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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
8 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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10 PERLA OLIVIA GARCIA,
11 Plaintiff,
12 v.
13 CAROLYN W. COLVIN, Acting
14 Commissioner of Social Security,
15 Defendant.

Case No.: 15cv2652 BTM (BLM)

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

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17 In this action, Plaintiff Perla Olivia Garcia seeks review of the Commissioner
18 of Social Security's denial of her application for a period of disability and disability
19 insurance benefits. (ECF No. 1.) Plaintiff and Defendant have filed cross-motions
20 for summary judgment. (ECF Nos. 11, 14.) For the reasons discussed below, the
21 Court **GRANTS** Plaintiff's motion for summary judgment and **DENIES** Defendant's
22 motion for summary judgment.

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24 **I. PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND**

25 On March 26, 2012, Plaintiff filed an application for a period of disability and
26 disability insurance benefits pursuant to Title II of the Social Security Act, alleging
27 disability beginning November 18, 2011. (Administrative Record ("AR") 133-36.)
28 Plaintiff's claim was denied initially on October 4, 2012, and upon reconsideration

1 on February 22, 2013. (AR 67, 75.)

2 On March 26, 2014, Plaintiff's claim was heard by Administrative Law Judge
3 Levine (the "ALJ"). (AR 29-45.) On June 19, 2014, the ALJ issued a decision
4 denying benefits. (AR 13-28.) Plaintiff filed a request for review with the Appeals
5 Council, which was denied on October 15, 2015. (AR 1-4.) The ALJ's decision then
6 became the final decision of the Commissioner of Social Security. Plaintiff seeks
7 judicial review of the Commissioner's decision pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 405(g).

8 9 **II. ALJ'S FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS**

10 The ALJ conducted the five-step sequential analysis set forth in 20 C.F.R. §
11 404.1520.¹

12 At the outset, the ALJ found that Plaintiff met the insured status requirements
13 of the Social Security Act through December 31, 2016. (AR 18)

14 The ALJ then found that Plaintiff had not engaged in substantial gainful
15 activity since November 18, 2011—the alleged onset date. (AR 18.)

16 Next, the ALJ found that Plaintiff had the following severe impairments:
17 anxiety disorder and depressive disorder (20 C.F.R. § 404.1520(c)). (AR 18.)

18 The ALJ determined that Plaintiff did not have an impairment or combination
19 of impairments that meets or medically equals the severity of one of the listed
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21 ¹ Under the Social Security Regulations, the determination of whether a claimant is disabled
22 within the meaning of the Social Security Act is a five step process. The five steps are as
23 follows: (1) Is the claimant presently working in any substantially gainful activity? If so, then the
24 claimant is not disabled. If not, then the evaluation proceeds to step two. (2) Is the claimant's
25 impairment severe? If not, then the claimant is not disabled. If so, then the evaluation proceeds
26 to step three. (3) Does the impairment "meet or equal" one of a list of specific impairments set
27 forth in Appendix 1 to Subpart P of Part 404? If so, then the claimant is disabled. If not, then
28 the evaluation proceeds to step four. (4) Is the claimant able to do any work that she has done
in the past? If so, then the claimant is not disabled. If not, then the evaluation proceeds to step
five. (5) Is the claimant able to do any other work? If not, then the claimant is disabled. If, on
the other hand, the Commissioner can establish that there are a significant number of jobs in
the national economy that the claimant can do, the claimant is not disabled. 20 C.F.R. §
404.1520. See also Tackett v. Apfel, 180 F.3d 1094, 1098-99 (9th Cir. 1999).

1 impairments in 20 C.F.R. Part 404, Subpart P, Appendix 1. (AR 18.)

2 At step five, the ALJ determined that the Plaintiff had the residual functional
3 capacity to perform a “full range of work at all exertional levels with the following
4 nonexertional limitations: the claimant must work in a nonpublic setting and the
5 claimant cannot have intense, sustained interactions with coworkers and
6 supervisors.” (AR 19.)

7 Based on the testimony of the vocational expert, the ALJ found that Plaintiff
8 is capable of performing past relevant work as a home attendant and a day worker.
9 (AR 23.)

10 Therefore, the ALJ concluded that Plaintiff has not been disabled, within the
11 meaning of the Social Security Act, from November 18, 2011, through the date of
12 the decision. (AR 24.)

