIA,

No. C 11-06223 LB

Plaintiff,

**ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFF'S  
MOTION FOR SUMMARY  
JUDGMENT, DENYING  
DEFENDANT'S CROSS-MOTION  
FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT, AND  
REMANDING FOR FURTHER  
CONSIDERATION**

v.

MICHAEL J. ASTRUE,

Defendant.

[Re: ECF Nos. 13, 19]

**INTRODUCTION**

Plaintiff Iris Valencia moves for summary judgment, seeking judicial review of a final decision by defendant Michael Astrue, the Commissioner of Social Security Administration (the "Commissioner"), denying her Social Security Income ("SSI") disability benefits for her claimed disability of depression, fibromyalgia, chronic pain, asthma, heart burn, and regional pain syndrome type 2. Pl.'s Mot., ECF No. 13;<sup>1</sup> Administrative Record ("AR") 154. The Administrative Law Judge determined that Ms. Valencia could not perform her past relevant work but that she was capable of performing another job, a "surveillance monitor" (DOT # 379.367-010), that existed in significant numbers in the national economy.

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<sup>1</sup> Citations are to the Electronic Case File ("ECF") with pin cites to the electronically-generated page numbers at the top of the document.

1 Pursuant to Civil Local Rule 16-5, the matter is deemed submitted for decision by this court  
2 without oral argument. All parties have consented to the court's jurisdiction. ECF Nos. 5, 7. For  
3 the reasons stated below, the court **GRANTS** Ms. Valencia's motion for summary judgment,  
4 **DENIES** the Commissioner's cross-motion for summary judgment, and **REMANDS** this case for  
5 further reconsideration.

6 **STATEMENT**

7 **I. PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

8 Ms. Valencia, now 52 years old, filed a Title II application for a period of disability and  
9 disability benefits on April 13, 2007. AR 146-49. The Commissioner denied her application both  
10 initially and upon reconsideration. AR 92-95, 99-103. On February 28, 2008, Ms. Valencia timely  
11 requested a hearing before an ALJ. AR 105. An ALJ conducted a hearing on August 13, 2009 in  
12 Oakland, California. AR 48-87. Ms. Valencia appeared with her attorney, Mr. Jeffrey Randolph,  
13 and testified at the hearing along with vocational expert Jeff L. Clark (the "VE") and medical expert  
14 Charles Agler. AR 48.

15 The ALJ issued a decision on January 29, 2010 and found that Ms. Valencia was not disabled  
16 because she was capable of performing another job, a "surveillance monitor" (DOT # 379.367-010),  
17 that existed in significant numbers in the national economy. AR 20-32.

18 Ms. Valencia timely requested that the Appeals Council review the ALJ's decision. AR 16. The  
19 Appeals Council denied the request for review on September 1, 2011. AR 8-10. About a month  
20 later, the Appeals Council again denied Ms. Valencia's request for review after looking at medical  
21 records dated April 2010 to July 2010 from Kaiser Permanente. AR 1-6. That denial rendered the  
22 ALJ's January 29, 2010 decision the Commissioner's final decision. AR 1.

23 Ms. Valencia filed a complaint for judicial review under 42 U.S.C. § 405(g). Compl., ECF No.  
24 1. Ms. Valencia and the Commissioner both now move for summary judgment. Pl.'s Mot., ECF  
25 No. 13; Comm'r's Opp'n and Cross-mot., ECF No. 19.

26 **II. SUMMARY OF RECORD AND ADMINISTRATIVE FINDINGS**

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28

1 This section summarizes (A) the medical evidence in the administrative record, (B) the medical  
2 expert's testimony (C) the vocational expert's testimony, (D) Ms. Valencia's testimony, and (E) the  
3 ALJ's findings.

4 **A. Medical Evidence<sup>2</sup>**

5 Ms. Valencia suffered from work-related injuries and was consequently diagnosed with a torn  
6 right rotator cuff, right carpal tunnel syndrome, right cubital tunnel syndrome, and de Quervain's  
7 tenosynovitis. AR 1046. To address these issues, Ms. Valencia underwent several surgeries. AR  
8 1043. In addition to these work-related injuries, Ms. Valencia suffered from the following medical  
9 conditions: asthma, obesity, depressive disorder, chronic pain, and fibromyalgia. AR 1017, 1020,  
10 1039. She has been admitted to the hospital on several occasions for asthma; nonetheless, a medical  
11 report dated June 2008 from Dr. Gourova, a Kaiser Permanente physician, indicated that Ms.  
12 Valencia's asthma is under control. AR 1067, 1093, 1063. In terms of treatment, Ms. Valencia was  
13 prescribed various medications for her conditions.<sup>3</sup> She was prescribed morphine for her condition  
14 of fibromyalgia. AR 1151, 1039. The record indicates that she has received psychiatric treatment  
15 from Dr. Harry Noda in 2004 and 2005. AR 229-30. In addition to psychiatric treatment, Ms.  
16 Valencia has an extensive medical record with Kaiser Permanente that dates from 2001 to 2009. AR  
17 307-450, 648-1199. She also attended the Health Education for Living with Pain (HELP) program.  
18 AR 231.<sup>4</sup>

19 *1. Dr. Janaleigh Hoffman*

20  
21  
22 <sup>2</sup> The record contains medical opinions from many doctors. For relevancy sake, the  
23 undersigned has limited the summaries to important medical evidence that the parties raised or the  
24 ALJ referred to in his opinion.

25 <sup>3</sup> According to Ms. Valencia's "Disability Report-Appeal - Form SSA-3441," she was  
26 prescribed estradiol (hormone replacement), flexeril (muscle relaxant), morphine (pain), nasarel  
27 (allergies), prilosec (acid reflux), prozac (depression), signular (asthma), and verapanil (hbp). AR  
182. The record also contains other medications that she was prescribed.

28 <sup>4</sup> The ALJ explains that the HELP program is a "psychological treatment designed to assist in  
the development of non-medical pain management skills."

1 Ms. Valencia was referred to Dr. Hoffman to address the pains that she complained of in both of  
2 her hands. AR 1043. On February 2008, Dr. Hoffman reviewed x-rays of Ms. Valencia's right  
3 hand. AR 1043. The x-rays revealed that Ms. Valencia's bones were normal with good alignment  
4 and "no signs of old or new trauma or degenerative change or erosions." AR 1043. Dr. Hoffman  
5 also reported that Ms. Valencia stated that she was enrolled in the "Chronic Pain clinic." AR 1043.

6 **2. Dr. Kristina Artist on 03/29/06**

7 During a psychiatric examination follow-up with Dr. Kristina Artist, Ms. Valencia complained  
8 of "depressed mood, anhedonia, crying spells, agitation, decreased energy and decreased  
9 concentration." AR 318. In addition to referring Ms. Valencia to a depression group and pain  
10 management program, Dr. Artist provided that Ms. Valencia's mental status was normal except for  
11 depressed mood and tearfulness. AR 318.

12 **3. Dr. El-Sokkary on 7/30/07**

13 In July 2007, Ahmed El-Sokkary, a clinical psychologist, conducted a single, time-limited  
14 examination of Ms. Valencia. AR 304-06. Dr. El-Sokkary administered the Wechsler Adult  
15 Intelligence Scale-Third Edition (WAIS-III) on Ms. Valencia, and she obtained the following scores:  
16 Full Scale IQ of 87, Verbal Scale of 83, Performance IQ of 94, Perception Organization Index of 94,  
17 and a Verbal Comprehension Index of 89. AR 305. In addition, Dr. El-Sokkary noted that Ms.  
18 Valencia's Bender Gestalt-II results "suggested below visual motor integration abilities that within  
19 the extremely low range." AR 306. As for the Rey 15 test, Ms. Valencia reproduced 9 items. AR  
20 306. Dr. El-Sokkary reported that the results of the Rey 15 test were within normal limits and  
21 "analysis suggests that she did not put forth a fair effort." AR 306. Dr. El-Sokkary reported that  
22 Ms. Valencia was alert and oriented, and she "was able to maintain a sufficient level of  
23 concentration, persistence, and pace to do moderately complex work in an environment that health  
24 condition would allow." AR 305-06. Furthermore, Dr. El-Sokkary diagnosed Ms. Valencia with  
25 Depressive Disorder NOS. AR 306.

