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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
9 EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

10 JENNIFER MARIE CAMPBELL,

11 Plaintiff,

12 v.

13 CAROLYN W. COLVIN,
14 Commissioner of Social Security
Administration,

15 Defendant.
16

No. 2:14-CV-00060-RHW

**ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFF'S
MOTION FOR SUMMARY
JUDGMENT**

17 Before the Court are the parties' cross-motions for summary judgment, ECF
18 Nos. 12, 13. Dana Madsen represents Jennifer Marie Campbell ("Plaintiff" or
19 "Claimant") and Special Assistant United States Attorney Daphne Banay
20 represents Defendant Commissioner of Social Security (the "Commissioner").
21 Plaintiff brings this action seeking judicial review under 42 U.S.C. § 405(g) of the
22 Commissioner's final decision, which denied her application for supplemental
23 security income ("SSI") under the Social Security Act (the "Act"). After reviewing
24 the administrative record and briefs filed by the parties, the Court is now fully
25 informed. For the reasons set forth below, the Court grants Plaintiff's Motion for
26 Summary judgment, and directs entry of judgment in favor of Plaintiff.

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1 **I. Jurisdiction**

2 Plaintiff filed an application for SSI on February 6, 2011, alleging disability
3 beginning December 23, 2010. Tr. 15. The application was denied initially on May
4 17, 2011, and upon reconsideration on August 26, 2011. *Id.* On September 27,
5 2011, Plaintiff submitted a written notice requesting a hearing. *Id.* On October 2,
6 2012, Administrative Law Judge (“ALJ”) Marie Palachuk held a hearing in
7 Spokane, Washington. *Id.* On November 14, 2012, the ALJ issued a decision
8 denying Plaintiff’s claim. Tr. 15-27. Thereafter, the Appeals Council denied
9 review on January 9, 2014, which made the ALJ’s decision the Commissioner’s
10 final decision and subject to judicial review. Tr. 1-6. Claimant initiated this action
11 on March 5, 2014. ECF No. 1. Accordingly, Plaintiff’s claims are properly before
12 this Court pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 405(g).

13 **II. Sequential Evaluation Process**

14 The Social Security Act defines disability as the “inability to engage in any
15 substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or
16 mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or which has lasted or
17 can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than twelve months.” 42
18 U.S.C. §§ 423(d)(1)(A), 1382c(a)(3)(A). A claimant shall be determined to be
19 under a disability only if his impairments are of such severity that the claimant is
20 not only unable to do his previous work, but cannot, considering claimant's age,
21 education and work experiences, engage in any other substantial gainful work
22 which exists in the national economy. 42 U.S.C. §§ 423(d)(2)(A), 1382c(a)(3)(B).

23 The Commissioner established a five-step sequential evaluation process for
24 determining whether a person is disabled. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(a)(4), 416.920;
25 *Lounsbury v. Barnhart*, 468 F.3d 1111, 114 (9th Cir. 2006).

26 **Step 1:** Is the claimant engaged in substantial gainful activities? 20 C.F.R.
27 §§ 404.1520(b), 416.920(b). Substantial gainful activity is work done for pay and

1 requires compensation above the statutory minimum. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1574,
2 416.972; *Keyes v. Sullivan*, 894 F.2d 1053, 1057 (9th Cir. 1990). If the claimant is
3 engaged in substantial activity, benefits are denied. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1571,
4 416.920(b). If she is not, the ALJ proceeds to step two.

5 **Step 2:** Does the claimant have a medically-severe impairment or
6 combination of impairments? 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(c), 416.920(c). If the
7 claimant does not have a severe impairment or combination of impairments, the
8 disability claim is denied. A severe impairment is one that lasted or must be
9 expected to last for at least 12 months and must be proven through objective
10 medical evidence. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1508-09, 416.908-09. If the impairment is
11 severe, the evaluation proceeds to the third step.

12 **Step 3:** Does the claimant's impairment meet or equal one of the listed
13 impairments acknowledged by the Commissioner to be so severe as to preclude
14 substantial gainful activity? 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(d), 416.920(d); 20 C.F.R.
15 § 404 Subpt. P. App. 1 (“the Listings”). If the impairment meets or equals one of
16 the listed impairments, the claimant is conclusively presumed to be disabled. *Id.* If
17 the impairment is not one conclusively presumed to be disabling, the evaluation
18 proceeds to the fourth step.

19 **Step 4:** Does the impairment prevent the claimant from performing work she
20 has performed in the past? 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(e), 416.920(e). If the claimant is
21 able to perform her previous work, she is not disabled. *Id.* If the claimant cannot
22 perform this work, the ALJ proceeds to the fifth and final step.