13 14 **III. STANDARD**

15 The Commissioner’s denial of benefits may be set aside if it is based on legal
16 error or is not supported by substantial evidence. Jamerson v. Chater, 112 F.3d
17 1064, 1066 (9th Cir. 1997). Substantial evidence is more than a scintilla but less
18 than a preponderance. Id. Substantial evidence is “relevant evidence which,
19 considering the record as a whole, a reasonable person might accept as adequate
20 to support a conclusion.” Flaten v. Secretary of Health & Human Servs., 44 F.3d
21 1453, 1457 (9th Cir. 1995). A denial of benefits must be upheld if the evidence
22 could reasonably support either affirming or reversing the ALJ’s decision. Robbins
23 v. Social Sec. Admin., 466 F.3d 880, 882 (9th Cir. 2006).

24 25 **IV. DISCUSSION**

26 Plaintiff argues that the ALJ failed to properly consider the lay evidence in
27 the record—including the Plaintiff’s testimony—as well as the opinions from
28 Plaintiff’s treating physicians. Plaintiff also argues that the decision overall is not

1 supported by substantial evidence. For the reasons set forth below, the Court finds
2 that the ALJ failed to provide clear and convincing reasons for rejecting Plaintiff's
3 testimony.

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5 **A. Credibility Determination**

6 1. Plaintiff's Testimony

7 Plaintiff testified before the ALJ in March 2014. Plaintiff testified that she first
8 stopped working following an "injury" in late 2011. (AR 35.) Plaintiff stated that she
9 was working for someone as a caregiver, but her patient allegedly verbally abused
10 her causing a panic attack. (AR 36.) Following the panic attack, Plaintiff testified
11 that she could not walk for a month. (AR 36.) When she attempted to return to work
12 as a caregiver, Plaintiff testified that she had to stop because she continued to
13 remember her previous patient that allegedly verbally abused her. (AR 40.)

14 Plaintiff also testified that she had been attending college for three years
15 prior to the injury. (AR 33.) Although Plaintiff stated that she stopped going to
16 college following her injury, she received a doctor's note in December 2012 stating
17 that Plaintiff should take some time off from school during the spring semester to
18 focus on her mental health. (AR 33, 272.) Plaintiff testified that she was currently
19 enrolled in an online course. (AR 39.)

20 Plaintiff testified that she like to walk "to relieve [her] pain," and likes in
21 general "just to be alone." (AR 38.) When she is not walking, Plaintiff testified that
22 she likes to be in her room, either thinking or sleeping. (AR 39.) Plaintiff mentioned
23 that she used to walk with her friend, Ms. Andrade, but because of Ms. Andrade's
24 work she had not been walking with her frequently. (AR 38.)

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1 2. ALJ’s Credibility Determination

2 **(a) Legal Framework**

3 An ALJ engages in a two-step analysis when assessing the credibility of a
4 claimant’s symptom testimony. Molina v. Astrue, 674 F.3d 1104, 1112 (9th Cir.
5 2012). First, the ALJ “must determine whether there is ‘objective medical evidence
6 of an underlying impairment which could reasonably be expected to produce the
7 pain or other symptoms alleged.’” Id. (citing Vazquez v. Astrue, 572 F.3d 586, 591
8 (9th Cir. 2009)). When the claimant has presented such evidence, and the case
9 lacks evidence of malingering on behalf of the claimant, the ALJ may reject a
10 claimant’s testimony regarding the severity of her symptoms only if the ALJ “makes
11 specific findings stating clear and convincing reasons for doing so.” Smolen v.
12 Chater, 80 F.3d 1273, 1283-84 (9th Cir. 1996).

13 An ALJ is not required to accept as true every allegation of disabling pain by
14 the claimant. See Orn v. Astrue, 495 F.3d 625, 635 (9th Cir. 2007). In evaluating
15 the claimant’s testimony, the ALJ may consider inconsistencies between the
16 claimant’s testimony and conduct, unexplained or inadequately explained failure
17 to seek or follow medical treatment, and whether the claimant engages in daily
18 activities inconsistent with the alleged symptoms. Molina, 674 F.3d at 1112. The
19 ALJ’s rationale must contain a “thorough discussion and analysis of the objective
20 medical evidence and other evidence, including the individual’s complaints of pain
21 and other symptoms and the adjudicator’s personal observations.” SSR 95-5P,
22 1995 WL 670415, at *3 (Oct. 31, 1995).