26 **4. Dr. Danilo Lucila on 08/28/2007**

27 Dr. Lucila prepared a psychiatric review technique on Ms. Valencia. AR 451. He reported that  
28 Ms. Valencia had an affective disorder of sleep disturbance and a "Disorder DEP DO NOS." AR

1 453-54. As for functional limitations, Dr. Lucila reported that Ms. Valencia had a mild limitation in  
2 maintaining social functioning, performing daily activities, and maintaining concentration,  
3 persistence, or pace. AR 459. Overall, Dr. Lucila reported that Ms. Valencia’s impairments were  
4 not severe. AR 451.

5 **B. Medical Expert**

6 Dr. Charles Agler is the medical expert who testified at the hearing. AR 70. The ALJ asked Dr.  
7 Agler about an inconsistency on the Rey Test. AR 71-72. The ALJ questioned, “He (meaning, Dr.  
8 El-Sokkary) says RAIS [Rey] test was 9 correct out of 15, which he says is normal limit and analysis  
9 suggests that she did not put forth a fair effort. That seems internally inconsistent to me. Is there  
10 something I'm missing?” AR 71. Dr. Agler explained that Dr. El-Sokkary’s report likely contained  
11 a typographical error, because 9 out of 15 is not within normal limits; normal limits should be closer  
12 to 15. AR 72. He further explained that this indicates that “it’s possible that she [Ms. Valencia]  
13 could have functioned at a higher level.” AR 72.

14 Citing Ms. Valencia’s records from the HELP pain management program, Dr. El-Sokkary’s  
15 report, and Ms. Valencia’s testimony at the hearing, Dr. Agler testified that Ms. Valencia has a mild  
16 limitation in concentration, persistence, and pace. AR 73-74. Dr. Agler explained that at the  
17 hearing, Ms. Valencia was able to pay attention to the issues, follow them, and provide appropriate  
18 responses. AR 75. Furthermore, Dr. Agler reasoned that Ms. Valencia did not appear to have a  
19 severe problem when Dr. El-Sokkary carefully measured her concentration. AR 75. On the other  
20 hand, Dr. Agler explained that “if you take the psychological at face value then yes, she might have  
21 some problem.” AR 75.

22 **C. Vocational Expert**

23 Jeff Clerk, the VE, identified Ms. Valencia’s past relevant work as 1) a machine operator I  
24 (DOT#616.380-018) at SVP 3 and medium exertion; and 2) home attendant (DOT #354.377-014) at  
25 SVP 3 and medium exertion. AR 76. The ALJ then posed a hypothetical with the following  
26 limitations:

27 If we have a hypothetical younger individual with a high school education, and  
28 the same past relevant work as the claimant who’s limited to light level lifting with  
occasional stooping, kneeling, crouching, crawling, and reaching with the dominant  
upper extremity. And occasional lever work with the dominant upper extremity.

1 Occasional stair climbing, and no exposure to unprotected heights. No concentrated  
2 exposure to dusts and fumes, and light limitations in ADLS, social functioning,  
3 concentration, persistence, and pace. And a moderate limitation in understanding and  
supplementing detailed instructions.

4 AR 76-77. Under the ALJ’s hypothetical, the VE stated that Ms. Valencia would not be able to  
5 perform her past relevant work. AR 77. Alternatively, the VE found that such an individual could  
6 perform the work of a surveillance-system monitor (DOT#379.367-010), a sedentary, SVP 2, and  
7 unskilled position. AR 77. When the ALJ asked the VE if he could identify other positions that  
8 such an individual under the hypothetical could perform, the VE stated that he was “having  
9 difficulty identifying more jobs” due to the limitations listed. AR 78-79.

10 The VE testified that there are 114 positions regionally and 14,082 positions nationally for  
11 surveillance-system monitors. AR 78. Nevertheless, the VE found that surveillance-system monitor  
12 jobs are “greatly underreported” because the occupation, as described in the DOT, does not include  
13 the private industry of surveillance-system monitor. AR 81. The VE explained:

14 In the greater San Francisco Bay area there are 114 of those jobs, however, I believe  
15 as do many vocational experts that that number is under reported, I think there's one  
16 employer that has more than that, so that is a greatly under reported number in my  
17 opinion. In the national economy there are 14,082 of those jobs. Again, I believe  
that's an under reported number.

18 AR 78. In addition, the VE testified that the “essential functions of the job” as described in the DOT  
19 for government positions of surveillance-system monitors are the same as positions in the private  
20 sector. AR 83. The VE explained that the only difference is the classification of private versus  
21 public. AR 82.

22 In explaining that the number of surveillance-system monitor jobs are “greatly underreported,”  
23 the VE expounded that most surveillance-system monitor jobs are not government positions. AR 80.  
24 He testified that “Walmart is the best example of that perhaps. . . . I’ve personally witnessed those  
25 jobs, and have done job analyses on them, so I’m familiar with that kind of work.” AR 80. The ALJ  
26 then inquired as to the number of surveillance-system monitors that Wal-Mart employed. AR 81. In  
27 response the VE explained that he did not know the exact number:

28 You know I don't have a number on that, Judge, but it's, it's high. Many of the  
newer Walmarts, as you might know, are these larger stores, and so they have a

1 number of surveillance system monitors per store, per shift. So there's a number of  
2 people doing this. This also excludes, you know, other stores, other large stores that  
3 do this, it also excludes casinos, they're growing in number, and they all have  
surveillance monitors. So the numbers are substantially higher than what is reported.

4 AR 81. The ALJ then asked the VE about number of people that might be in one shift at a large  
5 Wal-Mart. AR 81. In response, the VE stated that he "would have to guess" because he had only  
6 completed job analyses and witnessed these jobs in a non-super store Wal-Mart. AR 81. The ALJ  
7 changed the question to a Wal-Mart that the VE specifically had witnessed and asked about how  
8 many shifts the VE witnessed. AR 81. In one particular non-super store Wal-Mart, the VE testified  
9 that there were likely six people employed and two to three shifts. AR 81.

10 **D. Ms. Valencia's Testimony**

11 At the hearing, Ms. Valencia described her medical conditions, past work experience, daily  
12 activities, and the side effects she experiences due to her medication. AR 52-69.

13 First, the ALJ questioned Ms. Valencia regarding her obesity. AR 52. Ms. Valencia  
14 acknowledged that she has been gaining weight for the last few years, weighing about 260 pounds.  
15 AR 52. In explaining the reason for her weight gain, Ms. Valencia testified that the pain medication  
16 made her sleepy, somewhat depressed, and as a consequence, forced her to stay at home. AR 52.

17 The ALJ then asked Ms. Valencia about her living situation and whether she drives. She  
18 testified that she lives in Fremont with her three children and husband. AR 52-53. In addition, she  
19 does not drive and did not renew her driver's license, because it is difficult for her "to pay attention"  
20 to where she is going and concentrate on the roads. AR 53. Therefore, Ms. Valencia normally  
21 depends on her husband and takes the cab, if necessary, to reach a destination. AR 53.

22 The ALJ also questioned Ms. Valencia regarding her past work. From January 2001 to  
23 December 2004 Ms. Valencia served as a home attendant for her mother who had dementia. AR  
24 155. In this capacity, Ms. Valencia cared for her mother "[a]round the clock pretty much." AR 53.  
25 She was responsible for preparing meals, doing chores, and feeding her mother. AR 53. In addition,  
26 Ms. Valencia also testified that she lifted her mom at times. AR 56.

27 Even though Ms. Valencia had cared for her mother as a home attendant, Ms. Valencia testified  
28 that she would not be able to serve in this capacity for someone else. AR 56. She stated:

1 I've had my - the chronic pain was bothering me back then as well, and I didn't  
2 have any way of, of driving myself to and from wherever I had to go. I basically did  
3 that type of job, because I had to watch my mom. It wasn't something that I decided  
4 to, let's say, that's the type of job I wanted to do. My mom - I had to care for my  
5 mom.

6 AR 55. In caring for her mother, Ms. Valencia experienced concussions from falls. AR 56. She  
7 explained that as her mother's dementia worsened it became more difficult to care for her and that  
8 "it was time to let her go where someone, you know, she could be taken care of." AR 56.

9 Prior to caring for her mother as a home attendant, Ms. Valencia served as a machine operator  
10 for Schlage Lock Company. AR 57. This position required Ms. Valencia to perform "different parts  
11 to form a lock, and were different presses from just grabbing a piece of material, putting it on a die,  
12 and then pressing buttons." AR 57. Moreover, Ms. Valencia testified that it "was heavier work  
13 where I had to cut the raw material with either an electric saw or these huge scissors about this big,  
14 and some parts were able to be cut." AR 57. In performing her job as a machine operator, she lifted  
15 heavy pieces that weighed approximately 30 to 40 pounds. AR 57. She terminated this position  
16 after being injured on the job a few times with surgeries in 1998 and 2000. AR 58.

