

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI
SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION**

SHEILA VINSON,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.)	Case No. 13-5074-CV-DPR
)	
CAROLYN W. COLVIN, Acting)	
Commissioner of Social Security,)	
)	
Defendant.)	

MEMORANDUM AND ORDER

An Administrative Law Judge (“ALJ”) denied Supplemental Security Income to Plaintiff Sheila Vinson in a decision dated May 23, 2012 (Tr. 14-24). The Appeals Council denied review. The ALJ’s decision became the Commissioner of Social Security’s final decision denying Social Security Disability benefits. *See* 20 C.F.R. § 416.1481. For the reasons set forth below, the decision of the Commissioner of Social Security is **AFFIRMED**.

LEGAL STANDARDS

Judicial review of a denial of disability benefits is limited to whether there is substantial evidence on the record as a whole to support the Social Security Administration’s decision. 42 U.S.C. § 405(g); *Minor v. Astrue*, 574 F.3d 625, 627 (8th Cir. 2009). Substantial evidence is “such evidence as a reasonable mind might accept as adequate to support a conclusion.” *Richardson v. Perales*, 402 U.S. 389, 401 (1971) (quoting *Consolidated Edison Co. V. NLRB*, 305 U.S. 197, 229 (1938)). “Substantial evidence on the record as a whole,” however, requires a more exacting analysis, which also takes into account “whatever in the record fairly detracts from its weight.” *Minor*, 574 F.3d at 627 (quoting *Wilson v. Sullivan*, 886 F.2d 172, 175 (8th Cir.

1989)). Thus, where it is possible to draw two inconsistent conclusions from the evidence, and one conclusion represents the ALJ's findings, a court must affirm the decision. *See Robinson v. Sullivan*, 956 F.2d 836, 838 (8th Cir. 1992) (citing *Cruse v. Bowen*, 867 F.2d 1183, 1184 (8th Cir. 1989)). In other words, a court should not disturb an ALJ's denial of benefits if the decision "falls within the available zone of choice." *Buckner v. Astrue*, 646 F.3d 549, 556 (8th Cir. 2011). A decision may fall within the "zone of choice" even where the court "might have reached a different conclusion had [the court] been the initial finder of fact." *Id.* (quoting *Bradley v. Astrue*, 528 F.3d 1113, 1115 (8th Cir. 2008)). A reviewing court is directed to "defer heavily to the findings and conclusions" of the Social Security Administration. *Howard v. Massanari*, 255 F.3d 577, 581 (8th Cir. 2001).

ANALYSIS

The operative facts and argument are presented in the parties' briefs and will be duplicated only to the extent necessary. Plaintiff argues that the ALJ's opinion is not based upon substantial evidence on the record as a whole because 1) the ALJ did not provide a function-by-function analysis of the claimant's capabilities resulting in a Residual Functional Capacity (RFC) that does not properly account for the claimant's limitations, and 2) the ALJ failed to properly weigh the medical evidence in the record in assessing the RFC (Doc. 8). The Court has thoroughly reviewed the claimant's medical records, opinion evidence, hearing testimony, and the ALJ's opinion, and finds no error in the RFC determination.

The ALJ discussed in detail the claimant's severe impairments, both physical and mental, the medical and psychological treatment she received, the objective medical findings, and her subjective complaints regarding the severity of her impairments. The description of the RFC itself is detailed, accounts for the claimant's severe impairments, and reflects a review of all the relevant evidence in the case record. *See Social Security Ruling 96-8p*. Furthermore, the ALJ

conducted a proper credibility analysis and found many of her subjective complaints not credible. *See Polaski v. Heckler*, 739 F.2d 1320, 1322 (8th Cir. 1984). In reviewing an appeal of the denial of Social Security benefits, a court gives great deference to an ALJ's credibility finding so long as the ALJ "explicitly discredits a claimant's testimony and gives a good reason for doing so." *Buckner*, 646 F.3d at 558 (quoting *Wildman v. Astrue*, 596 F.3d 959, 968 (8th Cir. 2010)).

The ALJ also properly weighed the medical opinions and gave good reasons for the weight he afforded them. *See Reed v. Barnhart*, 399 F.3d 917, 921 (8th Cir. 2005) (quoting 20 C.F.R. § 404.1527(d)(2)). The physical portion of the RFC reflects the opinion of Dr. Hughes, who found the claimant to have a full range of motion in the back, knees, and hips, despite some residual hip pain, and noted the claimant might have difficulty walking (Tr. 225-26). This opinion is reflected in the ALJ's finding that the claimant was capable of performing only some, but not the full range of, sedentary work. Additionally, the ALJ's detailed mental RFC shows the claimant may only infrequently interact with co-workers, supervisors, and the public; she may perform only simple tasks involving only simple decision-making; and she may perform work not requiring greater than a fourth-grade reading level. These restrictions are a direct reflection of the mental assessments appearing in the record.

Therefore, despite the existence of some evidence in the record that might support the opposite conclusion, the Court finds that the record as a whole reflects substantial evidence to support the ALJ's decision. Taken together, the ALJ's determinations fall within the acceptable "zone of choice" of the finder of fact, to which the Court gives great deference. Accordingly, the Court will not disturb the ALJ's denial of benefits.

CONCLUSION

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that the decision of the Commissioner of Social

Security is **AFFIRMED**.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: June 23, 2014

/s/ David P. Rush

DAVID P. RUSH
United States Magistrate Judge