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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
9 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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11 SEAN E. MONTGOMERY,
12 Plaintiff,
13 v.
14 NANCY A. BERRYHILL, Acting
15 Commissioner of Social Security,
16 Defendant.
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Case No.: 16-CV-1735 JLS (PCL)

**ORDER: (1) OVERRULING
PLAINTIFF’S OBJECTIONS; (2)
ADOPTING REPORT AND
RECOMMENDATION; (3)
DENYING PLAINTIFF’S MOTION
FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT; AND
(4) GRANTING DEFENDANT’S
MOTION FOR SUMMARY
JUDGMENT**

(ECF Nos. 25, 26, 29)

20
21 Presently before the Court are Plaintiff’s Motion for Summary Judgment (“Pl.’s
22 MSJ”), (ECF No. 25), Defendant’s Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment and Opposition
23 to Plaintiff’s Motion for Summary Judgment (“Def.’s MSJ”), (ECF No. 26), and Plaintiff’s
24 Reply to Defendant’s Opposition (“Pl.’s Reply”), (ECF No. 27). Magistrate Judge Peter C.
25 Lewis issued a thorough, eighteen-page Report and Recommendation (“R. & R.”), (ECF
26 No. 29), recommending the Court deny Plaintiff’s Motion and grant Defendant’s Motion.
27 Plaintiff untimely filed Objections to Judge Lewis’s Report and Recommendation, (“Pl.’s
28 Objs.”), (ECF No. 31). Having considered all of these materials, as well as the

1 Administrative Record (“A.R.”), (ECF No. 23), underlying these proceedings, the Court:
2 (1) **OVERRULES** Plaintiff’s Objections, (2) **ADOPTS** Judge Lewis’s Report and
3 Recommendation, (3) **DENIES** Plaintiff’s Motion for Summary Judgment, and (4)
4 **GRANTS** Defendant’s Motion for Summary Judgment.

5 **BACKGROUND**

6 Judge Lewis’s Report and Recommendation contains a thorough and accurate
7 recitation of the procedural history and Administrative Record underlying the Parties’
8 cross-motions for summary judgment. (*See* R. & R. 2–14.) This Order incorporates by
9 reference the background as set forth therein.

10 **LEGAL STANDARDS**

11 **I. Review of Report and Recommendation**

12 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 72(b) and 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1) set forth a district
13 court’s duties regarding a magistrate judge’s report and recommendation. The district court
14 “shall make a de novo determination of those portions of the report . . . to which objection
15 is made,” and “may accept, reject, or modify, in whole or in part, the findings or
16 recommendations made by the magistrate judge.” 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(c); *see also United*
17 *States v. Raddatz*, 447 U.S. 667, 673–76 (1980). In the absence of a timely objection,
18 however, “the Court need only satisfy itself that there is no clear error on the face of the
19 record in order to accept the recommendation.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 72 advisory committee’s
20 note (citing *Campbell v. U.S. Dist. Court*, 510 F.2d 196, 206 (9th Cir. 1974)).

21 **II. Review of Application for Disability Benefits Under the Social Security Act**

22 ***A. Standard for Judicial Review of an ALJ Decision***

23 Section 1631(c)(3) of the Social Security Act and 42 U.S.C. § 1383(c) permit
24 unsuccessful applicants to seek judicial review of the Commissioner’s final agency
25 decision. The court may overturn the Commissioner’s decision denying disability benefits
26 only if the ALJ’s findings are (1) based on legal error or (2) not supported by substantial
27 evidence in the record. *Schneider v. Comm’r of Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 223 F.3d 968, 973 (9th
28 Cir. 2000).

1 Substantial evidence is defined as “more than a mere scintilla but less than a
2 preponderance.” *Matney on Behalf of Matney v. Sullivan*, 981 F.2d 1016, 1019 (9th Cir.
3 1992) (internal quotations and citations omitted). “If the evidence can support either
4 outcome, the court may not substitute its judgment for that of the ALJ.” *Id.* But the
5 Commissioner’s decision “cannot be affirmed simply by isolating a specific quantum of
6 supporting evidence.” *Sousa v. Callahan*, 143 F.3d 1240, 1243 (9th Cir. 1998). Rather, the
7 court must “consider the record as a whole, weighing both evidence that supports and
8 evidence that detracts from the Secretary’s conclusion.” *Penny v. Sullivan*, 2 F.3d 953, 956
9 (9th Cir. 1993). Nonetheless, “the ALJ is responsible for determining credibility, resolving
10 conflicts in medical testimony, and for resolving ambiguities.” *Vasquez v. Astrue*, 547 F.3d
11 1101, 1104 (9th Cir. 2008) (quoting *Andrews v. Shalala*, 53 F.3d 1035, 1039 (9th Cir.
12 1995)). Finally, the court will not reverse an ALJ’s decision for harmless error, which exists
13 when it is clear from the record that “the ALJ’s error was ‘inconsequential to the ultimate
14 nondisability determination.’ ” *Robbins v. Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 466 F.3d 880, 885 (9th Cir.
15 2006) (quoting *Stout v. Comm’r, Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 454 F.3d 1050, 1055–56 (9th Cir.
16 2006)).