23 In general, Plaintiff argues that the ALJ failed to give adequate reasons for
24 discrediting Plaintiff’s symptom testimony. Specifically, in finding that Plaintiff’s
25 subjective complaints were “less than fully credible,” the ALJ provided reasons
26 based on Plaintiff’s daily activities, her failure to take medication, and the objective
27 medical evidence.

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1 **(b) Daily Activities**

2 In general, activities of daily living are relevant to the ALJ's credibility
3 determination. 20 C.F.R. § 404.1529(c)(3)(i). However, the mere fact that a
4 claimant has carried on certain daily activities does not in any way detract from her
5 credibility as to her overall disability. See Vertigan, 260 F.3d 1044, 1050 (9th Cir.
6 2001). "[I]f a claimant engages in numerous daily activities involving skills that
7 could be transferred to the workplace, the ALJ may discredit the claimant's
8 allegations upon making specific findings relating to those activities." Burch v.
9 Barnhart, 400 F.3d 676, 681 (9th Cir. 2005).

10 In his decision, the ALJ stated that Plaintiff, "admitted activities of daily living
11 including personal care, attending college and household chores. Some of the
12 physical and mental abilities and social interactions required in order to perform
13 these activities are the same as those necessary for obtaining and maintaining
14 employment." (AR 21.)

15 Plaintiff argues that the ALJ misconstrued Plaintiff's college attendance by
16 stating that Plaintiff had attended college after her alleged disability onset date.
17 The ALJ concluded in his decision that Plaintiff "attended school prior to and after
18 her alleged onset date." (AR 21.) Accordingly, the ALJ determined that:

19 Although that activity does not negate disability, it does indicate that
20 the claimant's daily activities have, at least at times, been somewhat
21 greater than the claimant has generally reported. Further, this activity
22 demonstrates that the claimant was able to commute to and from
23 school, attend classes with other students and work toward her
24 education goals. This activity is inconsistent with a claim of disabling
25 mental impairments.

26 (AR 21.)

27 At the hearing, Plaintiff stated that she was attending college up to and
28 including November 2011, but needed to "drop the class because I got ill." (AR 32.)
Plaintiff also testified that she had been attending college for three years prior to
November 2011. (AR 32-33.) The ALJ also referenced a doctor's note which

1 opined that Plaintiff should not attend classes in the spring 2013 semester in order
2 to focus on her mental health. (AR 33, 272.)

3 Here, the record is not clear as to whether or not Plaintiff attended college
4 following her alleged disability onset date. Specifically, Plaintiff testified that she
5 stopped attending classes after she “got ill.” Although the doctor’s note
6 recommends that Plaintiff refrain from attending classes in the spring 2013
7 semester, the record does not establish that Plaintiff was taking classes in the
8 spring 2012 or fall 2012 semesters. Defendant notes that Plaintiff attempted taking
9 online classes in March 2014. (AR 340.) However, the ALJ noted the importance
10 of “commut[ing] to and from school, attend[ing] classes with other students and
11 work[ing] toward educational goals” as evidence that Plaintiff’s daily activities were
12 inconsistent with her alleged disabling impairments. Taking online classes does
13 not involve the aspects of in-person college classes that the ALJ relied on in his
14 decision. Rather, the isolation associated with online courses is consistent with
15 Plaintiff’s alleged disabling impairments.

16 The Court agrees with Plaintiff that the ALJ improperly concluded from an
17 incomplete record that Plaintiff attended college after the alleged onset date.
18 Accordingly, the ALJ improperly concluded that Plaintiff’s daily activities involved
19 transferrable skills.

20 **(c) Failure to Take Medication**

21 An ALJ may not “draw an adverse reference from a claimant’s failure to seek
22 or pursue regular medical treatment without first considering any explanations that
23 the individual may provide, or other information in the case record, that may explain
24 infrequent or irregular medical visits” SSR 96-7P, 1996 WL 374186 (July 2,
25 1996). Here, the ALJ stated that “[t]he treatment records show the claimant failed
26 to comply with prescribed medication. . . . This demonstrates a possible
27 unwillingness to do that which is necessary to improve her condition. It may also
28 be an indication that her symptoms are not as severe as she purports.” (AR 21.)

1 Although the treatment records demonstrate that Plaintiff stopped taking her
2 medication at certain times, the ALJ did not properly inquire during the testimony
3 as to why Plaintiff stopped taking her medication. When asked by the ALJ if Plaintiff
4 had discontinued taking some of her medication, Plaintiff responded, “Sometimes
5 in the past, yes because it makes me - - .” (AR 35.) Before the Plaintiff could finish
6 her sentence, the ALJ asked a follow up question unrelated to Plaintiff’s reasons
7 for not taking her medication. Moreover, Plaintiff testified that, at the time of the
8 interview, she was taking her medication because when she stopped, she became
9 suicidal. (AR 35.)