17 The ALJ then inquired about Ms. Valencia's medication and treatment. Ms. Valencia testified  
18 that she takes prescribed morphine three times per day. AR 59. She also testified that her doctor  
19 recommended that she go to the pain clinic again. AR 60. Due to lack of transportation, Ms.  
20 Valencia testified that she did not go to the pain clinic. AR 61. It takes about 10-15 minutes to  
21 drive to the pain clinic but her husband has to attend work. AR 61. Furthermore, she testified that  
22 there are no nearby buses and she "would have to walk quite a bit to catch a bus." AR 61.

23 As to daily activities, Ms. Valencia testified that she typically takes a walk outside for ten  
24 minutes. AR 61. In addition, she exercises, doing yoga, meditation, or stretching. AR 61. Ms.  
25 Valencia testified that it takes her a while to cook but she does "light cooking" such as pasta and  
26 casseroles. AR 62. In addition to "light cooking," she tries to clean as much as she can, but  
27 "[a]void[s] things that[ are] going to flare-up anymore pain." AR 61. Ms. Valencia testified that she  
28 does not vacuum or sweep and her husband or nephew would purchase groceries. AR 62. In  
addition to the type of chores that Ms. Valencia completed, the ALJ also asked Ms. Valencia if she



1 had difficulty concentrating or focusing when completing her chores. AR 63. Ms. Valencia  
2 affirmed that she has a very difficult time focusing when doing her chores. AR 63.

3 **E. ALJ's Findings**

4 Applying the sequential evaluative process, on January 29, 2010, the ALJ held that Ms. Valencia  
5 was not disabled under § 216(i) and 223(d) of the Social Security Act and therefore was not entitled  
6 to disability insurance benefits. AR 23-32.

7 At step one, the ALJ found that Ms. Valencia had not engaged in substantial gainful activity  
8 since the alleged onset date of December 15, 2004 through her last insured date of December 31,  
9 2008. AR 25.

10 At step two, the ALJ found that Ms. Valencia suffered from the following severe impairments:  
11 status post right carpal tunnel release, status post right ulnar nerve transposition, status post right  
12 rotator cuff repair, status post right de Quervain's release, asthma, obesity, and depressive disorder  
13 not otherwise specified (NOS). AR 25.

14 At step three, the ALJ found that Ms. Valencia did not suffer from an impairment or combination  
15 of impairments that either was listed in the regulations or was medically equivalent to one of the  
16 listed impairments. AR 26-27.

17 The ALJ then determined Ms. Valencia's residual functional capacity ("RFC") in order to  
18 assess at steps four and five whether she could perform her past relevant work or any other work  
19 considering her age, education, and work experience. The ALJ found that Ms. Valencia had the  
20 following RFC:

21 light work as defined in 20 CFR 404.1567(b), including lifting up to 20 pounds  
22 occasionally and 10 pounds frequently, and standing and/or walking for a total of  
23 about 6 hours in an 8-hour workday, with the following restrictions: no more than  
24 occasional climbing, stooping, kneeling, crouching, or crawling; no more than  
25 occasional reaching with the dominant (right) upper extremity; no more than  
26 frequent (i.e., not constant) handling and/or fingering with the dominant (right) hand;  
no exposure to unprotected heights; no concentrated exposure to respiratory irritants  
(e.g., fumes, dusts, poor ventilation, etc.); slight limitation in activities of daily living,  
social functioning, and concentration, persistence or pace; and moderate limitation in  
understanding and implementing detailed instructions.

27 AR 27. In making this RFC finding, the ALJ considered the symptoms and how consistent they  
28 were with the objective medical evidence (based on the requirements of 20 C.F.R. § 404.1529 and

1 Social Security Rulings 96-4p and 96-7p). AR 27. He also considered opinion evidence under 20  
2 C.F.R. § 404.1527 and Social Security Rulings 96-2p, 96-5p, 96-6p, and 06-3p. AR 27. Although  
3 he did not explicitly state it, the ALJ followed a two-step process, first determining whether there  
4 was a medically-determinable physical or mental impairment that reasonably could be expected to  
5 produce Ms. Valencia’s pain and symptoms, and then evaluating the intensity, persistence, and  
6 limiting effects of the symptoms to determine the extent that they limited Ms. Valencia’s ability to  
7 do basic work activities. AR 27-28. For the second part, whenever Ms. Valencia’s statements about  
8 the intensity or functionally limiting effects of pain or other symptoms were not substantiated by  
9 objective medical evidence, the ALJ made findings on the credibility of the statements based on the  
10 evidence as a whole. AR 27.

11 The ALJ noted that Ms. Valencia alleged that she suffered from constant pain throughout her  
12 entire body, particularly on her right side. AR 27. At the hearing she testified that “she continues to  
13 have radiating pain and numbness in her right upper extremity.” AR 27. In addition, the ALJ  
14 observed that Ms. Valencia testified that she has difficulty standing and/ or walking without a cane.  
15 AR 27. At most, she can only stand for 10-15 minutes and walk for about 10 minutes without a  
16 cane, sit only 5-10 minutes, and lift at most a gallon of milk (approximately 8 pounds). AR 27.

17 In addition to Ms. Valencia’s constant pain, the ALJ also noted that Ms. Valencia claimed that  
18 she suffered from asthma attacks three times per month, depending on weather, infection, cold or  
19 sinusitis. AR 27. As for the asthma attacks, the ALJ observed that Ms. Valencia testified at the  
20 hearing that her asthma was under control. AR 27.

21 The ALJ then recounted Ms. Valencia’s daughter’s report to the State Agency. AR 27. Ms.  
22 Valencia’s daughter described her mother’s difficulty with dressing and feeding herself due to pains  
23 in the right arm and hand. AR 27. Furthermore, even though Ms. Valencia enjoys dancing, her  
24 daughter noted that she is unable to do so for long periods of time. AR 27. The ALJ observed that  
25 Ms. Valencia’s daughter noted that Ms. Valencia has “difficulty performing postural activities  
26 because [of] ‘back strain and stiffness.’” AR 27. Despite these problems, the ALJ found that Ms.  
27 Valencia’s daughter reported that her mother “is able to drive a car, go shopping in stores for food,  
28 clothes, and personal necessities, and handle her own finances.” AR 27.

1 After recounting Ms. Valencia’s testimony and her daughter’s statement to the State Agency, the  
2 ALJ found that Ms. Valencia’s “medically determinable impairments could reasonably be expected  
3 to cause some alleged symptoms” but found that her and her daughter’s statements “concerning the  
4 intensity, persistence and limiting effects of these symptoms are not credible to the extent that they  
5 are inconsistent with the above residual functional capacity (RFC) assessment.” AR 28.

6 The ALJ found that “the alleged need for a cane and other exertional limitations are without  
7 support from the medical records, which are conspicuously absent medical abnormalities that would  
8 account for significant problems with standing and/or walking.” AR 28. On the contrary, the ALJ  
9 observed that the evidence indicates that Ms. Valencia did not have significant difficulties with  
10 walking and/or standing. AR 28. The ALJ pointed to Dr. Ribaudó’s March 2006 examination,  
11 finding that Ms. Valencia had “normal gait and station, intact heel, toe and tandem walking, and  
12 normal and symmetric muscle tone in all extremities.” AR 28. Furthermore, the ALJ reasoned that  
13 Dr. Desai’s physical examination of Ms. Valencia revealed that a “normal gait and full (5/5) motor  
14 strength in the muscles of all extremities.” AR 28. Therefore, the ALJ found that the evidence does  
15 not compel a finding of an individual that cannot perform the demands of light work. AR 28.

16 As for Ms. Valencia’s alleged inability to sit for more than 5-10 minutes, the ALJ noted that “she  
17 betrayed no evidence of pain or discomfort while remaining seated for more than 30 minutes during  
18 the hearing.” AR 28. The ALJ opined that this observation is not conclusive of Ms. Valencia’s  
19 overall level of pain on a daily basis. As such, the ALJ provided Ms. Valencia the benefit of the  
20 doubt and gave “some weight” to her allegations, as reflected in the RFC. AR 28.

