

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF PUERTO RICO**

IGDALIA GARCIA-LUCIANO,  
Plaintiff,  
v.  
COMMISSIONER OF SOCIAL SECURITY,  
Defendant.

CIVIL NO. 23-1236 (HRV)

**OPINION AND ORDER**

**I. INTRODUCTION**

Igdalia Garcia-Luciano, (“Plaintiff” and/or “Ms. Garcia-Luciano”), moves this Court to review the final administrative decision of the Commissioner of Social Security (“the Commissioner”) denying her claim for disability benefits under the Social Security Act. (Docket No. 3). Plaintiff alleges that the decision was not supported by substantial evidence. (Docket No. 16). The Commissioner filed his brief requesting affirmance of his decision. (Docket No. 20). After carefully reviewing the record and for the reasons stated below, the Commissioner’s decision is AFFIRMED.

**II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

**A. Standard of Review**

Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 405(g), any individual may obtain review of the final decision of by the Commissioner of Social Security. Upon consideration of the pleadings and transcript of record, the Court “shall have the power to enter a judgment . . .

1 affirming, modifying or reversing the decision of the he Commissioner of Social Security,  
2 with or without remanding the cause for a rehearing.” *Id.* In addition, the statute  
3 provides that the findings of the Commissioner as to any fact, if supported by substantial  
4 evidence, shall be conclusive. *Id.* Substantial evidence “is more than a mere scintilla . . .  
5 [i]t means such relevant evidence as a reasonable mind might accept as adequate to  
6 support a conclusion.” *Richardson v. Perales*, 402 U.S. 389, 401 (1971)(quoting  
7 *Consolidated Edison Co. v. NLRB*, 305 U.S. 197, 229 (1938)).

9 Is important to note that the scope of my review is thus limited. I am tasked with  
10 determining whether the Administrative Law Judge (“ALJ”) employed the proper legal  
11 standards and focused facts upon the proper quantum of evidence. *See Manso-Pizarro*  
12 *v. Sec’y of Health and Human Servs.*, 76 F.3d 15, 16 (1st Cir. 1996). The ALJ’s decision  
13 must be reversed only if it was derived “by ignoring evidence, misapplying law, or judging  
14 matters entrusted to experts.” *Nguyen v. Chater*, 172 F.3d 31, 35 (1st Cir. 1999).

### 16 **B. Five-Step Sequential Evaluation Process**

17 The Social Security Act (“SSA”) provides a five-step evaluation process to  
18 determine disability when applying for disability insurance benefits. 20 C.F.R. §  
19 404.1520(a)(4). These steps must be followed in order, and if a person is determined not  
20 to be disabled at any step, the inquiry stops. *Id.*

22 Step one considers claimant’s work activity, that is, whether the plaintiff is  
23 currently “doing substantial gainful activity.” 20 C.F.R. § 404.1520(a)(4)(i). If the person  
24 is, then she is not disabled under the Act. *Id.* The second step of the process is to  
25 determine whether plaintiff has a physical or mental impairment, or a combination of  
26 impairments, that is severe and meets the Act’s duration requirement. 20 C.F.R. §

1 404.1520(a)(4)(ii). Plaintiff has the burden of proof at Steps One and Two. Step Three  
2 considers the medical severity of the plaintiff's impairments. 20 C.F.R. §  
3 404.1520(a)(4)(iii). At this step, if plaintiff is determined to have an impairment that  
4 meets or equals an impairment listed in 20 C.F.R. pt. 404, subpt. P., app. 1, and meets  
5 the duration requirements, she is disabled. 20 C.F.R. § 404.1520(a)(4)(iii).  
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7 Now, if the plaintiff is not determined to be disabled at this step, her residual  
8 functional capacity ("RFC") is assessed. 20 C.F.R. § 404.1520(a)(4), (e). Once the ALJ  
9 determines the RFC, the inquiry proceeds to step four. This step compares the plaintiff's  
10 RFC to her past relevant work. 20 C.F.R. § 404.1520(a)(4)(iv). If the plaintiff can still do  
11 her past relevant work, she is not disabled. *Id.* Finally, at step five, the plaintiff's RFC is  
12 considered alongside her "age, education, and work experience to see if [she] can make  
13 an adjustment to other work." 20 C.F.R. § 404.1520(a)(4)(v). If [she] can make an  
14 adjustment to other work, she is not disabled; if she cannot, she is disabled. *Id.*  
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### 16 **III. BACKGROUND AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