23 **Step 5:** Is the claimant able to perform other work in the national economy
24 in view of her age, education, and work experience? 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(f),
25 416.920(f).

26 The claimant bears the burden of proof at steps one through four as detailed
27 above. *Molina v. Astrue*, 674 F.3d at 1104, 1111 (9th Cir. 2012); *Lockwood v.*

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1 *Comm'r of Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 616 F.3d 1068, 1071 (9th Cir. 2010). If the analysis
2 proceeds to step five, the burden shifts to the Commissioner to establish that (1) the
3 claimant is capable of performing other work; and (2) such work “exists in
4 significant numbers in the national economy.” 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1560(c);
5 416.960(c)(2); *Beltran v. Astrue*, 676 F.3d 1203, 1206 (9th Cir. 2012).

6 **III. Standard of Review**

7 A district court's review of a final decision of the Commissioner of Social
8 Security is governed by 42 U.S.C. § 405(g). The scope of review under § 405(g) is
9 limited, and the Commissioner's decision will be disturbed “only if it is not
10 supported by substantial evidence or is based on legal error.” *Hill v. Astrue*, 698
11 F.3d 1144, 1158-59 (9th Cir. 2012) (citing § 405(g)). Substantial evidence is “more
12 than a mere scintilla but less than a preponderance; it is such relevant evidence as a
13 reasonable mind might accept as adequate to support a conclusion.” *Sandgathe v.*
14 *Chater*, 108 F.3d 978, 980 (9th Cir.1997) (citation omitted). In determining
15 whether this standard has been satisfied, “a reviewing court must consider the
16 entire record as a whole and may not affirm simply by isolating a ‘specific
17 quantum of supporting evidence.’” *Robbins v. Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 466 F.3d 880, 882
18 (9th Cir. 2006) (citation omitted).

19 In reviewing a denial of benefits, a district court may not substitute its
20 judgment for that of the ALJ. *Matney v. Sullivan*, 981 F.2d 1016, 1019 (9th Cir.
21 1992). If the evidence in the record “is susceptible to more than one rational
22 interpretation, [the court] must uphold the ALJ's findings if they are supported by
23 inferences reasonably drawn from the record.” *Molina*, 674 F.3d at 1111. Further, a
24 district court “may not reverse an ALJ's decision on account of an error that is
25 harmless.” *Id.* An error is harmless “where it is inconsequential to the [ALJ's]
26 ultimate nondisability determination.” *Id.* at 1115 (internal citation omitted). The
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1 party appealing the ALJ's decision generally bears the burden of establishing that it
2 was harmed. *Shinseki v. Sanders*, 556 U.S. 396, 409–10 (2009).

3 **IV. Statement of Facts**

4 The facts of the case are set forth in detail in the transcript of proceedings,
5 and only briefly summarized here. Plaintiff was 36 years old on the date of the
6 hearing. Tr. 53. She is single and has two children, ages 18 and 11. Tr. 54. Plaintiff
7 has a 10th grade education and has not obtained a GED. Tr. 54.

8 Plaintiff alleges she is unable to work due to a “Cerebral Vascular Accident
9 Stroke” which she suffered in 2010. Tr. 171.

10 **V. The ALJ’s Findings**

11 The ALJ determined that Plaintiff was not disabled under the Act and denied
12 her SSI application, filed on February 6, 2011. Tr. 26-35.

13 **At step one**, the ALJ found that the Plaintiff had not engaged in substantial
14 gainful activity since the alleged disability onset date, December 23, 2010. Tr. 16
15 (citing 20 C.F.R. § 416.971 *et seq.*).

16 **At step two**, the ALJ found Plaintiff had the following severe impairments:
17 Status Post Cerebrovascular Accident; Obesity; and Generalized Anxiety Disorder.
18 (citing 20 C.F.R. § 416.920(c)). Tr. 16.

19 **At step three**, the ALJ found that Plaintiff did not have an impairment or
20 combination of impairments that meets or medically equals the severity of one of
21 the listed impairments in 20 C.F.R. §§ 404, Subpt. P, App. 1 (the “Listings”),
22 416.920(d), 416.925, and 416.926. Tr. 17.

23 **At step four**, the ALJ found that the claimant has no past relevant work
24 because she has only worked at minimal levels in the past, none of which met the
25 definition of substantial gainful activity. Tr. 26.

