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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

\* \* \*

ZEIDY M. PONCE CONEJO,

Plaintiff,

v.

NANCY A. BERRYHILL, Acting  
Commissioner of Social Security,<sup>1</sup>

Defendant.

Case No. 2:14-cv-01557-MMD-PAL

**REPORT OF FINDINGS AND  
RECOMMENDATION**

(Mot. To Remand – ECF No. 18)  
(Cross-Mot. to Affirm – ECF No. 21)

This matter involves Plaintiff Zeidy M. Ponce Conejo’s appeal and request for judicial review of the Acting Commissioner of Social Security, Defendant Nancy A. Berryhill’s final decision denying her claim for disability insurance benefits under Title II of the Social Security Act (the “Act”), 42 U.S.C. §§ 401–33.

**BACKGROUND**

**I. PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

Plaintiff Zeidy M. Ponce Conejo (“Conejo”) filed an application for disability benefits on December 30, 2010, alleging onset of disability on July 20, 2010, the last day she worked as a medical aesthetician. AR 10, 45, 169.<sup>2</sup> She was 38 years old when she applied. AR 31. In her application, Ms. Conejo claimed she was unable to work because of cervical fusion, a titanium

<sup>1</sup> Nancy A. Berryhill is now the Acting Commissioner of Social Security. Pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the Social Security Act, the court therefore substitutes Nancy A. Berryhill for Carolyn W. Colvin as the defendant in this suit. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 25(d) (allowing the automatic substitution of a successor to a public officer who is a party to an action but ceases to hold office while the action is pending); 42 U.S.C. § 405(g) (“Any action instituted in accordance with this subsection shall survive notwithstanding any change in the person occupying the office of Commissioner of Social Security or any vacancy in such office.”).

<sup>2</sup> AR refers to the Administrative Record (ECF No. 17-1), a certified copy of which was delivered to the undersigned upon the Commissioner’s filing of her Answer.

1 disc in her neck, pain in her left arm, constant pain in her spine, and depression. AR 168. A motor  
2 vehicle accident in March 2008 caused her to undergo a cervical fusion and plate placement in  
3 2009. AR 15. A second accident in February 2010 necessitated a second and third cervical surgery  
4 in August 2010 and November 2011. AR 19–20. Conejo alleged she became disabled and stopped  
5 working shortly before the second surgery. AR 168. The Social Security Administration (the  
6 “Agency”) denied her application initially and on reconsideration. AR 86–89; 95–97.

7 An administrative law judge (“ALJ”) held a hearing on May 9, 2013, where Ms. Conejo  
8 appeared with counsel. AR 40–60. The ALJ accepted testimony from Conejo, AR 42–57, and a  
9 vocational expert, AR 57–60. During the hearing, counsel asserted that Conejo was disabled based  
10 on her back pain, cervical fusion, depression, and a recently diagnosed seizure disorder. AR 43.  
11 In a decision dated June 12, 2013, the ALJ found that she was not disabled. AR 10–33. The ALJ  
12 found that, despite her allegations of debilitating pain, Conejo’s testimony revealed no restrictions  
13 in her daily activity and the medical records cast doubt on the severity of her symptoms.

14 Ms. Conejo requested review of the ALJ’s decision by the Appeals Council, but the ALJ’s  
15 decision became final when the Appeals Council denied review on August 5, 2014. AR 1–5. On  
16 September 23, 2014, she filed Complaint (ECF No. 1) in federal court, seeking judicial review of  
17 the Commissioner’s decision pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 405(g). The Commissioner filed her Answer  
18 (ECF No. 14) on March 3, 2015. Conejo filed a Motion to Remand (ECF No. 18), and the  
19 Commissioner filed a Response and Cross-Motion to Affirm (ECF Nos. 21, 22). The court has  
20 considered the Motion, the Response and Cross-Motion, and the Reply (ECF No. 23).

## 21 **II. THE ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD**

### 22 **A. Neck and Back Pain**

23 In March 2008, Ms. Conejo was involved in a motor vehicle accident. AR 305–08.  
24 According to Mary Angela Thomas, M.D., an EMG/nerve conduction study of her upper  
25 extremities in June 2009 revealed essentially normal findings and no findings suggestive of C6-7  
26 radiculopathy, despite a “slightly decreased ulnar motor nerve amplitude on the left.” AR 248–  
27 49. However, she failed conservative care of her neck pain with radiculopathy, including  
28 chiropractic treatment, medication, nerve root blocks, and injections. AR 241–65 (medical records

1 from Dr. Thomas); AR 562–64 (medical records from John B. Siegler, M.D.). Her injuries led to  
2 a cervical spinal surgery (fusion of C6-7 with decompression and reconstruction), which was  
3 performed by orthopedic surgeon, Mark Kabins, M.D., in August 2009. AR 17, 266–95. Conejo  
4 testified at the administrative hearing that she never felt well after the surgery and continued to  
5 experience neck pain, but she worked through the pain in order to pay bills. AR 48.

6 In February 2010, Ms. Conejo was involved in a second auto accident. AR 299–304. She  
7 presented to the St. Rose Dominican Hospital emergency room the following day reporting  
8 stiffness of her neck and upper back and discomfort in her right wrist. AR 299. She was  
9 ambulatory with a normal gait and denied having any numbness, weakness, or tingling, distally.  
10 AR 299. She expressed concern that the second accident may have damaged the hardware in her  
11 neck from the cervical fusion surgery. *Id.* She was discharged from the emergency room with  
12 prescriptions for Motrin, Percocet, and Flexeril, and told to follow up with Dr. Kabins and her  
13 primary doctor. AR 300–301. She testified that the second accident worsened her neck pain and  
14 caused headaches. AR 49–50.

15 In April 2010, Ms. Conejo was treated by urologist, Helen Housley, M.D., for a recurrent  
16 urinary tract infection (UTI). AR 309–12. On a review of systems, Conejo reported symptoms  
17 including joint or back pain, steroid joint injections, weakness and numbness in her extremities,  
18 and radicular pain. AR 310. However, Dr. Housley’s examination revealed largely normal  
19 findings, even though the second accident occurred about six weeks prior. AR 310–11, 541–44.  
20 Conejo’s spine was straight with a normal range of motion and there was no CVA or spinal  
21 tenderness to percussion. AR 310. She demonstrated a normal gait. *Id.* Her head was atraumatic  
22 and she was in no acute distress. AR 311. Additionally, she reported having recently traveled  
23 outside of the country to Costa Rica. AR 310.

24 Ms. Conejo underwent a second surgery with Dr. Kabins in August 2010. AR 50, 316. In  
25 January 2011, the surgeon noted that she had residual neck discomfort and a restricted range of  
26 neck motion. AR 380. The following month, radiographs of her cervical spine demonstrated that  
27 the instrumentation was in place, spinal alignment was well maintained, and there was no evidence  
28 of loosening, migration or failure. AR 379. Although she had residual spasms, neck pain, and

1 headaches, she had no new motor sensor deficits or new objective findings of abnormality.  
2 AR 378–79. Dr. Kabins deemed Conejo “neurologically stable.” AR 379. Over the next few  
3 visits, Kabins stated that she had “made excellent progress,” was “markedly improved from her  
4 preoperative status” overall, and she was “happy with the outcome” of the second surgery.  
5 AR 377–78.

6 In March 2011, Dr. Siegler, a board-certified physical medicine and rehabilitation  
7 specialist, noted that Conejo was status post a second cervical surgery with improvement of her  
8 radicular pain. AR 359. Her upper extremity strength was recorded as 5/5; however, she was still  
9 experiencing symptoms in her neck. *Id.* Dr. Siegler administered trigger point injections and  
10 prescribed pain medications including Oxycodone, Percocet, Zanaflex, and Lidocaine patches.  
11 AR 360.

12 Over the next few visits to Dr. Siegler, Ms. Conejo reported anxiety and gastrointestinal  
13 symptoms. AR 354, 356, 472, 476. She indicated that her primary doctor placed her on Zoloft  
14 and Xanax. AR 476; *see also* AR 370 (progress notes of Seema Sood, M.D.). Dr. Siegler adjusted  
15 her medications periodically and administered injections regularly. AR 463, 465, 467, 473, 477.  
16 Conejo’s August 2011 treatment notes indicate that a plane ride flared her pain, but the medication  
17 was helping. AR 464. In September 2011, Dr. Siegler noted that she was “stable on medications,”  
18 and she reported that the medications were “helpful.” AR 462. However, the following month  
19 she stated that her pain seemed to be “worsening with increasing upper extremity complaints.”  
20 AR 460.

21 Ms. Conejo also reported increasing pain, paresthesia, and dysesthesia to Dr. Kabins in  
22 September 2011. AR 490. She had decreased sensation in her fingertips and the lateral aspects of  
23 her hands and arms. *Id.* Radiographs indicated to Dr. Kabins that her artificial disc at C5-6 “could  
24 be inferior, keel if loose.” *Id.* The treatment notes state that “a radiolucency around this indicative  
25 of pseudoarthrosis or loosening of the endplate to the vertebral bodies that are fixed,” and Dr.  
26 Kabins believed this was likely the cause of Conejo’s symptomology. *Id.* Based on her ongoing  
27 symptoms and failure of conservative care, Dr. Kabins referred her for a myelogram, CT scan, and  
28 further EMG testing, and he noted she may be a candidate for revision surgery at C5-6. *Id.*

1 Ms. Conejo underwent a cervical myelogram in October 2011. AR 502–03. The findings  
2 indicated that her fusion hardware appeared “intact without evidence of loosening.” AR 502.  
3 There was a straightening of the normal cervical lordosis, a mild disc bulge at C3-4, and a minimal  
4 disc bulge at C4-5. *Id.* There was no evidence of spinal canal or neuroforaminal stenosis. *Id.* The  
5 EMG/nerve conduction study of her bilateral upper extremities stated impressions that there was  
6 no electrodiagnostic evidence of cervical radiculopathy, brachial plexopathy, peripheral  
7 polyneuropathy, or left upper extremity entrapment neuropathy. AR 494. After reviewing these  
8 results, Dr. Kabins concluded that Conejo was an appropriate candidate for revision surgery that  
9 would “require complete removal, revision decompression and reconstruction.” AR 489.

10 In a letter to Ms. Conejo’s insurance company, dated October 26, 2011, Dr. Kabins stated  
11 that she had an “apparent failure of the inferior portion of the artificial disc.” AR 492. There was  
12 “a radiolucency on the Prodisc-C keel which [wa]s attempted to be imbedded in C6.” *Id.* The  
13 doctor opined that the radiolucency was “indicative of loosening.” *Id.*; *see also* AR 493–94  
14 (Kabins noting that “the artificial disc could be inferior, possibly loose”). Although the loosening  
15 and/or failure was difficult to definitively ascertain from the CT/myelogram, the plain radiographs  
16 displayed “clear evidence of collapse and failure” and Conejo had a “distinct worsening of her  
17 underlying clinical condition failing supportive care services and medications.” AR 492. As such,  
18 she consented to revision surgery. *Id.*

19 A third cervical surgery was performed in November 2011. AR 424–35. Ms. Conejo  
20 experienced residual neck discomfort postoperatively but her treatment notes state that she was  
21 “markedly improved” overall from her preoperative status and was “happy with the outcome.”  
22 AR 487. In January 2012, Dr. Kabins indicated that her “neck was stable,” spinal alignment was  
23 well maintained, and there was “no evidence of loosening, migration or failure.” AR 486. Dr.  
24 Kabins deemed Conejo “neurologically stable” in March 2012, and he instructed her to continue  
25 using an electrical bone stimulator and follow up with Dr. Siegler. *Id.* AR 485.

