

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA
STATESVILLE DIVISION
CIVIL CASE NO. 5:17-CV-00180-MR**

DIXIE PLESS KAMPLAIN,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
vs.)	<u>MEMORANDUM OF</u>
)	<u>DECISION AND ORDER</u>
NANCY A. BERRYHILL,)	
Acting Commissioner of Social)	
Security)	
)	
Defendant.)	
_____)	

THIS MATTER is before the Court on the Plaintiff’s Motion for Summary Judgment [Doc. 12] and the Defendant’s Motion for Summary Judgment [Doc. 15].

I. PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

The Plaintiff, Dixie Pless Kamplain (“Plaintiff”), asserts that her obesity with a body mass index (BMI) of 36 to 44, aggravating obstructive sleep apnea, mild degenerative disc disease of the lumbar spine, fibromyalgia, depression with anxiety, panic attacks, borderline personality disorder, and obsessive compulsive disorder constitute severe physical and mental impairments under the Social Security Act (the “Act”) rendering her disabled.

On August 12, 2013, the Plaintiff filed an application for disability insurance benefits under Title II and Title XVIII of the Act, alleging an onset date of July 27, 2012. [Transcript (“T.”) at 410]. The Plaintiff’s application was denied initially and upon reconsideration. [T. at 324, 336]. Upon Plaintiff’s request, a hearing was held on October 21, 2016, before an Administrative Law Judge (“ALJ”). [T. at 239]. Present at the hearing were the Plaintiff, the Plaintiff’s attorney, and a vocational expert (“VE”). [Id.]. On November 8, 2016, the ALJ issued a decision, wherein the ALJ concluded that the Plaintiff was not disabled. [Id. at 14-31]. On December 30, 2016, the Plaintiff requested that the Appeals Council review the ALJ’s decision. [Id. at 10]. On August 10, 2017, the Appeals Council denied the Plaintiff’s request for review [T. at 1], thereby making the ALJ’s decision the final decision of the Commissioner. The Plaintiff has exhausted all available administrative remedies, and this case is now ripe for review pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 405(g).

II. STANDARD OF REVIEW

The Court’s review of a final decision of the Commissioner is limited to (1) whether substantial evidence supports the Commissioner’s decision, Richardson v. Perales, 402 U.S. 389, 401 (1971); and (2) whether the Commissioner applied the correct legal standards, Hays v. Sullivan, 907 F.2d 1453, 1456 (4th Cir. 1990). “When examining [a Social Security

Administration] disability determination, a reviewing court is required to uphold the determination when an ALJ has applied correct legal standards and the ALJ's factual findings are supported by substantial evidence." Bird v. Comm'r, 699 F.3d 337, 340 (4th Cir. 2012). "Substantial evidence is such relevant evidence as a reasonable mind might accept as adequate to support a conclusion." Johnson v. Barnhart, 434 F.3d 650, 653 (4th Cir. 2005) (internal quotation marks omitted). "It consists of more than a mere scintilla of evidence but may be less than a preponderance." Hancock v. Astrue, 667 F.3d 470, 472 (4th Cir. 2012) (internal quotation marks omitted).

"In reviewing for substantial evidence, [the Court should] not undertake to reweigh conflicting evidence, make credibility determinations, or substitute [its] judgment for that of the ALJ." Johnson, 434 F.3d at 653 (internal quotation marks and alteration omitted). Rather, "[w]here conflicting evidence allows reasonable minds to differ," the Court defers to the ALJ's decision. Id. (internal quotation marks omitted). To enable judicial review for substantial evidence, "[t]he record should include a discussion of which evidence the ALJ found credible and why, and specific application of the pertinent legal requirements to the record evidence." Radford v. Colvin, 734 F.3d 288, 295 (4th Cir. 2013).

