

FILED IN THE
U.S. DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

Jun 04, 2018

SEAN F. MCAVOY, CLERK

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6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
7 EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
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9 CHAD M.,

10 Plaintiff,

11 v.
12

13 COMMISSIONER OF SOCIAL
14 SECURITY,

15 Defendant.
16

No. 2:17-CV-0184-JTR

ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANT'S
MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

17 **BEFORE THE COURT** are cross-motions for summary judgment. ECF
18 No. 15, 20. Attorney Jeffrey Schwab represents Chad M. (Plaintiff); Special
19 Assistant United States Attorney Nancy A. Mishalanie represents the
20 Commissioner of Social Security (Defendant). The parties have consented to
21 proceed before a magistrate judge. ECF No. 7. After reviewing the administrative
22 record and briefs filed by the parties, the Court **GRANTS** Defendant's Motion for
23 Summary Judgment and **DENIES** Plaintiff's Motion for Summary Judgment.

24 **JURISDICTION**

25 On July 30, 2013, Plaintiff filed an application for disability insurance
26 benefits, alleging disability since August 16, 2010, due to a back injury and
27 depression. Tr. 152, 176. Plaintiff's application was denied initially and upon
28 reconsideration.

ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANT'S MOTION . . . - 1

1 Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) Moira Ausems held a hearing on June 23,
2 2015, Tr. 51-84, and issued an unfavorable decision on September 20, 2015, Tr.
3 20-36. The Appeals Council denied review on April 7, 2017. Tr. 1-6. The ALJ's
4 September 2015 decision thus became the final decision of the Commissioner,
5 which is appealable to the district court pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 405(g). Plaintiff
6 filed this action for judicial review on May 30, 2017. ECF No. 1, 4.

7 **STATEMENT OF FACTS**

8 The facts of the case are set forth in the administrative hearing transcript, the
9 ALJ's decision, and the briefs of the parties. They are only briefly summarized
10 here.

11 Plaintiff was born on November 29, 1976, and was 33 years old on the
12 alleged onset date, August 16, 2010. Tr. 152. He completed the ninth grade in
13 school, attending special education classes, and had not completed any type of
14 specialized job training, trade or vocational school. Tr. 68, 177. Plaintiff's
15 disability report indicates he stopped working in 2010, because of his condition(s).
16 Tr. 176. Plaintiff testified at the June 23, 2015, administrative hearing that back
17 pain as a result of an injury and the need for rest breaks prevented him from being
18 able to perform work. Tr. 81-82. He stated he experienced back pain "pretty much
19 all day," and could lift only about five pounds without pain. Tr. 58. Plaintiff
20 further indicated he did not believe he could walk a mile at one stretch. Tr. 62. He
21 did not describe any mental health limitations at the administrative hearing.

22 Plaintiff stated his wife worked during the day, and he was responsible for
23 caring for their twin two-year-old boys during that time. Tr. 59-60. Plaintiff
24 testified he tried to help his wife as much as possible (e.g., grocery shopping), Tr.
25 64; however, he hired someone to take care of his yard, Tr. 65, his wife did the
26 cooking, Tr. 66, and his teenage daughter was responsible for the housework and
27 laundry, Tr. 66. He described his typical day as waking up at 6:00 a.m. with his
28 twin toddlers, making them breakfast, and then spending the day ensuring his sons

1 were entertained (e.g., watching television or playing in the backyard). Tr. 66-67.
2 He had been responsible for the daily care of his twin sons since their birth. Tr. 60.