26 Shortly after the third surgery, Ms. Conejo reported new onset low back pain to Dr. Siegler  
27 and Dr. Kabins. AR 457, 486. She reported pain in her back and tailbone that radiated in her  
28 bilateral lower extremities. AR 485. She also reported difficulty standing, walking, and

1 ambulating. *Id.* Both Dr. Siegler and Dr. Kabins recommended an MRI of her lumbosacral spine  
2 as Conejo was tender in the lower back and had paresthesia in the lower extremities. AR 456, 486.  
3 Dr. Kabins noted that she was indicated for physical therapy. AR 485. Dr. Siegler also treated the  
4 lower back pain with epidural injections. AR 507.

5 In July 2012, Dr. Kabins' treatment notes state that Ms. Conejo was "taking a short hiatus  
6 to Costa Rica" and would return to his care in late August 2012. AR 556. Upon her return, Dr.  
7 Kabins indicated that she was "neurologically unchanged" but remained with significant pain in  
8 her back, hip, and radiating to her lower extremities. AR 555. As such, Kabins opined that she  
9 was a candidate for decompression and stabilization at L4-5, L5-S1. *Id.*

10 In late August 2012, Conejo reported to Dr. Siegler that some back pain had returned but  
11 not as severe as before the injections. AR 615. The following month she received an additional  
12 injection for lower back pain. AR 613, 623–24. Her treatment notes indicate that she was "going  
13 out of the country for a family emergency." AR 613. In October 2012, Dr. Siegler's treatment  
14 notes state that she had increasing pain in the low back and legs. AR 608. She remained with pain  
15 in her neck but that was "controlled with medication." *Id.*

16 Dr. Siegler performed a lumbar disc stimulation on Conejo in December 2012 pursuant to  
17 Dr. Kabin's recommendation. AR 554, 617–19. The discogram showed concordant pain at L4-5  
18 and L5-S1. AR 606. Although she reported pain in the neck, the medications were "helpful." *Id.*  
19 Given the results of the discography, Dr. Kabins recommended surgery. AR 553, 603.

## 20 **B. Headaches and Seizures**

21 During the administrative hearing, Ms. Conejo testified that she began having headaches  
22 after the second car accident in February 2010. AR 49; *see also* AR 519. She reported dizziness,  
23 lightheadedness, and vertigo to Dr. Kabins in November 2012. AR 554. She was referred to  
24 neurologist Jimmy John Novero, M.D. AR 514–37, 570–85.

25 During her initial visit with Dr. Novero, Conejo's chief complaint was dizziness. AR 531.  
26 The treatment notes indicate that she had been complaining of episodic dizziness for about two  
27 months and the symptoms were worsening with increased frequency. *Id.* She described a spinning  
28 sensation with occasional nausea, vomiting, and occipital headaches. *Id.* However, she reported

1 that two days prior to her appointment, she experienced numerous seizure episodes during which  
2 her whole body shook causing her to fall to the ground. *Id.* She may have experienced tongue  
3 biting, but there was no incontinence. *Id.* Ms. Conejo’s son reported that she was confused but  
4 did not lose consciousness, and she did not look pale or sweaty. *Id.*

5 An MRI of Conejo’s brain was normal. AR 529–30. She also underwent two  
6 electroencephalogram (EEG) studies. AR 522–24, 535–36. In December 2012, the EEG study  
7 was “grossly unremarkable except for the occasional suspicious left temporal sharp waves.”  
8 AR 535. Dr. Novero requested further evaluation with a repeat sleep-deprived study. *Id.* The  
9 second study showed findings suggestive of interictal epileptiform activity. AR 522. Novero’s  
10 impressions indicated that intermittent spikes could suggest a partial seizure disorder. *Id.*

11 In a December 2012 follow-up visit, Ms. Conejo described having good days and bad days  
12 with frequent headaches associated with nausea, dizziness, and light sensitivity. AR 525. Dr.  
13 Novero prescribed Zomig 5 mg tabs for her to take at the onset of a headache. AR 527. Conejo’s  
14 symptoms were the same the following month, but she reported several more seizure incidents in  
15 which she “passed out.” AR 574. Her son was present and she was “on the floor for about an  
16 hour.” *Id.* The next day she experienced a similar event and “suddenly fell down after passing  
17 out.” *Id.* Dr. Novero noted that he would write a letter to the DMV regarding a three-month  
18 driving restriction. AR 576. He prescribed her Topiramate and indicated that he would adjust the  
19 dose according to her response. *Id.*

20 Ms. Conejo brought a neighbor to her February 2013 neurology appointment. AR 518.  
21 She complained of “constant severe headaches.” *Id.*; *see also* AR 553, 603 (reporting seizures to  
22 Drs. Kabins and Siegler in February 2013). The neighbor stated that Conejo was having at least  
23 two seizures a week. AR 518. The neighbor, who lived below Conejo, witnessed some of her  
24 seizures but also knew when she was having a seizure because she would “hear her fall on the  
25 floor’.” *Id.* Dr. Novero prescribed Sumavel injections and continued the Topiramate. AR 520.

26 The following month, Ms. Conejo reported she was still experiencing recurrent seizures  
27 but they were lessening in frequency. AR 514. She still complained of headaches, occasionally  
28 severe, and migraines. *Id.* Dr. Novero instructed her to continue Topiramate and he prescribed

1 Zomig nasal spray and Depakote as “a second migraine preventative and anticonvulsant.” AR 516.

2 In a seizure questionnaire completed in April 2013, Dr. Novero stated that he diagnosed  
3 Conejo with complex-partial seizures and migraines. AR 549; *see also* AR 519 (noting that she  
4 presented with “partial seizures (i.e. complex-partial seizures), with intermittent migraines”). He  
5 indicated that she loses consciousness and averages two seizures per week. AR 549. She did not  
6 always have a warning of an impending seizure. *Id.* She could not always take safety precautions  
7 when she felt a seizure coming on. *Id.* When asked to describe the degree to which having seizures  
8 interfered with her daily activities following a seizure, Dr. Novero stated that her seizures did not  
9 occur at a certain time and they may come on at any given time, posing a risk to her and her  
10 surroundings. AR 550. The neurologist further indicated that Conejo’s postictal manifestations  
11 were confusion, exhaustion, irritability, and visual blurriness. *Id.*

### 12 C. Anxiety and Depression

13 In May 2011, Ms. Conejo completed registration forms with Harmony Healthcare to begin  
14 individual counseling sessions for mental health issues related to her physical conditions. AR 414.  
15 Depression, anxiety, and marital conflict were described as her primary issues during her first  
16 session in June 2011. AR 420. In an initial psychiatric assessment, Agapito Racoma, M.D.,  
17 diagnosed panic disorder without agoraphobia and prescribed her Zoloft, Xanax, and Ambien at  
18 night for sleep. AR 423. Her global assessment of function (GAF) was rated at 65. *Id.* Conejo’s  
19 medications were periodically adjusted, *see* AR 591, 595–96; however, she also reported benefit  
20 from the medications. AR 596.

21 Treatment notes from Ms. Conejo’s counseling sessions through April 2013 repeatedly  
22 note that her problems were a combination of anxiety, depression, chronic pain, insomnia,  
23 headaches, and seizures. AR 415–40, 588–90, 592–94. In November 2011, a revised treatment  
24 plan documents Conejo’s progress noting that she was “less depressed” and “less anxious.”  
25 AR 421. Medication progress notes report no evidence of hallucinations, paranoia, delusional  
26 thoughts, or cognitive dysfunction. AR 422, 591, 595–96. The mental status examinations over  
27 numerous counseling sessions reported no evidence of psychosis or suicidal/homicidal ideation.  
28 AR 415–20, 588–90, 592, 594.

1 **DISCUSSION**

2 **I. APPLICABLE LAW**

3 **A. Judicial Review of Disability Determination**

4 District courts review administrative decisions in social security benefits cases under 42  
5 U.S.C. § 405(g). *Akopyan v. Barnhart*, 296 F.3d 852, 854 (9th Cir. 2002). The statute provides  
6 that after the Commissioner has held a hearing and rendered a final decision, a disability claimant  
7 may seek review of that decision by filing a civil lawsuit in a federal district court in the judicial  
8 district where the disability claimant lives. 42 U.S.C. § 405(g). The statute also provides that the  
9 district court may enter, “upon the pleadings and transcripts of the record, a judgment affirming,  
10 modifying, or reversing the decision of the Commissioner of Social Security, with or without  
11 remanding the cause for a rehearing.” *Id.*

12 The Commissioner’s findings of fact are conclusive if supported by substantial evidence.  
13 42 U.S.C. § 405(g); *Ukolov v. Barnhart*, 420 F.3d 1002 (9th Cir. 2005). But the Commissioner’s  
14 findings may be set aside if they are based on legal error or not supported by substantial evidence.  
15 *Stout v. Comm’r Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 454 F.3d 1050, 1052 (9th Cir. 2006); *Thomas v. Barnhart*, 278  
16 F.3d 947, 954 (9th Cir. 2002). The Ninth Circuit defines substantial evidence as “more than a  
17 mere scintilla but less than a preponderance; it is such relevant evidence as a reasonable mind  
18 might accept as adequate to support a conclusion.” *Andrews v. Shalala*, 53 F.3d 1035, 1039 (9th  
19 Cir. 1995); *see also Bayliss v. Barnhart*, 427 F.3d 1211, 1214 n.1 (9th Cir. 2005). In determining  
20 whether the Commissioner’s findings are supported by substantial evidence, a court “must  
21 consider the entire record as a whole and may not affirm simply by isolating a ‘specific quantum  
22 of supporting evidence’.” *Ghanim v. Colvin*, 763 F.3d 1154, 1160 (9th Cir. 2014) (quoting *Hill v.*  
23 *Astrue*, 698 F.3d 1153, 1159 (9th Cir. 2012)).

24 Under the substantial evidence test, a court must uphold the Commissioner’s findings if  
25 they are supported by inferences reasonably drawn from the record. *Batson v. Comm’r Soc. Sec.*  
26 *Admin.*, 359 F.3d 1190, 1193 (9th Cir. 2003). When the evidence will support more than one  
27 rational interpretation, a court must defer to the Commissioner’s interpretation. *Burch v. Barnhart*,  
28 400 F.3d 676, 679 (9th Cir. 2005). Consequently, the issue before a court is not whether the

1 Commissioner could reasonably have reached a different conclusion, but whether the final decision  
2 is supported by substantial evidence.

3 It is incumbent upon an ALJ to make specific findings so that a court does not speculate as  
4 to the basis of the findings when determining if the Commissioner’s decision is supported by  
5 substantial evidence. *See Burrell v. Colvin*, 775 F.3d 1133, 1140 (9th Cir. 2014). Mere cursory  
6 findings of fact without explicit statements about what portions of the evidence were accepted or  
7 rejected are not sufficient. *Lewin v. Schweiker*, 654 F.2d 631, 634 (9th Cir. 1981). An ALJ’s  
8 findings should be comprehensive, analytical, and include a statement explaining the “factual  
9 foundations on which the ultimate factual conclusions are based.” *Id. See also Vincent v. Heckler*,  
10 739 F.2d 1393, 1394–95 (9th Cir. 1984) (an ALJ need not discuss all the evidence in the record,  
11 but must explain why significant probative evidence has been rejected).