21 As for Ms. Valencia’s upper extremities, the ALJ provided that Ms. Valencia is restricted in the  
22 use of her upper extremities and provided an RFC reflecting these restrictions. AR 28. The ALJ  
23 pointed to Dr. Hoffman’s report, indicating no significant abnormalities on the physical  
24 examination. AR 28. Despite clinical evidence and diagnoses indicating otherwise, the ALJ stated  
25 that he gave Ms. Valencia “the benefit of great doubt” and found an RFC reflecting a limitation in  
26 the use of the upper right extremity:

27 Dr. Hoffman specifically “noted normal” appearing hands, with no sign of  
28 swelling or warmth, an ability to fully extend the fingers of both hands as well as  
touch the combined palmar crease with all fingers, and negative Finkelstein’s test in  
both wrists. An updated x-ray indicated that the bones of the right hand appeared

1 normal, with “good alignment, no sign of old or new trauma, and no sign of  
2 degenerative change or erosions.” Dr. Hoffman ordered a nerve conduction study,  
3 which was performed in May 2008 and was interpreted as “normal” with “no  
4 electrophysiological evidence of [carpal tunnel syndrome]” and “no evidence of  
5 another upper extremity neuropathy.” Notwithstanding the relative paucity of related  
6 diagnostic and clinical findings in the record, giving the claimant the benefit of great  
7 doubt, I find in light of her medical/surgical history that she has been limited in the  
8 use of her right upper extremity, and these limitations are reflected in the lifting  
9 restriction and non-exertional restrictions identified above.

6 AR 28.

7 As for the alleged asthma attacks, even though the record indicates that the asthma attacks were  
8 generally under control, the ALJ provided environmental limitations in the RFC accounting for Ms.  
9 Valencia’s asthma attacks. AR 29. The ALJ noted that Ms. Valencia testified that her asthma was  
10 under control. AR 28. In addition to Ms. Valencia’s testimony, the ALJ explained that the medical  
11 evidence also supports the finding that Ms. Valencia’s asthma is under control. AR 28. The ALJ  
12 noted that there were two incidences concerning Ms. Valencia’s exacerbated asthma in December  
13 2005 and 2007 that required physician intervention. AR 28. On the other hand, there is also  
14 evidence that she failed to take her asthma medications. AR 29. Nevertheless, the ALJ found that  
15 “the evidence as a whole supports the environmental limitations” specified in the RFC. AR 29.

16 The ALJ then explained that Ms. Valencia’s alleged impairments did not preclude her from  
17 working previously, thereby strongly suggesting her impairments would not preclude her from doing  
18 so now “within the most restrictive limitations set forth.” AR 29. The ALJ observed that Ms.  
19 Valencia performed physically demanding work as a home attendant. AR 29. In addition, the ALJ  
20 found that Ms. Valencia’s participation in the HELP program in mid-2005 has increased her level of  
21 overall functioning. AR 29. The ALJ reasoned that “those records describe the claimant’s program  
22 participation as a ‘life-changing’ experience, resulting in a ‘significant increase in [her()] functioning,  
23 social interactions, sense of well-being confidence and specific career goals.’” AR 29 (citations  
24 omitted).

25 Turning to mental impairments, the ALJ found that Ms. Valencia continued to receive treatment  
26 for pain and depression but “only briefly saw a mental health professional.” AR 29. The ALJ  
27 focused on psychologist Artist’s report in early 2006, revealing that Ms. Valencia depressive  
28 symptoms were the result of degenerative nerve disease and family stressors; however, psychologist

1 Artist reported in March 2006 that Ms. Valencia’s mental status was normal, except for depressed  
2 mood and tearfulness. AR 29. Furthermore, the ALJ observed that Ms. Valencia’s symptoms were  
3 noted by psychologist Artist as moderate in severity. AR 29. Similar to psychologist Artist’s  
4 findings, Mr. Frank at the pain clinic intake interview reported that Ms. Valencia was stressed due to  
5 family conflicts but her mental status was normal. AR 29.

6 The ALJ then described Dr. El-Sokkary’s psychological examination. The ALJ noted that “there  
7 were some clinical abnormalities” because Ms. Valencia reproduced only 9 items on the 15 Rey test.  
8 AR 29. This, the ALJ opined, indicated that Ms. Valencia may not have “put forth a fair effort.”  
9 AR 29. Since this examination, the ALJ observed that Ms. Valencia has reported depressive  
10 symptoms but “has not generally received the type of mental health treatment that would bolster any  
11 allegation of an inability to perform mental tasks consistent with the range of work activity  
12 identified. . . “ AR 29.

13 In determining the RFC, the ALJ also looked at whether Ms. Valencia failed to seek treatment.  
14 The ALJ noted that Ms. Valencia did not follow up with a psychiatrist even though Dr. Hoffman  
15 recommended that she do so. AR 29. In addition, she did not go to receive treatment for pain at a  
16 nearby pain clinic even though her primary physician recommended her to do so. AR 29. Even  
17 though Ms. Valencia’s failure to follow the treatments that her physicians recommended is not  
18 conclusive as to her credibility or RFC, the ALJ noted that it does suggest “in light of the other  
19 evidence that her symptoms are not as serious as alleged.” AR 29-30.

20 Turning to daily activities, the ALJ found that Ms. Valencia’s daily activities conflicts with her  
21 alleged symptoms and limitations. AR 30. The ALJ noted that Ms. Valencia testified to going for  
22 walks, exercising yoga, stretching, washing dishes, doing laundry, ironing clothes, cooking, and  
23 caring for her cats. AR 30. In addition, the ALJ observed “treatment records from Kaiser  
24 Permanente show that, for much of the period at issue, she was either caring for her mother or  
25 visiting her in a board and care facility, and ‘helping to raise [her] newborn granddaughter.’” AR 30  
26 (citations omitted). Consequently, the ALJ found that Ms. Valencia’s daily activities do not compel  
27 a finding of a greater RFC. AR 30.

1 In determining the RFC, the ALJ provided “considerable weight” to Drs. Compernole and Agler.  
2 AR 30. Dr. Compernole, a nonexamining physician, opined that Ms. Valencia “retained the physical  
3 capacity to meet the demands of light work” with the restrictions that the ALJ set forth. AR 30. The  
4 ALJ reasoned that he gave considerable weight to Dr. Compernole even though Dr. Compernole is a  
5 nonexamining physician, because “it represents the most restrictive medical opinion regarding  
6 physical capacity of record, and there exist a number of other reasons to reach similar conclusion (as  
7 explained throughout this decision).” AR 30. In addition, the ALJ also provided Dr. Agler’s  
8 opinion that Ms. Valencia “retained the medical capacity to perform at least simple work, with only  
9 a moderate limitation in understanding and implementing detailed instructions” considerable weight,  
10 because Dr. Agler “had an opportunity to review and consider the entire record, including the  
11 claimant’s testimony.” AR 30. Furthermore, the ALJ expounded that Dr. Agler’s opinion “was  
12 consistent with the medical record and there is no other medical opinion of record indicating that the  
13 claimant has a great degree of mental limitation.” AR 30.

14 Having determined Ms. Valencia’s RFC, the ALJ proceeded with steps four and five of the  
15 sequential evaluative process.

16 At step four, the ALJ found that Ms. Valencia was not capable of performing her past relevant  
17 work. AR 30-31. The ALJ summarized the VE’s testimony regarding Ms. Valencia’s relevant work  
18 experience and stated that “[t]he VE testified that the demands of the claimant’s PRW (meaning,  
19 Ms. Valencia’s past relevant work) exceed[ed] her RFC.” AR 31. Therefore, based on the VE’s  
20 testimony, the ALJ concluded that Ms. Valencia was not capable of performing her past relevant  
21 work as a machine operator I or a home attendant. AR 30-31.

22 At step five, the ALJ noted that Mr. Ms. Valencia was a “younger individual” pursuant to 20  
23 C.F.R. § 404.1563 and, transferability of skills was not a material issue because Ms. Valencia is  
24 limited to unskilled work. AR 31. The ALJ then stated that the vocational expert was asked to  
25 consider whether jobs existed in the national economy for an individual with Ms. Valencia’s age,  
26 education, work experience, and RFC. AR 31. The ALJ accepted the vocational expert’s testimony  
27 that Ms. Valencia could work as a surveillance-system monitor (DOT# 379.367-010). AR 31-32. In  
28 addition, the ALJ expounded that “the VE added that the number of surveillance monitor positions is

1 'greatly underreported' because the occupation as described in the DOT is performed in a  
2 government setting, but the vast majority of such jobs are actually performed in the private sector."  
3 AR 31. Moreover, the ALJ noted that the "VE testified that the requirements of the private sector  
4 surveillance monitor jobs are identical to the requirements of the public sector surveillance monitor  
5 jobs described in the DOT, with the only difference being the setting (private vs. public)." AR 31.  
6 The ALJ explained that the VE testified that his knowledge of the private sector "is based largely  
7 upon his own observation and analysis of the performance of the surveillance system monitor  
8 position in the private sector, i.e., at Wal-Mart, a company for which he has conducted job  
9 analyses." AR 32. In addition, the ALJ noted that he provided an opportunity for Ms. Valencia to  
10 present evidence to the contrary. AR 32. The ALJ stated:

11 After the hearing, counsel submitted what purports to be a job description from  
12 Wal-Mart, as well as a written description of a conversation he reportedly had with a  
13 Wal-Mart employee, in support of the contention that the private sector surveillance  
14 position is beyond the claimant's RFC. I give this "evidence" no weight because it is  
unclear whether the report submitted is complete and accurate, or whether it applies  
only to one Wal-Mart store. Further counsel is not a proper witness. While he could  
have hired a vocational expert to provide evidence material to the issue, he did not.