17 ***B. Procedure for Determining Eligibility for Disability Benefits***

18 To qualify for disability benefits, an applicant must show that (1) he suffers from a
19 medically determinable impairment that can be expected to result in death or that has lasted
20 or can be expected to last for a continuous period of twelve months or more, and that (2)
21 the impairment renders the applicant incapable of performing the work that he previously
22 performed or any other substantially gainful employment that exists in the national
23 economy. *See* 42 U.S.C. § 423(d)(1)(A). Section 416.920 of Title 20 of the Code of Federal
24 Regulations sets out a five-step process to determine if an applicant meets the two
25 requirements. The ALJ considers whether a claimant is disabled by determining: (1)
26 whether the claimant is “doing substantial gainful activity”; (2) whether the claimant has a
27 “severe medically determinable physical or mental impairment” or combination of
28 impairments that has lasted for more than 12 months; (3) whether the impairment “meets

1 or equals” one of the listings in the regulations found in 20 C.F.R., part 404, subpart P,
2 appendix 1; (4) whether, given the claimant’s “residual functional capacity,” (“RFC”) the
3 claimant can still do his or her “past relevant work”; and (5) whether the claimant “can
4 make an adjustment to other work.” *Molina v. Astrue*, 674 F.3d 1104, 1110 (9th Cir. 2012);
5 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(a), 416.920(a). Social Security Act (“SSA”) regulations define
6 residual functional capacity as the “maximum degree to which the individual retains the
7 capacity for sustained performance of the physical-mental requirements of jobs.” 20 C.F.R.
8 404, subpt. P, app. 2 § 200.00(c); *see also Reddick v. Chater*, 157 F.3d 715, 724 (9th Cir.
9 1998). As part of step five, the Commissioner considers whether there are a significant
10 number of jobs in the national economy that the claimant can perform. 20 C.F.R.
11 §§ 416.920(a)(4)(v), 416.966; *see also Tackett v. Apfel*, 180 F. 3d 1094, 1098–99 (9th Cir.
12 1999). In making this determination, the ALJ must consider the claimant’s RFC, age,
13 education, work experience, and either the Medical-Vocational Guidelines or the testimony
14 of a vocational expert. 20 C.F.R. §§ 416.945, 416.969, 416.969(a); *see also Tackett*, 180
15 F.3d at 1101. The claimant bears the burden of proof at steps one through four. *Parra v.*
16 *Astrue*, 481 F.3d 742, 746 (9th Cir. 2007).

17 ANALYSIS

18 I. Summary of the Report and Recommendation’s Conclusions

19 Judge Lewis recommends denying Plaintiff’s Motion for Summary Judgment and
20 granting Defendant’s Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment. (R. & R. 1–2.) Because the
21 primary issue implicated by each motion is whether the ALJ committed reversible error in
22 denying Plaintiff’s application for benefits, Judge Lewis addressed both motions together.¹
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25 ¹ Plaintiff actually makes two arguments in his Motion for Summary Judgment. First, he argues default
26 judgment should be entered against Defendant because Defendant failed to timely answer Plaintiff’s
27 Complaint pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(a)(i). (Pl.’s MSJ 1–2.) Second, Plaintiff argues
28 his disabilities meet the definition for disability under 42 U.S.C. § 405(g) (the SSA) because his disabilities
meet the definitions of disability in either the Americans with Disabilities Act (“ADA”) or the Federal
Housing and Employment Act (“FEHA”). (*Id.* at 5–6.) Judge Lewis addressed only the propriety of
Plaintiff’s disability argument.

1 Judge Lewis thoroughly examined the Administrative Record and noted the
2 following. Plaintiff's examining and treating physicians considered Plaintiff's impairments
3 to be only mild or modest limitations. (*Id.*) Plaintiff's subjective complaints regarding his
4 impairments were not credible and were belied by the conservative course of treatment he
5 continually underwent. (*Id.* at 16–17.) In addition to the fact that no medical personnel
6 indicated Plaintiff was totally disabled, Plaintiff's own behavior affirms he can work. (*Id.*
7 at 17.) In particular, Plaintiff both attended college as a full-time student five days a week
8 after the disability onset date and injured himself playing basketball after the onset date.
9 (*Id.*) Based on these facts and the necessary social-interaction and physical requirements
10 implicated by each, Plaintiff's daily activities and ability to interact with others were not
11 sufficiently impacted by his mental impairments, contrary to Plaintiff's and his
12 representative's assertions. (*Id.*) Finally, the Administrative Record indicates Plaintiff was
13 more focused on obtaining SSI benefits than improving his conditions and was likely
14 "malingering for secondary gain." (*Id.* at 18.) Taken together, Judge Lewis concluded that
15 these facts constituted "more than substantial evidence" that the ALJ properly classified
16 Plaintiff as not disabled. (*Id.* at 17–18.)

17 **II. Summary of Plaintiff's Objections²**

18 Plaintiff objects to Judge Lewis's adoption of the ALJ's findings with respect to
19 steps three, four, and five of the disability eligibility inquiry. As to step three, Plaintiff
20 argues that the ALJ erred by concluding that Plaintiff's impairments did not meet or equal
21 at least one of the impairments found in 20 C.F.R., Part 404, Subpart P, Appendix 1. (Pl.'s
22 Objs. 5–6.) As to step four, Plaintiff argues that the ALJ's finding respecting Plaintiff's
23 residual functional capacity is controverted by medical examinations Plaintiff had after the
24 ALJ decision was rendered. (*Id.* at 6.) As to step five, Plaintiff argues that the ALJ erred in
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27 ² Plaintiff filed an Objection to Judge Lewis's Report and Recommendation one day past the deadline by
28 which Objections were to be filed. Although Plaintiff did not move for an extension of time, the Court
nonetheless considers this one-day deficiency to be harmless and therefore considers Plaintiff's Objection
to be timely filed.