#### 12 **B. Disability Evaluation Process**

13 A claimant has the initial burden of proving disability. *Roberts v. Shalala*, 66 F.3d 179,  
14 182 (9th Cir. 1995). To meet this burden, a claimant must demonstrate an “inability to engage in  
15 any substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental  
16 impairment which can be expected . . . to last for a continuous period of not less than 12 months.”  
17 42 U.S.C. § 423(d)(1)(A). A claimant must provide specific medical evidence to support his or  
18 her claim of disability. *Reddick v. Chater*, 157 F.3d 715, 721 (9th Cir. 1998). If a claimant  
19 establishes an inability to perform his or her prior work, the burden shifts to the Commissioner to  
20 show that the claimant can perform other substantial gainful work that exists in the national  
21 economy. *See Molina v. Astrue*, 674 F.3d 1104, 1110 (9th Cir. 2012) (noting that a claimant bears  
22 the burden of proof until the final step in the evaluation process).

#### 23 **II. THE ALJ’S DECISION**

24 An ALJ follows a five-step sequential evaluation process in determining whether a  
25 claimant is disabled. 20 C.F.R. § 416.920; *Bowen v. Yuckert*, 482 U.S. 137, 140 (1987). If at any  
26 step an ALJ makes a finding of disability or non-disability, no further evaluation is required. 20  
27 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(a)(4), 416.920(a)(4); *Barnhart v. Thomas*, 540 U.S. 20, 24 (2003).

28 Here, the ALJ followed the five-step sequential evaluation process and issued an

1 unfavorable decision on June 12, 2013 (the “Decision”). AR 10–33. Ms. Conejo does not  
2 challenge the ALJ’s findings at any particular step, but primarily asserts that the ALJ failed to  
3 articulate clear and convincing reasons for discounting her complaints. The parties stipulate that  
4 the ALJ fairly and accurately summarized the evidence and testimony of record, except as  
5 specifically addressed in their arguments.

6 **A. Step One**

7 The first step of the disability evaluation requires an ALJ to determine whether the claimant  
8 is currently engaging in substantial gainful activity (“SGA”). 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(b),  
9 416.920(b). SGA is defined as work activity that is both substantial and gainful; it involves doing  
10 significant physical or mental activities, usually for pay or profit. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1572(a)–(b),  
11 416.972(a)–(b). If the claimant is currently engaging in SGA, then a finding of not disabled is  
12 made. If the claimant is not engaging in SGA, then the analysis proceeds to the second step.

13 At step one in the Decision, the ALJ found that Ms. Conejo had not engaged in SGA since  
14 July 20, 2010, the alleged onset date. AR 12. Given her lack of SGA, the ALJ’s analysis  
15 proceeded to the second step.

16 **B. Step Two**

17 The second step of the disability evaluation addresses whether a claimant has a medically-  
18 determinable impairment that is severe or a combination of impairments that significantly limits  
19 him or her from performing basic work activities. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(c), 416.920(c). An  
20 impairment or combination of impairments is not severe when medical and other evidence  
21 establish only a slight abnormality or a combination of slight abnormalities that would have no  
22 more than a minimal effect on the claimant’s ability to work. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1521, 416.921;  
23 Social Security Ruling (“SSRs”) 85-28, 1985 WL 56856 (Jan. 1, 1985), SSR 96-3p, 61 Fed. Reg.  
24 34468 (July 2, 1996); SSR 96-4p, 61 Fed. Reg. 34488 (July 2, 1996).<sup>3</sup> If a claimant does not have  
25 a severe medically-determinable impairment or combination of impairments, then an ALJ will

26 \_\_\_\_\_  
27 <sup>3</sup> SSRs are the Agency’s official interpretations of the Act and its regulations. *See Bray v. Comm’r Soc.*  
28 *Sec. Admin.*, 554 F.3d 1219, 1224 (9th Cir. 2009); *see also* 20 C.F.R. § 402.35(b)(1). SSRs are entitled to  
some deference as long as they are consistent with the Act and Agency regulations. *See Bray*, 554 F. 3d at  
1223. “SSRs do not carry the ‘force of law,’ but they are binding on ALJs nonetheless.” *Id.* at 1224.

1 make a finding that a claimant is not disabled. If a claimant has a severe medically-determinable  
2 impairment or combination of impairments, then an ALJ's analysis proceeds to the third step.

3 At step two in the Decision, the ALJ found that Ms. Conejo had the following severe  
4 impairments: (i) degenerative disc disease of the cervical and lumbar spine (status post three  
5 cervical spine surgeries with a revision), (ii) seizure disorder, and (iii) adjustment disorder with  
6 mixed features. AR 12. These impairments were considered "severe" in combination. *Id.* All  
7 other impairments were deemed "non-severe" because the record did not show any significant  
8 limitations associated with such impairments. *Id.* Conejo complained of back, neck, lower  
9 extremity, and upper extremity pain. The ALJ noted that "pain, per se, was not a medically  
10 determinable impairment and could simply be a symptom associated with intermittent-strain." *Id.*  
11 During the hearing, she testified that she experienced "very severe headaches" three times a week.  
12 AR 51. The ALJ concluded that her headaches were "adequately controlled with medications and  
13 thus, non-severe." AR 29. However, the ALJ still considered any alleged symptoms in  
14 determining her RFC. Because Conejo had three severe medically-determinable impairments, the  
15 ALJ's analysis proceeded to the third step.

### 16 C. Step Three

17 Step three of the disability evaluation requires an ALJ to determine whether a claimant's  
18 impairments or combination of impairments meet or medically equal the criteria of an impairment  
19 listed in 20 C.F.R. Part 404, Subpart P, Appendix 1, which is commonly referred to as the  
20 "Listings." 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(d), 404.1525, 404.1526, 416.920(d), 416.925, and 416.826. If  
21 a claimant's impairment or combination of impairments meet or equal the criteria of the Listings  
22 and meet the duration requirement, 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1509, 416.909, then an ALJ makes a finding  
23 of disability. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(h), 416.920(h). If a claimant's impairment or combination  
24 of impairments does not meet or equal the criteria of the Listings or meet the duration requirement,  
25 then the analysis proceeds to the next step.

26 When the SSA evaluates the severity of mental impairments, 20 C.F.R. § 404.1520a  
27 requires the use of a "special technique" to evaluate four broad functional areas known as the  
28 "Paragraph B Criteria" in Listing 12.00C of the Listing of Impairments set forth at 20 C.F.R., Part

1 404, Subpart P, Appendix 1. *Id.* See also 20 C.F.R. § 1520a (explaining the psychiatric review  
2 technique); SSR 96-8p, 61 Fed. Reg. 34474 (July 2, 1996) (noting that application of the technique  
3 is documented on a Psychiatric Review Technique Form). To satisfy Paragraph B criteria, mental  
4 impairments must result in at least two of the following: (i) marked restriction in activities of daily  
5 living; (ii) marked difficulties in maintaining social functioning; (iii) marked difficulties in  
6 maintaining concentration, persistence, or pace; or (iv) repeated episodes of decompensation, each  
7 of extended duration. See, e.g., *id.* § 12.04(B). A “marked” limitation means “more than moderate  
8 but less than extreme.” *Id.* § 12.00(C). Repeated episodes of decompensation with extended  
9 duration means three episodes within one year, or an average of once every four months, each  
10 lasting for at least two weeks. *Id.* § 12.00(C)(4).

11 If the Paragraph B criteria are not met, a claimant may nevertheless be found disabled under  
12 alternative “Paragraph C criteria.” *Id.* § 12.00(A). Under the regulations, Paragraph C criteria are  
13 considered only if the Paragraph B criteria are not satisfied. *Id.* Paragraph C criteria require a  
14 medically documented history of a chronic affective disorder of at least two years duration that  
15 has caused more than a minimal limitation of ability to do basic work activities with symptoms or  
16 signs currently attenuated by medication or psychosocial support, and one of the following: (1)  
17 repeated episodes of decompensation each of extended duration; or (2) a residual disease process  
18 that has resulted in such marginal adjustment that even a minimal increase in mental demands or  
19 change in the environment would be predicted to cause the individual to decompensate; or (3)  
20 current history of one or more years in ability to function outside a highly supportive living  
21 arrangement, with an indication of continued need for such arrangement. See 20 C.F.R. Pt. 404,  
22 Subpt. P, App. 1, §§ 12.02(C), 12.03(C), 12.04(C), 12.05(C), 12.06(C).

23 At step three in the Decision, the ALJ found that the evidence did not support a finding that  
24 Ms. Conejo had the severity of symptoms required, either singly or in combination, to meet or  
25 equal Listings 11.02 (convulsive epilepsy), 11.03 (non-convulsive epilepsy); 1.04 (disorders of the  
26 spine), 12.04 (affective disorders), and 12.06 (anxiety-related disorders). AR 12–13. No treating  
27 or examining physician stated findings equivalent in severity to the criteria of any listed  
28 impairment, and the evidence did not present medical findings equivalent in severity to the criteria

1 of any listed impairment. *Id.*

2 With regard to Listings 12.04 and 12.06, the ALJ specifically evaluated the Paragraph B  
3 Criteria and concluded that Conejo's mental impairments did not satisfy the criteria. AR 13–14.  
4 The evidence showed that she suffered: (i) no restriction on activities of daily living; (ii) no  
5 difficulties in social functioning; (iii) moderate difficulties in concentration, persistence, or pace;  
6 and (iv) no episodes of decompensation. *Id.* The ALJ also considered Paragraph C criteria for  
7 Listings 12.04 and 12.06. AR 14. However, the record lacked evidence of Paragraph C criteria.  
8 *Id.* The ALJ concluded that Ms. Conejo did not have an impairment or combination of  
9 impairments that meet or medically equal one of the impairments described in the Listings. *Id.*  
10 As such, the ALJ's analysis continued to her RFC.

11 **D. Step Four – RFC**

12 The fourth step of the disability evaluation evaluates whether a claimant has the RFC to  
13 perform her past relevant work (“PRW”). 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(f), 416.920(f). To answer this  
14 question, an ALJ must first determine a claimant's RFC. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(e), 416.920(e).  
15 RFC is a function-by-function assessment of a claimant's ability to do physical and mental work-  
16 related activities on a sustained basis despite limitations from impairments. SSR 96-8p, 61 Fed.  
17 Reg. 34474 (July 2, 1996). In making this finding, an ALJ must consider all the relevant evidence  
18 such as symptoms and the extent to which they can be reasonably be accepted as consistent with  
19 the objective medical evidence and other evidence. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1529, 416.929; SSR 96-4p,  
20 61 Fed. Reg. 34488 (July 2, 1996); SSR 96-7p, 61 Fed. Reg. 34483 (July 2, 1996). To the extent  
21 that statements about the intensity, persistence, or functionally limiting effects of pain or other  
22 symptoms are not substantiated by objective medical evidence, an ALJ must make a finding on  
23 the credibility of a claimant's statements based on a consideration of the entire case record. An  
24 ALJ must also consider opinion evidence in accordance with the requirements of 20 C.F.R.  
25 §§ 404.1527 and 416.927 as well as SSR 96-2p, 61 Fed. Reg. 34489 (July 2, 1996); SSR 96-5p,  
26 61 Fed. Reg. 34471 (July 2, 1996); and SSR 06-3p, 71 Fed. Reg. 45593 (Aug. 9, 2006).

