

which she experiences isolation, helplessness, lack of energy, and insomnia. Dr. Millet noted that because of plaintiff's heart condition, any amount of stress could make her decompensate mentally. The statement also opined that plaintiff had no useful ability to concentrate or pay attention and was further impaired by her bipolar medication, which sedates her. From this, Dr. Millet concluded that plaintiff would have a poor ability to follow work rules; relate to co-workers; deal with the public; interact with supervisors; deal with stress; and carry out even simple job instructions.

3. The main reason why the ALJ discounted Dr. Millet's opinion was Dr. Millet's statement that plaintiff had "a moderate level of functional impairment due to chronic mental health problems" – the ALJ cited that statement at least five times in his decision to show how it contradicted the severity of the rest of Dr. Millet's medical source statement. The ALJ also found that:

Her providers noted that medications significantly helped her symptoms. The record also demonstrates periods of noncompliance with medications and doctor recommendations, which is not consistent with allegations of disabling symptoms. Her doctor's [Dr. Millet] notes that she had a moderate level of functional impairment is also inconsistent with disabling symptoms. While the claimant has impairments that cause functional limitations, her statements do not call for further restrictions than those included in the above residual functional capacity.

4. Plaintiff argues that the ALJ effectively cherry-picked the record by focusing on Dr. Millet's "moderate level of functional impairment" in Dr. Millet's report while "completely ignor[ing] the 'poor' rating in the very same note... ." Plaintiff is wrong. The ALJ did not ignore the "poor" ratings. He specifically noted that according to Dr. Millet, plaintiff "had a poor ability to understand, remember, and carry out job instructions"; "a poor ability to interact with supervisors, coworkers, and the public"; and "a poor ability to maintain attention and direction and concentration." What the ALJ was saying, however, was that Dr. Millet's findings

were inconsistent with her overall finding that plaintiff has “a moderate level of functional impairment.” They were. The ALJ was justified in discounting Dr. Millet’s opinion because of this inconsistency.

5. The ALJ pointed to other inconsistencies in Dr. Millet’s treatment notes and additional evidence in the case that undercut the severity of her medical source statement. Plaintiff herself, on her Function Report, stated that she did not have any problems getting along with others – yet Dr. Millet classified her ability to do that as “poor.” The ALJ noted that plaintiff’s prior psychiatrist, Dr. David Szuster, made a somewhat less severe assessment of plaintiff’s impairment: good judgment; intact to limited insight; and intact to poor impulse control. Dr. Millet herself found that plaintiff had a fair ability to use judgment and behave in an emotionally stable way. All of that is consistent with the ALJ’s assessment of a “moderate” impairment that left plaintiff able to perform light work with restrictions.

6. Other portions of Dr. Millet’s treatment notes also showed a mixed bag: “During this 3-month period, pt. demonstrated slow but steady progress in reaching MH objectives. In particular, pt. showed moderate improvement in establishing [sic] impulsiveness. On the other hand, pt. showed difficulties in mastering irritability and in overcoming racing thoughts, some of which is attributable to increase in environmental stressors.”

7. As the Commissioner also points out, there are additional indications in the record supporting the ALJ’s conclusion. First, when plaintiff applied for benefits, she didn’t say anything about having any mental impairments. Nor did she seek any mental health treatment until a year into her alleged onset date. She told Dr. Szuster that she had mental problems dating back to 2000. Putting aside the fact that there is no direct evidence in the record of her having received treatment for those problems, she raised a son as a single mother and worked as a

waitress for 11 years. Dr. Szuster's treatment is overall consistent with a moderate impairment. Plaintiff was consistently depressed, but Dr. Szuster also found her with good attention, concentration, and judgment; generally normal speech; and intact memory, thought content, insight, and impulse control. When Dr. Szuster reminded plaintiff she needed to start therapy, she told him she was too busy with other medical issues and family responsibilities.

8. In sum, there was substantial evidence by which the ALJ could find plaintiff capable of performing light work with restrictions. He did not err in discounting Dr. Millet's medical source statement, both because of its internal inconsistency and the other evidence in the record. Accordingly, plaintiff's motion for judgment on the pleadings is denied and the Commissioner's motion for judgment on the pleadings is granted.

SO ORDERED.


U.S.D.J.

Dated: Brooklyn, New York
August 25, 2023