3 **STANDARD OF REVIEW**

4 The ALJ is responsible for determining credibility, resolving conflicts in
5 medical testimony, and resolving ambiguities. *Andrews v. Shalala*, 53 F.3d 1035,
6 1039 (9th Cir. 1995). The ALJ's determinations of law are reviewed de novo, with
7 deference to a reasonable interpretation of the applicable statutes. *McNatt v. Apfel*,
8 201 F.3d 1084, 1087 (9th Cir. 2000). The decision of the ALJ may be reversed
9 only if it is not supported by substantial evidence or if it is based on legal error.
10 *Tackett v. Apfel*, 180 F.3d 1094, 1097 (9th Cir. 1999). Substantial evidence is
11 defined as being more than a mere scintilla, but less than a preponderance. *Id.* at
12 1098. Put another way, substantial evidence is such relevant evidence as a
13 reasonable mind might accept as adequate to support a conclusion. *Richardson v.*
14 *Perales*, 402 U.S. 389, 401 (1971). If the evidence is susceptible to more than one
15 rational interpretation, the Court may not substitute its judgment for that of the
16 ALJ. *Tackett*, 180 F.3d at 1097; *Morgan v. Commissioner of Social Sec. Admin.*,
17 169 F.3d 595, 599 (9th Cir. 1999). If substantial evidence supports the
18 administrative findings, or if conflicting evidence supports a finding of either
19 disability or non-disability, the ALJ's determination is conclusive. *Sprague v.*
20 *Bowen*, 812 F.2d 1226, 1229-1230 (9th Cir. 1987). Nevertheless, a decision
21 supported by substantial evidence will be set aside if the proper legal standards
22 were not applied in weighing the evidence and making the decision. *Brawner v.*
23 *Secretary of Health and Human Services*, 839 F.2d 432, 433 (9th Cir. 1988).

24 **SEQUENTIAL EVALUATION PROCESS**

25 The Commissioner has established a five-step sequential evaluation process
26 for determining whether a person is disabled. 20 C.F.R. § 416.920(a); see *Bowen*
27 *v. Yuckert*, 482 U.S. 137, 140-142 (1987). In steps one through four, the burden of
28 proof rests upon the claimant to establish a prima facie case of entitlement to

1 disability benefits. Tackett, 180 F.3d at 1098-1099. This burden is met once a
2 claimant establishes that physical or mental impairments prevent him from
3 engaging in his previous occupation. 20 C.F.R. § 416.920(a)(4). If a claimant
4 cannot do his past relevant work, the ALJ proceeds to step five, and the burden
5 shifts to the Commissioner to show that the claimant can perform other jobs
6 present in significant numbers in the national economy. Batson v. Commissioner
7 of Social Sec. Admin., 359 F.3d 1190, 1193-1194 (2004). If a claimant cannot
8 make an adjustment to other work in the national economy, a finding of “disabled”
9 is made. 20 C.F.R. § 416.920(a)(4)(v).

10 ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION

11 On September 20, 2015, the ALJ issued a decision finding Plaintiff was not
12 disabled as defined in the Social Security Act.

13 At step one, the ALJ found Plaintiff had not engaged in substantial gainful
14 activity since the alleged onset date, August 16, 2010. Tr. 22. At step two, the
15 ALJ determined Plaintiff had the following severe impairments: lumbar
16 degenerative disc disease; borderline intellectual functioning; learning disorders of
17 reading and written expression; depressive disorder, NOS; and somatic symptom
18 disorder. Tr. 22. At step three, the ALJ found Plaintiff did not have an impairment
19 or combination of impairments that meets or medically equals the severity of one
20 of the listed impairments. Tr. 23.

21 The ALJ assessed Plaintiff’s Residual Functional Capacity (RFC) and
22 determined he could perform light exertion level work with the following
23 limitations: he is limited to occasional postural activities; he cannot climb ladders,
24 ropes, or scaffolds due to the exposure to hazards; he should avoid concentrated
25 exposure to extreme cold and vibration; he should avoid exposure to unprotected
26 heights, dangerous moving machinery, and commercial driving due to side effects
27 of medication; he is capable of understanding, remembering and carrying out
28 simple, routine tasks that do not require reading for the purpose of learning work-

1 related tasks; and he can have no more than superficial contact with the general
2 public. Tr. 25.