1 finding that there are significant jobs in the national economy that Plaintiff could perform
2 because Plaintiff has no past relevant work experience and his impairments have become
3 worse since the date of his original application for benefits. (*Id.* at 7.) In addition, Plaintiff
4 objects to Judge Lewis’s recounting of why Plaintiff went on a hunger strike while he was
5 in prison. (*Id.*) Finally, Plaintiff contends the “Magistrate Judge erred in whole by not
6 reading the whole record and getting the facts of the case.” (*Id.* at 8.)

7 **III. Court’s Analysis**

8 Because Plaintiff’s Objections could be construed as challenging the entirety of
9 Judge Lewis’s Report and Recommendation, the Court reviews both Judge Lewis’s Report
10 and Recommendation and the underlying motions *de novo*. First, the Court considers
11 Plaintiff’s two arguments in his Motion for Summary Judgment. Next, the Court considers
12 whether Judge Lewis properly concluded that the ALJ’s finding of “not disabled” was
13 based on substantial evidence and therefore should not be overturned. Finally, the Court
14 considers Plaintiff’s arguments in his Objection.

15 **A. Plaintiff’s Arguments in His Motion for Summary Judgment to Reject the ALJ** 16 **Decision**

17 As a threshold matter, Plaintiff argues Defendant failed to timely file an answer
18 pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(a)(1)(A). (Pl.’s MSJ 1–2.) However,
19 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(a)(2) is the applicable rule—when an officer of a
20 United States Agency is sued only in an official capacity the officer must file an answer to
21 a complaint within sixty days after service on the United States attorney.

22 Plaintiff argues that Defendant in the present case did not timely file an answer
23 because Defendant filed her answer on January 3, 2017 and service of process was
24 completed on October 13, 2016. (Pl.’s MSJ 2.) However, Plaintiff misunderstands the date
25 on which service of process was completed. October 13, 2016 is the date on which the
26 United States Marshal received the summons, not the date on which the Marshal served
27 the United States attorney in accordance with 28 U.S.C. §1915(d). (*See* Process Receipt
28 and Return, ECF No. 16 (listing “Signature of Authorized [United States Marshals Service]

1 Deputy” “acknowledg[ing] receipt for the total number of process indicated” as
2 “10/13/16”).) The date of service on the civil process clerk for the U.S. attorney’s office
3 was November 4, 2016, (*id.* (listing “[n]ame and title of individual served” with
4 corresponding date of “4 NOV 2016” at “09:11 . . . am”), which is exactly sixty days before
5 the Answer was filed. Accordingly, Plaintiff’s threshold argument has no merit.

6 Turning to the substance of the ALJ’s decision below, Plaintiff contends that the
7 ALJ’s analyses under steps three, four, and five each constituted reversible error.³ The
8 Court does not agree. At a broad level, the ALJ, in accordance with 20 C.F.R. § 416.920,
9 went through the five step process and made findings supported by substantial evidence
10 with respect to steps three through five that are in dispute. At each step, the ALJ satisfied
11 the requirement to state both his reasoning and the evidentiary support for his interpretation
12 of the medical evidence. *Tackett*, 180 F.3d at 1102. Thus, the ALJ did not commit any
13 general legal error.

14 The Court now addresses the specifics of each disputed step in turn.

15 *(i) Step Three: Whether One of Plaintiff’s Impairments Meets or Medically*
16 *Equals an Impairment in the “Listing”*

17 The ALJ found that Plaintiff does not have an impairment or a combination of
18 impairments that meets or medically equals one of the impairments listed in 20 C.F.R. part
19 404, subpart P, appendix 1 (the “Listing”). The ALJ concluded Plaintiff had the following
20 physical impairments defined under the SSA: back pain; right elbow, hand, and wrist
21 impairment; nerve damage in the right elbow; gastroesophageal reflux disease (“GERD”);
22 and status post right foot fracture. (A.R. 38.) The ALJ also concluded that Plaintiff had the
23 following mental impairments defined under the SSA: dysthymia or a mood disorder not
24 otherwise specified (mood disorder NOS) and substance abuse. (*Id.*) Before coming to this
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26 ³ Plaintiff also argues his disabilities meet the SSA criteria because they meet the separate disability
27 criteria for either the ADA or the FEHA. (Pl.’s MSJ 5–6.) In support of this argument, Plaintiff discusses
28 “legislative intent to maintain continuity of the definition” (*Id.* at 8.) Judge Lewis properly disposed
of this argument by explaining that the SSA has its own definition of disability for purposes of granting
SSI benefits that cannot be surmounted by Plaintiff’s legislative intent argument. (R. & R. 16.)