27 After considering the entire record, the ALJ concluded that Ms. Conejo had the RFC to  
28 perform sedentary work as defined in 20 C.F.R. § 404.1567(a):

1 She could lift and carry no more than five pounds, frequently, and ten pounds,  
2 occasionally. She could sit for six hours, cumulatively, in an eight-hour workday.  
3 She could stand and/or walk for two hours, cumulatively, in an eight-hour workday.  
4 Due to moderate restriction in concentration, persistence, or pace, she was limited  
5 to simple tasks and instructions, characteristic of the unskilled occupational base.  
6 Secondary to her seizure condition, typical seizure precautions were necessary  
7 (such as no exposure to unprotected heights or dangerous moving machinery).

8 AR 14–15. In making this finding, the ALJ “considered all symptoms, and the extent to which  
9 these symptoms could reasonably be accepted as consistent with the objective medical evidence,  
10 and the other evidence.” AR 15. He also considered opinion evidence. *Id.* After considering the  
11 evidence of record and the updated medical exhibits, the ALJ found that Conejo’s medically  
12 determinable impairments “could not reasonably be expected to produce the alleged symptoms, to  
13 the extreme degree alleged.” *Id.* He therefore found that “her statements concerning the intensity,  
14 persistence, and limiting effects of these symptoms were not substantially credible, in  
15 consideration of the record in its entirety.” *Id.*

#### 16 1. Medical Symptoms

17 Insofar as Ms. Conejo alleged symptoms and functional limitations that would preclude  
18 her from performing the activities described in her RFC, the ALJ determined that her statements  
19 were not supported by the objective findings of the medical record and were inconsistent with the  
20 medical opinion evidence, exaggerated, and not fully credible. AR 30. Conejo alleged symptoms  
21 and limitations arising from seizures; headaches; cervical spine injuries; degenerative disc disease  
22 of the lumbar spine; numbness; muscle stiffness; muscle spasm; spinal, right hand, and left arm  
23 pain; panic attacks; anxiety; and depression. AR 15. However, the ALJ found “rampant  
24 inconsistencies” between her allegations and the findings of her treating doctors. *Id.*

25 For example, multiple treatment notes described Ms. Conejo’s steady progress. *See, e.g.,*  
26 AR 359 (Mar. 2, 2011: Siegler noting that she had “improvement of her radicular pain”); AR 371  
27 (Apr. 15, 2011: primary care notes of Dr. Sood stating that she was feeling good and was  
28 asymptomatic); AR 377–78 (May 16, 2011: Kabins noting that she “made excellent progress” after  
the second surgery); AR 487 (Dec. 2, 2011: Kabins noting after the third surgery that she was  
“markedly improved” overall from her preoperative status). AR 451 (Mar. 8, 2012: Siegler noting  
that she “was doing well with respect to her neck” and recommending a home exercise program);

1 AR 485 (Mar. 12, 2012: Kabins noting that she was “neurologically stable” and recommending  
2 physical therapy); AR 556 (July 11, 2012: Kabins noting that she had “residual neck discomfort,  
3 although tolerable”); AR 531 (Nov. 21, 2012: Novero documenting Conejo’s report that “after her  
4 third surgery, her neck pain did improve”); AR 514 (Mar. 14, 2013: Novero noting that Conejo  
5 still experienced occasional headaches and migraines and recurrent seizures, but they were  
6 “lessening in frequency”). Trigger point injections and medications for neck and back pain were  
7 repeatedly described as helpful. AR 19 (citing AR 462, 464, 466, 476); *see also* AR 608 (Oct. 25,  
8 2012: Siegler noting that her remaining neck pain was “controlled with medication”). Ms. Conejo  
9 also reported benefit from the medications for her mental health symptoms and had stopped taking  
10 Zoloft by February 2012. AR 24 (citing AR 596).

11 The ALJ noted that objective examinations by different doctors documented “relatively  
12 minimal spinal or other physical deficits.” AR 28. Dr. Housley’s objective examination of Conejo  
13 was “completely unremarkable” even though Conejo was involved in the second accident about  
14 six weeks prior. AR 18, 310–11, 541–44. Dr. Novero’s examination found no tenderness or  
15 spasms in Conejo’s back, thoracic spine, or lumbosacral spine around the same time she began  
16 reporting lower back pain to Drs. Kabins and Siegler. AR 23 (citing AR 533). Her motor and  
17 muscle strength was 5/5, her gait and coordination was normal. *Id.* The ALJ found that these  
18 notations suggested that her “spinal signs and symptoms were intermittent in nature, as opposed  
19 to a daily burden.” AR 28.

20 The ALJ also determined that the results of several medical tests did not support Conejo’s  
21 allegations. AR 28. The results of her EMG/nerve conduction studies were “indicative of  
22 exaggeration” because they offered minimal support for her allegations of radiculopathy. *Id.* The  
23 ALJ stated that impressions “included no electrodiagnostic evidence of cervical radiculopathy,  
24 brachial plexopathy, peripheral polyneuropathy. or left upper extremity entrapment neuropathy.”  
25 AR 20. The CT myelogram showed “minimal findings” to substantiate the third cervical surgery.  
26 AR 28. The test showed “showed straightening of the lordosis; a merely mild disc bulge at C3 -4;  
27 a minimal disc bulge at C-5; no evidence of canal or neuroforaminal stenosis; and intact fusion  
28 hardware at C5-7. There was no evidence of loosening.” AR 20. Although Dr. Kabins disagreed

1 with these findings, the ALJ noted that radiographs the surgeon reportedly relied on as showing  
2 lucency and loosening were not submitted to the ALJ for review. AR 20, 28.

3 Based on the record, the ALJ determined that Ms. Conejo’s “medication regimen was quite  
4 helpful and controlled her spinal pain.” AR 15. Comparing the record to a medication list  
5 (AR 233) she submitted, the ALJ stated that the medications prescribed were “to a lesser degree”  
6 than what she listed. *Id.*; *see also* AR 608 (Siegler noting that Conejo’s neck pain was “controlled  
7 with medication”). The ALJ found that the record generally reflected that the side effects of her  
8 medications “were minimal, easily optimized, and would not have interfered with her ability to  
9 perform work activities in any significant manner.” AR 31.

10 Three of Conejo’s treating physicians opined that she was unable to work in medical source  
11 statements and a seizure questionnaire submitted in April 2013. AR 27–28. Dr. Kabins submitted  
12 a standardized form in which he opined that Conejo “could perform a less than ‘sedentary’ level  
13 of exertion,” and stated limitations on lifting, carrying, sitting, standing, and walking. AR 27  
14 (citing AR 586–87). She could not “balance, stoop, kneel, squat, or climb ladders and scaffolds.”  
15 *Id.* She would miss more than four days of work per month and require additional 15-minute  
16 breaks during the workday. *Id.* Dr. Kabins stated that the limitations were applicable from  
17 September 2011 onward, and the ALJ noted that the September 2011 date contradicted her alleged  
18 disability onset date of July 20, 2010. *Id.* Dr. Siegler also submitted a short statement opining that  
19 Ms. Conejo was “disabled by cervical and lumbar degenerative disc disease, as well as her seizure  
20 condition.” AR 27 (citing AR 600). He noted that her function was “impaired to the degree that  
21 she is functionally disabled.” AR 600.

22 The ALJ found that the clinical evidence “suggested that the opinions of Drs. Kabins and  
23 Siegler were tantamount to extreme patient advocacy, only partially substantiated by the objective  
24 findings of the medical record. AR 28. He found Dr. Kabins’ lifting and carrying restrictions were  
25 “wholly substantiated” by her history of two auto accidents and the cervical surgeries and repair  
26 seen in the record. AR 27. However, the ALJ found that the “other restrictions were repeatedly  
27 disputed by his updated treatment notes, as well as those of other medical providers.” *Id.* Although  
28 Dr. Siegler offered no RFC restrictions, his disability opinion was not accepted for the same

1 reasons. *Id.* The ALJ found that “their opinions were far too restrictive in view of the documented  
2 improvement noted in the record.” AR 28. As a result, the ALJ determined their disability  
3 opinions were “nothing more than patient advocacy.” *Id.*; *see also* AR 30–31 (“I could not ignore  
4 the objective examinations of other treating professionals around the same time of Dr. Kabins’  
5 surgical lumbar recommendation, which reflected minimal evidence of lumbar spasm or  
6 tenderness.”).

7 Dr. Novero completed a seizure questionnaire stating that he diagnosed Conejo with  
8 complex-partial seizures and migraines. AR 549–52. He indicated that she loses consciousness  
9 and averages two seizures per week. AR 549. However, the ALJ noted that she testified she was  
10 “having three seizures per week, even with medication.” AR 28.<sup>4</sup> The neurologist stated that her  
11 postictal manifestations were confusion, exhaustion, irritability, and visual blurriness. *Id.* (citing  
12 AR 550). Novero opined that “she was ‘unable to work at this moment’ and would miss more  
13 than four days of work per month.” AR 28 (citing AR 552). However, because her seizures  
14 consisted of falling or passing out, Novero said Conejo “would need to avoid working in elevated  
15 areas or around hazards (such as sharp objects).” *Id.* The ALJ noted that typical seizure  
16 restrictions do not “preclude all individuals with a seizure condition from all work.” AR 28.

17 In explaining how he reached his RFC determination, the ALJ noted the weight he afforded  
18 the multiple providers. The ALJ gave the opinions of treating and examining physicians, Drs.  
19 Kabins and Siegler “minimal weight” as they were repeatedly disputed by their treatment notes,  
20 as well as those of other medical providers. AR 27. Nevertheless, the ALJ adopted Dr. Kabins’  
21 lifting and carrying restrictions to five pounds, frequently, and ten pounds, occasionally, because  
22 the reductions were “wholly substantiated” by her history of two motor vehicle accidents and the  
23 cervical surgeries and repair seen in the record. *Id.* The ALJ afforded Dr. Novero’s opinion “little  
24 weight,” except for the typical seizure restrictions. AR 28. Conejo’s testimony reporting “three  
25

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26 <sup>4</sup> Ms. Conejo testified that she was having *severe headaches* three times a week, not seizures. AR 51.  
27 When asked how often she was having seizures, she testified that she was having three seizures a week at  
28 first, but with an increase in her medication the frequency dropped to five a month. *Id.* She stated that the  
seizures were “getting better” but she still had frequent headaches lasting two days and the medication had  
not yet stabilized. *Id.*

1 seizures per week” was inconsistent with Novero’s treatment notes, which showed that “after a  
2 few short visits that her seizures and headaches had decreased with mere medication.” AR 29; *see*  
3 *also, supra*, n.4. Additionally, a “brain MRI showed no evidence of acute intracranial pathology.”  
4 AR 29. The ALJ further noted that she was “treated with infrequent visits with medication  
5 management, which constituted nothing more than routine, conservative care.” AR 28.

