

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

LEO A. MARINO,

Plaintiff,

**8:14-cv-1033
(GLS)**

v.

**COMMISSIONER OF SOCIAL
SECURITY,**

Defendant.

APPEARANCES:

OF COUNSEL:

FOR THE PLAINTIFF:

Leo A. Marino
Pro Se
Franklin Correctional Facility
P.O. Box 10
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Malone, NY 12953

FOR THE DEFENDANTS:

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Gary L. Sharpe
Senior District Judge

MEMORANDUM-DECISION AND ORDER

I. Introduction

Pro se plaintiff Leo A. Marino challenges the Commissioner of Social Security's denial of Supplemental Security Income (SSI), seeking judicial review under 42 U.S.C. § 1383(c)(3). (Compl., Dkt. No. 1.) After reviewing the administrative record and carefully considering Marino's arguments, the Commissioner's decision is reversed and remanded for further administrative proceedings.

II. Background

On May 24, 2010, Marino filed an application for SSI under the Social Security Act ("the Act"), alleging an onset date of October 24, 1994. (Tr.¹ at 60, 343-46.) After his application was denied, (*id.* at 61-64), Marino requested a hearing before an Administrative Law Judge (ALJ), (*id.* at 65-67). Marino's non-attorney representative, but not Marino, appeared for the scheduled hearing, (*id.* at 32-41), and at a second scheduled hearing

¹ Page references preceded by "Tr." are to the Administrative Transcript. (Dkt. No. 13.)

Marino appeared *pro se* and requested an adjournment to find representation, (*id.* at 42-48). Although the ALJ granted his adjournment, Marino appeared *pro se* at the subsequent hearing before the ALJ on August 23, 2013. (*Id.* at 49-59.) On September 20, 2013, the ALJ issued an unfavorable decision finding Marino not disabled and denying the requested benefits, (*id.* at 12-31), which became the Commissioner's final determination upon the Appeals Council's denial of review, (*id.* at 1-7).

Marino commenced this action by filing his complaint on August 20, 2014 wherein he sought review of the Commissioner's determination. (See *generally* Compl.) The Commissioner filed an answer and a certified copy of the administrative transcript. (Dkt. Nos. 12, 13.) Each party filed a brief, Marino seeking a judgment on his pleading and the Commissioner conceding that the court should remand to cure a procedural error. (Dkt. Nos. 18, 25.) Marino filed a reply brief responding to the Commissioner's concession. (Dkt. No. 38.)

III. Contentions

Marino contends that the Commissioner's decision is tainted by legal error and is not supported by substantial evidence. (Dkt. No. 18 at 3-27.) Specifically, Marino argues that the ALJ erred because he did not

sufficiently develop the record, follow the treating physician rule, or support his residual functional capacity (RFC) determination with substantial evidence. (*Id.*) Additionally, Marino contends that he was denied representation because the ALJ only afforded him three months to find counsel. (*Id.* at 3-11.) The Commissioner supports reversal because Marino did not have an opportunity to question the vocational expert (VE) and recommends remand for further proceedings. (Dkt. No. 25 at 5-7.)

IV. Facts

The court adopts the undisputed factual recitations of the parties and the ALJ. (Dkt. No. 18 at 1-2; Dkt. No. 25 at 1; Tr. at 17-25.)

V. Standard of Review

The standard for reviewing the Commissioner's final decision under 42 U.S.C. § 405(g)² is well established and will not be repeated here. For a full discussion of the standard and the five-step process by which the Commissioner evaluates whether a claimant is disabled under the Act, the court refers the parties to its previous decision in *Christiana v. Comm'r of Soc. Sec. Admin.*, No. 1:05-CV-932, 2008 WL 759076, at *1-3 (N.D.N.Y.

² 42 U.S.C. § 1383(c)(3) renders section 405(g) applicable to judicial review of SSI claims.

Mar. 19, 2008).