15 AR 32. In accordance with SSR 00-4p, the ALJ found that the VE provided a reasonable  
16 explanation to expand the information contained in the DOT. AR 32. Thus, "based on the VE's  
17 well-supported opinion," the ALJ found that there existed other jobs in significant numbers in the  
18 national economy that Ms. Valencia can perform. AR 32.

19 The ALJ thus concluded that the Ms. Valencia was not under a disabled, as defined in the Social  
20 Security Act, at any time from the alleged date of December 15, 2004 through the date last insured  
21 on December 31, 2008. AR 32.

## 22 ANALYSIS

23 Ms. Valencia challenges the ALJ's decision on two grounds: 1) the ALJ failed to consider the  
24 side effects of morphine on Ms. Valencia's ability to perform the work of a surveillance monitor;  
25 and 2) the ALJ erred by finding that there existed a significant number of surveillance monitoring  
26 jobs. Pl.'s Mot., ECF No. 13. The court remands for consideration of Ms. Valencia's alleged side  
27 effects from her medication and to conduct a proper inquiry as to the number of  
28 surveillance-monitor jobs in the private sector.

1 **I. LEGAL STANDARD**

2 **A. Standard of Review**

3 Under 42 U.S.C. § 405(g), district courts have jurisdiction to review any final decision of the  
4 Commissioner if the plaintiff initiates the suit within 60 days of the decision. District courts may set  
5 aside the Commissioner’s denial of benefits only if the ALJ’s “findings are based on legal error or  
6 are not supported by substantial evidence in the record as a whole.” 42 U.S.C. § 405(g); *Vasquez v.*  
7 *Astrue*, 572 F.3d 586, 591 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2009) (quotation omitted). “Substantial evidence means more  
8 than a mere scintilla but less than a preponderance; it is such relevant evidence as a reasonable mind  
9 might accept as adequate to support a conclusion.” *Andrews v. Shalala*, 53 F.3d 1035, 1039 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir.  
10 1995). If the evidence in the administrative record supports both the ALJ’s decision and a different  
11 outcome, the court must defer to the ALJ’s decision and may not substitute its own decision. *See*  
12 *id.*; *accord Tackett v. Apfel*, 180 F.3d 1094, 1097-98 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1999).

13 **B. Applicable Law: Five Steps to Determine Disability**

14 An SSI claimant is considered disabled if (1) he suffers from a “medically determinable physical  
15 or mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or which has lasted or can be  
16 expected to last for a continuous period of not less than twelve months,” and (2) the “impairment or  
17 impairments are of such severity that he is not only unable to do his previous work but cannot,  
18 considering his age, education, and work experience, engage in any other kind of substantial gainful  
19 work which exists in the national economy.” 42 U.S.C. § 1382c(a)(3)(A) & (B).

20 The Social Security regulations set out a five-step sequential process for determining whether a  
21 claimant is disabled within the meaning of the Social Security Act. *See* 20 C.F.R. § 404.1520. The  
22 five steps are as follows:

23 **Step One.** Is the claimant presently working in a substantially gainful activity?  
24 If so, then the claimant is “not disabled” and is not entitled to benefits. If the  
25 claimant is not working in a substantially gainful activity, then the claimant’s case  
cannot be resolved at step one, and the evaluation proceeds to step two. *See* 20  
C.F.R. § 404.1520(a)(4)(i).

26 **Step Two.** Is the claimant’s impairment (or combination of impairments) severe?  
27 If not, the claimant is not disabled. If so, the evaluation proceeds to step three. *See*  
20 C.F.R. § 404.1520(a)(4)(ii).

28 **Step Three.** Does the impairment “meet or equal” one of a list of specified  
impairments described in the regulations? If so, the claimant is disabled and is



1 entitled to benefits. If the claimant’s impairment does not meet or equal one of the  
2 impairments listed in the regulations, then the case cannot be resolved at step three,  
and the evaluation proceeds to step four. *See* 20 C.F.R. § 404.1520(a)(4)(iii).

3 **Step Four.** Considering the claimant’s RFC, is the claimant able to do any work  
4 that he or she has done in the past? If so, then the claimant is not disabled and is not  
entitled to benefits. If the claimant cannot do any work he or she did in the past, then  
5 the case cannot be resolved at step four, and the case proceeds to the fifth and final  
step. *See* 20 C.F.R. § 404.1520(a)(4)(iv).

6 **Step Five.** Considering the claimant’s RFC, age, education, and work  
7 experience, is the claimant able to “make an adjustment to other work?” If not, then  
the claimant is disabled and entitled to benefits. *See* 20 C.F.R. § 404.1520(a)(4)(v).  
8 If the claimant is able to do other work, the Commissioner must establish that there  
are a significant number of jobs in the national economy that the claimant can do.  
9 There are two ways for the Commissioner to show other jobs in significant numbers  
in the national economy: (1) by the testimony of a vocational expert or (2) by  
10 reference to the Medical-Vocational Guidelines at 20 C.F.R., part 404, subpart P, app.  
2. If the Commissioner meets this burden, the claimant is not disabled.

11 For steps one through four, the burden of proof is on the claimant. At step five, the burden shifts to  
12 the Commissioner. *See Tackett*, 180 F.3d at 1098

13 **II. ALJ FAILED TO CONSIDER SIDE EFFECTS OF MS. VALENCIA’S MEDICATION**

14 **A. Side Effects of Medication**

15 Ms. Valencia contends that the ALJ improperly discredited her testimony regarding the side  
16 effects of her medication, specifically the prescribed morphine. Pl.’s Mot., ECF No. 13 at 7-12. At  
17 the hearing, Ms. Valencia testified that she experienced “dizziness, nausea, blurred vision,” inability  
18 to concentrate, and possible memory problems that may either be attributed to the medication or the  
19 severity of the pain.<sup>5</sup> AR 70.

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21 <sup>5</sup> It is not clear from the transcript that Ms. Valencia is speaking specifically about the  
22 morphine prescription. After asking Ms. Valencia about whether she has completed a treadmill test,  
her counsel suddenly questioned her about the side effect of her medication. AR 69-70. Ms.  
23 Valencia’s counsel stated, “All right. Other than the sleepiness that you mentioned as a side effect  
of your medication, are there other side effects?” AR 70. Neither Ms. Valencia’s counsel or herself  
24 specified that she was referring to the morphine when testifying to the side effects. AR 70. Ms.  
25 Valencia referred to the Prozac and the pain medication when she testified that her medications had  
the side effects of making her sleepy. AR 66, 52. Nevertheless, the undersigned will consider the  
26 question, because one of her medication, which may include morphine, caused the claimed side  
27 effects. AR 70.

28 In addition to her testimony, Ms. Valencia also stated in her “Disability Report Appeal” that  
she is depressed, “cannot concentrate and handle pressure,” and the “p[a]in and the medications  
slow her down and prevent her from doing this and living her life.” AR 183.

1 To determine whether a claimant’s testimony about subjective pain or symptoms is credible, the  
2 ALJ must engage in a two-step analysis. *See Vasquez*, 572 F.3d at 591 (citing *Lingenfelter v.*  
3 *Astrue*, 504 F.3d 1028, 1035-36 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2007)). First, the ALJ must determine whether the claimant  
4 has presented objective medical evidence of an underlying impairment that reasonably could be  
5 expected to produce the alleged pain or other symptoms. *See Lingenfelter*, 504 F.3d at 1036.  
6 Second, if the claimant meets the first test and there is no evidence of malingering, the ALJ can  
7 reject the claimant’s testimony about the severity of his symptoms only by offering specific, clear,  
8 and convincing reasons for doing so. *Id.* When the ALJ finds a claimant’s testimony not reliable,  
9 the ALJ must “specifically identify what testimony is credible and what testimony undermines the  
10 claimant’s complaints.” *Morgan*, 169 F.3d at 499. This court defers to the ALJ’s credibility  
11 determination if it is supported by substantial evidence in the record. *See Thomas*, 278 F.3d at 959.

12 Here, the ALJ found that Ms. Valencia’s impairments could reasonably caused the alleged  
13 symptoms, but he found that her statements about the “intensity, persistence, and limiting effect of  
14 her symptoms” were not credible to the extent that they were inconsistent with the ALJ’s  
15 determination of residual functional capacity. AR 28. In so finding, the ALJ did not state that Ms.  
16 Valencia was malingering. AR 27-30. The questions remaining then are 1) whether the ALJ was  
17 required to consider the side effects of Ms. Valencia’s medication, and 2) if so, whether the ALJ  
18 rejected Ms. Valencia’s testimony regarding the side effects of her medication with specific, clear,  
19 and convincing reasons.

20 The Commissioner contends that the ALJ was not required to consider the side effects of Ms.  
21 Valencia’s medication because “there was no consistent medical evidence documenting any  
22 disabling effects resulting from morphine.” Comm’r’s Opp’n and Cross-mot., ECF No. 19 at 4  
23 (citing to *Osenbrock v. Apfel*, 240 F.3d 1157, 1164 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2001)). In determining the intensity and  
24 persistence of a claimant’s symptom, the Code of Federal Regulation provides that the agency will  
25 look at several factors such as the “type, dosage, effectiveness, and side effects” of a medication that  
26 a claimant has to take in order to alleviate the symptoms. *Berry v. Astrue*, 622 F.3d 1228, 1235 (9<sup>th</sup>  
27 Cir. 2010) (citing to 20 C.F.R. § 404.1529(c)(3)(iv)). In *Berry v. Astrue*, the record revealed that the

1 ALJ acknowledged but discounted as “not fully credible” Berry’s complaint “that his pain  
2 medications caused some mental confusion and affected his balance.” *Id.* Consequently, the Ninth  
3 Circuit stated, “[o]n this record, we cannot say that the ALJ failed even to consider the effects of  
4 Berry’s pain medications on his ability to function.” Nevertheless, the Ninth Circuit in *Berry*  
5 remanded for further administrative proceedings on some other ground and stated that the “ALJ is  
6 free on remand to revisit his RFC determination, including further considering whether the type and  
7 dosage of Berry’s pain medications render him incapable of meeting the physical and mental  
8 demands of his past work . . . .” *Id.*

9 In challenging Ms. Valencia’s contention, the Commissioner cites to *Osenbrock v. Apfel*.  
10 Comm’r’s Opp’n and Cross-mot., ECF No. 19 at 4. In *Osenbrock*, the Ninth Circuit held that the  
11 ALJ did not err by rejecting the claimant’s testimony regarding the side effects of his medication,  
12 alcohol, and poor conditioning. *Id.* at 1164-65. The Ninth Circuit reasoned that there were passing  
13 mentions of side effects in claimant’s medication in some medical records but no evidence of side  
14 effects severe enough to interfere with claimant’s ability to work. *Id.* at 1164. The Court further  
15 explained that the claimant testified that the most severe side effects that the medicine caused him  
16 was “dozing off” and “dry mouth.” In addition, the Ninth Circuit found that the ALJ properly  
17 rejected the claimant’s testimony regarding the side effects of his medications. *Id.* at 1165-66. In  
18 denying the claimant’s disability benefits, the ALJ explained that “the claimant has not been using a  
19 strong Codeine or Morphine based analgesics that are commonly prescribed for severe and  
20 unremitting pain” and “[t]here is no evidence of significant side effects from the medications that he  
21 has been taking.” *Id.* at 1166. Therefore, the Ninth Circuit in *Osenbrock* held that the ALJ had  
22 satisfied its burden in rejecting the claimant’s testimony regarding the side effects of his medication.  
23 *Id.* at 1165.

24 Here, Ms. Valencia was prescribed morphine for two to three times a day throughout the period  
25 in question, that is the date she filed her disability benefits application in April 2007 to the last  
26 insured date in December 2008. AR 675.<sup>6</sup> The record also contains evidence that Ms. Valencia

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27  
28 <sup>6</sup> The record indicates that Ms. Valencia was prescribed morphine throughout the period in  
question. AR 899 (noting morphine prescription on 1/31/2007), AR 1093 (noting continuation of

1 complained of dizziness and nausea throughout that same period. AR 683 (dizziness on 9/25/07),  
2 AR 1052 (nausea on 4/14/08), AR 1138 (nausea on 10/8/08). Furthermore, the medical record  
3 indicates that Ms. Valencia suffered from sleepiness with her pain medications. In treating Ms.  
4 Valencia in September 2007, Dr. Lina S. Gourova reported the following information:  
5 “FIBROMYALGIA Note: Better with last increase in morphine, trying not to take vicodin, doesn’t  
6 like how it makes her feel. Somewhat depressed that can not be very active with pain meds - gets  
7 sleepy.” AR 686. Therefore, unlike *Osenbrock*, the medical record contains more than passing  
8 mentions.<sup>7</sup>

9 Pursuant to *Berry* and 20 C.F.R. § 404.1529, the ALJ must consider the alleged side effects of  
10 Ms. Valencia’s medication. If the ALJ chooses to disregard Ms. Valencia’s alleged side effects of  
11 nausea and dizziness, the ALJ must provide a specific, clear, and convincing reason that is supported  
12 by substantial evidence to discredit it.

13 The question then is whether the ALJ properly discredited Ms. Valencia’s testimony.<sup>8</sup> In  
14 contesting Ms. Valencia’s argument, the Commissioner cites to *Thomas v. Barnhart*. In *Thomas v.*  
15 *Barnhart*, the claimant alleged that the ALJ improperly excluded the side effects of dizziness and  
16 difficulties in concentration caused by her pain medication. 278 F.3d 947, 960 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2002). The  
17 Ninth Circuit held that claimant did not offer any objective evidence that her medications affected

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18  
19 morphine on 07/15/07), AR 1090 (noting on 08/26/07 current medication included morphine sulfate  
20 50 mg extended release 2 q8h), AR 1088 (noting that morphine ERR 45 mg t.i.d. was prescribed on  
21 9/11/07), AR 1037 (noting prescription on 1/16/08 for 15 mg, 3 tablets, 3 times a day), AR 1039  
22 (noting prescription on 2/9/09), AR 1051 (noting prescription refill on 3/20/08), AR 1063 (noting  
prescription refill on 6/9/2008).

23 <sup>7</sup> In support of her argument that her prescribed morphine causes dizziness and nausea, which  
24 in turns decreases concentration and attention, Ms. Valencia also submitted material from Medline  
25 Plus. The material submitted states that morphine causes the following side effects: dizziness,  
26 nausea, lightheadedness, drowsiness, headache, agitation, nervousness, mood changes, confusion,  
blurred vision, and others. Ex. 2, ECF No. 13-2, *available at*  
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/druginfo/meds/a682133.html>.

27 <sup>8</sup> *But cf.*, *Miller v. Heckler*, 770 F.2d 845, 849 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1985) (“A claimant bears the burden  
28 of proving that an impairment is disabling. Miller [the claimant] produced no clinical evidence  
showing that narcotics use impaired his ability to work”) (citing to *Swanson v. Sec’y of Health &*  
*Human Services*, 763 F.2d 1061, 1064 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1985)).

1 her concentration or caused dizziness. *Id.* Furthermore, the Court reasoned that she offered only  
2 evidence of her own statements to her doctor and her testimony at the hearing. *Id.* In holding that  
3 the ALJ properly rejected the claimant’s testimony, the Ninth Circuit reasoned that the claimant’s  
4 testimony “cannot be rejected solely because the objective medical evidence does not support the  
5 severity of her impairment” but “the ALJ properly rejected her testimony by using ‘ordinary  
6 techniques of credibility evaluation’ and providing a specific, clear and convincing reason,  
7 supported by the record, that her testimony was generally not credible.” *Id.* (citing *Bunnell v.*  
8 *Sullivan*, 947 F.2d 341, 345 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1991); *Light v. Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 119 F.3d 789, 791 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir.  
9 1997)). The ALJ found that the claimant’s demeanor at the hearing indicated that she engaged in  
10 “considerable histrionic exaggeration” and therefore was generally not credible. *Id.* Consequently,  
11 the Ninth Circuit held that the ALJ properly rejected the claimant’s testimony. *Id.*

12 Unlike the ALJ in *Thomas*, the ALJ here did not find that Ms. Valencia’s testimony was  
13 generally not credible. Furthermore, the ALJ never discussed Ms. Valencia’s alleged side effects of  
14 her medication in his opinion. *Lester*, 81 F.3d at 834 (“General findings are insufficient; rather, the  
15 ALJ must identify what testimony is not credible and what evidence undermines the claimant’s  
16 complaints.”). Therefore, the present matter is also different from *Berry*, because the ALJ  
17 specifically discredited the claimant’s side effects in *Berry* and only permitted the ALJ on remand to  
18 consider the side effects in revisiting the RFC because the court reversed on a different ground.  
19 Here, the ALJ did not even consider Ms. Valencia’s side effects.