6 The ALJ also considered the opinions of the state agency review physicians and  
7 psychologist and a consulting examiner. The opinion of Mayenne Karelitz, M.D., was given “little  
8 weight” as is it was “too expansive in view of the claimant’s surgical history, bulging lumbar discs,  
9 and aggregate conditions.” That is, the ALJ found that Dr. Karelitz’s opinions had not adequately  
10 taken these conditions into account. AR 29, 70–84. The opinions of psychologists Pastora Roldan,  
11 Ph.D., and R. Toigoe, Ph.D., were given “significant weight” as they were “generally consistent  
12 with the minimal mental health treatment history.” AR 29. Both psychologists agreed that Conejo  
13 “could understand, remember, and carry out simple, repetitive tasks with sustained concentration.  
14 She had no impairment in working with the public, co-workers, or supervisors. She could conduct  
15 her activities of daily living independently.” AR 29 (citing AR 70–84, 392–409).

16 The ALJ gave the opinion of consulting psychological examiner Irene Zucker, Ph.D.,  
17 “moderate weight.” AR 25. The ALJ found that Dr. Zucker’s statement that Conejo “possibly  
18 could not sustain the concentration necessary for simple tasks was directly refuted by the minimal  
19 treatment record for mental health, as well as the overall record.” *Id.* Ms. Conejo’s counseling  
20 notes “reflected a mere discussion of her marital stressors and/or physical concerns.” AR 25–26.  
21 Her mental status examinations noted minimal findings, “despite an occasionally tearful affect and  
22 some mood swings, and there was no record of psychiatric admission or suicidal ideation.” AR 25.  
23 Given the litigation [involving her two automobile accidents] described in the record, the ALJ  
24 found that Conejo’s mental health records “certainly called into question the motivation behind  
25 the minimal treatment.” AR 26.

26 Based on the medical record, the ALJ concluded that, although Ms. Conejo’s “impairments  
27 could reasonably be expected to cause some symptoms, the intensity she alleged, and their impact  
28 on her functioning, were not supported by the totality of evidence.” AR 29–30. “Nothing in the

1 record substantiated any more than a reduction to a ‘sedentary’ level of exertion.” AR 30. Thus,  
2 the ALJ found these factors, “coupled with the mild objective findings, occasional injections, and  
3 helpful medications, tipped the scale towards a finding that she was not disabled at any time  
4 material, herein.” AR 30.

## 5 2. Functional Limitations

6 The Decision states that Ms. Conejo’s alleged symptoms and functional limitations that  
7 would have precluded her from performing the activities described in her RFC were  
8 disproportionate to the objective findings of the medical record, inconsistent with the medical  
9 opinion evidence, exaggerated, and not fully credible. AR 30. In his determination regarding the  
10 degree of her functional limitation, the ALJ assessed the four broad categories found in Paragraphs  
11 B and C of the adult mental disorders listings. AR 14, 27. With regard to episodes of  
12 decompensation, the ALJ observed that she had experienced no episodes of decompensation.  
13 AR 14, 27, 29 (citing AR 392–409). This was consistent with Conejo’s testimony and medical  
14 records showing she had never been psychiatrically hospitalized. AR 14, 27.

15 The ALJ found that Ms. Conejo had “no difficulties” in activities of daily living or social  
16 functioning. AR 13, 27. She testified that she was able to complete some household chores with  
17 her son’s help. AR 13, 52. The record reflected that she maintained her own personal hygiene,  
18 cooked light meals, did laundry, listened to music, occasionally went out to eat with her family,  
19 went grocery shopping, and traveled out of the country to Costa Rica. AR 13, 31; *see also* AR 16–  
20 17 (citing AR 176–83 (third party function report by Joann Hurley)). She reported to Dr. Zucker  
21 that a typical day consisted of “eating breakfast, taking medication, lying down, trying to keep  
22 busy at home, reading, watching television, and feeding her pets.” AR 31 (citing AR 388). She  
23 also talked with family members and one friend on a daily basis. AR 31. The ALJ found that  
24 maintaining telephone contact with her family and friends suggested “adequate social functioning.  
25 *Id.* Conejo reported to Dr. Zucker that her hobbies and interests included reading and talking with  
26 others, and the ALJ found that her statement “significantly reduced her credibility as far as the  
27 impact of her alleged impairments on her activities of daily living.” *Id.* (citing 20 CFR  
28 404.1529(c)(3)(i)(iii)).

1 Ms. Conejo's concentration, persistence, or pace showed "moderate difficulties," which  
2 the ALJ "fully accounted for" by limiting her to performing only simple tasks and instructions.  
3 AR 27. The ALJ noted that, although she "reportedly had difficulty concentrating on tasks until  
4 completion, as she was more forgetful," she also denied any difficulty understanding or  
5 remembering what she read or saw on TV. AR 31, 388. Dr. Zucker noted that she appeared to  
6 have "some impairment in concentration," though it was "likely exacerbated by her pain."  
7 AR 389. She had the "cognitive ability to carry out at least simple one to two step instructions,"  
8 but her performance of various tasks, especially on a sustained basis, appeared to be "more  
9 dependent on her physical problems." *Id.* If her medical conditions were resolved, Dr. Zucker  
10 opined that she "would be able to function in a vocational setting successfully on a sustained  
11 basis." *Id.* Thus, Ms. Conejo's ability to function successfully in a work environment on a  
12 sustained basis appeared to be "guarded." *Id.* However, the ALJ found that the "totality of the  
13 evidence did not support her allegations that she could not perform 'sedentary' work with typical  
14 seizure restrictions, and did not support the extremity of her allegations." AR 31. His findings  
15 tracked the opinions of the state agency psychologists. *See* AR 29, 70–84, 392–409.

### 16 3. Credibility

17 The ALJ found that Ms. Conejo's own actions, inconsistent statements and testimony, and  
18 the lack of objective medical evidence undermined her credibility and demonstrated exaggeration  
19 of symptoms and functional limitations. AR 15, 30. Notably, the ALJ pointed out that she had  
20 been able to take multiple trips out of the country during the relevant period, although she failed  
21 to disclose such trips in her function reports. AR 31 (citing AR 464–65 (Dr. Siegler's Aug. 31,  
22 2011 notes stating that Conejo "had a plane ride and flared her pain but the medication [was]  
23 helping"); AR 184–91, 203–10 (function reports)); *see also* AR 309–12 (Dr. Housley's Apr. 14,  
24 2010 notes stating that she had "traveled recently out of the country to Costa Rica"); AR 556 (Dr.  
25 Kabins July 11, 2012 notes stating she was "taking a short hiatus to Costa Rica" and would return  
26 to see him in late August 2012); AR 613 (Dr. Siegler's Sept. 27, 2012 notes stating that she was  
27 "going out of the country for a family emergency"). Her ability to go on airplane rides during the  
28 relevant period suggested that her daily activities were not as limited as she alleged. AR 20.

1           The ALJ also found inconsistencies between the lay opinions and the overall record, which  
2 suggested that Conejo “was not fully credible.” AR 17. A third party function report by a friend  
3 of more than 11 years, Joann Hurley, suggested that Conejo’s “activities of daily living were  
4 virtually unfettered” because she was “functionally able to shop, go out to eat, talk on the  
5 telephone, watch television, take care of pets and her teenage son, do some household chores,  
6 prepared daily meals, and the like.” AR 16–17 (citing AR 176–83). A seizure witness form  
7 completed by Conejo’s son, Joseph Gunter, said she experienced five to six seizures per month,  
8 which lasted from one to three minutes if minor and two to five minutes if major. AR 16 (citing  
9 AR 238). Gunter reported that his mother lost consciousness, had jerking movements, bit her  
10 tongue, knocked her head on the kitchen cabinet, hurt her leg on the kitchen floor, twisted her  
11 body, might blink, mumble, and pull at clothing. AR 238. However, the ALJ noted that “most of  
12 these manifestations were absent from the notes of the treating neurologist, Dr. Novero.” AR 16.  
13 Ms. Conejo’s neighbor, Paula Ervin, also completed a seizure witness form. AR 16 (citing  
14 AR 239). Ervin witnesses one seizure in April 2013 lasting one or two minutes. *Id.* Ervin  
15 described a typical seizure for Conejo to include losing consciousness and having jerking,  
16 thrashing movements. AR 239. During the seizure Ervin witnessed, Conejo made a fist with both  
17 hands, had jerking legs, and moved her head from side to side. *Id.* The ALJ described this  
18 observation as “curious” because “notes in the record reflected that the claimant was not able to  
19 rotate her head secondary to her cervical surgeries and history.” AR 16.

20           The ALJ afforded the lay opinions “moderate weight” but noted that they did not establish  
21 disability. *Id.* Like Conejo’s allegations, the ALJ found that “their statements were not wholly  
22 consistent with the opinions and observations by medical doctors and psychologists in this case  
23 regarding non-disability.” *Id.* The ALJ stated that Gunter’s seizure statement was inconsistent  
24 with Dr. Novero’s treatment notes because he reported “far more symptoms and signs” in his  
25 statement than she reported to the neurologist, “suggesting extreme exaggeration.” AR 17.  
26 Ervin’s statement was discounted because she “had only witnessed one brief seizure.” *Id.* In  
27 addition, Ervin’s observation that Conejo moved her head from side to side during seizures was  
28 contradictory to Conejo’s report that she had not driven since 2010 because she was unable to turn

1 her head from side to side. AR 31. The ALJ found that the lay opinions, in conjunction with the  
2 overall record, reinforced his conclusion that she “was not fully credible.” AR 17.

3 Dr. Novero’s February 2013 treatment notes state that Ms. Conejo was having at least two  
4 seizures a week (*i.e.*, eight per month). AR 518. One month later, she reported to Dr. Novero that  
5 she was still experiencing recurrent seizures but they were lessening in frequency. AR 514. Dr.  
6 Novero’s April 2013 seizure questionnaire indicated that she averaged two seizures per week.  
7 AR 549. Conejo testified that at first she suffered three seizures a week (*i.e.*, 12 per month), but  
8 with an increase in her medication the frequency dropped to five a month. AR 51. The ALJ found  
9 that her testimony was inconsistent with Novero’s treatment notes. AR 29.

10 Additionally, the ALJ noted that she did not seek or receive treatment for injuries on the  
11 day of the second accident in 2010 and she had personal injury lawsuits pending from the  
12 accidents. AR 30. The ALJ found that the lawsuits “were a likely disincentive to seeking work  
13 (due to a desire to increase the potential award of monetary damages).” *Id.* These facts subtracted  
14 from the overall credibility of her allegations. *Id.*

15 Considering the record as a whole, the ALJ held that the “totality of the evidence did not  
16 support her allegations that she could not perform ‘sedentary’ work with typical seizure  
17 restrictions, and did not support the extremity of her allegations. All of these factors greatly  
18 detracted from any credibility that could be afforded her extreme subjective complaints of  
19 symptoms and functional limitations.” AR 31.

20 **E. Step Four – Ability to Perform PRW**

21 Once an ALJ has determined a claimant’s RFC as an initial consideration at step four, an  
22 ALJ utilizes the RFC assessment to determine whether a claimant can perform her PRW. 20 C.F.R.  
23 §§ 404.1520(f), 416.920(f). PRW means work a claimant performed within the last 15 years,  
24 either as the claimant actually performed it or as it is generally performed in the national economy.  
25 20 C.F.R. § 404.1560(b). In addition, the work must have lasted long enough for a claimant to  
26 learn the job and to perform it as SGA. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1560(b), 404.1565, 419.960(b), 416.965.  
27 If a claimant has the RFC to perform his or her past work, then an ALJ makes a finding that a  
28 claimant is not disabled.