17 Ms. Garcia-Luciano applied initially for Social Security Disability Insurance  
18 ("SSDI") benefits on June 22, 2020, alleging a disability commencement date of October  
19 3, 2019. *See* Transcript of Social Security Proceedings ("Tr."), Docket No. 14 (Tr. 939-  
20 943). Plaintiff's symptoms were trigger fingers, chronic kidney and diabetes mellitus  
21 type 1 and 2, among other alleged conditions. On September 4, 2020, her claim was  
22 denied at the initial stage; and again on reconsideration on November 24, 2020. (Tr.  
23 827-830, 832-834).  
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26 Ms. Garcia-Luciano requested a hearing on December 21, 2020. A telephone  
27 conference hearing was held on June 2, 2022. (Tr. 15-39). Present at the telephone  
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1 hearing<sup>1</sup> were plaintiff's attorney<sup>2</sup>, and Ms. Luisa Suess, an impartial vocational expert,  
2 who testified at the hearing. (Docket No. 16 – Plaintiff's Brief). Ms. Garcia-Luciano also  
3 testified at the hearing. (*Id.*). On June 21, 2022, the ALJ issued her written decision  
4 concluding that Ms. Garcia-Luciano was not disabled under the Act. (Tr. 15-39).

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6 In her written decision, the ALJ found that Plaintiff did not engage in substantial  
7 gainful activity (Step One) (Tr. 25). At Step Two, she found that Plaintiff had the  
8 following severe impairments: trigger fingers in both hands, chronic kidney disease,  
9 diabetes mellitus types 1 and 2, diabetic polyneuropathy, obesity, adjustment disorder  
10 with mixed anxiety and depressed mood, mayor depressive disorder, panic disorder, and  
11 generalized anxiety disorder. (*Id.*) As non-severe impairments, Plaintiff was found to  
12 have hypertension and hyperlipidemia, which did not cause more than a minimal  
13 limitation of physical or mental ability to do basic work activities. (*Id.*).

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15 Further, the ALJ concluded that Plaintiff did not have an impairment or  
16 combination of impairments that meets or medically equals the severity of the ones listed  
17 at 20 CFR Part 404, Subpart P, Appendix 1. (Step Three) (Tr. 26). For instance,  
18 abnormality of a major joint in any extremity was not met because evidence did not show  
19 chronic joint pain or stiffness and abnormal motion, instability, or immobility of the  
20 affected joints. *Id.* Also, the evidence did not show an impairment-related physical  
21 limitation. *Id.* Peripheral neuropathy was also not established because there was not a  
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26 <sup>1</sup> The hearing was consented to by Plaintiff to be held by telephone due to the extraordinary circumstances  
presented by the Coronavirus Pandemic. (*See* Tr. 892 and 893).

27 <sup>2</sup> Attorney Doris Aponte appeared in substitution of attorney William Pagan, Plaintiff's counsel of record.  
28 (*See* Plaintiff's Brief at Docket No. 16).

1 medical record of a disorganization of motor function. *Id.* Plaintiff's obesity did not meet  
2 the severity of a listed impairment or a combination of other impairments either. *Id.*  
3 With respect to her diabetes condition, although it is no longer a listed impairment, the  
4 ALJ considered it. However, it did not meet or equal any of the listed impairments as  
5 assessed under the Social Security Ruling 14-2p or 14-3p. *Id.* Lastly, Plaintiff's mental  
6 impairments were considered singly and in combination and did not meet or medically  
7 equal the criteria of listings 12.04 and 12.06. (Tr. 27).  
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9 The ALJ considered "paragraph B" and to satisfy the criteria, the mental  
10 impairments must result in one extreme limitation<sup>3</sup> or two marked limitations<sup>4</sup> in a  
11 broad area of functioning. In her written decision, the ALJ determined that Plaintiff has  
12 a moderate limitation in understanding, remembering, or applying information. Plaintiff  
13 testified that she has difficulty remembering generally and completing tasks, but also  
14 admitted that she could perform simple maintenance, prepare meals, and shop.  
15 Furthermore, the record shows that Plaintiff was able to provide information about her  
16 health, answer questions from medical providers, and tested normal on a memory exam.  
17 *Id.* Regarding her ability to interact with others, the ALJ concluded that Plaintiff had  
18 mild limitations. Plaintiff alleged she has difficulty getting along with others, although  
19 statements from Plaintiff revealed that she is able to shop, spend time with family and  
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26 <sup>3</sup> An extreme limitation is the inability to function independently, appropriately, or effectively, and on a  
27 sustained basis. (Tr. 27).