20 The ALJ may have rejected Ms. Valencia’s testimony as to the side effects of the medication  
21 because Ms. Valencia failed to continue to seek treatment from the pain clinic.<sup>9</sup> To the extent that

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22  
23 <sup>9</sup> In determining whether a claimant's testimony regarding the severity of her symptoms is  
24 credible, an ALJ may consider “unexplained, or inadequately explained, failure to seek treatment or  
25 follow a prescribed course of treatment.” *Bunnell v. Sullivan*, 947 F.2d 341, 346 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1991)  
26 (citing to *Fair v. Bowen*, 885 F.2d 597, 603 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1989); *Smolen v. Chater*, 80 F.3d 1273, 1284  
27 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1996) (citations omitted).

28 In the denial notice, the ALJ reasoned that even though Ms. Valencia’s failure to follow the  
29 treatments that her physicians recommended is not conclusive as to her credibility or RFC, the ALJ  
30 noted that it does suggest “in light of the other evidence that her symptoms are not as serious as  
31 alleged.” AR 29-30. The ALJ also noted that Ms. Valencia did not follow up with a psychiatrist  
32 even though Dr. Hoffman recommended that she do so and that she did not go to receive treatment  
33 for pain at a nearby pain clinic even though her primary physician recommended her to do so. AR  
34 29.<sup>7</sup> At the hearing, Ms. Valencia testified that she did not go to the pain clinic nearby, because she

1 this may be true, this determination must be made by the ALJ, not the court. *See SEC v. Chenery*,  
2 332 U.S. 194, 196 (1995). The court cannot provide post-hoc rationalizations to affirm the ALJ’s  
3 decision. *Id.*

4 In asserting harmless error, the Commissioner contends that Ms. Valencia failed to satisfy her  
5 burden to show harm because she does not cite to any medical record in which she reported  
6 debilitating side effects to her physicians. As demonstrated below in subsection B and C, the  
7 undersigned cannot say in the context of the record as a whole that the ALJ’s disregard of the DOT  
8 is harmless or “inconsequential to the ultimate nondisability determination.” *See Molina*, 674 F.3d at  
9 1122. Therefore, the undersigned finds that ALJ did not properly consider the side effects of Ms.  
10 Valencia’s medication and failed to provide a specific, cogent, and clear reason for doing so. This  
11 failure was not a harmless error.

12 To illustrate how the analysis of the RFC and the hypothetical might change on remand, the  
13 court summarizes the evidence in the record about the RFC and the hypothetical.

14 **B. RFC**

15 For the RFC, the only limitation at issue is Ms. Valencia’s ability to maintain concentration and  
16 attention. Ms. Valencia contends that the ALJ erred by finding that she had a slight limitation in  
17 concentration, persistence, or pace because her prescribed morphine causes decreased concentration  
18 and attention greater than the ALJ’s RFC finding. Pl.’s Mot., ECF No. 13 at 5-10.

19 Preparing a psychiatric review technique report, Dr. Lucila found that Ms. Valencia had a mild  
20 limitation in maintaining concentration, persistence, or pace. AR 451, 459. Dr. El-Sokkary reported  
21 that Ms. Valencia was alert and oriented, and she “was able to maintain a sufficient level of  
22 concentration, persistence, and pace to do moderately complex work in an environment that health  
23 condition would allow.” AR 305-06.

24 Citing to Ms. Valencia’s records from the HELP pain management program, Dr. El-Sokkary’s  
25 report, and Ms. Valencia’s testimony at the hearing, Dr. Agler testified that Ms. Valencia had only  
26 mild limitations in concentration, persistence, and pace. AR 73-74. Dr. Agler explained that at the  
27 hearing, Ms. Valencia was able to pay attention to the issues, follow them, and provide appropriate  
28 responses. AR 75. Furthermore, Dr. Agler explained that Ms. Valencia did not appear to have a

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did not have transportation. Her husband had to work and there were no nearby buses.

1 severe problem when Dr. El-Sokkary carefully measured her concentration but “if you take the  
2 psychological at face value then yes, she might have some problem.” AR 75.

3 The ALJ’s RFC finding conflicts with the ALJ’s own finding at step 3 that Ms. Valencia has a  
4 mild to moderate limitation in concentration, pace, or persistence. AR 26-27. A RFC is the most a  
5 claimant can do despite his or her limitations, *see* 20 C.F.R. § 404.1545(a)(1), although the analysis  
6 at step 3 differs from the analysis at steps 4 or 5, which require a more detailed assessment by  
7 itemizing various functions contained in the broad categories found in paragraph B of the adult  
8 mental disorders listings in 12.00 of the Listing of Impairments. AR 27 (citation omitted).

9 The Commissioner contends that even though the ALJ may not have explicitly addressed Ms.  
10 Valencia’s side effects from her medication there was sufficient evidence, including Dr. Agler’s  
11 testimony and Ms. Valencia’s activities, to support the ALJ’s RFC finding of a mild limitation on  
12 concentration, persistence, and pace. Comm’r’s Opp’n and Cross-mot., ECF No. 19 at 7 (citation  
13 omitted). *See Fair v. Bowen*, 885 F.2d 597, 603 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1989) (“The Social Security Act does not  
14 require that claimants be utterly incapacitated to be eligible for benefits, and many home activities  
15 are not easily transferable to what may be the more grueling environment of the workplace, where it  
16 might be impossible to periodically rest or take medication.”) (citations omitted)).

17 On remand, the ALJ should consider the side effects of Ms. Valencia’s medication and how it  
18 affects the RFC.

### 19 **C. Hypothetical**

20 At step five, if (considering RFC, age, education, and work experience) the claimant is able to do  
21 other work, the Commissioner must establish that there are a significant number of jobs in the  
22 national economy that the claimant can do. 20 C.F.R. § 404.1520(a)(4)(v). The Commissioner may  
23 sustain its burden at step five by posing hypothetical questions to a vocational expert that are based  
24 on a claimant’s RFC. The vocational expert may give evidence about jobs that a hypothetical  
25 employee with the same RFC as the claimant would be able to perform. *See* 20 C.F.R. §  
26 404.1520(g). A vocational expert’s recognized expertise provides the necessary foundation for his  
27 or her testimony, and no additional foundation is required. *See Bayliss v. Barnhart*, 427 F.3d 1211,  
28 1217-18 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2005). The hypothetical questions must be based on a RFC for which there exists  
substantial support in the record. *See Magallanes v. Bowen*, 881 F.2d 747, 756-57 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1989).

1 Ms. Valencia contends that the ALJ failed to consider the effects of prescribed morphine on her  
2 ability to perform the identified alternative work as a surveillance-system monitor (DOT#  
3 379.367-010). Pl.’s Mot., ECF No. 13 at 7-12. The ALJ accepted the vocational expert’s testimony  
4 that Ms. Valencia could perform the work of a surveillance monitor. AR 31. According to the  
5 Dictionary of Occupation Titles, a surveillance-system monitor is described as an individual that  
6 does the following:

7 Monitors premises of public transportation terminals to detect crimes or  
8 disturbances, using closed circuit television monitors, and notifies authorities by  
9 telephone of need for corrective action: Observes television screens that transmit in  
10 sequence views of transportation facility sites. Pushes hold button to maintain  
11 surveillance of location where incident is developing, and telephones police or other  
12 designated agency to notify authorities of location of disruptive activity. Adjusts  
13 monitor controls when required to improve reception, and notifies repair service of  
14 equipment malfunctions.