1           At step four in the Decision, the ALJ concluded that Ms. Conejo was not capable of  
2 performing her PRW as a management trainee or anesthetist pursuant to the vocational expert’s  
3 testimony. AR 31. As a result, the ALJ continued to step five.

4           **F.       Step Five**

5           Step five of the disability evaluation requires an ALJ to determine whether a claimant is  
6 able to do any other work considering his RFC, age, education, and work experience. 20 C.F.R.  
7 §§ 404.1520(g), 416.920(g). If he or she can do other work, then an ALJ makes a finding that a  
8 claimant is not disabled. Although a claimant generally continues to have the burden of proving  
9 disability at this step, a limited burden of going forward with the evidence shifts to the  
10 Commissioner. The Commissioner is responsible for providing evidence that demonstrates that  
11 other work exists in significant numbers in the national economy that the claimant can do. *Yuckert*,  
12 482 U.S. at 141–42; *see also Beltran v. Astrue*, 700 F.3d 386, 389 (9th Cir. 2012) (citing 42 U.S.C.  
13 § 423(d)(2)(A)).

14           The Medical-Vocational Guidelines, 20 C.F.R. Part 404, Subpart P, Appendix 2, are  
15 commonly known as the “Grids,” and specific sections are referred to as a Medical-Vocational  
16 rule. The Grids aid the ALJ in the analysis at step five for cases that cannot be evaluated on  
17 medical considerations alone. The Grids consist of three tables that each represent a different  
18 physical exertional level: sedentary, light, and medium work. *Id.* Each table also presents the  
19 vocational factors Congress has identified as important: age, education, and work experience. If a  
20 claimant can perform all or substantially all of the exertional demands at a given exertional level,  
21 the Grids direct a conclusion of either “disabled” or “not disabled” depending upon the claimant’s  
22 specific vocational profile. SSR 83-11, 1983 WL 31252 (Jan. 1, 1983). When a claimant cannot  
23 perform substantially all of the exertional demands of work at a given level of exertion and/or has  
24 non-exertional limitations, the Grids are used as a framework for decision-making, unless there is  
25 a particular rule that directs a conclusion of “disabled” without considering the additional  
26 exertional and/or non-exertional limitations. *See* SSR 83-12, 1983 WL 31253 (Jan. 1, 1983); SSR  
27 83-14, 1983 WL 31254 (Jan. 1, 1983). If the claimant has solely non-exertional limitations,  
28 Medical-Vocational Rule 204.00 provides a framework for decision-making. SSR 85-15, 1985

1 WL 56857 (Jan. 1, 1983).

2 At step five in the Decision, the ALJ determined that Ms. Conejo could perform jobs that  
3 exist in significant numbers in the national economy, considering her age, education, work  
4 experience, and RFC, in conjunction with the Grids. AR 32–33. On the alleged date of disability,  
5 she was 38 years old, which categorized her as a younger individual age 18–49. AR 31. Conejo  
6 has a high school equivalency and a trade certificate for laser skin care and she is able to  
7 communicate in English. AR 32. The ALJ found that transferability of her job skills was not was  
8 not material to the determination of disability, because using the Grids as a framework supported  
9 a finding that she was not disabled, whether or not she had transferable job skills. *Id.*

10 If Conejo had the RFC to perform the full range of sedentary work, the ALJ noted that  
11 Medical-Vocational Rule 201.28 would direct a finding of “not disabled.” *Id.* To determine the  
12 extent to which her limitations eroded the unskilled light occupational base, the ALJ asked a  
13 vocational expert, Kenneth Lister, M.Ed., a hypothetical question regarding whether jobs exist in  
14 the national economy for an individual with her age, education, work experience, and RFC.  
15 AR 32, 57–60. Citing the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (“DOT”), Mr. Lister testified that the  
16 individual would be able to perform the requirements of three representative jobs:

- 17 1. Final assembler (optical) (DOT 713.687-018, 1991 WL 679271), which was sedentary,  
18 unskilled work with a specific vocational preparation code (“SVP”) of 2, and 125,000 jobs  
19 available in the national economy;
- 20 2. Charge account clerk (DOT 205.367-014, 1991 WL 671715), which was sedentary,  
21 unskilled work, SVP 2, with 160,000 jobs available in the national economy; and
- 22 3. Call out operator (DOT 237.367-014, 1991 WL 672186), which was sedentary, unskilled  
23 work, SVP 2, with 187,000 jobs available in the national economy.

24 AR 32, 58. The ALJ found that these three representative jobs were significant numbers and Mr.  
25 Lister’s testimony was consistent with the DOT. AR 32. Considering Ms. Conejo’s age,  
26 education, work experience, and RFC, the ALJ determined that she could perform jobs that exist  
27 in significant numbers in the national economy. *Id.* A finding of “not disabled” was, therefore,  
28 appropriate under the framework of the Grids. *Id.*

1     **III.     THE PARTIES’ POSITIONS ON APPEAL**

2             **A.     Conejo’s Position**

3             Ms. Conejo seeks reversal and remand of the Decision on the grounds that the ALJ erred  
4     in assessing her credibility and, therefore, the ALJ’s RFC is not supported by substantial evidence.  
5     *See* Pl.’s Mot. (ECF No. 18). She argues that the medical evidence she submitted “wholly  
6     associates her subjective symptoms with a clinically demonstrated impairment.” *Id.* at 7. Her  
7     contentions are supported by Dr. Zucker’s opinion stating that Conejo would have difficulty  
8     performing work on a sustained basis, and that her ability to perform various tasks on a sustained  
9     basis appeared to be more dependent on her physical problems. *Id.* at 8 (citing AR 389). Dr.  
10    Zucker’s opinions are consistent with Dr. Kabins, who was in the best position to provide an  
11    opinion regarding Conejo’s impairments since he was her treating physician over an extended  
12    period of time. Although her treatment notes documented improvement after surgeries, they also  
13    show that she was experiencing back, hip, and left lower extremity pain. *Id.* at 9. Thus, any  
14    improvements were short lived, and Dr. Kabins found that she was a candidate for lumbar spine  
15    decompression and reconstruction. *Id.* (citing AR 553). Based on the consistency between the  
16    opinion of Dr. Zucker, a consultative examiner, and Dr. Kabins, her treating physician, Conejo  
17    asserts that the ALJ’s stated reasons for rejecting these opinions are not legally sufficient, *i.e.*,  
18    specific and legitimate. *Id.* at 8–9 (citing *Lester v. Chater*, 81 F.3d 821, 831 (9th Cir. 1996)).  
19    Rather, the ALJ’s summary of the evidence demonstrates abundant objective evidence to support  
20    her complaints.

21             In addition, Ms. Conejo faults the ALJ’s findings that she exaggerated her complaints and  
22    was unmotivated to return to work because of a desire for secondary financial gain through her  
23    personal injury lawsuits. *Id.* at 10. Conejo testified that she worked with pain after the first surgery  
24    because she was a single mother and needed to work to pay bills. *Id.* (citing AR 48–49). She  
25    should not be discredited for filing legitimate personal injury lawsuits, especially since any  
26    recovery therein is “merely speculative.” Reply (ECF No. 23) at 5. She also points out that she  
27    tried to return to work after the second surgery but the attempt failed. Mot. at 10 (citing AR 377).  
28    Conejo maintains that her financial motivation for obtaining benefits is not a valid reason for

1 discrediting her testimony. Although she concedes that the ALJ is permitted to consider the extent  
2 of her daily activities in assessing credibility, she argues that the ALJ did not make specific  
3 findings relating to her daily activities and their transferability to warrant an adverse credibility  
4 determination. *Id.* at 11 (citing *Orn v. Astrue*, 495 F.3d 625, 639 (9th Cir. 2007)). The ALJ failed  
5 to adequately explain how her routine activities translated into the ability to perform work on a  
6 full-time, competitive basis. Reply (ECF No. 23) at 5.

7 In her Reply, Ms. Conejo acknowledges that her treatment after the three cervical surgeries  
8 “has been relatively conservative,” and she has managed her pain with medication and injections.  
9 *Id.* at 4. Citing an unpublished decision of the Central District of California, Conejo asserts that  
10 epidural injections “are not considered conservative treatment.” *Id.* at 4 (citing *Oldham v. Astrue*,  
11 2010 WL 2850770, at \*9 (C.D. Cal. July 19, 2010)).<sup>5</sup> Nevertheless, she maintains she cannot be  
12 discredited for failing to pursue non-conservative treatment options where none existed, and the  
13 record does not show that aggressive treatment options were appropriate or available.

14 Assuming *arguendo* that there was a lack of objective medical findings, this reason alone  
15 is insufficient to discount her subjective complaints. *Id.* at 6 (citing *Moisa v. Barnhart*, 367 F.3d  
16 882, 885 (9th Cir. 2004)). Because her pain and resultant limitations are consistent with the  
17 opinions of Drs. Kabins and Zucker, the ALJ lacked a clear and convincing reason to discount her  
18 complaints. Ms. Conejo has demonstrated that the ALJ’s Decision does not constitute a rational  
19 interpretation in light of the record as a whole. Because the ALJ’s error is so egregious, she asserts  
20 that the court should credit her testimony as true and remand for an immediate award of benefits.

## 21 **B. The Commissioner’s Position**

22 The Commissioner seeks affirmance of the ALJ’s Decision asserting that the ALJ properly  
23 assessed Ms. Conejo’s credibility and determined that she is not disabled. Cross-Mot. & Resp.  
24 (ECF Nos. 21–22).

25 The Commissioner maintains that the ALJ’s credibility finding was specific and supported

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26 <sup>5</sup> In *Oldham*, the court found that multiple epidural injections in operation-like settings evidenced the  
27 lengths to which the plaintiff went to obtain pain relief. 2010 WL 2850770, at \*9. “The length of the record  
28 over time, the intensity of certain procedures, and the evidence of the numerous medications” the plaintiff  
took to alleviate pain rendered “unconvincing” any argument that her treatment was conservative. *Id.*

1 by substantial evidence. For example, the ALJ reasonably found that Conejo’s credibility was  
2 undermined by “rampant inconsistencies” in the record. *Id.* at 4 (citing AR 15, 51, 218). The  
3 Decision addressed the medical evidence showing that after surgery, she managed her pain  
4 effectively with medication and injection therapy and with no side effects. The conservative  
5 treatment Conejo received, along with the efficacy of such conservative treatment, contradict her  
6 claim that she could not perform sedentary work. *Id.* at 5 (citing AR 30, 354–56, 358–59, 377–  
7 80, 462–67). The ALJ did not rely solely on evidence of her improvements after surgery to  
8 conclude that she was not disabled. Rather, the ALJ properly found that her postoperative  
9 improvement and maintenance with conservative treatment undermined her claims of disability.

10 The Commissioner argues that the ALJ reasonably determined that Ms. Conejo’s “virtually  
11 unfettered” activities of daily living belied her claims of disabling pain and limitations. *Id.* at 6  
12 (citing AR 13, 16–17, 31, 53, 464, 556). Her activities included maintaining her personal care,  
13 caring for her teenage son and pets, performing some household chores, preparing daily meals,  
14 going out to shop and eat, talking on the telephone, and watching TV and reading without  
15 comprehension difficulties. Most notably, after her alleged onset date of July 20, 2010, Conejo  
16 took multiple trips that required her to fly despite testifying that she could not sit for more than 30  
17 minutes at a time without having to stand up. *Id.* (citing AR 13, 53, 141). She informed multiple  
18 treating physicians that she was traveling via airplane. *Id.* (citing AR 20, 22, 464, 556). Her ability  
19 to take a flight that would presumably require her to remain seated for significant periods of time  
20 undermined her claims of disabling limitations. Thus, the ALJ reasonably found that she could  
21 perform the limited range of sedentary work set forth in her RFC.