28 <sup>4</sup> A marked limitation is a seriously limited ability to function independently, appropriately, or effectively,  
and on a sustained basis. (Tr. 27).

1 live with others. In addition, medical evidence showed that Plaintiff was described as  
2 pleasant and cooperative. *Id.*

3 As to Plaintiff's ability to concentrate, persist or maintain pace, the ALJ concluded  
4 she has moderate limitations. During testimony, Plaintiff indicated that she has  
5 problems concentrating, focusing generally and completing tasks. *Id.* Records showed  
6 diminished concentration and attention on exams but, pursuant to her statements, she  
7 is able to prepare meals, watch television, and manage funds. *Id.* Regarding her ability  
8 to adapt or manage herself, the ALJ concluded that she has moderate limitations.  
9 Plaintiff testified she has difficulties handling change and managing her mood.  
10 Notwithstanding, she stated that she is able to handle selfcare and personal hygiene. *Id.*  
11 Therefore, in her written decision, and as to this specific step, the ALJ indicated that the  
12 "paragraph B"<sup>5</sup> criteria was not satisfied because Plaintiff's mental impairments did not  
13 cause at least two marked limitations or one extreme limitations. In addition, the ALJ  
14 considered whether the "paragraph C" was satisfied. She concluded that the evidence  
15 presented failed to establish the presence of the "paragraph C" criteria.<sup>6</sup>

16 The ALJ then determined Plaintiff's RFC and found that she has the capacity to  
17 perform light work as defined in 20 CFR 404.1567(b), except the Plaintiff can handle and  
18 finger frequently. (Tr. 28). She can stoop, kneel, crouch, crawl and climb ramps and  
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25 <sup>5</sup> The limitations identified in the "paragraph B" criteria are not a residual functional capacity assessment  
26 but are used to rate the severity of mental impairments at step 2 and 3 of the sequential evaluation process.  
(Tr. 28).

27 <sup>6</sup> The "paragraph C" criteria requires that a claimant have a minimal capacity to adapt to changes in their  
28 environments or demands not already a part of their daily life. (Tr. 28).

1 stairs occasionally, but never climb ropes, ladders, or scaffolds. *Id.* Additionally, Plaintiff  
2 can understand, remember, and carry out simple instructions and perform simple tasks,  
3 work with objects and data rather than with people, in a goal-oriented setting and that  
4 she can adapt to occasional changes in a routine work environment. *Id.* The ALJ stated  
5 that in making these findings, she considered all symptoms alleged and the extent to  
6 which those symptoms were consistent with the objective medical evidence as required  
7 by 20 CFR 404.1529 and SSR 16-3p. She also took into consideration prior  
8 administrative medical findings in accordance with the requirements of 20 CFR  
9 404.1520c. The ALJ followed the required two-step process to determine if there was a  
10 medically determinable physical or mental impairments that could reasonably be  
11 expected to produce plaintiff's pain and other symptoms.<sup>7</sup> *Id.* The conclusion reached  
12 was that while the impairments could reasonably be expected to cause the symptoms,  
13 the intensity, persistence and limiting effects of said symptoms was not entirely  
14 consistent with the evidence on record. *Id.* at 29.

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18 Lastly, at the last two steps of the process, the ALJ determined that Plaintiff was  
19 unable to perform any past relevant work (Step four), and considering her age, education,  
20 work experience, and RFC, there were jobs that exist in the national economy that  
21 Plaintiff can perform such as: Garment Sorter, Price Marker and Laundry Folder.  
22 Consequently, Plaintiff was not disable under the Social Security Act. (Step 5)(Tr. 31-33).  
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26 <sup>7</sup> At the first step, a medically determinable impairment is one that can be shown by medially acceptable  
27 clinical or laboratory techniques, that could reasonably be expected to produce pain or another symptom.  
28 Secondly, the ALJ must evaluate the intensity, persistence and limiting effects of the underlying physical  
or mental impairment, to determine the extent to which they limit work-related activities. (Tr. 28-29).