III. THE SEQUENTIAL EVALUATION PROCESS

A “disability” entitling a claimant to benefits under the Social Security Act, as relevant here, is “[the] inability to engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or which has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than 12 months.” 42 U.S.C. § 423(d)(1)(A). The Social Security Administration Regulations set out a detailed five-step process for reviewing applications for disability. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520, 416.920; Mascio v. Colvin, 780 F.3d 632, 634 (4th Cir. 2015). “If an applicant’s claim fails at any step of the process, the ALJ need not advance to the subsequent steps.” Pass v. Chater, 65 F.3d 1200, 1203 (4th Cir. 1995) (citation omitted). The burden is on the claimant to make the requisite showing at the first four steps. Id.

At step one, the ALJ determines whether the claimant is engaged in substantial gainful activity. If so, the claimant’s application is denied regardless of the medical condition, age, education, or work experience of the claimant. Id. (citing 20 C.F.R. § 416.920). If not, the case progresses to step two, where the claimant must show a severe impairment. If the claimant does not show any physical or mental deficiencies, or a combination thereof,

which significantly limit the claimant's ability to perform work activities, then no severe impairment is established and the claimant is not disabled. Id.

At step three, the ALJ must determine whether one or more of the claimant's impairments meets or equals one of the listed impairments ("Listings") found at 20 C.F.R. 404, Appendix 1 to Subpart P. If so, the claimant is automatically deemed disabled regardless of age, education or work experience. Id. If not, before proceeding to step four, the ALJ must assess the claimant's residual functional capacity ("RFC"). The RFC is an administrative assessment of "the most" a claimant can still do on a "regular and continuing basis" notwithstanding the claimant's medically determinable impairments and the extent to which those impairments affect the claimant's ability to perform work-related functions. SSR 96-8p; 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1546(c); 404.943(c); 416.945.

At step four, the claimant must show that his or her limitations prevent the claimant from performing his or her past work. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520, 416.920; Mascio, 780 F.3d at 634. If the claimant can still perform his or her past work, then the claimant is not disabled. Id. Otherwise, the case progresses to the fifth step where the burden shifts to the Commissioner. At step five, the Commissioner must establish that, given the claimant's age, education, work experience, and RFC, the claimant can perform alternative

work which exists in substantial numbers in the national economy. Id.; Hines v. Barnhart, 453 F.3d 559, 567 (4th Cir. 2006). “The Commissioner typically offers this evidence through the testimony of a vocational expert responding to a hypothetical that incorporates the claimant’s limitations.” 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520, 416.920; Mascio, 780 F.3d at 635. If the Commissioner succeeds in shouldering her burden at step five, the claimant is not disabled and the application for benefits must be denied. Id. Otherwise, the claimant is entitled to benefits. In this case, the ALJ rendered a determination adverse to the Plaintiff at step five.

IV. THE ALJ’S DECISION

At step one, the ALJ found that Plaintiff has not engaged in substantial gainful activity since her alleged onset date, July 27, 2012. [T. at 16]. At step two, the ALJ found that the Plaintiff has severe impairments, including obesity with a body mass index (BMI) of 36 to 44, aggravating obstructive sleep apnea, mild degenerative disc disease of the lumbar spine, fibromyalgia, depression with anxiety, panic attacks, borderline personality disorder, and obsessive-compulsive disorder. [Id. at 17]. At step three, the ALJ determined that the Plaintiff does not have an impairment or combination of impairments that meets or medically equals the Listings. [Id. at 18]. The

ALJ then determined that the Plaintiff, notwithstanding her impairments, has the RFC:

[T]o perform light work as defined in 20 C.F.R. 404.1567(b) except the claimant will change position every 30 minutes, with walking away from the workstation for one minute. The claimant can frequently reach in all directions, bilaterally. The claimant can frequently handle and finger, bilaterally. The claimant can occasionally climb ramps and stairs. The claimant should never climb ladders, ropes, or scaffolds. The claimant can frequently balance. The claimant can occasionally stoop, kneel, and crouch. The claimant should never crawl. The claimant should never work in the presence of hazardous machinery, at unprotected heights, or be required to operate a motor vehicle as part of the job duties. The claimant should never work in the presence of concentrated exposure to vibration, humidity, and wetness, extreme heat, and extreme cold. The claimant should never work in the presence of concentrated exposure to dust, odors, fumes, and pulmonary irritants. The claimant is limited to performing simple and routine tasks. The claimant can use judgment and respond to changes in a work setting limited to simple work and simple work-related decisions. The claimant can occasionally interact with supervisors and coworkers and should never work the general public.