VI. Discussion

A. VE Testimony

The Commissioner concedes that the ALJ erred by failing to provide Marino an opportunity to cross-examine the VE or object to his testimony. (Dkt. No. 25 at 5.) Accordingly, the Commissioner advocates that the court remand for further proceedings. (*Id.* at 5-7.) The Commissioner emphasizes that remand rather than an award of disability benefits is the proper relief because the record suggests that Marino is not disabled. (*Id.*) Marino agrees that he was denied due process, but argues that appropriate remedy is a payment of benefits. (Dkt. No. 38 at 23-24, 30.) Alternatively, Marino seeks an order that “requir[es] the production of all records and the opportunity to present his case.” (*Id.* at 30.)

At step five of the sequential analysis, the burden shifts to the Commissioner to produce evidence that an alternative job exists which Marino is capable of performing. See *Balsamo v. Chater*, 142 F.3d 75, 80 (2d Cir. 1998); *Carroll v. Sec’y of Health & Human Servs.*, 705 F.2d 638, 642 (2d Cir. 1983); see also 20 C.F.R. § 416.960(c). To that end, the Commissioner must show a job existing in significant numbers in the

national economy that Marino could perform based on his RFC, age, education, and prior vocational experience. See 42 U.S.C. § 423(d)(2)(A); 20 C.F.R. § 416.960(c).

In making a step five ruling, an ALJ may rely on the Medical–Vocational Guidelines found in 20 C.F.R. pt. 404, subpt. P, app. 2, as long as the claimant's age, education, work experience, and RFC coincide with the criteria of a rule contained in those Guidelines. See 20 C.F.R. § 404.1569; see also *Calabrese v. Astrue*, 358 F. App'x 274, 275 n.1 (2d Cir. 2009). However, when a claimant's nonexertional impairments “significantly limit the range of work permitted by his exertional limitations,” the Commissioner “must introduce the testimony of a [VE] (or other similar evidence) that jobs exist in the economy which [the] claimant can obtain and perform.” *Bapp v. Bowen*, 802 F.2d 601, 603, 605 (2d Cir. 1986) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted).

“[D]isability benefits are statutorily created property interests protected by the Fifth Amendment,” thus, procedural protections attach to the hearings which determine a claimant’s eligibility. *Brennan v. Colvin*, No. 13-cv-6338, 2015 WL 1402204, at *16 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 25, 2015). Specifically, under the Hearings, Appeals and Litigation Law Manual

(HALLEX), an internal Social Security Administration procedural manual, ALJs must “ask the claimant . . . whether [he] ha[s] any objections to the VE testifying.” Soc. Sec. Admin., HALLEX I-2-6-74(B), Testimony of a Vocational Expert, 2013 WL 751902. Additionally, “disability benefit[] claimants have a right to cross-examine the author of an adverse report and to present rebuttal evidence.” *Brennan*, 2015 WL 1402204, at *16 (citing *Townley v. Heckler*, 748 F.2d 109, 114 (2d Cir. 1984)).

Here, the ALJ heard VE testimony about the availability of work for someone of Marino’s capability. (Tr. at 57-58.) However, the ALJ dismissed Marino, who appeared at the hearing *pro se*,³ just after he testified but before the VE was sworn-in as a witness. (*Id.* at 56-57.) Specifically, the ALJ stated that “[w]e’re done at this point. If something comes up in the records and I need to have another hearing, we’ll send and let you know. Have a good day.” (*Id.* at 56.) Marino did not have the opportunity to object to the VE’s testimony or to cross-examine him. Nor did the ALJ inform Marino of his right to do so. For that reason, the ALJ committed legal error. See *Brennan*, 2015 WL 1402204, at *16.

³ Marino was incarcerated at the time of the hearing and was apparently transported from Cossackie Correctional Facility to attend the proceeding. (Tr. at 52-54.)

Marino advocates that the appropriate remedy is an award of benefits. (Dkt. No. 38 at 30.) The Second Circuit, however, has held that a district court commits reversible error if it awards disability benefits on an incomplete administrative record. *See, e.g., Williams v. Apfel*, 204 F.3d 48, 50 (2d Cir. 2000); *Rosa v. Callahan*, 168 F.3d 72, 82-83 (2d Cir. 1999). Rather, a court will only award benefits “when the record provides persuasive proof of disability and a remand for further evidentiary proceedings would serve no purpose.” *Parker v. Harris*, 626 F.2d 225, 235 (2d Cir. 1980). The record here does not compel a finding of disability such that a further hearing would serve no purpose. In fact, the medical evidence suggests the opposite. (*See, e.g., Tr.* at 1620-23, 1955-56.) Additionally, Marino acknowledges that the record is undeveloped. (Dkt. No. 38 at 21.) He contends that the some medical evidence has been withheld by the government and the evidence that the ALJ relied upon did not sufficiently compel a finding of no disability. (*Id.*) Accordingly, the court reverses and remands for further administrative proceedings.