1 On June 21, 2022, Ms. Garcia-Luciano requested review of the ALJ's decision to  
2 the Appeals Council, and on March 15, 2022, the same was denied. At that time, the  
3 Commissioner's decision became final. (Tr. 1-8). On May 11, 2023, Ms. Garcia-Luciano  
4 filed her Social Security Complaint in this Court. (Docket No. 3). On August 3, 2023, the  
5 Social Security Transcript was filed. (Docket No. 14). The parties have fully briefed their  
6 respective positions. (Docket Nos. 16, 20 and 23).

#### 8 **IV. ANALYSIS**

9 In her brief, Ms. Garcia-Luciano raised the following issues: (1) whether the ALJ's  
10 assessment of plaintiff's physical RFC is supported by substantial evidence, specifically,  
11 failure to correctly assess obesity and carpal tunnel syndrome; (2) that the Commissioner  
12 erred in her assessment of Plaintiff's mental residual functional capacity in that the ALJ  
13 failed to incorporate interaction limitations on the MRFC; (3) whether the Commissioner  
14 failed to properly assess and evaluate medication side effects; and (4) whether remand  
15 is necessary with respect to the Step 5 findings due to a conflict between the vocational  
16 expert testimony and the DOT. (Docket No. 16). I address the issues in the same order.

#### 19 **A. Assessment of RFC not Supported by Substantial Evidence**

20 Plaintiff first alleges in her brief that the ALJ erred because she ignored and did  
21 not discuss non-severe medically determinable impairments and the impact that those  
22 conditions had on Plaintiff's ability to perform sustained work activities in an ordinary  
23 work setting on a regular and continued basis. (*See* Docket No. 16 at 17-18). The  
24 conditions that the ALJ did not discuss were high blood pressure, osteoporosis, and  
25 migraine headaches. *Id.* These conditions have no bearing in this case, except perhaps  
26 high blood pressure, because Plaintiff did not suffer from them. The whole discussion at  
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1 pages 16 and 17 of Plaintiff's brief appears to be from a different case.<sup>8</sup> To be sure, the  
2 conditions that the ALJ determined as severe impairments were trigger fingers in both  
3 hands, chronic kidney disease, diabetes mellitus type 1 and 2, diabetic polyneuropathy,  
4 obesity, adjustment disorder with mixed anxiety and depressed mood, mayor depressive  
5 disorder, panic disorder, and generalized anxiety disorder. (Tr. 25). As non-severe  
6 impairments, the ALJ found hypertension and hyperlipidemia. *Id.* I easily dispose of  
7 this argument because it clearly was included in the brief by mistake.  
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9  
10 ***1. Assessment of obesity as per SSR 19-2p***

11 Ms. Garcia-Luciano alleges that the ALJ failed to correctly assess obesity because  
12 she neglected to make "specific factual findings" as required by SSR 19-2p and to  
13 meaningfully consider the effects of her obesity condition individually and in  
14 combination with her other impairments at step three and at every subsequent step. This  
15 failure to make specific findings regarding obesity-related limitations warrants a remand  
16 according to the Plaintiff.  
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18 In her decision, the ALJ listed obesity as a severe condition/impairment but found  
19 that Plaintiff's obesity did not meet the severity of a listed impairment when considered  
20 singly or combined with other impairments. (T. 26). There is no question that the ALJ  
21 took into consideration Plaintiff's obesity, even though there is not an independent  
22 listing for said condition. In fact, the ALJ relied on the opinion of state agency consultant  
23 Dr. Vicente Sanchez, who discussed diabetes and obesity as part his medical evaluation.  
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28 <sup>8</sup> Counsel is encouraged to carefully proofread and edit the work that is submitted to the Court.

1 Contrary to the argument of the Plaintiff, the ALJ mentioned obesity and her BMI when  
2 explaining her RFC determination (*See* Tr. 30) and adjusted accordingly the physical  
3 limitations to Plaintiff's RFC. All this in compliance with SSR 19-2p. For these reasons,  
4 I find that the ALJ fully took into consideration Plaintiff's obesity to determine her RFC  
5 and that Plaintiff has not met her burden of demonstrating that a more restricted  
6 physical RFC was warranted based on said impairment. *See Soto-Martinez v. Kijakazi*,  
7 Civil No. 21-1445 (CVR), 2022 WL 3593359, 2022 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 151649 at \*12 (D.P.R.  
8 Aug. 23, 2022).

## 10 **2. Assessment of Carpal Tunnel Syndrome**

11 Plaintiff also alleges that the ALJ did not consider her medically diagnosed  
12 impairment of carpal tunnel syndrome. (Docket No. 16). In her decision, however, the  
13 ALJ determined that trigger fingers on both hands was among the severe conditions Ms.  
14 Garcia-Luciano suffered from and considered the impairment in her assessment of  
15 Plaintiff's RFC. (Tr. 25). The ALJ took into consideration not only the medical evidence  
16 on record, but also Plaintiffs' testimony during the hearing, where she was questioned  
17 about the carpal tunnel condition (Tr. 52, 59-60), and talked about experiencing burning  
18 sensations in her hands. (Tr. 29 and 57). For instance, the ALJ considered that Plaintiff  
19 received a right thumb and middle trigger finger release in August 2019 and a left ring  
20 trigger finger release in May 2022. (Tr. 29). With both releases, Plaintiff still was able to  
21 grip, grasp, pinch and used her fingers without difficulty. (*Id.*). In addition, the ALJ  
22 considered the opinions of state agency medical consultants, who concluded that  
23 Plaintiff had no gross motor or sensory deficits except right hand weakness and pain. (Tr.  
24 31). And it is clear from the record that in their evaluations of Plaintiff, both medical  
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1 consultants considered carpal tunnel syndrome and trigger fingers. (Tr. 790, 793 and  
2 799). While the ALJ may not have mentioned by name carpal tunnel syndrome,  
3 manipulative limitations were assessed as part of the RFC determination. *See Whitzell v.*  
4 *Astrue*, 792 F. Supp. 2d 143, 150 (D. Mass. 2011)(the ALJ did not mention claimant's  
5 myofascial pain disorder by name but addressed her back pain at length). In view of the  
6 foregoing, I find that remand is not warranted with respect to this claim of error.  
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8 **B. Assessment of Ms. Garcia-Luciano MRFC – Interaction**  
9 **Limitations**

10 Next, Ms. Garcia-Luciano contends that the ALJ erred in the RFC finding because  
11 the ALJ failed to incorporate interaction limitations into Plaintiff's MRFC. (Docket No.  
12 16 at page 23). The ALJ stated that Plaintiff suffers from adjustment disorder with mixed  
13 anxiety and depressed mood, mayor depressive disorder, panic disorder and generalized  
14 anxiety disorder. (Tr. 25). Plaintiff's mental impairments were considered singly and in  
15 combination. (Tr. 27). Relevantly, as to interacting with others, the ALJ concluded that  
16 Plaintiff had mild limitations. Plaintiff faults the ALJ for finding that she is better at  
17 working with objects and data rather than people, but not incorporating limitations  
18 regarding inevitable interactions with supervisors and co-workers after properly  
19 considering both her medical conditions and her reported symptoms.  
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22 At the hearing, Ms. Garcia-Luciano testified that she had difficulty getting along  
23 with others, but based on her statements, she was also able to shop, spend time with her  
24 family, and live with others. She is described in medical records as pleasant and  
25 cooperative. *Id.* Thus, in the ALJ's view, while Plaintiff suffered from depression, anxiety,  
26 and frequent panic attacks, her reported subjective symptoms and the observations of  
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1 depression and anxious moods at her examinations, had to be balanced against other  
2 objective observations such as Plaintiff appearing calm and cooperative. (Tr. 30, 538).  
3 Further, normal findings were reflected in mental health status examinations, (Tr. 565,  
4 578, 591, 623, 708, 712, 716, 726, 751 and 1779), and the record demonstrated a high  
5 degree of functioning with respect to daily living. The Plaintiff's alleged inability to  
6 socialize was also contemplated in the RFC where the ALJ limited her to jobs that require  
7 zero interactions with the public, and minimal interaction with other people like co-  
8 workers and supervisors. The record thus supports a finding that the limitations imposed  
9 by the ALJ in her MRFC assessment are based on substantial evidence and that Plaintiff  
10 has not carried her burden to show otherwise.  
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13 Again, I need to point out that in her brief, and for a second time, Plaintiff  
14 submitted inaccurate information. Under the heading of this claim of error, and I  
15 suppose as an additional argument seeking reversal, Plaintiff states that the ALJ did not  
16 take into consideration interaction limitations such as ability to accept instructions and  
17 to appropriately respond to criticism from supervisors. As per the brief, these abilities  
18 are critical to perform unskilled work like Plaintiff's prior relevant work as "Plastic  
19 Hospital Assembler." (Docket No. 16 at page 26). Ms. Garcia-Luciano's past relevant  
20 work was assembling watches.  
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22 This appears to be another situation of copying and pasting from a different case.  
23 And Plaintiff acknowledges as much in her reply by explaining that the sentence was  
24 included as an involuntary error. Normally, a mishap like this would be enough to find  
25 waiver. *See Rodriguez-Alicea v. Comm's of Social Sec.*, Civil No. 22-1187 (MEL), 2023  
26 WL 6370397, 2023 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 176064 at \*9-10 (D.P.R., Sept. 29, 2023).  
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1 Notwithstanding, to the extent that Plaintiff asks that the involuntary error be  
2 overlooked, but not the substance of the argument, I find that even if not waived, the  
3 claim of error fails essentially for the same reasons set forth above. Substantial evidence  
4 supports the ALJ's conclusions regarding Plaintiff's mental conditions and the  
5 limitations they impose on her ability to interact with others.  
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### 7 **C. Medication Side Effects**

8 As to this issue, Plaintiff alleges that the ALJ failed to discuss and/or take into  
9 consideration the effects the intake of medication has on her. Plaintiff testified at the  
10 hearing regarding medication side effects such as sleepiness (and the consequential  
11 inability to drive) and skin allergies. (Docket No. 16 at page 27).<sup>9</sup> Ms. Garcia-Luciano  
12 claims that not discussing the medication side effect of drowsiness is by itself reversible  
13 error, and that even though the ALJ did mention that Plaintiff "was very tired during the  
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19 <sup>9</sup> Plaintiff was asked about her emotional condition as following:

20 ALJ: "And those medications help you to manage these symptoms?"

21 Ms. Garcia-Luciano: "Not much."

22 ALJ: "Do any of these medications cause any side effects?"

23 Ms. Garcia-Luciano: "Yes, the Klonopin, With Klonopin, I feel down, I can't drive or anything like  
24 that."

25 ALJ: "When you say "lo" is that you are sluggish, sleepy, or what do you mean?"

26 Ms. Garcia-Luciano: "Yes, sleepy, sleepy."

27  
28 (Docket No. 16 at page 27 - Plaintiff's Brief and Tr. 64). In addition, she testified that the tape and sensor  
from her insulin pump caused her "skin allergies, burning and swelling, and that she had to stop using  
them for periods of time which caused elevated amounts of sugar in her blood and cannot use other  
treatments because her pancreas was no longer producing insulin and the pump was her only resource,  
this been recommended by her endocrinologist Dr. Denisse Caro." (Docket No. 16 at page 28).

1 day”, the failure to discuss the impact that such tiredness could have on her ability to  
2 engage in substantial gainful activity, likewise, warrants remand. *Id.*

3 Unquestionably, the ALJ was required to consider the side effect of Plaintiff’s  
4 medication in the assessment of her RFC. SSR 96-8p, 1996 SSR LEXIS 5 at \*13-14. The  
5 ALJ indeed discussed the allergic reaction to the medical tape and noted Plaintiff’s  
6 difficulty controlling her blood sugar. (Tr. 29). With respect to “sleepiness”, the ALJ also  
7 addressed it acknowledging Plaintiff’s difficulty concentrating, focusing, or completing  
8 tasks. (Tr. 27). Thus, in her written decision, after considering, among other things, the  
9 side effects of medication—which is all that she is required to do under SSR 96-8p—the  
10 ALJ limited Plaintiff’s residual capacity to understanding, remembering, and carrying  
11 out simple instructions, and performing simple tasks in a goal-oriented setting, all while  
12 being capable of adapting to occasional changes in a routine work environment. (Tr. 28).

13 It is clear to me that the ALJ adequately and reasonably took into account the side  
14 effects of medication when it limited Plaintiff to unskilled jobs such as garment sorter,  
15 laundry folder and price marker; jobs that did not expose her to environmental hazards  
16 or required her to drive or operate machinery. It should be noted that the findings  
17 regarding side effects of medication are based on Plaintiff’s testimony about her  
18 symptoms. The lack of objective evidence would by itself be grounds to give very little  
19 weight to them in the RFC assessment. *Aleman v. Berryhill*, Case No. 17-cv-20041-JJO,  
20 2017 WL 6730070, 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 212944 at 8 43 (S.D. Fla., Dec. 29, 2017). Yet,  
21 the ALJ at least partially gave credence to the symptoms and apportioned RFC  
22 limitations accordingly. Therefore, I must reject Plaintiff’s claim of error with respect to  
23 medication side effects.  
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1 (7th Cir. 2002). In this case, Ms. Garcia-Luciano’s counsel did not identify at the hearing  
2 any conflicts between the VE’s testimony and the DOT. Raising the discrepancy in this  
3 forum is too little too late. *See Donahue*, 279 F.3d at 447.

4       Regardless, even if the issue was properly before me, it would fail on the merits.  
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6 In this case, the ALJ posed a hypothetical to the VE assuming that Plaintiff “can  
7 understand, remember, and carry out simple instructions and do simple tasks with  
8 objects and information rather than people.” (Tr. 66). Based on that hypothetical, the  
9 VE identified jobs in the national economy with an SVP of two. These were the  
10 occupations that the ALJ ultimately found at Step 5 that Plaintiff could perform.

11       District Court’s in the First Circuit have held that an ability to carry out simple  
12 instructions and perform simple tasks is consistent with work that the DOT defines as  
13 requiring a reasoning level of 2. *See Pepin v. Astrue*, Civil No. 09-464-P-S, 2010 U.S.  
14 Dist. LEXIS 98294, 2010 WL 3361841 at \*3 (D. Me. Aug., 24, 2010); *see also Sue M. v.*  
15 *Berryhill*, No. 1:17-cv-00303-NT, 2018 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 130676, 2018 LWL 3698906 (D.  
16 Me. Aug. 3, 2018). In other words, a limitation to simple tasks and instructions is not  
17 inconsistent with “detailed but uninvolved” instructions as used in the DOT’s reasoning  
18 level 2.  
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21       A different scenario would have existed if the RFC had provided for “short and  
22 simple” instructions inasmuch as one does not equate the other for purposes of a GED  
23 reasoning level of 2. *Linwood C. v. Kijakazi*, No. 22-cv-00013-LEW, 2022 WL 10337867,  
24 2022 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 189456 at \*10-11 (D. Me. Oct. 18, 2022). When the DOT level 2  
25 reasoning defines the ability to understand and carry out “detailed but uninvolved”  
26 instructions, the operative term “detailed” refers not to the complexity of the instruction,  
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1 but to its length. *Id.* at 11 (citing *Buckwater v. Acting Comm’r of Soc. Sec.*, 5 4th 1315,  
2 1323-24 (11th Cir. 2021) and *Lawrence v. Saul*, 941 F.3d 140, 142 (4th Cir. 2019)). If the  
3 ALJ had imposed a limitation on Plaintiff to follow both short and simple instructions,  
4 the identification of jobs that she can perform with a DOT level 2 reasoning would have  
5 been inconsistent and remand might have been necessary. But that is not the case here.  
6 The ALJ’s unchallenged limitation to simple instructions, is not inconsistent with jobs  
7 requiring the ability to perform “detailed” instructions. Put differently, the finding that  
8 Plaintiff can perform jobs in the national economy that require her to follow detailed  
9 instructions, is not inconsistent with a finding that she has the ability only to understand,  
10 remember and carry out “simple” instructions. Consequently, I must also reject the  
11 asserted claim of error.  
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14 **V. CONCLUSION**

15 In view of the reasons outlined above, I find that the decision of the Commissioner  
16 to deny disability benefits to Plaintiff is supported by substantial evidence. Accordingly,  
17 the decision of the Commissioner is hereby AFFIRMED.  
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19 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

20 In San Juan, Puerto Rico this 2nd day of February, 2024.

21 S/Héctor L. Ramos-Vega  
22 HÉCTOR L. RAMOS-VEGA  
23 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE  
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