26 **At step five**, the ALJ found that the claimant has the residual functional
27 capacity to perform light work as defined in 20 CFR § 416.967(b) meaning that she
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1 can lift twenty pounds occasionally and ten pounds frequently and she can stand or
2 walk for six hours in an eight-hour workday and sit for six hours in an eight-hour
3 workday. Tr. 19. However, she can never climb ladders, ropes, or scaffolds and
4 must avoid all exposure to unprotected heights. *Id.* She is able to understand,
5 remember, and carry out simple, routine, repetitive tasks involving up to three step
6 commands. Tr. 19-20. She is able to maintain attention and concentration on
7 simple routine repetitive tasks for two-hour intervals between regularly scheduled
8 breaks. Tr. 20. She can perform jobs that require no judgment or decision making,
9 no production pace, no interaction with the public, and only small group
10 interactions with co-workers and supervisors. *Id.*

11 Thus, the ALJ concluded that there are jobs that exist in significant numbers
12 in the national economy that the claimant can perform. Tr. 26.

13 **VI. Issues for Review**

14 Plaintiff argues that the Commissioner's decision is not free of legal error
15 and not supported by substantial evidence. ECF No. 12 at 11. More specifically,
16 Plaintiff alleges that the ALJ erred by (1) improperly assessing the opinion of Dr.
17 Haynes, which led to her posing a flawed hypothetical to the vocational expert and
18 (2) improperly assessing Plaintiff's credibility. ECF No. 12 at 12-16. Plaintiff also
19 contends that (3) the Appeals Council erred by failing to properly consider new
20 evidence. ECF No. 12 at 13.

21 **VII. Discussion**

22 **A. The ALJ's Assessment of Dr. Haynes' Opinion and Step Five Findings**

23 **1. Legal Standard**

24 Plaintiff claims that the ALJ improperly assessed the opinion of non-examining
25 expert Dr. James Haynes, which led to the ALJ presenting a flawed hypothetical to
26 the ALJ. ECF No. 12 at 12. Defendant concedes that the ALJ erred with respect to
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1 a portion of Dr. Hayes’ opinion, but argues that error was harmless. ECF No. 13 at
2 3-4.

3 More specifically, Defendant concedes that the ALJ erred in two separate ways:
4 (1) by not finding or providing reasons to reject Dr. Haynes’ opinion that Plaintiff
5 was limited to lifting and carrying ten pounds and (2) by finding at step five that
6 the ALJ could perform other work as an inspector and as an automatic grinding
7 machine operator. ECF No. 13 at 3; 7. Since Defendant concedes the errors, the
8 Court must determine whether the errors were harmless.

9 An error may be considered harmless where it “occurred during an
10 unnecessary exercise or procedure;” is non-prejudicial to the Plaintiff; is
11 considered irrelevant to the determination of non-disability; or if the reviewing
12 court can “confidently conclude” that no reasonable ALJ could have reached a
13 different disability determination if erroneously disregarded testimony was
14 credited. *Stout v. Comm’r, Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 454 F.3d 1050, 1056 (9th Cir. 2006).

15 Taken together, these two errors made by the ALJ were prejudicial to
16 Plaintiff and therefore not harmless. Defendant argues that the ALJ’s finding that
17 Plaintiff could perform work as an inspector or inspector-packager constituted a
18 basis for finding Plaintiff was not disabled. ECF No. 13 at 5. This argument,
19 however, ignores the fact that the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (“DOT”)
20 defines both inspector and inspector-packager as “light work – [e]xerting up to 20
21 pounds of force occasionally.” *See* DOT 733.687-042; 784.687-042. This is the
22 same category of exertion Defendant concedes error with respect to the ALJ’s
23 improper consideration of Dr. Haynes’ 10 pound carrying and lifting limitation.
24 While the DOT entries for “light work” do include language indicating that the
25 work performed may only involve negligible amounts of weight, the record is
26 unclear as to the effect of Plaintiff’s 10 pound limitation on the work the ALJ

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1 found that she could perform. Due to the flawed hypothetical which did not include
2 this 10 pound limitation, the case must be remanded for further proceedings.

3 **B. The ALJ Must Consider the Opinion of Dr. Arnold on Remand**

4 Plaintiff argues that a mental medical source statement by examining
5 psychologist John Arnold, Ph.D., which was submitted for the first time to the
6 Appeals Council, should be considered in her disability determination. ECF No. 12
7 at 13. Defendant argues that because Dr. Arnold's opinion report was completed
8 on January 18, 2013, none of his opinions relate to the time period considered by
9 the ALJ (February 6, 2011 through November 14, 2012). ECF No. 13 at 12.

10 Plaintiff asserts that Dr. Arnold's opinions are relevant because he assigned the
11 same GAF score of 50 for "current" as for "past year." ECF No. 14 at 2.