[Id. at 21 (emphasis added)].

At step four, the ALJ identified Plaintiff's past relevant work as a counselor and community outreach worker. [Id. at 29]. The ALJ found that the Plaintiff is unable to perform her past relevant work because the exertional and non-exertional demands of this work exceed her RFC. [Id.].

At step five, based upon the testimony of the VE, the ALJ concluded that, considering Plaintiff's age, education, work experience, and RFC, Plaintiff is capable of performing other jobs that exist in significant numbers in the national economy, including hand packager, laundry folder, and tender helper. [Id. at 30]. The ALJ therefore concluded that the Plaintiff was not "disabled" as defined by the Social Security Act from July 27, 2012, the alleged onset date, through November 8, 2016, the date of the ALJ's decision. [Id.].

V. DISCUSSION¹

In this appeal, the Plaintiff asserts that the ALJ erred in failing to properly account for the Plaintiff's moderate limitations in concentration, persistence, and pace in the RFC assessment. [Doc. 13 at 2]. The Plaintiff argues that this error requires remand. The Defendant, on the other hand, asserts that substantial evidence supports the ALJ's RFC assessment. [Doc. 16 at 4-7].

Social Security Ruling 96-8p explains how adjudicators should assess residual functional capacity. The Ruling instructs that the RFC "assessment must first identify the individual's functional limitations or restrictions and

¹ Rather than set forth a separate summary of the facts in this case, the Court has incorporated the relevant facts into its legal analysis.

assess his or her work-related abilities on a function-by-function basis, including the functions” listed in the regulations.² SSR 96-8p; see also Mascio v. Colvin, 780 F.3d 632, 636 (4th Cir. 2015) (finding that remand may be appropriate where an ALJ fails to assess a claimant’s capacity to perform relevant functions, despite contradictory evidence in the record, or where other inadequacies in the ALJ’s analysis frustrate meaningful review) (citation omitted).

When a plaintiff’s claim is based on mental health impairments, the Social Security Rules and Regulations require a much more in-depth review and analysis of the plaintiff’s past mental health history. The Regulations make plain that “[p]articular problems are often involved in evaluating mental impairments in individuals who have long histories of ... prolonged outpatient care with supportive therapy and medication.” 20 C.F.R. Pt. 404, Subpt. P, App. 1, § 12.00E. The Regulations, therefore, set forth a mechanism for this type of review and documentation, known as the “special technique,” to assist ALJs in assessing a claimant’s mental RFC. See SSR 96-8p; 20

² The functions listed in the regulations include the claimant’s (1) physical abilities, “such as sitting, standing, walking, lifting, carrying, pushing, pulling, or other physical functions (including manipulative or postural functions, such as reaching, handling, stooping or crouching);” (2) mental abilities, “such as limitations in understanding, remembering, and carrying out instructions, and in responding appropriately to supervision, coworkers, and work pressures in a work setting;” and (3) other work-related abilities affected by “impairment(s) of vision, hearing or other senses, and impairment(s) which impose environmental restrictions.” 20 C.F.R. § 416.945.

C.F.R. §§ 404.1520a, 416.920a. The special technique “requires adjudicators to assess an individual’s limitations and restrictions from a mental impairment(s) in categories identified in the ‘paragraph B’ and ‘paragraph C’ of the adult mental disorders listings.” SSR 96-8p. Paragraph B of the listings provides the functional criteria assessed, in conjunction with a rating scale, to evaluate how a claimant’s mental disorder limits her functioning. These criteria represent the areas of mental functioning a person uses in the performance of gainful activity.³ 20 C.F.R. Pt. 404, Subpt. P, App. 1, § 12.00A. The Paragraph B criteria include restrictions in activities of daily living; social functioning; concentration, persistence or pace; and episodes of decompensation.⁴ Id. The ALJ uses the special technique to “evaluate the severity of mental impairments ... when Part A of the Listing of Impairments is used.” 20 C.F.R. § 404.1520a(a).