1 conclusion, the ALJ examined the medical documents in the A.R., which included various
2 psychiatric evaluations by multiple doctors, Chronological Interdisciplinary Progress
3 Notes (“chronos”) detailing Plaintiff’s psychological profile while incarcerated, Client
4 Episode Profile (Parole) records (“parole notes”) detailing Plaintiff’s psychological profile
5 post-release, and a physical evaluation by Dr. Thomas J. Sabourin. (*Id.* at 36; R. & R. 3–
6 5.) The ALJ also adopted the expert testimony of consulting clinical psychologist Dr. Kent
7 Layton, given at the hearing on May 26, 2011, regarding Plaintiff’s mental impairments.
8 (A.R. 37–38.)

9 If an impairment meets all the criteria of at least one of the impairments in the
10 Listing, then the agency considers the impairment severe enough to prevent the claimant
11 from doing any gainful activity, regardless of age, education, or work experience. 20 C.F.R.
12 § 416.925(a). However, in the present case the ALJ found none of the physical or mental
13 impairments met or equaled one of the listings. The ALJ based this conclusion on his own
14 review of the medical records as well as expert analysis provided by Dr. Layton. (A.R. 38.)
15 Dr. Layton—who listened to all of Plaintiff’s testimony, reviewed all the medical evidence,
16 and is familiar with the Social Security Administration’s regulations, (*id.* at 91)—testified
17 that although Plaintiff’s two mental impairments, and his mood disorder NOS and
18 substance abuse disorder, mildly restrict his daily activities, moderately limit his ability to
19 socialize, and moderately limit his ability to maintain concentration, none of the limitations
20 met all the criteria of one of the listings. (*Id.* at 98–99.) In addition, Dr. K. Loomis, after
21 reviewing Plaintiff’s medical records and completing a Psychiatric Review Technique
22 form on August 31, 2010, similarly concluded that the impairments did not meet or equal
23 any listing. (*Id.* at 620–23.) Dr. Loomis’s conclusion was in turn affirmed by Dr. Kevin
24 Gregg, who examined Plaintiff on November 3, 2010. (*Id.* at 637.) Dr. Mounir Soliman’s
25 (another doctor who examined Plaintiff on March 19, 2008, for the Department of Social
26 Services) examination notes further support Dr. Layton’s testimony with respect to
27 Plaintiff’s ability to work. Although Dr. Soliman diagnosed Plaintiff with bipolar disorder,
28 he concluded that Plaintiff’s “symptoms are considered treatable and manageable with

1 appropriate psychiatric treatment” and that Plaintiff would be “able to withstand the stress
2 and pressures associated with an eight-hour workday . . . and day-to-day activities.” (*Id.* at
3 536.)

4 The Court finds there is substantial evidence to support the ALJ’s conclusion that
5 none of Plaintiff’s mental impairments met all the criteria of any of the listings. The Court
6 may rely on Dr. Layton’s testimony in so finding because “opinions of a nonexamining,
7 testifying medical advisor may serve as substantial evidence when they are supported by
8 other evidence in the record and are consistent with it.” *Morgan v. Comm’r of Soc. Sec.*
9 *Admin.*, 169 F.3d 595, 600 (9th Cir. 1999). Here, Dr. Layton’s testimony that Plaintiff’s
10 mental impairments do not meet or equal one of the listings is supported by and consistent
11 with other substantial evidence in the record.

12 For instance, in regards to Plaintiff’s alleged substance abuse problem, Plaintiff told
13 a consulting psychologist in April 2008 that he did not have an alcohol or drug problem.
14 (A.R. 38.) In one chrono, Plaintiff told an interviewing physician that he had not used
15 cocaine since 2001. (*Id.* at 516.) In a parole note dated September 28, 2010, Plaintiff
16 claimed he had been sober for the last seven years. (*Id.* at 639–40.) In another parole note
17 dated September 13, 2010, Plaintiff claimed he last used cocaine and methamphetamine
18 three years prior and denied having a current drug problem. (*Id.* at 646.) Dr. Sabourin noted
19 during Plaintiff’s orthopedic exam on November 29, 2010, that Plaintiff “does not drink or
20 use drugs.” (*Id.* at 659.)

21 With respect to the mood disorder NOS, one parole note indicates that, after the
22 disability onset date, Plaintiff was attending school full-time, doing well with his
23 organizational skills, and showing no signs of psychosis. (*Id.* at 481.) In a parole note dated
24 September 13, 2010, Plaintiff denied having current mental health symptoms, while at the
25 same time discussing both his attempted suicide while in prison because he thought the
26 guards were out to kill him and his compulsive desire to clean things. (*Id.* at 646.) Despite
27 Plaintiff’s complaints about his mental conditions, the examiner concluded that Plaintiff
28 did not have either bipolar disorder or any other disorder that meets one of the SSA listings,

1 and mentioned that Plaintiff “feels his meds control his symptoms.” (*Id.* at 647.) Insofar as
2 this examiner’s negative diagnosis for bipolar disorder conflicts with Dr. Soliman’s
3 positive diagnosis, the ALJ could still reasonably infer that this examiner’s conclusion was
4 correct from the fact that other psychiatrists did not diagnose Plaintiff with bipolar disorder.
5 *See Molina*, 674 F.3d at 1111 (stating that “when the evidence is susceptible to more than
6 one rational interpretation, we must uphold the ALJ’s findings if they are supported by
7 inferences reasonably drawn from the record”). And in any case, Dr. Soliman did not opine
8 on whether any of Plaintiff’s impairments met or equaled a listing. Thus, Dr. Layton’s
9 testimony is amply supported by direct examination evidence in the record and
10 corroborated by Dr. Loomis’s and Dr. Gregg’s conclusions. (*Id.* at 620, 637.)