12 "[W]hen a claimant submits evidence for the first time to the Appeals Council,
13 which considers that evidence in denying review of the ALJ's decision, the new
14 evidence is part of the administrative record, which the district court must consider
15 in determining whether the Commissioner's decision is supported by substantial
16 evidence." *Brewes v. Astrue*, 682 F. 3d 1157, 1159-60 (9th Cir. 2012). Further, the
17 Ninth Circuit has also held that medical evaluations made after the relevant time
18 period are relevant when they concern the claimant's condition during the time
19 period at issue. *Taylor v. Comm'r of Soc. Sec. Admin*, 659 F.3d 1228, 1232 (9th
20 Cir. 2011). Here, Dr. Arnold's opines that Plaintiff has 11 severe work-related
21 limitations. Tr. 504-06. While the assessment took place on January 9, 2013, and
22 the Commissioner's decision was issued on November 14, 2012, Dr. Arnold's
23 diagnostic impression of Plaintiff's GAF score is the same for the day of
24 assessment as for the past year. Tr. 503. As such, his opinions relate to the relevant
25 time period and should have been considered by the Appeals Council.
26 Accordingly, the opinions of Dr. Arnold must be considered by the ALJ on
27 remand.

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1 **C. The ALJ Must Conduct a New Credibility Determination on Remand**

2 **1. Legal Standard—Credibility and Plaintiff’s Subjective Complaints**

3 Plaintiff claims that the ALJ erred in rejecting Plaintiff’s subjective complaints.
4 ECF No. 15 at 13-16. The ALJ found that the claimant’s medically determinable
5 impairments could reasonably be expected to cause the alleged symptoms,
6 however, the claimant’s statements concerning the intensity, persistence and
7 limiting effects of these symptoms are not credible to the extent they are
8 inconsistent with the above residual functional capacity assessment. Tr. 31.

9 An ALJ engages in a two-step analysis to determine whether a claimant’s
10 testimony regarding subjective pain or symptoms is credible. *Tommasetti v. Astrue*,
11 533 F.3d 1035, 1039 (9th Cir. 2008). First, the claimant must produce objective
12 medical evidence of an underlying impairment or impairments that could
13 reasonably expected to produce some degree of the symptoms alleged. *Id.* Second,
14 if the claimant meets this threshold, and there is no affirmative evidence suggesting
15 malingering, “the ALJ can reject the claimant’s testimony about the severity of her
16 symptoms only by offering specific, clear and convincing reasons for doing so.” *Id.*

17 In weighing a claimant's credibility, the ALJ may consider many factors,
18 including, “(1) ordinary techniques of credibility evaluation, such as the claimant's
19 reputation for lying, prior inconsistent statements concerning the symptoms, and
20 other testimony by the claimant that appears less than candid; (2) unexplained or
21 inadequately explained failure to seek treatment or to follow a prescribed course of
22 treatment; and (3) the claimant's daily activities.” *Smolen v. Chater*, 80 F.3d 1273,
23 1284 (9th Cir.1996).

24 At step one of the credibility determination, the ALJ found that Plaintiff’s
25 medically determinable impairments could reasonably be expected to cause some
26 of the alleged symptoms. Tr. 21. At step two of the credibility determination,
27 however, the ALJ found that Plaintiff was “less than fully credible because of her
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1 inconsistent reports, low motivation to work, poor work history, evidence of over
2 reporting symptoms, and a diagnosis of malingering.” Tr. 23.

3 The ALJ found that Plaintiff made inconsistent reports based on her reporting a
4 history of abuse to certain doctors, but not to others. Tr. 23. The Court finds that
5 this is not a clear and convincing reason to reject her testimony. The reporting of
6 any abuse, particularly sexual abuse, is an extremely personal decision. Plaintiff
7 may have felt more comfortable disclosing this deeply personal trauma to certain
8 doctors and not to others.

9 On remand, the ALJ shall conduct a new credibility determination after
10 properly considering the opinion of Dr. Arnold. As discussed above, the basis of
11 any credibility determination should not be inconsistent reporting of abuse.
12 Further, the ALJ should develop a clearer record with regard to the issue of
13 malingering. *See* Tr. 46; Tr. 349 (testimony by Dr. Veraldi indicating that he is not
14 certain whether Dr. Everhart diagnosed malingering).

15 **VIII. Conclusion**

16 Based on the foregoing, the Court finds the Commissioner’s decision is not
17 free of legal error and supported by substantial evidence. Therefore, Plaintiff’s
18 Motion for Summary Judgment is granted. This matter is remanded to the ALJ for
19 further proceedings in accordance with this order.

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

21 1. Plaintiff’s Motion for Summary Judgment, **ECF No. 12**, is **GRANTED**.

22 2. Defendant’s Motion for Summary Judgment, **ECF No. 13**, is **DENIED**.

23 3. The District Court Executive is directed to enter judgment in favor of
24 Plaintiff and against Defendant.

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