10 Accordingly, the ALJ did not adequately consider Plaintiff’s reasons for
11 stopping her medication in the past, and did not consider Plaintiff’s testimony
12 regarding her symptoms when she was not taking her medication.

13 ***(d) Objective Medical Evidence***

14 The ALJ determined that Plaintiff’s allegations regarding the severity of her
15 symptoms were “greater than expected in light of the objective medical evidence.”
16 (AR 21.) Even if this is true, “[t]he fact that a claimant’s testimony is not fully
17 corroborated by the objective medical findings, in and of itself, is not a clear and
18 convincing reason for rejecting it.” Vertigan, 260 F.3d at 1049. As discussed above,
19 the ALJ’s other reasons for discrediting Plaintiff’s testimony are invalid.

20 **3. Clear and Convincing Reasons**

21 The Court finds that the ALJ failed to provide clear and convincing reasons
22 for rejecting Plaintiff’s symptom testimony. The record does not clearly indicate
23 that Plaintiff attended college in-person after the alleged onset date, and taking
24 online courses does not provide the same type of facts that the ALJ relied upon in
25 finding that Plaintiff’s daily activities are transferable to employment. Moreover, the
26 ALJ did not allow Plaintiff to explain why she stopped taking medication, nor did
27 the ALJ take into consideration Plaintiff’s testimony regarding the severity of her

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1 symptoms when she is off medication. Therefore, the ALJ erred in rejection
2 Plaintiff's symptom testimony.

3 4 **B. Remand**

5 Under the "ordinary remand rule," when "the record before the agency does
6 not support the agency action, . . . the agency has not considered all relevant
7 factors, or . . . the reviewing court simply cannot evaluate the challenged agency
8 action on the basis of the record before it, the proper course, except in rare
9 circumstances, is to remand to the agency for additional investigation or
10 explanation." Fla. Power & Light Co. v. Lorion, 470 U.S. 729, 744 (1985).
11 Departure from the ordinary remand rule may be permissible under the "credit-as-
12 true" rule set forth in Varney v. Sec'y of Health & Human Servs., 859 F.2d 1396
13 (9th Cir. 1988).

14 The Ninth Circuit has developed a three-part credit-as-true standard, each
15 part of which must be satisfied before a court can remand to an ALJ with
16 instructions to calculate and award benefits: (1) the record has been fully
17 developed and further administrative proceedings would serve no useful purpose;
18 (2) the ALJ has failed to provide legally sufficient reasons for rejecting evidence,
19 whether claimant testimony or medical opinion; and (3) if the improperly discredited
20 evidence were credited as true, the ALJ would be required to find the claimant
21 disabled on remand. Garrison v. Colvin, 759 F.3d 995, 1019 (9th Cir. 2014). Even
22 when all three elements are satisfied, raising the "rare circumstances" that would
23 allow departure from the ordinary remand rule, the decision whether to remand for
24 further proceedings or just award benefits rests within the discretion of the court.
25 Treichler v. Comm'r of Soc. Sec. Admin., 775 F.3d 1090, 1101-02 (9th Cir. 2014).

26 As discussed above, the record is unclear as to whether or not Plaintiff
27 attended college after the alleged onset date. Moreover, the ALJ did not properly
28 inquire as to Plaintiff's reasons for not taking her prescribed medications.

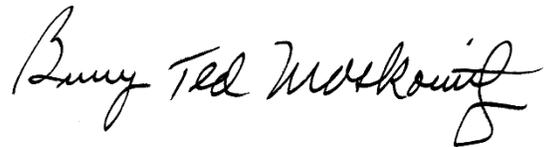
1 Therefore, further administrative proceedings would be useful, and remand is
2 appropriate.

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4 **V. CONCLUSION**

5 For the reasons discussed above, Plaintiff's motion for summary judgment
6 (ECF No. 11) is **GRANTED** and Defendant's motion for summary judgment (ECF
7 No. 14) is **DENIED**. The Commissioner's decision is **VACATED** and this matter is
8 **REMANDED** for further proceedings consistent with this opinion.

9
10 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

11 Dated: December 30, 2016



Barry Ted Moskowitz, Chief Judge
United States District Court