15 Ex. 2, ECF No. 13-1 at 1.

16 The Commissioner also cites to *Greger v. Barnhart* in responding to Ms. Valencia’s argument  
17 that the ALJ should have incorporated the medications’ side effect. Comm’r’s Opp’n and  
18 Cross-mot., ECF No. 19 at 6. In *Greger v. Barnhart*, the Ninth Circuit held that the ALJ was not  
19 required to incorporate the claimant’s side effect of fatigue from taking his medication into the  
20 hypothetical question to the VE because the claimant did not report any fatigue to his doctors during  
21 the relevant time period. 464 F.3d 968, 973 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2006). Therefore, “the ALJ properly limited  
22 the hypothetical to the medical assumptions supported by substantial evidence in the record.” *Id.*

23 Unlike the claimant in *Greger*, Ms. Valencia, as mentioned above, reported nausea and dizziness  
24 to her physicians on several occasions. Remand is appropriate for the ALJ to revisit Ms. Valencia’s  
25 ability to perform the job of a surveillance-system monitor in light of her alleged side effects from  
26 her medication.

### 27 **III. INSIGNIFICANT NUMBER OF SURVEILLANCE-SYSTEM MONITOR JOBS**

28 The last issue is whether the ALJ erred by finding that a significant number of  
surveillance-system monitor jobs exist. Ms. Valencia contends that 1) 114 regional jobs and 14,082  
national jobs are not significant numbers and 2) the ALJ improperly accepted the VE’s testimony  
that the number of surveillance-system monitor positions are greatly underreported. Pl.’s Mot., ECF



1 No. 13 at 12-19. Remand is appropriate to conduct a proper inquiry as to the number of jobs that  
2 exist in the private sector as opposed to the public sector.

3 If the claimant is able to do other work, the Commissioner must establish that there are a  
4 significant number of jobs in the national economy that the claimant can do. Under 42 U.S.C. §  
5 423(d)(2)(A), an individual shall be determined to be under a disability only if his physical or mental  
6 impairment or impairments are of such severity that he is not only unable to do his previous work  
7 but cannot, considering his age, education, and work experience, engage in any other kind of  
8 substantial gainful work which exists in the national economy. “Work which exists in the national  
9 economy” is defined as work that exists in significant numbers either in the region where the  
10 individual lives or in several regions of the country. 20 C.F.R. § 416.966.

11 The Ninth Circuit has never established a bright-line rule to determine what constitutes a  
12 “significant” number of jobs; nonetheless, the Ninth Circuit has stated that “comparison to other  
13 cases is instructive.” *Beltran v. Astrue*, 700 F.3d 386, 389 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2012). In *Beltran v. Astrue*, the  
14 Ninth Circuit found that 135 regional jobs and 1,680 national jobs as a surveillance-system monitor  
15 is not a significant number of jobs. Here, 114 regional jobs in the Greater San Francisco Bay Area is  
16 fewer than the 135 regional jobs in *Beltran* and therefore, is not a significant number. AR 31; *see*  
17 *also Meanel v. Apfel*, 172 F.3d 1111, 1115 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1999) (holding that between 1,000 and 1,500  
18 jobs in the local area was a significant number); *Martinez v. Heckler*, 807 F.2d 771, 774 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir.  
19 1986) (holding that 3,750 to 4,250 jobs in the Greater Metropolitan Los Angeles, Orange County  
20 area constituted a significant number). As the Commissioner contends, the number of national jobs  
21 here exceeds the 1,680 national jobs that the Ninth Circuit found was insignificant in *Beltran*.  
22 Nevertheless, when compared with other cases in the Ninth Circuit that finds the number of national  
23 jobs as significant, the court finds that “14,082 such positions reported in the United States (national  
24 economy)” is not a significant number. AR 31. In *Moncada v. Chater*, the Ninth Circuit found that  
25 2,300 jobs in San Diego County and 64,000 jobs nationwide are significant numbers. 60 F.3d 521,  
26 524 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1995); *see also Thomas v. Barnhart*, 278 F.3d 947, 960 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2002) (finding 1,300  
27 jobs in Oregon region and 622,000 in the national economy as significant); *Moore v. Apfel*, 216 F.3d  
28 864, 869 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2000) (finding 7,700 regional and 125,000 national jobs as significant);

1 *Coletta v. Massanari*, 163 F. Supp. 2d 1101, 1106 (N.D. Cal. 2001) (finding 363 jobs in the state  
2 economy and 4,752 positions in the national economy as insignificant). Therefore, 114 regional or  
3 14,082 national positions do not constitute a significant number as defined in 42 U.S.C. §  
4 423(d)(2)(A).

5 Ms. Valencia contends that the ALJ erred by accepting the VE's testimony that the numbers of  
6 surveillance-system monitor positions are greatly underreported as an indication that a significant  
7 number of jobs that exist in the national economy which Ms. Valencia could perform. Pl.'s Mot.,  
8 ECF No. 13 at 12-19. The Commissioner did not present any arguments in response to Ms.  
9 Valencia's argument and only contested whether 114 jobs regionally and 14,082 jobs nationally  
10 constituted a significant number of jobs. Comm'r's Opp'n and Cross-mot., ECF No. 19.

11 An ALJ must rely primarily upon the DOT for guidance as to the employee requirements for  
12 different job types in the national economy. *See Massachi v. Astrue*, 486 F.3d 1149, 1153 (9th Cir.  
13 2007). The DOT creates a rebuttal presumption as to the job classification. *See Tommasetti v.*  
14 *Astrue*, 533 F.3d 1035, 1042 (9th Cir. 2008). Although the ALJ may also consult testimony from  
15 vocational experts, the ALJ must ask the vocational expert "'if the evidence he or she has provided'  
16 is consistent with the Dictionary of Occupational Titles and obtain a reasonable explanation for any  
17 apparent conflict." *See Massachi*, 486 F.3d at 1153 (quoting Social Security Ruling 00-4p at \*4).  
18 After finding a discrepancy, "the ALJ must then determine whether the vocational expert's  
19 explanation for the conflict is reasonable and whether a basis exists for relying on the expert rather  
20 than the Dictionary of Occupational Titles." *Id.*

21 The problem is, as Ms. Valencia contends, that the VE did not produce a number or an estimate  
22 of the actual number of surveillance-system monitor jobs in the private sector. Pl.'s Mot., ECF No.  
23 13 at 18. The ALJ accepted the VE's opinion that the surveillance-system monitor jobs are "greatly  
24 underreported" and concluded that the surveillance-system monitor "jobs exist in significant number  
25 in the public and private sectors of the regional and national economies." AR 32. The court cannot  
26 say that there is substantial evidence to support the ALJ's finding that a significant number of  
27 surveillance-system monitor jobs exist.

28 The question then is whether the error is harmless. The Ninth Circuit held in *McLeod v. Astrue*  
that the harmless error rule also applies in the social security context. 640 F.3d 881, 887 (9th Cir.

1 2011) (noting that the Supreme Court established that administrative adjudicators are subject to the  
2 same harmless error rule as ordinarily applied in civil cases (citing *Shinseki v. Sanders*, 556 U.S. 406  
3 (2009))). An error is harmless when it is clear that the excluded evidence was “inconsequential to  
4 the ultimate nondisability determination” in the context of the record as a whole. *Molina v. Astrue*,  
5 674 F.3d 1104, 1122 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2012) (citations omitted). The plaintiff, as the party attacking the  
6 agency’s decision, normally bears the burden of proving that an error is harmful. *Id.* at 1111 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir.  
7 2012) (quotation omitted).

8 The court cannot say in the context of the record as a whole that the ALJ’s finding is harmless or  
9 “inconsequential to the ultimate nondisability determination.” *See Molina*, 674 F.3d at 1122.  
10 Depending on the number of jobs that existed at the time of hearing for private surveillance monitor  
11 system, the finding at step five may change and therefore may change the ultimate decision. As  
12 such, remand is appropriate in this context.

13 **IV. REMAND FOR CONSIDERATION (As Opposed to Awarding Benefits)**

14 It is within the court’s discretion to remand a case either for further administrative proceedings  
15 or for an award of benefits. *See McAllister v. Sullivan*, 888 F.2d 599, 603 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1989). Here, the  
16 record is not developed fully, and the court thus remands to the ALJ.

17 **CONCLUSION**

18 The court **GRANTS** Ms. Valencia’s motion for summary judgment, **DENIES** the  
19 Commissioner’s cross-motion for summary judgment, and **REMANDS** this case to the  
20 Administrative Law Judge to consider Ms. Valencia’s alleged side effects and how it affects the  
21 RFC and hypothetical and to conduct an appropriate inquiry as to the number of  
22 surveillance-monitor jobs in the private sector.

23 This disposes of ECF Nos. 13 and 19.

24 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

25 Dated: March 25, 2013



26 LAUREL BEELER  
27 United States Magistrate Judge  
28