3 At step four, the ALJ determined Plaintiff could not perform his past
4 relevant work as a pipe layer or machine molder. Tr. 34. However, at step five,
5 the ALJ determined that based on the testimony of the vocational expert, and
6 considering Plaintiff's age, education, work experience and RFC, Plaintiff could
7 perform other jobs present in significant numbers in the national economy,
8 including the jobs of production assembler; cleaner, housekeeping; and sorter. Tr.
9 34-35. The ALJ additionally noted that if Plaintiff was further limited to standing
10 and walking for no more than two out of eight hours, needing a sit/stand option for
11 up to five minutes per hour without leaving the work station, being unable to lift or
12 carry more than five pounds occasionally, and seldom (rarely) bending from the
13 waist, he would still be capable of performing jobs in the assembly occupational
14 base (with an erosion to 500,000 jobs) and hand packagers/packers occupation
15 base (with an erosion to 175,000 jobs), as well as the jobs of graders and sorters of
16 agricultural products with a representative job being mail sorter. Tr. 35. The ALJ
17 thus concluded Plaintiff was not under a disability within the meaning of the Social
18 Security Act at any time from August 16, 2010, the alleged onset date, through the
19 date of the ALJ's decision, September 20, 2015. Tr. 36.

20 ISSUES

21 Plaintiff merely lists the issue before the Court as the ALJ's decision is not
22 supported by substantial evidence, nor was the proper legal standard applied. ECF
23 No. 15 at 3. The Court agrees that the question before the Court is whether
24 substantial evidence supports the ALJ's decision denying benefits and, if so,
25 whether that decision is based on proper legal standards. However, Plaintiff's
26 opening brief fails to adequately delineate specific issues he requests the Court to
27 address.

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1 After examining Plaintiff's briefing, the Court construes Plaintiff's argument
2 as the ALJ erred in this case by (1) failing to give greater weight to the physical
3 capacity evaluation reports of two physical therapists; and (2) determining at step
4 five of the sequential evaluation process that Plaintiff had the physical and mental
5 capacity to perform the jobs identified by the vocational expert. ECF No. 15 at 4-
6 13.

7 DISCUSSION

8 A. Plaintiff's Symptom Testimony

9 While Plaintiff does not challenge the ALJ's finding that Plaintiff's
10 symptom testimony was not entirely credible, the Court finds the ALJ's adverse
11 credibility determination significant in this case.

12 The ALJ indicated the following reasons for finding Plaintiff not fully
13 credible: the objective medical evidence of record did not support the level of
14 impairment alleged by Plaintiff (*Bunnell v. Sullivan*, 347 F.2d 341, 345 (9th Cir.
15 1991) (A lack of supporting objective medical evidence is a factor which may be
16 considered in evaluating an individual's credibility, provided it is not the sole
17 factor)); Plaintiff's subjective allegations regarding symptoms and limitations were
18 inconsistent with other evidence of record (*Nyman v. Heckler*, 779 F.2d 528, 531
19 (9th Cir. 1986) (inconsistencies in a disability claimant's testimony supports a
20 decision by the ALJ that a claimant lacks credibility with respect to a claim of
21 disabling pain)); Plaintiff's activities of daily living indicate he is not as limited as
22 alleged (*Fair*, 885 F.2d at 603 (it is well-established that the nature of daily
23 activities may be considered when evaluating credibility)); and there was evidence
24 Plaintiff embellished his symptoms (*Tonapetyan v. Halter*, 242 F.3d 1144, 1148
25 (9th Cir. 2001) (finding that the ALJ's decision to discredit the claimant's
26 statements was supported by the claimant's tendency to exaggerate)). Tr. 26-28.

27 The rationale provided by the ALJ is fully supported by the record, and the
28 ALJ's determination that Plaintiff's statements were not fully credible is

1 uncontested by Plaintiff. See *Paladin Assocs., Inc. v. Mont. Power Co.*, 328 F.3d
2 1145, 1164 (9th Cir. 2003) (issues not specifically and distinctly contested in a
3 party’s opening brief are considered waived). Since Plaintiff was properly found
4 by the ALJ to be not entirely credible, the ALJ appropriately accorded little weight
5 to Plaintiff’s subjective complaints and description of disabling limitations.

