

Jun 23, 2022

SEAN F. MCAVOY, CLERK

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

VICTORIA V.H.<sup>1</sup>,  
Plaintiff,  
v.  
COMMISSIONER OF SOCIAL  
SECURITY ADMINISTRATION,  
Defendant.

No. 1:21-CV-03137-SAB

**ORDER GRANTING  
PLAINTIFF’S MOTION FOR  
SUMMARY JUDGMENT;  
DENYING DEFENDANT’S  
MOTION FOR SUMMARY  
JUDGMENT**

Before the Court are Cross-Motions for Summary Judgment. ECF Nos. 11, 12. The motions were heard without oral argument. Plaintiff is represented by D. James Tree; Defendant is represented by Sarah Moum and Brian Donovan.

Plaintiff brings this action seeking judicial review of the Commissioner of Social Security’s final decision denying her application for disability benefits under Title II and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) under Title XVI of the Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 1382. After reviewing the administrative record and briefs filed by the parties, the Court is now fully informed. For the reasons set

<sup>1</sup> Pursuant to the recommendation of the Committee on Court Administration and Case Management of the Judicial Conference of the United States, Plaintiff’s name is partially redacted.

**ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFF’S MOTION FOR SUMMARY  
JUDGMENT; DENYING DEFENDANT’S MOTION FOR SUMMARY  
JUDGMENT ~1**

1 forth below, the Court grants Plaintiff's Motion for Summary Judgment, ECF No.  
2 11, and denies Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment, ECF No. 12.

### 3 **I. Jurisdiction**

4 On May 29, 2019, Plaintiff filed applications for disability benefits under  
5 Title II and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) under Title XVI of the Social  
6 Security Act. She alleged disability beginning March 31, 2018. Plaintiff's  
7 applications were denied initially and on reconsideration. On March 19, 2020,  
8 Plaintiff requested a hearing before an Administrative Law Judge ("ALJ"). On  
9 October 8, 2020, Plaintiff appeared and testified by telephone before ALJ Glenn  
10 Meyers with the assistance of her counsel, Robert Tree. Vocational Expert Thomas  
11 Polsin also participated by telephone. The ALJ issued a decision on November 4,  
12 2020, finding Plaintiff was not disabled.

13 Plaintiff requested review by the Appeals Council; the Appeals Council  
14 denied the request on September 2, 2021. The Appeals Council's denial of review  
15 makes the ALJ's decision the "final decision" of the Commissioner of Social  
16 Security, which this Court is permitted to review. 42 U.S.C. § 405(g),  
17 1383(c)(1)(3).

18 Plaintiff filed a timely appeal with the United States District Court for the  
19 Eastern District of Washington on October 22, 2021. ECF No. 1. The matter is  
20 before this Court pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 405(g).

### 21 **II. Five-Step Sequential Evaluation Process**

22 The Social Security Act defines disability as the "inability to engage in any  
23 substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or  
24 mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or which has lasted or  
25 can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than twelve months." 42  
26 U.S.C. §§ 423(d)(1)(A), 1382c(a)(3)(A). A claimant shall be determined to be  
27 under a disability only if their impairments are of such severity that the claimant is  
28 not only unable to do their previous work, but cannot, considering claimant's age,

1 education, and work experiences, engage in any other substantial gainful work that  
2 exists in the national economy. 42 U.S.C. §§ 423(d)(2)(A), 1382c(a)(3)(B). The  
3 Commissioner has established a five-step sequential evaluation process to  
4 determine whether a person is disabled in the statute. See 20 C.F.R. §§  
5 404.1520(a)(4)(i)-(v), 416.920(a)(4)(i)-(v).

6 **Step One:** Is the claimant engaged in substantial gainful activities? 20  
7 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(a)(4)(i), 416.920(a)(4)(i). Substantial gainful activity is work  
8 done for pay and requires compensation above the statutory minimum. *Keyes v.*  
9 *Sullivan*, 894 F.2d 1053, 1057 (9th Cir. 1990). If the claimant is engaged in  
10 substantial activity, benefits are denied. 20 C.F.R. § 404.1520(b), 416.920(b). If  
11 the claimant is not, the ALJ proceeds to step two.

12 **Step Two:** Does the claimant have a medically-severe impairment or  
13 combination of impairments? 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(a)(4)(ii), 416.920(a)(4)(ii). A  
14 severe impairment is one that lasted or must be expected to last for at least 12  
15 months and must be proven through objective medical evidence. *Id.* §§ 404.1509,  
16 416.909. If the claimant does not have a severe impairment or combination of  
17 impairments, the disability claim is denied. *Id.* § 404.1520(a)(4)(ii),  
18 416.920(a)(4)(ii). If the impairment is severe, the evaluation proceeds to the third  
19 step.

20 **Step Three:** Does the claimant's impairment meet or equal one of the listed  
21 impairments acknowledged by the Commissioner to be so severe as to preclude  
22 substantial gainful activity? 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(a)(4)(iii), 416.920(a)(4)(iii). If  
23 the impairment meets or equals one of the listed impairments, the claimant is  
24 conclusively presumed to be disabled. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(d), 416.920(d). If the  
25 impairment is not one conclusively presumed to be disabling, the evaluation  
26 proceeds to the fourth step.

27 Before considering to the fourth step, the ALJ must first determine the  
28 claimant's residual functional capacity. An individual's residual functional

1 capacity is their ability to do physical and mental work activities on a sustained  
2 basis despite limitations from their impairments. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1545(a)(1),  
3 416.945(a)(1). The residual functional capacity is relevant to both the fourth and  
4 fifth steps of the analysis.

5 **Step Four:** Does the impairment prevent the claimant from performing work  
6 they have performed in the past? 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(a)(4)(iv),  
7 416.920(a)(4)(iv). If the claimant is able to perform their previous work, they are  
8 not disabled. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(f), 416.920(f). If the claimant cannot perform  
9 this work, the evaluation proceeds to the fifth and final step.

10 **Step Five:** Is the claimant able to perform other work in the national  
11 economy in view of their age, education, and work experience? 20 C.F.R. §§  
12 404.1520(a)(4)(v), 416.920(a)(4)(v). The initial burden of proof rests upon the  
13 claimant to establish a prima facie case of entitlement to disability benefits. *Tackett*  
14 *v. Apfel*, 108 F.3d 1094, 1098 (9th Cir. 1999). This burden is met once a claimant  
15 establishes that a physical or mental impairment prevents him from engaging in her  
16 previous occupation. *Id.* At step five, the burden shifts to the Commissioner to  
17 show that the claimant can perform other substantial gainful activity. *Id.*

### 18 **III. Standard of Review**

19 The Commissioner's determination will be set aside only when the ALJ's  
20 findings are based on legal error or are not supported by substantial evidence in the  
21 record as a whole. *Matney v. Sullivan*, 981 F.2d 1016, 1018 (9th Cir. 1992) (citing  
22 42 U.S.C. § 405(g)). Substantial evidence is "more than a mere scintilla,"  
23 *Richardson v. Perales*, 402 U.S. 389, 401 (1971), but "less than a preponderance,"  
24 *Sorenson v. Weinberger*, 514 F.2d 1112, 1119 n.10 (9th Cir. 1975). Substantial  
25 evidence is "such relevant evidence as a reasonable mind might accept as adequate  
26 to support a conclusion." *Richardson*, 402 U.S. at 401.

27 A decision supported by substantial evidence will be set aside if the proper  
28 legal standards were not applied in weighing the evidence and making the decision.

1 *Browner v. Sec’y of Health & Human Servs.*, 839 F.2d 432, 433 (9th Cir. 1988).  
2 An ALJ is allowed “inconsequential” errors as long as they are immaterial to the  
3 ultimate nondisability determination. *Stout v. Comm’r, Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 454 F.3d  
4 1050, 1055 (9th Cir. 2006). The Court must uphold the ALJ’s denial of benefits if  
5 the evidence is susceptible to more than one rational interpretation, one of which  
6 supports the decision of the administrative law judge. *Batson v. Barnhart*, 359 F.3d  
7 1190, 1193 (9th Cir. 2004). It “must consider the entire record as a whole,  
8 weighing both the evidence that supports and the evidence that detracts from the  
9 Commissioner’s conclusion, and may not affirm simply by isolating a specific  
10 quantum of supporting evidence.” *Revels v. Berryhill*, 874 F.3d 648, 654 (9th Cir.  
11 2017) (quotation omitted). “If the evidence can support either outcome, the court  
12 may not substitute its judgment for that of the ALJ.” *Matney*, 981 F.2d at 1019.

13 For claims filed on or after March 27, 2017,<sup>2</sup> like the present claim, new  
14 regulations apply regarding the evaluation of medical evidence. Revisions to Rules  
15 Regarding the Evaluation of Medical Evidence, 82 Fed. Reg. 5844 (Jan. 18, 2017);  
16 see *Woods v. Kijakazi*, 32 F.4th 785 (9th Cir. 2022). The new regulations eliminate  
17 any semblance of a hierarchy of medical opinions and state that the agency does  
18 not defer to any medical opinions. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520c(a), 416.920c.  
19 Specifically, the rules eliminate the agency’s “treating source rule,” which gave  
20 special deference to certain opinions from treating sources. 82 Fed. Reg. at 5853.  
21 In articulating the ALJ’s consideration of medical opinions for persuasiveness, the  
22 ALJ considers the following factors: (1) Supportability and (2) Consistency; (3)  
23 Relationship with the claimant, including (i) length of treatment relationship; (ii)  
24 frequency of examinations; (iii) purpose of the treatment relationship; (iv) extend

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26 <sup>2</sup> For claims filed prior to March 27, 2017, an ALJ was to give more weight to “those  
27 physicians with the most significant clinical relationship with the plaintiff.”  
28 *Carmickle v. Comm’r*, 533 F.3d 1155, 1164 (9th Cir. 2008).

1 of the treatment relationship; (v) examination relationship; (4) Specialization; and  
2 (5) Other factors, including whether the medical source has familiarity with the  
3 other evidence or an understanding of SSA's disability program's policies and  
4 evidentiary requirements. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520c(b), 416.920c(b). The most  
5 important factors in evaluating the persuasiveness of medical opinions are  
6 supportability and consistency. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520c(a), 416.920c(a).

7 Supportability and consistency are further explained in the regulations:

8 (1) *Supportability*.

9 The more relevant the objective medical evidence and supporting  
10 explanations presented by a medical source are to support his or her medical  
11 opinion(s) or prior administrative medical finding(s), the more persuasive  
12 the medical opinions or prior administrative medical finding(s) will be.

13 (2) *Consistency*.

14 The more consistent a medical opinion(s) or prior administrative medical  
15 finding(s) is with the evidence from other medical sources and nonmedical  
16 sources in the claim, the more persuasive the medical opinion(s) or prior  
17 administrative medical finding(s) will be.

18 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520c(c); 416.920c(c).

19 When a medical source provides multiple medical opinions, the ALJ must  
20 articulate how it considered these opinions in a single analysis applying the above-  
21 listed factors. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520c(b)(1), 416.920c(b)(1). If equally persuasive  
22 medical opinions about the same issue are both equally well-supported and  
23 consistent with the record, but are not exactly the same, the ALJ must articulate  
24 how it considered the other most persuasive factors in making its decision. 20  
25 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520c(c)(3), 416.920c(c)(3).

26 **IV. Statement of Facts**

27 The facts have been presented in the administrative record, the ALJ's  
28 decision, and the briefs to this Court. Only the most relevant facts are summarized  
herein.

At the time of the hearing, Plaintiff was 43 years old. She is divorced and



1 has two children. Her daughter lives with her part-time. She has experience  
2 cashiering in retail and in fast food.

3 In 2004, she was diagnosed with Multiple Sclerosis. She explained that her  
4 type of multiple sclerosis is relax and remitting so that it comes and goes, but she  
5 always has numbness in her hands and feet and she has breathing and balancing  
6 problems. Plaintiff testified that she is very temperature sensitive. She also testified  
7 that she has had some adverse reactions to the medications that have been  
8 prescribed throughout the years and testified that she gets irritated rather easily  
9 because of the M.S. Plaintiff estimated that at most she can work at a task for up to  
10 20 minutes and then she will need to take a break.

11 On some nights, she goes to her friend's house to shoot pool. She testified  
12 that she plays with three other people and at most she may shoot for 20 minutes at  
13 a time, but when she is not shooting, she is sitting down.

#### 14 **V. The ALJ's Findings**

15 The ALJ issued an opinion affirming denial of benefits. AR 20-33. The ALJ  
16 found that Plaintiff met the insured status requirements of the Social Security Act  
17 through June 30, 2023. At step one, the ALJ found that Plaintiff has not engaged in  
18 substantial gainful activity since March 31, 2018. AR 22.

19 At step two, the ALJ identified the following severe impairments: multiple  
20 sclerosis (MS) and a major depressive disorder. AR 17.

21 At step three, the ALJ found that Plaintiff did not have an impairment or  
22 combination of impairments that meets or medically equals the severity of one of  
23 the listed impairments. AR 20. The ALJ concluded that Plaintiff's multiple  
24 sclerosis did not meet or equal the severity requirements of listing 11.09 because  
25 the evidence does not show disorganization of motor function in two extremities  
26 resulting in an extreme limitation in the ability to stand up from a seated position,  
27 balance while standing or walking, or use the upper extremities; or marked  
28 limitations in one of the following: understanding, remembering, or applying

1 information; interacting with others; concentrating, persisting, or maintaining pace;  
2 or adapting or managing oneself. The ALJ also concluded that Plaintiff did not  
3 meet listing 12.04. AR 23-24.

4 Ultimately, the ALJ concluded that Plaintiff has a residual function capacity  
5 (“RFC”) to perform:

6 to perform sedentary work as defined in 20 CFR 404.1567(a) and  
7 416.967(a) with frequent reaching, handling, and fingering; occasional  
8 stooping; no crouching, crawling, or kneeling; no climbing ramps,  
9 stairs, ladders, ropes, or scaffolds; avoidance of moderate exposure to  
10 temperature extremes; and no balancing, working at heights, or  
11 working in proximity to hazardous conditions. In addition, the  
12 claimant is capable of engaging in unskilled, repetitive, routine tasks  
13 in two-hour increments; and occasional contact with the public,  
14 coworkers, and supervisors.

15 AR 25

16 At step four, the ALJ found that Plaintiff was unable to perform past  
17 relevant work as a bagger, an animal caretaker, a cashier II, a fast food worker, and  
18 a cashier checker. AR 31.

19 At step five, the ALJ found that Plaintiff was not disabled and capable of  
20 performing work that exists in significant numbers in the national economy, such  
21 as a document preparer, final assembler, and a stuffer. AR 32.

## 22 VI. Issues for Review

23 The parties agree that the ALJ harmfully erred in evaluating the medical  
24 opinions evidence. Plaintiff asks the Court to remand for an immediate award of  
25 benefits. Defendant argues that because the record leaves serious doubt that  
26 Plaintiff is disabled, a remand for further proceeding is the appropriate remedy.

## 27 V. Analysis

28 Under the “ordinary remand rule,” courts reviewing agency decisions will  
generally remand to the agency for “additional investigation or explanation,” if  
necessary. *Treichler v. Comm. Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 775 F.3d 1090, 1099 (9th Cir.



1 2014). Section 405(g), however, gives courts the flexibility to “reverse or modify  
2 an administrative decision without remanding the case for further proceedings.” *Id.*  
3 While a remand for an award of benefits should occur only in rare circumstances,  
4 if no useful purpose would be served by further administrative proceedings and the  
5 record has been thoroughly developed, remand may be appropriate. *Id.* at 1100.

6 Defendant acknowledges that because the ALJ at times neither rejected nor  
7 accommodated limitations from medical opinions in the RFC, the ALJ erred. Two  
8 specific instances were cited by Defendant: (1) while the ALJ accepted Dr. Lu’s  
9 opinion that Plaintiff was limited to sedentary work, it failed to discuss Dr. Lu’s  
10 opinion that Plaintiff could work only 21-30 hours; and (2) while the ALJ found  
11 that Plaintiff was more limited when it came to her ability to stand/walk and  
12 lift/carry than Dr. Drenquis opined, the ALJ failed to address or account for Dr.  
13 Drenquis’s opinion that Plaintiff could only occasionally handle, finger, and feel.

14 Defendant argues that because the record includes medical opinions that are  
15 consistent with the ability to work and the ALJ ultimately assessed an RFC that  
16 moderated the extremes of the various opinions in the record, the Court should  
17 remand for further proceedings.

18 In this case, the ALJ positively found numerous sources to be persuasive, yet  
19 for some reason, ignored important aspects of their opinions, including Dr. Lu,  
20 Plaintiff’s treating physician; Dr. Gibson, examining consultant; Dr. W. Drenquis,  
21 examining physician; and Dr. Lee, Plaintiff’s treating neurologist.

22 Dr. Lu, Plaintiff’s treating physician, opined in August 2019 that Plaintiff  
23 was limited to sedentary work and could only work 21-30 hours per week due to  
24 MS. The ALJ found that Dr. Lu’s opinion was consistent with the record,  
25 Plaintiff’s complaints, and Dr. Drenquis’s thorough examination findings, yet the  
26 ALJ did not address Dr. Lu’s opinion regarding Plaintiff’s inability to work 40  
27 hours. It is undisputed that based on Dr. Lu’s complete opinion, Plaintiff would be  
28

1 found disabled because SSA policy requires that a person must be able to work 40  
2 hours per week or they are considered disabled. SSR 96-8p.

3 The ALJ found Dr. Gibson's report persuasive and consistent with the  
4 record (other than his finding she had a low likelihood of recovery). Dr. Gibson  
5 opined that Plaintiff would have difficulty performing detailed and complex tasks  
6 due to memory difficulties; have difficulty interacting with coworkers and the  
7 public due to an elevated level of irritability; have difficulty performing work  
8 activities on a consistent basis without special or additional instructions due to  
9 difficulties with memory; would have difficulty maintaining regular attendance and  
10 completing a normal workday/workweek without interruptions from a psychiatric  
11 condition; and would have difficulty dealing with the usual stress encountered in  
12 the workplace because she was experiencing a low stress tolerance.

13 The ALJ noted that given Dr. Gibson's findings on exam, it was reasonable  
14 to include the limitations he identified. For some reason, however, the ALJ failed  
15 to include the limitations identified by Dr. Gibson in the RFC. There was no  
16 accommodation for the need for special and additional instruction, and no mention  
17 of the limitations with attendance or completing a normal workday or week that  
18 were identified by Dr. Gibson. If the ALJ considered Dr. Gibson's limitations  
19 regarding attendant and completing a normal workday or week, the ALJ would  
20 have to find Plaintiff disabled, as the VE testified that even chronically missing 1  
21 day per month would not be tolerated.

22 Dr. Drenquis concluded that Plaintiff could only *occasionally* handle, finger  
23 and feel. Dr. Drenquis observed that Plaintiff had difficulty picking up a coin and  
24 manipulating a button due to clumsiness, had 4+/5 grip strength, but decreased  
25 sensation in both hands, and had trace bicep and brachial radialis deep tendon  
26 reflexes. In the RFC, the ALJ assessed that Plaintiff could *frequently* handle,  
27 finger, and feel, but did not provide any explanation for discounting Dr. Drenquis's  
28 manipulative limitations. That said, the ALJ did find Dr. Drenquis's report

1 consistent with Dr. Lu’s conclusions and concluded that Dr. Drenguis conducted a  
2 thorough exam. The requirement of only occasionally handle, finger, and feel  
3 would require a finding of disability.

4 Dr. Lee, Plaintiff’s treating neurologist, opined that since March 2018,  
5 Plaintiff had to lay down 1-1.5 hours per day and would miss 4 or more days of  
6 work from MS. The ALJ found Dr. Lee “somewhat persuasive” but discounted Dr.  
7 Lee’s assessment that Plaintiff would miss 4 or more days per month because the  
8 ALJ believed Dr. Lee’s exams found Plaintiff had a normal gait, strength, and  
9 range-of-motion (ROM). However, Dr. Lee did not conclude that Plaintiff would  
10 miss work due to her gait, strength, or ROM. On the contrary, he found that  
11 Plaintiff would miss 4 or more days of work because she fatigues easily from  
12 overexertion and overheating. Moreover, the ALJ failed to properly consider that  
13 nearly all of Dr. Lee’s exams were telehealth visits and his ability to test Plaintiff’s  
14 strength, gait, or ROM was therefore limited due to the pandemic.

15 When the complete testimonies of these medical providers, which the ALJ  
16 for the most part found persuasive, are properly considered, along with the record  
17 as a whole, it is clear the ALJ would be required to find Plaintiff disabled on  
18 remand. There are many abnormal objective findings in the record including  
19 instances where Plaintiff’s gait was wide-based and shuffling; she had to rock to  
20 get momentum to stand from a chair with arms cross; she had difficulty picking up  
21 a coin or manipulating a button due to clumsiness; she had a positive Romberg; she  
22 could not walk on her heels or toes or stand on one foot due to balance issues;  
23 tandem walking was poor; she needed to hold the table for balance to squat and  
24 pull herself to standing; she had decreased strength in her grip and in the flexors  
25 and extensors of the hips; she had decreased sensation in her hands and feet; and  
26 her deep tendon reflexes were all trace.

27 Because the record has been fully developed, the ALJ did not give legally  
28 sufficient reasons for rejecting (or ignoring) the evidence; and the ignored or

1 improperly discredited evidence compels disability, remand for the immediate  
2 calculation and award of benefits is appropriate.

3 Accordingly, **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:**

4 1. Plaintiff's Motion for Summary Judgment, ECF No. 11, is  
5 **GRANTED.**

6 2. Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment, ECF No. 12, is  
7 **DENIED.**

8 3. The decision of the Commissioner is **reversed** and **remanded** for an  
9 immediate award of benefits.

10 4. Judgment shall be entered in favor of Plaintiff and against Defendant.

11 **IT IS SO ORDERED.** The District Court Executive is hereby directed to  
12 file this Order, provide copies to counsel, and **close** the file.

13 **DATED** this 23rd day of June 2022.



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A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Stanley A. Bastian".

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Stanley A. Bastian  
Chief United States District Judge