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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
9 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
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11 ELAINE VRYHOF,

12 Plaintiff,

13 v.

14 NANCY A. BERRYHILL, Acting  
15 Commissioner of Social Security,

16 Defendant.  
17

Case No.: 16cv1825 JM (DHB)

**ORDER ADOPTING REPORT AND  
RECOMMENDATION ON CROSS-  
MOTIONS FOR SUMMARY  
JUDGMENT**

18  
19 On July 15, 2016, Plaintiff Elaine Vryhof filed a complaint, pursuant to 42 U.S.C.  
20 § 405(g), asking for judicial review of the denial of Social Security disability benefits.  
21 (Doc. No. 1.) On January 26, 2017, Plaintiff moved for summary judgment. (Doc. No.  
22 10.) Five days later, Defendant Nancy A. Berryhill, Acting Commissioner of Social  
23 Security, did the same. (Doc. No. 11.) Magistrate Judge Louisa S. Porter issued a Report  
24 and Recommendation (“R&R”) recommending that this court deny Plaintiff’s motion and  
25 grant Defendant’s motion. (Doc. No. 14.) Neither party filed objections to the R&R by  
26 the date required. Now, having carefully considered the thorough and thoughtful R&R,  
27 the record before the court, the applicable authorities, and the absence of any objections  
28 to the R&R, the court adopts the R&R in its entirety and grants summary judgment in

1 favor of Defendant.

## 2 **BACKGROUND**

3 The court hereby incorporates by reference the procedural background, (Doc. No.  
4 14 at 2), and factual background, including the review of the administrative record, (*id.* at  
5 5–12), as presented in the R&R.

## 6 **LEGAL STANDARDS**

### 7 **A. District Court Review of R&R**

8 The duties of the district court in connection with a magistrate judge’s R&R are  
9 governed by 28 U.S.C. § 636 and Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 72(b). The district  
10 court “shall make a de novo determination of those portions of the report . . . to which  
11 objection is made. A judge of the court may accept, reject, or modify, in whole or in part,  
12 the findings or recommendations made by the magistrate judge.” 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1);  
13 see also United States v. Raddatz, 447 U.S. 667, 676 (1980); McDonnell Douglas Corp.  
14 v. Commodore Bus. Machines, Inc., 656 F.2d 1309, 1313 (9th Cir. 1981). If neither party  
15 contests the magistrate judge’s proposed findings of fact, “the court may assume their  
16 correctness and decide the motion on the applicable law.” Orand v. United States, 602  
17 F.2d 207, 208 (9th Cir. 1979). The magistrate judge’s conclusions of law are reviewed  
18 de novo, however, regardless of whether any party filed objections thereto. See Robbins  
19 v. Carey, 481 F.3d 1143, 1146–47 (9th Cir. 2007).

### 20 **B. Judicial Review of the Commissioner’s Decision**

21 The R&R properly identifies the limited scope of judicial review applicable to a  
22 final agency decision, (Doc. No. 14 at 4–5), and the court incorporates those standards by  
23 reference. In short, a federal court must affirm the decision unless it “is not supported by  
24 substantial evidence or it is based upon legal error.” Tidwell v. Apfel, 161 F.3d 599, 601  
25 (9th Cir. 1999).

### 26 **C. Determination of Disability**

27 As indicated in the R&R, a claimant must show two things to qualify for disability  
28 benefits under the Social Security Act: that (1) he or she suffers from a medically

1 determinable physical or mental impairment that can be expected to last for a continuous  
2 period of twelve months or more, or would result in death, and (2) the impairment  
3 renders the claimant incapable of performing the work he or she previously performed or  
4 any other substantial gainful employment which exists in the national economy.  
5 42 U.S.C. §§ 423(d)(1)(A), 423(d)(2)(A). And as more thoroughly discussed in the  
6 R&R, (Doc. No. 14 at 3–4), and incorporated herein, the administrative law judge  
7 (“ALJ”) must employ the five-step sequential process laid out in 20 C.F.R. § 416.920 to  
8 make a determination of disability.

### 9 **DISCUSSION**

10 Plaintiff advances one primary argument in support of her motion for summary  
11 judgment: that the ALJ impermissibly disregarded Dr. Margarita Alonso’s opinion—  
12 specifically Dr. Alonso’s answers to a checklist-style mental impairment Residual  
13 Functional Capacity questionnaire (“RFC”). In her R&R, Magistrate Judge Porter  
14 rejected Plaintiff’s argument and found that the ALJ did not err in determining that the  
15 RFC had no probative value. This court agrees.

16 To begin, the RFC contained conclusions with no underlying analysis. See Batson  
17 v. Comm’r of Soc. Sec., 359 F.3d 1190, 1195 (9th Cir. 2004) (affirming denial of benefits  
18 where ALJ discounted two treating doctors’ opinions because they were in the form of a  
19 checklist, did not have supportive objective evidence, were contradicted by other  
20 statements and assessments of the claimant’s medical condition, and were based on the  
21 claimant’s subjective descriptions of pain); see also Vertigan v. Halter, 260 F.3d 1044,  
22 1049 (9th Cir. 2001) (stating that, although “an ALJ cannot reject a claimant’s testimony  
23 without giving clear and convincing reasons,” “it is the responsibility of the ALJ, not the  
24 claimant’s physician, to determine residual functional capacity”). And although Plaintiff  
25 argues that the RFC is supported “by treatment records and years of treatment,” the court  
26 finds that even those records contradict, in many places, the cursory answers of the RFC.

27 More importantly (given the applicable scope of review), the ALJ provided  
28 specific and legitimate reasons for rejecting the RFC, and those specific and legitimate

1 reasons were supported by substantial evidence in the record. (See A.R. 30–37  
2 (discussing—in a lengthy analysis with citations to the record—the applicable standard of  
3 decision, the details of Plaintiff’s testimony, the credibility of Plaintiff’s testimony, the  
4 medical opinions, evaluations, and records involved in the case along with the weight  
5 given to each, and the ALJ’s ultimate reasons for rejecting Dr. Alonso’s RFC).) That  
6 being the case, the ALJ did not err. See Lester v. Chater, 81 F.3d 821, 830 (9th Cir.  
7 1995), as amended (Apr. 9, 1996) (observing that an ALJ may reject a treating doctor’s  
8 opinion if the ALJ provides “specific and legitimate reasons” supported by “substantial  
9 evidence in the record”).

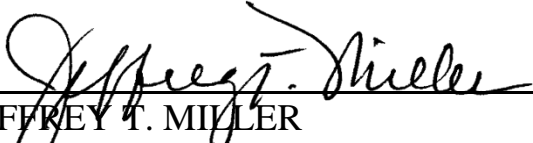
10 In sum, the court finds that the agency’s decision is not based on legal error or  
11 unsupported by substantial evidence. Therefore, it will not be disturbed. Tidwell, 161  
12 F.3d at 601.

### 13 CONCLUSION

14 For the reasons stated, the court adopts the R&R in its entirety. Accordingly, the  
15 court denies Plaintiff’s motion for summary judgment and grants Defendant’s motion for  
16 summary judgment. The Clerk of Court is directed to close the file.

17 IT IS SO ORDERED.

18  
19 DATED: August 30, 2017

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21 \_\_\_\_\_  
22 JEFFREY T. MILLER  
23 United States District Judge  
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