6 **B. Physical Therapist Opinions**

7 Plaintiff asserts the ALJ erred by failing to accord greater weight to the
8 functional capacity evaluations administered by physical therapist Steven
9 Mongeon on October 25, 2012, Tr. 447-461, and physical therapist Douglas K.
10 Harris on October 1, 2013, Tr. 573-580. ECF No. 15 at 4-7.

11 Physical therapists are considered “other sources.” *Ghanim v. Colvin*, 763
12 F.3d 1154, 1161 (9th Cir. 2014); *Gomez v. Chater*, 74 F.3d 967, 970-971 (9th Cir.
13 1996); 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1527(f), 416.927(f). The opinion of an acceptable
14 medical source is given more weight than that of an “other source.” *Id.* However,
15 the ALJ must still provide germane reasons for discounting the opinions of “other
16 sources.” *Lewis v. Apfel*, 236 F.3d 503, 511 (9th Cir. 2001); see also *Molina v.*
17 *Astrue*, 674 F.3d 1104, 1111 (9th Cir. 2012); *Turner v. Comm’r of Soc. Sec.*
18 *Admin.*, 613 F.3d 1217, 1224 (9th Cir. 2010).

19 The ALJ accorded “no significant weight” to the physical therapists’
20 assessments and instead accorded weight to independent medical examinations
21 conducted by acceptable medical sources William Pace, M.D., on April 26, 2011,
22 Tr. 235-242, Daniel Seltzer, M.D., on March 31, 2012, Tr. 293-303, and Richard
23 Marks, M.D., James Champoux, M.D., and Roy Clark, M.D., on February 14,
24 2013, Tr. 308-332, and to reviewing physician Dennis Stumpp, M.D., Tr. 685-688.
25 Tr. 31-33.

26 While Plaintiff contends that the other source opinions of the physical
27 therapists should have been accorded greater weight, Plaintiff fails to discuss or
28 challenge the opinions of the acceptable medical sources of record, Drs. Stumpp,

1 Pace, Seltzer, Marks, Champoux and Clark. Arguments not specifically and
2 distinctly made in an opening brief are waived. *Carmickle v. Comm’r Soc. Sec.*
3 *Admin.*, 533 F.3d 1155, 1161 n.2 (9th Cir. 2008); *Paladin Assocs., Inc.*, 328 F.3d at
4 1164 (issues not specifically and distinctly contested in a party’s opening brief are
5 considered waived). Consequently, the ALJ’s reliance on the opinions of the
6 above acceptable medical sources was proper. These medical professionals
7 restricted Plaintiff to no greater than a reduced range of light exertion level work.

8 The ALJ also provided germane reasons for discounting the opinions of the
9 two physical therapists that Plaintiff had a physical capacity at the sedentary
10 demand level. The ALJ noted the opinion of Dr. Stumpp that the physical
11 therapists’ physical capacities evaluations should be considered invalid due to
12 Plaintiff’s demonstrated self-limiting behavior (Plaintiff “demonstrated symptom
13 exaggeration behavior by Blankenship’s criteria”) and additionally that the
14 assessments were internally inconsistent at times (limited Plaintiff to sedentary
15 work, yet finding Plaintiff could stand and walk for three hours in an eight-hour
16 day and noting Plaintiff reported he spent nine hours standing or walking in a
17 typical 24-hour period). Tr. 32. The Court finds the ALJ properly considered and
18 articulated germane reasons for discounting the opinions of the physical therapists.

19 The restriction to a limited range of sedentary work as opined by the two
20 physical therapists is not supported by the weight of the record evidence.
21 Substantial evidence supports the ALJ’s determination that Plaintiff retained the
22 capacity to perform light exertion level work with certain postural and
23 environmental limitations; no acceptable medical source has assessed greater
24 physical limitations. Accordingly, the ALJ did not err with respect to his findings
25 regarding Plaintiff’s physical functioning capacity.

