

determination that plaintiff's carpal tunnel and Hepatitis C were not severe; 2) the ALJ's discounting of Dr. Kononov's medical source statement; 3) the ALJ's credibility findings; and 4) the RFC are rejected. See Dixon v. Barnhart, 353 F.3d 602, 605 (8th Cir. 2003) (subjective complaints of physical and/or mental health problems may be discounted when they are inconsistent with medical reports, daily activities or other such evidence). See also Samons v. Astrue, 497 F.3d 813, 819 (8th Cir. 2007) (an ALJ is entitled to discount the opinion of a treating physician when that opinion is conclusory or inconsistent with the evidence of record); Lowe v. Apfel, 226 F.3d 969, 972 (8th Cir. 2000) (where adequately explained and supported, credibility findings are for the ALJ to make). See Moore v. Astrue, 572 F.3d 520, 523 (8th Cir. 2009) (considerations in RFC determination); Goff v. Barnhart, 421 F.3d 785, 790 (8th Cir. 2005) (burden is on claimant to establish RFC).

The ALJ properly completed the five-step evaluation process and adequately explained her reasons for concluding that plaintiff is not disabled. The Court agrees with the arguments in the Commissioner's brief and finds substantial evidence in the record as a whole to support the Commissioner's decision. Accordingly, it is

ORDEDED that plaintiff's motion to reverse the final decision of the ALJ is denied (Doc. 13) and the decision of the Commissioner is affirmed.

/s/ Fernando J. Gaitan, Jr.
FERNANDO J. GAITAN, JR.
Chief United States District Judge

Dated: 05/18/10
Kansas City, Missouri