22 The Commissioner points out that the ALJ did not discredit Ms. Conejo’s claims due to a  
23 financial motivation to obtain benefits. He found that she may not have been motivated to work,  
24 aside from any physical and/or mental impairment, based on her potential recovery of money  
25 damages. Thus, the ALJ did not err by finding that her pending personal injury lawsuit provided  
26 a disincentive for her to work, separate and apart from any impairment. *Id.* at 7 (citing AR 30, 418  
27 (Conejo discussed settling her lawsuit)).

28 The Commissioner also asserts that the ALJ properly concluded that the objective medical

1 evidence did not support Ms. Conejo’s alleged limitations. *Id.* at 7 (citing AR 19, 314–21, 443–  
2 48, 628–42). The ALJ provided a detailed summary of pertinent medical records, which included,  
3 among other evidence, minimal objective findings during physical examinations from September  
4 2009 through April 2013. *Id.* Additionally, the ALJ adopted Dr. Kabins’ lifting and carrying  
5 restrictions (lifting/carrying up to five pounds frequently, ten pounds occasionally). *Id.* at 9 (citing  
6 AR 27, 585). The court may not reweigh the evidence in Conejo’s favor, but must defer to the  
7 ALJ when the record supports more than one rational interpretation. Because she failed to establish  
8 a reason to disturb the Decision, her request for reversal and/or remand should be denied.

### 9 ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

10 Reviewing the record as a whole, weighing both the evidence that supports and the  
11 evidence that detracts from the ALJ’s conclusion, the court finds the ALJ’s decision is supported  
12 by substantial evidence, and the ALJ did not commit legal error. The sole issue on appeal is  
13 whether the ALJ committed reversible error in failing to properly assess Conejo’s credibility.

14 In assessing the credibility of a claimant’s testimony regarding subjective pain or the  
15 intensity of symptoms, the ALJ engages in a two-step analysis. *Molina v. Astrue*, 674 F.3d 1104,  
16 1112 (9th Cir. 2012) (citing *Vasquez v. Astrue*, 572 F.3d 586, 591 (9th Cir. 2009)). In the first  
17 step, the ALJ must determine whether the claimant has presented objective medical evidence of  
18 an underlying impairment that could reasonably be expected to produce the pain or other  
19 symptoms alleged. *Garrison v. Colvin*, 759 F.3d 995, 1014 (9th Cir. 2014) (quoting *Lingenfelter*  
20 *v. Astrue*, 504 F.3d 1028, 1035–36 (9th Cir. 2007); *Bunnell v. Sullivan*, 947 F.2d 341, 344 (9th  
21 Cir. 1991) (en banc)). In this first step, a claimant need only show that his or her impairment could  
22 reasonably have caused *some degree* of the symptom alleged. *Garrison*, 759 F.3d at 1014 (quoting  
23 *Smolen v. Chater*, 80 F.3d 1273, 1282 (9th Cir. 1996)). A claimant is not required to (i) show that  
24 the impairment could reasonably be expected to cause the severity of the symptom, or (ii) produce  
25 objective medical evidence of the pain or fatigue, or the severity thereof. *Id.*

26 If a claimant satisfies the first step of this analysis, and there is no evidence of malingering,  
27 the ALJ may only reject the claimant’s testimony about the severity of her symptoms “by offering  
28 specific, clear and convincing reasons for doing so.” *Brown-Hunter v. Colvin*, 806 F.3d 487, 493

1 (9th Cir. 2015) (quoting *Lingenfelter*, 504 F.3d at 1036); *see also Garrison*, 759 F.3d at 1014–15  
2 (quoting *Smolen*, 80 F.3d at 1281); *Robbins v. Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 466 F.3d 880, 883 (9th Cir. 2006)  
3 (“[U]nless an ALJ makes a finding of malingering based on affirmative evidence thereof, he or  
4 she may only find an applicant not credible by making specific findings as to credibility and stating  
5 clear and convincing reasons for each.”).<sup>6</sup> As the Ninth Circuit has recognized, this is not an easy  
6 requirement to meet because the “clear and convincing standard is the most demanding required  
7 in Social Security cases.” *Garrison*, 759 F.3d at 1015 (quoting *Moore v. Comm’r Soc. Sec. Admin.*,  
8 278 F.3d 920, 924 (9th Cir. 2002)). However, “the ALJ is not required to believe every allegation  
9 of disabling pain,” otherwise disability benefits “would be available for the asking, a result plainly  
10 contrary to 42 U.S.C. § 423(d)(5)(A).” *Molina*, 674 F.3d at 1112 (quoting *Fair v. Bowen*, 885  
11 F.2d 597, 603 (9th Cir. 1989)).

12 In evaluating a claimant’s testimony, the ALJ may use “ordinary techniques of credibility  
13 evaluation.” *Molina*, 674 F.3d at 1112 (quoting *Turner v. Comm’r Soc. Sec.*, 613 F.3d 1217, 1224  
14 n.3 (9th Cir. 2010)). For example, an ALJ may consider factors such as: (i) inconsistencies either  
15 in the claimant’s testimony or between the testimony and the claimant’s conduct; (ii) unexplained  
16 or inadequately explained failure to seek treatment or to follow a prescribed course of treatment;  
17 (iii) whether the claimant engages in daily activities inconsistent with the alleged symptoms; (iv)  
18 the observations of treating and examining physicians and other third parties regarding the  
19 claimant’s symptoms; (v) functional restrictions caused by the symptoms; and (vi) the claimant’s  
20 daily activities. *Molina*, 674 F.3d at 1112; *Rounds v. Comm’r Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 807 F.3d 996,  
21 1006 (9th Cir. 2015) (quoting *Smolen*, 80 F.3d at 1284) (amending and superseding opinion, 795  
22 F.3d 1177, on denial of rehearing en banc).

23 “A finding that a claimant’s testimony is not credible ‘must be sufficiently specific to allow  
24 a reviewing court to conclude the adjudicator rejected the claimant’s testimony on permissible

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25 <sup>6</sup> The Commissioner maintains that the “clear and convincing” standard only applies in some circumstances  
26 and courts must apply the extremely deferential “substantial evidence” standard prescribed by Congress in  
27 42 U.S.C. § 405(g). *See Cross-Mot. & Resp.* (ECF Nos. 21, 22) at 4 n.3. However, the Ninth Circuit has  
28 specifically and repeatedly rejected this position. *See, e.g., Brown-Hunter*, 806 F.3d at 492–93 (noting that  
the Commissioner disputed the “clear and convincing” standard and finding that *Burrell v. Colvin*, 775 F.3d  
1133, 1136–37 (9th Cir. 2014), foreclosed the Commissioner’s argument); *Garrison*, 759 F.3d at 1014.

1 grounds and did not arbitrarily discredit a claimant’s testimony regarding pain’.” *Brown-Hunter*,  
2 806 F.3d at 493 (quoting *Bunnell*, 947 F.2d at 345–46). “General findings are insufficient; rather,  
3 the ALJ must identify what testimony is not credible and what evidence undermines the claimant’s  
4 complaints.” *Brown-Hunter*, 806 F.3d at 493 (quoting *Reddick v. Chater*, 157 F.3d 715, 722 (9th  
5 Cir. 1998)); *see also Rounds*, 807 F.3d at 1006 (an ALJ must specify “which symptom testimony  
6 is not credible and what facts in the record lead to that conclusion”) (quoting *Smolen*, 80 F.3d at  
7 1284). “Although the ALJ’s analysis need not be extensive, the ALJ must provide some  
8 reasoning” that will allow a reviewing court “to meaningfully determine whether the ALJ’s  
9 conclusions were supported by substantial evidence.” *Brown-Hunter*, 806 F.3d at 495 (quoting  
10 *Treichler v. Comm'r Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 775 F.3d 1090, 1103 (9th Cir. 2014)).

11 In this case, the ALJ’s credibility findings provide specific, clear and convincing reasons  
12 for rejecting Conejo’s testimony about the severity of her symptoms. The Decision specifically  
13 points out inconsistencies between her testimony, the medical records, and her function reports to  
14 support the credibility finding. For example, the ALJ noted that she had been able to take multiple  
15 trips out of the country to Costa Rica during the relevant period, although she failed to disclose  
16 these trips in her function reports. AR 31 (citing AR 464–65). The ALJ could reasonably conclude  
17 that her air travel on long flights to Costa Rica was inconsistent with her alleged symptoms and  
18 limitations, for example, her claim she could not sit for more than 30 minutes at a time. The  
19 function reports and third party function report of one of her friends were relied upon by the ALJ  
20 in describing her activities of daily living as “virtually unfettered.” AR 16; *see also* AR 13–14,  
21 17, 30–31. Her daily activities included maintaining her personal care, caring for her teenage son  
22 and pets, performing some household chores, preparing daily meals, going out to shop and eat,  
23 talking on the telephone, and watching TV and reading without comprehension difficulties.

24 An ALJ “may discredit a claimant’s testimony when the claimant reports participation in  
25 everyday activities indicating capacities that are transferable to a work setting.” *Molina*, 674 F.3d  
26 at 1112–13. Even when those activities suggest some difficulty in functioning, “they may be  
27 grounds for discrediting the claimant’s testimony to the extent that they contradict claims of a  
28 totally debilitating impairment.” *Id.* at 1113 (citation omitted). Based on the testimony and

1 medical evidence, the ALJ could reasonably conclude that Conejo’s activities, undermined her  
2 claims that she was incapable of doing sedentary unskilled work because of her pain. It was also  
3 reasonable for the ALJ to conclude that daily activities interacting with others, such as caring for  
4 her teenage son, going out to shop and eat, and talking on the telephone, were transferable to a  
5 work setting. These findings show that the ALJ did not reject Ms. Conejo’s testimony based solely  
6 on a lack of medical evidence corroborating her subjective complaints.

7         Additionally, the court finds no legal error in the ALJ’s evaluation of the medical evidence  
8 of record in assessing Ms. Conejo’s credibility. To the extent there were conflicting opinions and  
9 testimony regarding the degree of Ms. Conejo’s functional limitations, it was the ALJ’s duty to  
10 resolve those conflicts. For highly fact-intensive individualized determinations like a claimant’s  
11 entitlement to disability benefits, Congress has deferred to agency expertise and, for the sake of  
12 uniformity, has minimized the opportunity for reviewing courts to substitute their discretion for  
13 that of the agency. *Treichler v. Comm’r Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 775 F.3d 1090, 1098 (9th Cir. 2014)  
14 (quoting *Consolo v. Fed. Mar. Comm’n*, 383 U.S. 607, 621 (1966)). Consequently, it is the ALJ’s  
15 duty “to determine credibility, resolve conflicts in the testimony, and resolve ambiguities in the  
16 record.” *Id.* (citing 42 U.S.C. § 405(g) (directing that the Commissioner’s findings shall be  
17 conclusive as to any fact supported by substantial evidence); *Andrews v. Shalala*, 53 F.3d 1035,  
18 1039 (9th Cir. 1995)).

19         Here, although Conejo did undergo three significant cervical surgeries, the ALJ’s  
20 credibility findings are a rational interpretation of the record as a whole. Multiple treatment notes  
21 described her steady progress, despite occasional setbacks and additional surgeries. Her  
22 medications and epidural injections for neck and back pain were repeatedly described as helpful.  
23 AR 19 (citing AR 462, 464, 466, 476); AR 608. She also reported benefited from the medications  
24 for her mental health symptoms. AR 24 (citing AR 596). A favorable response to conservative  
25 treatment may undermine a claimant’s reports of the disabling nature of his or her pain.  
26 *Tommasetti v. Astrue*, 533 F.3d 1035, 1040 (9th Cir. 2008). The ALJ also found that the results  
27 of several medical tests and objective examinations by different doctors contradicted Conejo’s  
28 allegations of disabling pain and limitations. The opinions of Drs. Kabins and Siegler were

1 undermined by the findings of Drs. Housley and Novero from the same time period, as well as the  
2 negative results of two EMG/nerve conduction studies, a cervical CT/myelogram, a brain MRI,  
3 one of two EEG studies, and their own treatment records. It was the ALJ's duty to resolve conflicts  
4 between these findings, test results, and her treating physicians' opinions.

5 The ALJ's findings regarding Ms. Coneho's mild degree of functional limitations are  
6 supported by the opinions of the consultative examiner and the state agency review psychologist  
7 as well as the minimal mental health treatment records. Dr. Zucker opined that Conejo was able  
8 to manage her psychiatric symptoms with medication and she would likely be able to function in  
9 a vocational setting on a sustained basis if her medical condition was resolved. AR 389. Dr.  
10 Zucker assessed Conejo's mental health conditions and their impact on Conejo's ability to work.  
11 She did not assess or opine on Conejo's physical condition. Dr. Roldan found that all of Conejo's  
12 restrictions of activities of daily living and difficulties in maintaining social functioning were mild,  
13 and her difficulties in maintaining concentration, persistence or pace was moderate. AR 402. This  
14 was consistent with Dr. Zucker's findings. AR 384–91. The ALJ found that Conejo's  
15 conservative and minimal mental health treatment adequately treated Conejo's depression and  
16 anxiety. The mental health providers' treatment notes indicated that she was "less depressed" and  
17 "less anxious" after treatment, and mental status examinations over numerous counseling sessions  
18 reported no evidence of psychosis or suicidal/homicidal ideation. AR 415–20, 588–90, 592, 594.  
19 It was the ALJ's job to consider Dr. Zucker's statement about Conejo's ability to function in a  
20 vocational setting on a sustained basis and resolve any conflicts it presented with the medical  
21 evidence. If the record will support more than one rational interpretation, the court must uphold  
22 the Commissioner's interpretation. *See Burch*, 400 F.3d at 679. The ALJ's findings are amply  
23 supported by the record and inferences reasonably drawn from the record.

24 Additionally, the ALJ set forth specific, legitimate reasons supported by substantial  
25 evidence in the record to the extent he gave little weight to certain opinions of Drs. Kabins and  
26 Zucker. An ALJ must consider all medical evidence. *See* 20 C.F.R. § 404.1527(b). In general, a  
27 treating physician's opinion is entitled to more weight than an examining physician's, and an  
28 examining physician's opinion is entitled to more weight than a reviewing physician's. *Lester v.*

1 *Chater*, 81 F.3d, 821, 830 (9th Cir. 1995); 20 C.F.R. § 404.1527(d). Where a treating physician’s  
2 opinion is not contradicted by another physician, it may be rejected only for “clear and convincing”  
3 reasons, and where it is contradicted, it may not be rejected without “specific and legitimate  
4 reasons” supported by substantial evidence in the record. *Lester*, 81 F.3d at 830. However, an  
5 ALJ need not accept the opinion of any physician, including a treating physician, if that opinion is  
6 brief, conclusory, and inadequately supported by clinical findings. *See Chaudhry v. Astrue*, 688  
7 F.3d 661, 671 (9th Cir. 2012); *Bray v. Comm’r Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 554 F.3d 1219, 1228 (9th Cir.  
8 2009). Additionally, an ALJ is not required to accept every element of a medical source’s opinion  
9 in order to give that opinion weight. *Magallanes v. Bowen*, 881 F.2d 747, 753 (9th Cir. 1989)  
10 (quoting *Russell v. Bowen*, 856 F.2d 81, 83 (9th Cir. 1988)).

11 As explained, the Decision is supported by substantial evidence and it included specific  
12 and legitimate reasons why the ALJ rejected portions of Drs. Kabins and Zucker’s opinions. The  
13 Decision exhaustively reviewed and summarized Ms. Conejo’s medical records. The ALJ found  
14 that these doctors’ opinions were contradicted by minimal objective findings during physical  
15 examinations from September 2009 through April 2013 as well as postoperative improvements.  
16 The conservative treatment she received, along with the efficacy of such conservative treatment,  
17 and her stable medication regimen further undermined her claims. The ALJ also explained that  
18 her treating physicians’ treatment notes typically refuted the extreme conclusory opinions Conejo  
19 was “disabled”, a decision reserved for the Commissioner. *See, e.g.*, AR 29 (“Dr. Novero noted  
20 after a few short visits that her seizures and headaches had decreased with mere medication, which  
21 was nothing more than routine, conservative care.”); AR 549–52 (Novero’s seizure questionnaire).  
22 Moreover, as the Decision points out, Dr. Kabins’ April 29, 2013 medical source statement  
23 (AR 586–87) that concludes Conejo is “disabled permanently” based on the symptoms he  
24 describes beginning in September 2011, contradicts Conejo’s claim of a July 20, 2010 alleged  
25 disability onset date.

26 The ALJ’s findings were not undermined by Dr. Zucker’s psychological evaluation.  
27 Zucker noted that Ms. Conejo’s medical problems were “likely to interfere” with Conejo’s ability  
28 to carry out various tasks on a sustained basis, “especially those that require physical exertion,”

1 and her performance appeared to be “more dependent on her physical problems.” AR 389. Conejo  
2 asserts that Dr. Zucker’s opinion is substantial evidence to support a disability finding as it is  
3 consistent with Dr. Kabins’ opinion. However, Dr. Zucker is a psychologist who performed a  
4 psychological assessment. She did not examine or evaluate Conejo’s physical condition, only her  
5 mental health condition, and its impact on her ability to work. The ALJ found that Dr. Zucker’s  
6 statement was “directly refuted by the minimal treatment record for mental health, as well as the  
7 overall record.” AR 25. In particular, the ALJ noted that Conejo’s counseling notes reflected a  
8 “mere discussion of her marital stressors and/or physical concerns” and she had not treated for  
9 mental health conditions until six months *after* she filed her disability application. AR 25–26, 420.  
10 The ALJ provided legally sufficient reasons for questioning Conejo’s motivation behind the  
11 minimal treatment.

12 The differences between Dr. Kabins’ treatment notes and opinion were a major source of  
13 the “rampant inconsistencies” the ALJ found in the record. *See, e.g.*, AR 30 (“Dr. Kabins  
14 frequently repeatedly noted marked improvement in functioning following the surgeries he had  
15 performed.”). Additionally, notes of other providers (*e.g.*, Dr. Housley in April 2010 and Dr.  
16 Novero in late 2012 and early 2013) after the second accident documented minimal spinal or other  
17 physical deficits. AR 28, 30.

18 Notably, Conejo relies on Dr. Kabins’ opinion that she was disabled by pointing to a  
19 progress note referring to Conejo’s statement about her failed attempt to return to work after the  
20 second surgery. *See* Mot. at 10 (citing AR 377). However, Dr. Kabins’ May 11, 2011 treatment  
21 notes state that Conejo reported she had attempted to return to her laser work “and was completely  
22 incapable of doing such secondary to severe neck pain, discomfort and headaches.” AR 377. The  
23 ALJ noted that Dr. Kabins deferred her return to work status to Dr. Siegler. AR 377, 487. Dr.  
24 Kabins own words were “Return to work status per Dr. Siegler.” AR 377. Dr. Siegler’s record of  
25 his May 16, 2011 appointment for a trigger point injection indicate Conejo was “having difficulty  
26 with her occupation as a hair removal specialist,” which involved “quite a bit of repetitive neck  
27 motions, twisting, squatting, and turning of her head which is increasing her pain significantly.”  
28 AR 476–77. He therefore recommended “against her continuing with these activities.” AR 477.

1 Dr. Siegler did not recommend that Conejo not work at all. Two month later in July 2011, Ms.  
2 Conejo reported to Dr. Kabins that she was working three hours a day answering phones.

3 Based on numerous inconsistencies in the record, the ALJ reasonably concluded that  
4 portions of Dr. Kabins' medical source opinions were conclusory and unsupported. The court  
5 finds that the Decision states legally sufficient reasons for adopting portions of Drs. Kabins and  
6 Zucker's opinions while giving little weight to others. *See Magallanes*, 881 F.2d at 753.

7 The ALJ did not reject Ms. Conejo's subjective complaints of disabling pain and  
8 restrictions in their entirety. The ALJ gave Ms. Conejo the benefit of the doubt by restricting her  
9 to sedentary unskilled work with appropriate seizure restrictions. *See* AR 14–15, 29–31. The ALJ  
10 adopted Dr. Kabins' opinion that Conejo would be able to lift and/or carry ten pounds occasionally,  
11 and five pounds frequently. AR 27 (citing AR 586). Although the ALJ found that the remainder  
12 of Dr. Kabins' restrictions were disputed by his updated treatment notes, Conejo's RFC includes  
13 these lifting and carrying restrictions. *Id.* In addition, the ALJ adopted typical seizure restrictions  
14 based on Dr. Novero's opinion. AR 28 (citing AR 552). Her RFC was also consistent with the  
15 psychological opinions by Drs. Roldan and Zucker reporting that Conejo experienced only mild  
16 functional limitations based on her mental impairments. The record reflects the ALJ did not  
17 arbitrarily reject Conejo's subjective complaint testimony. The ALJ's adverse credibility  
18 determination was supported by specific, clear, and convincing reasons, and the Decision is  
19 supported by substantial evidence. *See Batson*, 359 F.3d at 1193.

20 Reviewing the record as a whole, the court finds that the ALJ did not err in his assessment  
21 that Ms. Conejo could perform sedentary unskilled work. The ALJ properly relied upon Medical  
22 Vocational Rule 201.28, which directed a finding that she was not disabled.

### 23 CONCLUSION

24 Judicial review of a decision to deny disability benefits is limited to determining whether  
25 the decision is based on substantial evidence reviewing the administrative record as a whole. It is  
26 the ALJ's responsibility to make findings of fact, draw reasonable inferences from the record as a  
27 whole, and resolve conflicts in the evidence and differences of opinion. Having reviewed the  
28 Administrative Record as a whole, and weighing the evidence that supports and detracts from the

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Commissioner’s conclusion, the Court finds that the ALJ’s decision is supported by substantial evidence under 42 U.S.C. § 405(g).

Accordingly,

**IT IS RECOMMENDED:**

1. Plaintiff’s Motion to Reverse/Remand (ECF No. 18) be DENIED.
2. The Commissioner’s Cross-Motion to Affirm (ECF No. 21) be GRANTED.
3. The Clerk of Court be instructed to enter judgment accordingly and close this case.

Dated this 4th day of May, 2017.

  
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PEGGY A. LEEN  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE