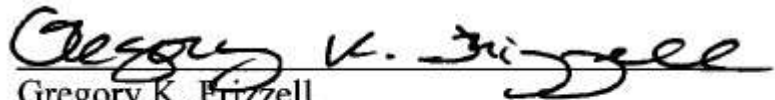




At step four of the SSI determination, the Administrative Law Judge (“ALJ”) must “make specific findings about the mental and physical demands of the jobs at issue and to evaluate the claimant’s ability to meet those demands.” *Winfrey v. Chater*, 92 F.3d 1017, 1025 (10th Cir. 1996). The ALJ “must make the required findings on the record, including his own evaluation of the claimant’s ability to perform his past relevant work.” *Id.* The ALJ did not specifically address what range of motion was required for plaintiff’s past work as a housekeeper. The ALJ also did not address Dr. Jennings’ assessment of plaintiff’s limited ability to stoop, kneel, and crouch for extended periods of time, or how these limitations would affect the plaintiff’s ability to work as a housekeeper. The court finds sufficient factual and legal basis for Magistrate Judge McCarthy’s determination that the ALJ failed to fully discuss Dr. Jennings’ opinion, and did not adequately address the specific requirements of plaintiffs’ past employment at step four.

For the reasons set forth above, the Report and Recommendation of the Magistrate Judge (Dkt. #24) is accepted and the decision of the ALJ denying plaintiff’s applications for benefits is reversed and remanded for further proceedings in accordance with the R&R.

IT IS SO ORDERED this 8th day of December, 2010.

  
Gregory K. Frizzell  
United States District Judge  
Northern District of Oklahoma