Under the special technique, we must first evaluate your pertinent symptoms, signs, and laboratory

³ Like Paragraph B, the criteria described in Paragraph C also “describe impairment-related functional limitations that are incompatible with the ability to do any gainful activity.” 20 C.F.R. Pt. 404, Subpt. P, App. 1, § 12.00A. In this case, the ALJ found that the “evidence fails to establish the presence of the ‘paragraph C’ criteria.” [T. at 20]. Plaintiff does not assign error to this finding. The Court, therefore, does not further address the Paragraph C criteria in this opinion.

⁴ The Paragraph B criteria were recently amended. For claims filed on or after January 17, 2017, the new Paragraph B criteria include: “Understand, remember, or apply information; interact with others; concentrate, persist, or maintain pace; and adapt or manage oneself.” 20 C.F.R. § 404.1520a(c)(3) (as amended). Plaintiff’s claim in this case was filed before the amendment and is, therefore, governed by the previous version of this Regulation.

findings to determine whether you have a medically determinable mental impairment(s)... If we determine that you have a medically determinable mental impairment(s), we must specify the symptoms, signs, and laboratory findings that substantiate the presence of the impairment(s) and document our findings[.]

20 C.F.R. § 404.1520a(b)(1). With regard to mental health issues, “[t]he determination of mental RFC is crucial to the evaluation of your capacity to do [substantial gainful activity] when your impairment(s) does not meet or equal the criteria of the listings, but is nevertheless severe.” 20 C.F.R. Pt. 404, Subptd. P, App. 1, § 12.00A. The RFC assessment is formulated in light of a claimant’s physical and mental impairments. Rule 96-8p provides:

The adjudicator must remember that the limitations identified in the “paragraph B” and “paragraph C” criteria are not an RFC assessment but are used to rate the severity of mental impairment(s) at steps 2 and 3 of the sequential evaluation process. The mental RFC assessment used at steps 4 and 5 of the sequential evaluation process requires a more detailed assessment by itemizing various functions contained in the broad categories found in paragraphs B and C of the adult mental disorders listings in 12.00 of the Listing of Impairments, and summarized on the [Psychiatric Review Technique Form].

SSR 96-8p. Rule 96-8p further explains as follows:

The RFC assessment must include a narrative discussion describing how the evidence supports each conclusion, citing specific medical facts (e.g., laboratory findings) and nonmedical evidence (e.g.,

daily activities, observations). In assessing RFC, the adjudicator must discuss the individual's ability to perform sustained work activities in an ordinary work setting on a regular and continuing basis (i.e., 8 hours a day, for 5 days a week, or an equivalent work schedule), and describe the maximum amount of each work-related activity the individual can perform based on the evidence available in the case record.

Id. “Only after that may RFC be expressed in terms of the exertional levels of work, sedentary, light, medium, heavy, and very heavy.” Id.

In this case, the ALJ found that the Plaintiff suffers from mild difficulties in activities of daily living; moderate difficulties in concentration, persistence or pace and social functioning; and no episodes of decompensation at step three of the sequential evaluation process. [T. at 19-20]. By making these findings at step three, the ALJ found that facts exist which correlate with a limitation on Plaintiff's ability to carry out the areas of mental functioning listed in paragraph B. In formulating the Plaintiff's RFC, however, the ALJ failed to fully explain whether these limitations translated into any *actual functional limitations*.

It appears the ALJ sought to account for Plaintiff's “moderate difficulties” in “concentration, persistence or pace,” by restricting Plaintiff to “performing simple and routine tasks.” [T. at 21]. Such a restriction, however, does not account for a moderate limitation in concentration, persistence or pace. Clark v. Berryhill, No. 5:16-cv-52-GCM, 2017 WL

3687927, at *2 (W.D.N.C. Aug. 25, 2017) (Mullen, J.) (“In limiting [the plaintiff] only to ‘simple, routine, repetitive tasks involving only one, two, and three step instructions,’ the ALJ did not adequately account for the [plaintiff’s] difficulties with concentration, persistence, or pace.”) (citing Mascio, 780 F.3d 632); see also Kitrell v. Colvin, No. 5:14-cv-163-RJC, 2016 WL 1048070, at *4 (W.D.N.C. March 6, 2016) (Conrad, J.); Scruggs v. Colvin, No. 3:14-cv-466-MOC, 2015 WL 2250890, at *5-6 (W.D.N.C. May 13, 2015) (Cogburn, J.). The ALJ also provided that the Plaintiff “can use judgment and respond to changes in a work setting limited to simple work and simple work-related decisions.” [T. at 21]. The ALJ, however, failed to explain how this related to or accounted for the Plaintiff’s difficulties with concentration, persistence, or pace.

A reviewing court cannot be “left to guess about how the ALJ arrived at her conclusions on [a plaintiff’s] ability to perform relevant functions and indeed, remain uncertain as to what the ALJ intended.” Mascio, 780 F.3d at 637. It is the duty of the ALJ to “build an accurate and logical bridge from the evidence to his conclusion.” Monroe v. Colvin, 826 F.3d 176, 189 (4th Cir. 2016) (citation omitted). “Without this explanation, the reviewing court cannot properly evaluate whether the ALJ applied the correct legal standard or whether substantial evidence supports his decisions, and the only

recourse is to remand the matter for additional investigation and explanations.” Mills v. Berryhill, No. 1:16-cv-25-MR, 2017 WL 957542, at *4 (W.D.N.C. Mar. 10, 2017) (Reidinger, J.) (citation omitted).

As such, the Court must remand the case on this ground so that the ALJ may comply with the proper procedure for assessing the Plaintiff’s mental impairments *before* expressing an RFC determination. See Mascio, 780 F.3d at 636; Patterson v. Comm’r Soc. Sec. Admin., 846 F.3d 656, 659 & 662 (4th Cir. 2017) (“[T]he weight of authority suggests that failure to properly document application of the special technique will rarely, if ever, be harmless because such failure prevents, or at least substantially hinders, judicial review.”). Upon remand, it will be crucial that the ALJ carefully perform a function-by-function analysis of Plaintiff’s mental limitations and work abilities, and thereafter “build an accurate and logical bridge from the evidence to his conclusion.” Monroe, 826 F.3d at 189 (citation omitted). A narrative assessment describing how the evidence supports each conclusion, as required by SSR 96-8p, is essential and should account for Plaintiff’s limitation in concentration, persistence or pace; and social functioning and activities of daily living, if any; and include an assessment of whether Plaintiff can perform work-related tasks for a full work day. See Scruggs, 2015 WL 2250890, at *5 (applying Mascio to find an ALJ must not

only provide an explanation of how a plaintiff's mental limitations affect her ability to perform work-related functions, but also her ability to perform them for a full workday).

VII. CONCLUSION

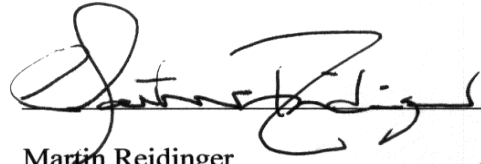
For the reasons stated, the Court will remand this case for further administrative proceedings. On remand, the ALJ should conduct a proper function-by-function analysis of the Plaintiff's mental residual functional capacity in accordance with the Social Security Rules and Regulations and evidencing use of the "special technique" set forth in 20 C.F.R. § 404.1520a and Rule 96-8p.

ORDER

IT IS, THEREFORE, ORDERED that the Plaintiff's Motion for Summary Judgment [Doc. 12] is **GRANTED** and the Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment [Doc. 15] is **DENIED**. Pursuant to the power of this Court to enter judgment affirming, modifying or reversing the decision of the Commissioner under Sentence Four of 42 U.S.C. § 405(g), the decision of the Commissioner is **REVERSED** and the case is hereby **REMANDED** for further administrative proceedings consistent with this opinion. A judgment shall be entered simultaneously herewith.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Signed: February 14, 2019


Martin Reidinger
United States District Judge