11 Next, the Court finds there is substantial evidence to support the ALJ’s conclusions
12 with respect to Plaintiff’s physical impairments, and in so doing, looks principally to Dr.
13 Sabourin’s direct examination notes. An examining physician’s opinion by itself
14 constitutes substantial evidence if it is more than conclusory and supported by at least some
15 clinical observation. *See Tonapetyan v. Halter*, 242 F.3d 1144, 1149 (9th Cir. 2001). And
16 in the present case, Dr. Sabourin wrote in his notes that all of Plaintiff’s wounds were “well
17 healed[,]” that he had “no significant weakness or neurological deficit[,]” that he had full
18 range of motion of his back with no atrophy, that his injuries to his right foot and right hand
19 did not show any sign of swelling, and that, in general, Plaintiff was doing “quite well” at
20 the time of his examination. (A.R. 662.) Dr. Sabourin conducted numerous physical
21 evaluations of Plaintiff, including measurements of Plaintiff’s limb sizes, a cervical spine
22 examination, measurements of Plaintiff’s grip strength, a lumbar spine examination,
23 extremity examinations, and a neurological examination measuring deep tendon reflexes,
24 sensation to touch, and motor strength. (A.R. 659–61.) Accordingly, because Dr.
25 Sabourin’s examination was thorough and replete with technical tests and measurements,
26 it was not conclusory and therefore by itself constitutes substantial evidence supporting the
27 ALJ’s decision that none of Plaintiff’s physical impairments met one of the listings.

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1 Furthermore, in addition to these examinations and testimony, the record as a whole
2 supports the ALJ’s conclusion. *See Lingenfelter v. Astrue*, 504 F.3d 1028, 1035 (9th Cir.
3 2007) (stating that “we must consider the entire record as a whole, weighing both the
4 evidence that supports and the evidence that detracts from the Commissioner’s conclusion,
5 and may not affirm simply by isolating a specific quantum of supporting evidence”
6 (internal quotation marks and citation removed)). Here, more than a quantum of evidence
7 affirms the ALJ’s findings with respect to both the physical and mental impairments. None
8 of the consulting, examining, or treating physicians’ opinions contained within the record
9 state that at least one of Plaintiff’s ailments meets the elements of a listing. (*See generally*
10 A.R.) The evidence mentioned above is therefore uncontroverted, substantial evidence
11 supporting the ALJ’s findings.

12 Moreover, Plaintiff does not point to any evidence from the relevant time period that
13 contradicts the ALJ’s findings. (*See generally* Pl.’s MSJ; Pl.’s Objs.) Plaintiff only points
14 to medical records and examinations from late 2015 through early 2017, which, variously,
15 indicate a diagnosis of schizoaffective disorder, medications prescribed for anxiety and
16 psychosis, an inability to lift more than nineteen pounds, and an inability to work with the
17 right hand. (*See* Pl.’s MSJ 14–24.) However, “under 42 U.S.C. § 405(g), remand is
18 warranted only if there is new evidence that is material and good cause for the late
19 submission of the evidence.” *Bruton v. Massanari*, 268 F.3d 824, 827 (9th Cir. 2001), *as*
20 *amended* (Nov. 9, 2001). New evidence is material if it “bear[s] directly and substantially
21 on the matter in dispute[,]” and if there is a “reasonabl[e] possibility that the new evidence
22 would have changed the outcome of the . . . determination” *Booz v. Sec’y of Health &*
23 *Human Servs.*, 734 F.2d 1378, 1380 (9th Cir.1984) (internal quotation marks and citations
24 omitted) (emphasis omitted).

25 Here, Plaintiff’s new evidence is not material because it involves “different medical
26 evidence, a different time period, and a different age classification [(some of the records in
27 the new evidence indicate dates on which Plaintiff was older than 49 and therefore no
28 longer in the age range of 18–49 in which he was classified by the ALJ)].” *See Bruton*, 268

1 F.3d at 827; *see also Engle v. Barnhart*, 55 F. App'x 429, 432 (9th Cir. 2003) (deeming
2 nonmaterial newly submitted evidence that related to a time period after the ALJ's decision
3 was rendered). In this case, the ALJ rendered his decision on July 6, 2011. (A.R. 32.) None
4 of the medical documents attached to Plaintiff's Motion for Summary Judgment mention
5 any medical records predating 2014. (*See generally* Pl.'s MSJ.) This is not a case in which
6 new testimony or a new doctor's report is relevant because it considers anew medical
7 evidence from the relevant time period that was previously inadequately reviewed. *See*
8 *Booz*, 734 F.2d at 1380 (addressing a new doctor's report from 1981 that considered
9 medical tests from years prior to 1979 and concluded that the plaintiff was totally disabled
10 from employment in 1975, thereby contradicting the ALJ's decision denying benefits
11 rendered in 1979). Moreover, the additional documents comprising the new evidence
12 merely note Plaintiff's present day conditions, they do not express any conclusion
13 contradicting the ALJ's findings with respect to any of the five steps. Therefore, all of
14 Plaintiff's evidence postdating the ALJ decision is immaterial to the Court's review of that
15 decision.

16 *(ii) Step Four: Plaintiff's Residual Functional Capacity to Perform Work*

17 After concluding that none of Plaintiff's impairments automatically qualified him as
18 disabled under the SSA because none of them met or equaled a listing, the ALJ proceeded
19 to step four. At step four, the ALJ first concluded that Plaintiff had no past work experience,
20 (A.R. 38–39), and then concluded that Plaintiff had the RFC to

21
22 lift or carry 25 pounds frequently and 50 pounds occasionally;
23 stand and/or walk for a total of about six hours out of an eight-
24 hour workday; sit for a total of about six hours out of an eight
25 hour workday; is restricted to frequent climbing, balancing,
26 stooping, kneeling, crouching, and crawling; and mentally
limited to work with no public contact and minimal contact with
co-workers.

27
28 (A.R. 38).

1 As an initial matter, the Court finds that the ALJ’s conclusion demonstrates that in
2 determining Plaintiff’s RFC the ALJ complied with the regulatory requirement to evaluate
3 Plaintiff’s ability to undertake sustained work activity. *See Reddick*, 157 F.3d at 724
4 (noting requirement to “address claimant’s ability to undertake sustained work activity”).
5 And, moreover, there is substantial evidence in the record to support the ALJ’s
6 determination. The ALJ’s conclusion was based on the testimony and medical reports
7 discussed above. For example, considering Plaintiff’s RFC with respect to his physical
8 limitations, the ALJ adopted Dr. Sabourin’s “Medical Source Statement” contained in his
9 examination notes, which states nearly verbatim the ALJ’s RFC conclusion. (*See id.* at
10 662.) Considering Plaintiff’s RFC with respect to his mental limitations, the ALJ adopted
11 Dr. Layton’s testimony, (*id.* at 38), which states that Plaintiff can perform complex tasks
12 in a non-public work environment with minimal contact with peers, (*id.* at 99). For the
13 same reasons stated *supra* Section I.A.i, these examinations and testimony are substantial
14 evidence supporting the ALJ’s conclusion.

15 Nonetheless, Plaintiff makes allegations regarding his capacity to work that are
16 arguably inconsistent with the ALJ’s conclusions. For example, in a parole note dated June
17 18, 2007, Plaintiff claimed he was diagnosed with bipolar disorder by a psychiatrist while
18 he was in prison. (*Id.* at 516.) In a “Function Report” from 2007, Plaintiff self-reported that
19 he was unable “to work, sleep, cook and hold a complete thought,” (*id.* at 309), and that he
20 could not perform any household chores, (*id.* at 310). In a “Disability Report” dated June
21 5, 2007, in which Plaintiff was interviewed by a representative from the Social Security
22 Administration, Plaintiff claimed a panoply of ailments, including bipolar disorder,
23 phobias, depression, paranoia, suicidal thoughts, insomnia, lack of focus, racing thoughts,
24 and fear of bugs and spiders. (*Id.* at 322.) In another Disability Report dated February 5,
25 2008, Plaintiff claimed a fear of crowds, that he attempted suicide a few times, that he was
26 “always up and down[,]” that he “c[ould]not seem to find a happy medium,” and that he
27 had a lot of pain in his back. (*Id.* at 355.) In a Function Report dated February 28, 2008,
28 Plaintiff claimed obsessive-compulsive disorder, chronic low back pain, and carpal tunnel

1 syndrome. (*Id.* at 360–62.) In a Disability Report dated July 30, 2010, Plaintiff claimed
2 schizoaffective disorder, and additionally reiterated some of the disabilities mentioned in
3 past reports. (*Id.* at 393.) However, Plaintiff mentioned considerably fewer disabilities in
4 his oral testimony from the hearing on May 26, 2011. At that time he stated that he still
5 had back pain, right forearm, and right hand problems, (*id.* at 83); that he was supposed to
6 use a cane to walk, (*id.*); that he attempted suicide multiple times in his cell, including once
7 in February 2010 because he thought prison guards were out to kill him, (*id.* at 85); and
8 that he had obsessive-compulsive disorder “real bad,” (*id.* at 86). Plaintiff’s two
9 representatives also provided testimony regarding Plaintiff’s disabilities and capabilities.
10 (*See generally* A.R.)

11 However, the ALJ found Plaintiff’s subjective complaints not credible. To make
12 such an adverse finding against a claimant, the ALJ must make “a credibility determination
13 with findings sufficiently specific to permit the court to conclude that the ALJ did not
14 arbitrarily discredit claimant’s testimony.” *Thomas v. Barnhart*, 278 F.3d 947, 958 (9th
15 Cir. 2002). The ALJ conducts a two-step analysis to assess subjective testimony where,
16 under step one, the claimant “must produce objective medical evidence of an underlying
17 impairment’ . . . that could reasonably be expected to produce some degree of symptom.”
18 *Tommasetti v. Astrue*, 533 F.3d 1035, 1039 (9th Cir. 2008) (quoting *Smolen v. Chater*, 80
19 F.3d 1273, 1281–82 (9th Cir. 1996)). If the claimant meets this threshold, the “ALJ c[an]
20 then reject her testimony only upon (1) finding evidence of malingering, or (2) expressing
21 clear and convincing reasons for doing so.” *Benton ex rel. Benton v. Barnhart*, 331 F.3d
22 1030, 1040 (9th Cir. 2003); *see also Robbins v. Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 466 F.3d 880, 883 (9th
23 Cir. 2006) (stating that affirmative evidence of malingering supports an adverse credibility
24 finding). If the ALJ’s adverse credibility finding is supported by substantial evidence, the
25 court “may not engage in second-guessing.” *Thomas*, 278 F.3d at 958.

26 Here, the ALJ did not err in concluding that “the claimant’s statements concerning
27 the intensity, persistence and limiting effects of these symptoms are not credible to the
28 extent they are inconsistent with the above residual functional capacity assessment[.]”

1 (A.R. 38), because the ALJ both pointed to affirmative evidence of malingering and stated
2 clear and convincing reasons for disbelieving Plaintiff. The ALJ noted that Plaintiff was
3 “diagnosed with rule out malingering of mental illness for secondary gain” by two separate
4 examining physicians. (*Id.* at 38; *see id.* at 516, 642.) In one of those diagnoses, dated June
5 18, 2007, the psychiatrist wrote that “it has been very obvious during the interview that
6 [Plaintiff] was more focused on how to get SSI than address any mental health issues.” (*Id.*
7 at 516.) The ALJ’s conclusion that Plaintiff was malingering is supported by substantial,
8 affirmative evidence, and is therefore an independent ground for discrediting Plaintiff’s
9 testimony.

10 However, the ALJ also gave other clear and convincing reasons why Plaintiff’s
11 testimony should be disbelieved. First, Plaintiff did not comply at times with his treatment
12 protocol, (A.R. 38). *Tomasetti*, 533 F.3d at 1039 (noting that in determining the credibility
13 of a claimant’s subjective complaints, the ALJ may consider the claimant’s failure to
14 follow a prescribed course of treatment). Second, Plaintiff made many inconsistent
15 statements concerning his substance abuse, (A.R. 38). *Tomasetti*, 533 F.3d at 1039 (the
16 ALJ may consider the claimant’s prior inconsistent statements concerning his disabilities).
17 Third, the ALJ found that “[t]he weight of the [medical] evidence does not support the
18 claims of the claimant’s disabling limitations to the degree alleged[,]” that “[t]he claimant
19 has not generally received the type of medical treatment one would expect for a totally
20 disabled individual[,]” and that “[t]he objective medical evidence shows that the
21 medications have been relatively effective in controlling the claimant’s symptoms.” (A.R.
22 39.) In addition, Dr. Sabourin remarked in his physical examination notes that Plaintiff
23 “comes in today with severity and duration of his complaints disproportionate to the
24 determinable condition[,]” (*id.* at 662). *Lingenfelter*, 504 F.3d at 1040 (the ALJ may
25 consider whether the alleged symptoms are consistent with the medical evidence). Finally,
26 the ALJ found that the “claimant’s allegations of significant limitations are not borne out
27 in his description of his daily activities,” because he “is able to cook, clean, shop, and do
28 errands” and attended City College for 5 days a week, (A.R. 38–39). *Lingenfelter*, 504 F.3d

1 at 1040 (the ALJ may consider whether the claimant engages in daily activities inconsistent
2 with the alleged symptoms). And although the ALJ did not specifically address similar
3 testimony from Plaintiff’s two representatives, his conclusions with respect to Plaintiff’s
4 subjective complaints constitute substantial evidence supporting the credibility
5 determination. *See Valentine v. Comm’r Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 574 F.3d 685, 694 (9th Cir.
6 2009) (holding that because “the ALJ provided clear and convincing reasons for rejecting
7 [the claimant’s] own subjective complaints, and because [the lay witness’s] testimony was
8 similar to such complaints, it follows that the ALJ also gave germane reasons for rejecting
9 [the lay witness’s] testimony”) (alterations in original).

10 In sum, the ALJ’s conclusion concerning Plaintiff’s RFC is supported by Dr.
11 Layton’s testimony and Dr. Sabourin’s physical examination, which are both
12 uncontroverted by any other doctor’s testimony or notes and are supported by substantial
13 evidence in the record. Insofar as Plaintiff’s subjective complaints contradicted the RFC
14 determination, the ALJ did not err in finding that such complaints were not credible.

15 *(iii) Step Five: Whether Plaintiff Can Make an Adjustment to Other Work*

16 After determining Plaintiff’s RFC and that Plaintiff had no past work experience,
17 the ALJ addressed whether there was other work that Plaintiff could perform, taking into
18 account Plaintiff’s RFC, age, education, and the testimony of a vocational expert. (A.R.
19 39–40.) At this step, the inquiry focuses on whether the claimant can perform work that
20 exists in significant numbers in the national economy. *Tackett*, 180 F.3d at 1100. Proof
21 may be shown through (a) a vocational expert’s testimony or (b) by reference to the
22 Medical-Vocation Guidelines. *Id.* at 1101. Here, the ALJ relied on the testimony of a
23 vocational expert. (A.R. 40.)

24 A vocational expert testifies as to: (1) what jobs the claimant, given his or her
25 residual functional capacity, would be able to do; and (2) the availability of such jobs in
26 the national economy. *Id.* At the hearing, the ALJ poses hypothetical questions to the
27 vocational expert that “set out all of the claimant’s impairments” for the vocational expert’s
28 consideration. *Gamer v. Sec’y of Health and Human Servs.*, 815 F.2d 1275, 1279 (9th Cir.

1 1987). The ALJ’s depiction of the claimant’s disability must be accurate, detailed, and
2 supported by the medical record. *See id.* at 1279–80.

3 Here, vocational expert John Koucher listened to the ALJ’s exchange with Dr.
4 Layton regarding Plaintiff’s physical and mental impairments. (*See* A.R. 51.) The ALJ then
5 asked Mr. Koucher “what medical or vocational guideline” appropriately corresponded to
6 Plaintiff given that he would be limited to the “medium range of work with postural
7 limitations limiting him to frequent climbing, balancing, stooping, and crouching or
8 crawling and mental limitations requiring him to work in a non-public work environment
9 with minimal contact with co-workers.” (*Id.* at 106–07.) Mr. Koucher testified that Plaintiff
10 should be classified under category 20328, which corresponds to a medium range of
11 exertional limitation, and that non-exertional limitations on that category of work would,
12 in Plaintiff’s case, be “slight.” (*Id.* at 107–08.) Mr. Koucher then concluded that there are
13 significant numbers of jobs in the national economy that Plaintiff can perform, including
14 hand packager, cleaner, and laundry worker. (*Id.* at 108–09.) Plaintiff’s representative
15 objected to Mr. Koucher’s conclusion by stating that “[Plaintiff] couldn’t do those jobs that
16 [Mr. Koucher] said because this arm right here [(Plaintiff’s right arm)] is like completely
17 gone.” (*Id.* at 110–11.) The ALJ noted that the Plaintiff’s only basis for objecting to Mr.
18 Koucher’s testimony was Plaintiff’s alleged inability to use his right arm up to the point of
19 the elbow. (*Id.* at 112.)

20 The Court finds that the ALJ did not err in adopting the vocational expert’s
21 conclusions. Mr. Koucher listened to Dr. Layton’s testimony, during which the parties to
22 the hearing thoroughly discussed Plaintiff’s disabilities. And the hypothetical the ALJ
23 posed to Mr. Koucher tracked nearly verbatim the residual functional capacity assessments
24 provided by Dr. Sabourin and Dr. Layton, (*id.* at 106–07), which are each in turn supported
25 by substantial evidence in the record. *See Bayliss v. Barnhart*, 427 F.3d 1211, 1217 (9th
26 Cir. 2005) (explaining that the ALJ’s reliance on testimony the vocational expert gives in
27 response to a hypothetical is proper if the hypothetical contained all of the limitations that
28 the ALJ found credible and supported by substantial evidence in the record).

1 Given the foregoing, and on *de novo* review, the Court **ADOPTS** in full the Report
2 and Recommendation’s conclusion and **DENIES** Plaintiff’s Motion for Summary
3 Judgment and **GRANTS** Defendant’s Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment. However,
4 because Plaintiff also objected to specific components of Judge Lewis’s Report and
5 Recommendation, the Court briefly addresses Plaintiff’s specific objections as well.

6 ***B. Plaintiff’s Arguments in His Objection to the R. & R.***

7 First, Plaintiff objects to Judge Lewis’s finding that Plaintiff’s impairments did not
8 meet one of the listings because Plaintiff argues his musculoskeletal impairments meet the
9 criteria in the listing described as “impairment or the inability to perform fine and gross
10 movements effectively on a sustained basis” (Pl.’s Objs. 5.) The Court overrules this
11 objection because there is substantial evidence in the record supporting the ALJ’s finding
12 to the contrary; namely, Dr. Sabourin examined Plaintiff and concluded that Plaintiff’s
13 range of motion in all of his limbs and extremities was “grossly normal and painless.” (A.R.
14 660.)

15 Second, Plaintiff argues that Judge Lewis’s affirmance of the ALJ’s residual
16 functional capacity determination is refuted by the exhibits Plaintiff attached to his Motion
17 for Summary Judgment. (Pl.’s Objs. 6.) The Court overrules this objection because, as
18 noted above, those exhibits are not material to this review of the ALJ’s decision.

19 And third, Plaintiff argues the ALJ erred at step five by not taking into account that
20 Plaintiff has no past work experience. However, the ALJ did take this into account, and
21 properly proceeded in accordance with the five-step process. (*See* A.R. 107.) Thus, the
22 Court overrules this objection.

23 Accordingly, the Court **OVERRULES** Plaintiff’s Objections.

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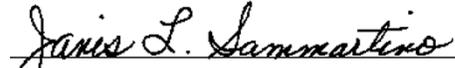
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1 **CONCLUSION**

2 Given the foregoing, the Court: (1) **OVERRULES** Plaintiff's Objections, (2)
3 **ADOPTS** Judge Lewis's Report and Recommendation, (3) **DENIES** Plaintiff's Motion
4 for Summary Judgment, and (4) **GRANTS** Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment.
5 Because this concludes the litigation in this matter, the Clerk **SHALL** close the file.

6 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

7 Dated: August 25, 2017

8 
9 Hon. Janis L. Sammartino
United States District Judge

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