B. Other Contentions

Because the court remands for the reasons stated above, it will only briefly discuss Marino’s remaining contentions. First, Marino argues that

he was denied his statutory right to counsel. (Dkt. No. 18 at 3-11). The ALJ, however, satisfied his statutory burden by informing Marino of his right to counsel, providing a list of free legal service organizations, and even adjourning the proceeding for over three months so Marino could obtain representation. See 42 U.S.C. § 1383(d)(2)(D); *Lamay v. Comm’r of Soc. Sec.*, 562 F.3d 503, 508 (2d Cir. 2009). However, when Marino appeared at the subsequent hearing without counsel, he waived his right to representation. See *Gonzalez v. Barnhart*, No. 02 Civ. 5813, 2003 WL 22383376, at *4 (S.D.N.Y. Oct. 16, 2003) (holding claimant waived right to counsel after the ALJ granted a two-month adjournment and claimant failed to obtain representation). Consequently, his contention is meritless.

Second, Marino contends that the ALJ violated his right to a fair hearing by failing to consider certain medical and non-medical evidence. (Dkt. No. 18 at 12.) Specifically, Marino argues that the ALJ did not review a September 2013 MRI, 2012-2013 mental health progress notes from the Coxsackie Correctional Facility, his New York State criminal history, and 2010-2011 biopsychosocial medical reports. (*Id.*; see Tr. at 1355-85, 1996-98, 1999-2132, 2140-67.) The evidence Marino complains of was not before the ALJ but submitted by Marino with his administrative appeal

to the Appeals Council. (Tr. at 5-7.) The new evidence became part of the record, see *Perez v. Chater*, 77 F.3d 41, 45 (2d Cir. 1996), and, accordingly, the Appeals Council reviewed it when it denied Marino's request to review the ALJ's decision, (Tr. at 2). The Appeals Council determined that the new evidence was duplicative or did not provide a basis to change the ALJ's decision and found the record had been fully developed by the ALJ. (*Id.*) Although not raised by Marino in his brief, he also submitted on administrative appeal treatment records from Faye Rabinovich, his treating physician, dated September 24, 2010 to August 25, 2011. (*Id.* at 2213-37.) The Appeals Council failed to provide good reasons for the weight it gave to the opinion of Dr. Rabinovich, and the court must also remand on this ground. See *Petrie v. Astrue*, 412 F. App'x 401, 407 (2d Cir. 2011) (holding the Commissioner must provide "good reasons' for the weight given to the treating source's opinion") (citations omitted); see also *Wilson v. Colvin*, No. 7:13-cv-295, 2014 WL 4826787, at *2-3 (N.D.N.Y. Sept. 29, 2014) (requiring remand for review of new medical evidence when the Appeals Council failed to provide good reasons to discount a treating physician's opinion). As a result, on remand, the ALJ must provide good reasons for the weight he affords to Dr. Rabinovich's

opinion.

Because Marino's remaining contentions, (Dkt. No. 18 at 14-27), may be impacted by the subsequent proceedings directed by this Order, it would be improper for the court to consider them at this juncture.

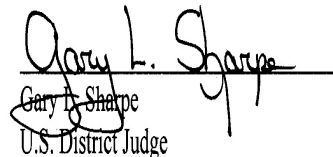
WHEREFORE, for the foregoing reasons, it is hereby

ORDERED that the decision of the Commissioner is **REVERSED** and **REMANDED** pursuant to sentence four of 42 U.S.C. § 405(g) for proceedings consistent with this Memorandum-Decision and Order; and it is further

ORDERED that the Clerk close this case and provide a copy of this Memorandum-Decision and Order to the parties.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

February 5, 2016
Albany, New York


Gary L. Sharpe
U.S. District Judge