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1 **C. Step Five**

2 Plaintiff next contends the ALJ erred at step five of the sequential evaluation
3 process. ECF No. 15 at 7-13. Plaintiff asserts the mental limitations established
4 by the objective testing of Thomas Rowe, Ph.D., and the physical limitations
5 expressed in the opinions of the two physical therapists exceed the physical and
6 mental requirements of the jobs identified by the vocational expert. Id.

7 As determined above, the ALJ did not err by rejecting the opinions of the
8 physical therapists pertaining to Plaintiff's physical functioning and instead relying
9 on the opinions of acceptable medical sources. Supra. As such, the ALJ's RFC
10 determination with respect to Plaintiff's physical functioning capacity is supported
11 by substantial evidence and free of error.

12 With regard to Plaintiff's mental functional capacity, the ALJ indicated
13 Plaintiff alleged disabling depression, but failed to describe any mental health
14 limitations at the administrative hearing, Tr. 29, and had not sought or received any
15 mental health counseling, Tr. 30. The ALJ credited the psychological assessment
16 conducted by Dr. Rowe on August 27, 2014, Tr. 581-588, and the February 14,
17 2013 observations of psychiatrist Dr. Clark, Tr. 325-327, to conclude Plaintiff
18 retained the mental capacity to understand, remember and carry out simple routine
19 tasks that did not require reading for the purpose of learning work-related tasks and
20 could have no more than superficial contact with the general public. Tr. 25, 29-30,
21 33-34.

22 Plaintiff argues that based on the examination results of Dr. Rowe, he is not
23 able to meet the mental demand, or General Educational Development (GED), of
24 the jobs identified by the vocational expert in this case. ECF No. 15 at 9-13. With
25 specific regard to the results of Dr. Rowe's mental examination, the ALJ stated it
26 showed significant deficits in intellectual functioning; however, Plaintiff was able
27 to comprehend test instructions, had logical, goal-directed thought processes,
28 earned 27/30 on the Mini-Mental State exam in 2013, Tr. 326 (a performance

1 about one standard deviation below the mean for his peers by years of schooling
2 and by years of age), and had a work history indicative of a high level of adaptive
3 functioning notwithstanding any intellectual deficits. Tr. 33. The ALJ thus limited
4 Plaintiff to work that only included “simple routine tasks that do not require
5 reading for the purpose of learning work-related tasks.” Tr. 25. Plaintiff does not
6 specifically challenge this mental RFC determination. See *Paladin Assocs., Inc.*,
7 328 F.3d at 1164. Given the ALJ’s RFC determination, based in part on the
8 assessments of Drs. Rowe and Clark, the vocational expert testified that a
9 significant number of jobs existing in the national economy that Plaintiff could
10 perform.¹ Tr. 76-80. Since the vocational expert’s testimony was based on a
11 proper RFC determination by the ALJ, the Court finds the ALJ did not err at step
12 five of the sequential evaluation process.

13 CONCLUSION

14 Having reviewed the record and the ALJ’s findings, the Court finds the
15 ALJ’s decision is supported by substantial evidence and free of legal error.

16 Accordingly, **IT IS ORDERED:**

17 1. Defendant’s Motion for Summary Judgment, **ECF No. 20**, is
18 **GRANTED.**

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20 _____
21 ¹Even if the jobs identified by the ALJ were inconsistent with the mental
22 limitations defined in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT), as seemingly
23 alleged by Plaintiff, the vocational expert indicated his testimony was based on
24 over 30 years’ experience as a vocational specialist and on sources such as labor
25 market surveys and job analyses. Tr. 79; see *Johnson v. Shalala*, 60 F.3d 1428,
26 1435 (9th Cir. 1995) (an ALJ may rely on vocational expert testimony that
27 contradicts the DOT when the record contains persuasive evidence to support the
28 deviation).

1 2. Plaintiff’s Motion for Summary Judgment, **ECF No. 15**, is **DENIED**.

2 The District Court Executive is directed to file this Order and provide a copy
3 to counsel for Plaintiff and Defendant. Judgment shall be entered for Defendant
4 and the file shall be **CLOSED**.

5 DATED June 4, 2018.



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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "M" or "Rodgers".

JOHN T. RODGERS
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE