

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

Sep 04, 2019

SEAN F. MCAVOY, CLERK

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

SONYA C.,

Plaintiff,

v.

COMMISSIONER OF SOCIAL  
SECURITY,

Defendant.

No. 2:18-cv-00191-SAB

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

Before the Court are the parties' cross-motions for summary judgment, ECF Nos. 12 and 13. The motions were heard without oral argument. For the reasons set forth below, the Court grants Plaintiff's motion for summary judgment, denies Defendant's motion for summary judgment, and remands for a new hearing.

**JURISDICTION**

On March 9, 2015, Plaintiff filed a Title II application for a period of disability and disability insurance benefits, along with a Title XVI application for supplemental security income. These claims were denied, and Plaintiff requested a hearing before an Administrative Law Judge (ALJ). On March 10, 2017, a hearing was held before an ALJ, who issued an unfavorable decision on April 14, 2017. The Appeals Council denied Plaintiff's request for review on April 25, 2018. Plaintiff timely appealed to this Court. This matter is properly before the Court under 42 U.S.C. § 405(g) and 42 U.S.C. § 1383(c)(3).

**ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY  
JUDGMENT** 3 1

## SEQUENTIAL EVALUATION PROCESS

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

The Commissioner has established a five-step sequential evaluation process for determining whether a person meets the definition of disabled under the Social Security Act. 20 C.F.R. § 404.1520(a)(4); *Bowen v. Yuckert*, 482 U.S. 137, 140-42 (1987).

At step one, the ALJ must determine whether the claimant is presently engaged in “substantial gainful activity.” 20 C.F.R. § 404.1520(b). Substantial gainful activity is defined as significant physical or mental activities done or usually done for profit. 20 C.F.R. § 404.1572. If the individual is engaged in substantial gainful activity, he or she is not disabled. 20 C.F.R. § 404.1571. If not, the ALJ proceeds to step two.

At step two, the ALJ must determine whether the claimant has a severe medically determinable impairment, or combination of impairments, that significantly limits the claimant’s physical or mental ability to do basic work activities. 20 C.F.R. § 404.1520(c). If the claimant does not have a severe medically determinable impairment or combination of impairments, he or she is not disabled. If the ALJ finds the claimant does have a severe impairment or combination of impairments, the ALJ proceeds to step three.

1 At step three, the ALJ must determine whether any of the claimant’s severe  
2 impairments “meets or equals” one of the listed impairments acknowledged by the  
3 Commissioner to be sufficiently severe as to preclude substantial gainful activity.  
4 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(d), 404.1525; 20 C.F.R. § 404. Subpt. P. App. 1 (“the  
5 Listings”). If the impairment meets or equals one of the listed impairments, the  
6 claimant is *per se* disabled and qualifies for benefits. If not, the ALJ proceeds to  
7 the fourth step.

8 Before considering step four, the ALJ must determine the claimant’s  
9 “residual functional capacity.” 20 C.F.R. § 404.1520(e). An individual’s residual  
10 functional capacity is his or her ability to do physical and mental work activities on  
11 a sustained basis despite limitations from his impairments. 20 C.F.R. §  
12 404.1545(a)(1). In making this finding, the ALJ must consider all of the relevant  
13 medical and other evidence. 20 C.F.R. § 404.1545(a)(3).

14 At step four, the ALJ must determine whether the claimant’s residual  
15 functional capacity enables the claimant to perform past relevant work. 20 C.F.R. §  
16 404.1520(e)-(f). If the claimant can still perform past relevant work, he or she is  
17 not disabled. If the ALJ finds the claimant cannot perform past relevant work, the  
18 analysis proceeds to the fifth step.

19 At step five, the burden shifts to the Commissioner to prove the claimant is  
20 able to perform other work in the national economy, taking into account claimant’s  
21 age, education, work experience, and residual functional capacity. 20 C.F.R. §  
22 404.1520(g). To meet this burden, the Commissioner must establish (1) the  
23 claimant is capable of performing other work; and (2) such work exists in  
24 significant numbers in the national economy. 20 C.F.R. § 404.1560(c)(2); *Tackett*  
25 *v. Apfel*, 180 F.3d 1094, 1099 (9th Cir. 1999).

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1 and superficial interaction with coworkers and supervisors; [Plaintiff] cannot  
2 work at an assembly like pace; and [Plaintiff] is precluded from workplaces  
3 where there is access to alcohol or illicit drugs.

4 AR 31-32.

5 **At step four**, the ALJ found Plaintiff was unable to perform any past  
6 relevant work. AR 44.

7 **At step five**, the ALJ asked the impartial vocational expert whether jobs  
8 existed in the national economy for an individual with the Plaintiff's age,  
9 education, work experience, and residual functional capacity. The vocational  
10 expert testified that, given all these factors, the individual would be able to perform  
11 the requirement of representative occupations, such as garment sorter; cleaner  
12 housekeeper; and mail clerk, which the vocational expert testified exist in  
13 significant numbers in the national economy. AR 45. As a result, the ALJ found  
14 Plaintiff was not under a disability, as defined in the Social Security Act. *Id.*

#### 15 **STANDARD OF REVIEW**

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

26 The Court must uphold the ALJ's denial of benefits if the evidence is  
27 susceptible to more than one rational interpretation, one of which supports the  
28 decision of the administrative law judge. *Batson v. Comm'r of Soc. Sec. Admin.*,

1 359 F.3d 1190, 1193 (9th Cir. 2004). The Court reviews the entire record. *Jones v.*  
2 *Heckler*, 760 F.2d 993, 995 (9th Cir. 1985). “If the evidence can support either  
3 outcome, the court may not substitute its judgment for that of the ALJ.” *Matney*,  
4 981 F.2d at 1019. A decision supported by substantial evidence will be set aside if  
5 the proper legal standards were not applied in weighing the evidence and making  
6 the decision. *Brawner v. Sec’y of Health & Human Servs.*, 839 F.2d 432, 433 (9th  
7 Cir. 1988).

8 A district court “may not reverse an ALJ’s decision on account of an error  
9 that is harmless.” *Molina v. Astrue*, 674 F.3d 1104, 1111 (9th Cir. 2012). An error  
10 is harmless if it is “inconsequential to the ultimate nondisability determination.”  
11 *Stout v. Commissioner, Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 454 F.3d 1050, 1055 (9th Cir. 2006). The  
12 burden of showing an error is harmful generally falls upon the party appealing the  
13 ALJ’s decision. *Shinseki v. Sanders*, 556 U.S. 396, 409-10 (2009).

#### 14 **ISSUES FOR REVIEW**

15 (1) Whether the ALJ erred in rejecting Plaintiff’s symptom testimony?

16 (2) Whether the ALJ erred in weighing medical opinion evidence?

#### 17 **DISCUSSION**

##### 18 **(1) Plaintiff’s Subjective Symptom Claims**

19 Plaintiff argues the ALJ improperly rejected her testimony regarding the  
20 severity of her symptoms. An ALJ engages in a two-step analysis to determine  
21 whether a claimant’s testimony regarding subjective pain or symptoms is credible.  
22 *Garrison v. Colvin*, 759 F.3d 995, 1014 (9th Cir. 2014). “First, the ALJ must  
23 determine whether the claimant has presented objective medical evidence of an  
24 underlying impairment ‘which could reasonably be expected to produce the pain or  
25 other symptoms alleged.’ ” *Id.* (quoting *Lingenfelter v. Astrue*, 504 F.3d 1028,  
26 1036 (9th Cir. 2007)). In this analysis, the claimant is not required to show “that  
27 her impairment could reasonably be expected to cause the severity of the symptom  
28 she has alleged; she need only show that it could reasonably have caused some

1 degree of that symptom.” *Smolen v. Chater*, 80 F.3d 1273, 1282 (9th Cir. 1996).  
2 Nor must a claimant produce “objective medical evidence of the pain or fatigue  
3 itself, or the severity thereof.” *Id.*

4 If the claimant satisfies the first step of this analysis, and there is no  
5 evidence of malingering, “the ALJ can reject the claimant’s testimony about the  
6 severity of [his] symptoms only by offering specific, clear and convincing reasons  
7 to do so.” *Id.* at 1281.

8 On the other hand, if affirmative evidence does show malingering, the ALJ  
9 is no longer required to provide clear and convincing reasons for discounting a  
10 claimant’s testimony. *Carmickle v. Comm’r, Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 533 F.3d 1155,  
11 1160 (9th Cir. 2008). While the ALJ need not make a specific finding of  
12 malingering, there must be “affirmative evidence suggesting ... malingering.” *Id.*  
13 at n.1. Malingering is defined as “the intentional production of false or grossly  
14 exaggerated physical or psychological symptoms, motivated by external incentives  
15 such as avoiding military duty, avoiding work, obtaining financial compensation,  
16 evading criminal prosecution, or obtaining drugs.” *Mobbs v. Berryhill*, No. 3:17-  
17 cv-05374-TLF, 2017 WL 6759321, at \*11 n.5 (W.D. Wash. Dec. 29, 2017)  
18 (quoting the *American Psychiatric Ass’n, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of*  
19 *Mental Disorders* (Text Revision 4th ed. 2000) at 739).

20 In this case, the ALJ found Plaintiff’s medically determinable impairments  
21 could reasonably be expected to cause the alleged symptoms. AR 21. However, the  
22 ALJ found Plaintiff’s statements concerning the intensity, persistence and limiting  
23 effects of these symptoms not entirely credible. AR 33. Plaintiff argues that the  
24 ALJ erred by not providing substantial supporting evidence linked to specific  
25 portions of symptom testimony which were found to be not credible, under  
26 *Smolen*, 80. F.3d 1273.

27 The ALJ’s discussion of Plaintiff’s symptom testimony credibility began by  
28 listing the impairment alleged by Plaintiff at the hearing, separated into physical

1 and mental impairments. AR 33. The physical impairments listed were (1) shoulder  
2 pain, which increases with prolonged standing; (2) numbness in her hand when  
3 using a mouse; and (3) lower back pain and difficulty with sitting and squatting.  
4 The mental symptoms were (1) anger; (2) depression; (3) difficulty concentrating;  
5 (4) daily panic attacks; (5) encopresis; and (6) auditory and visual hallucinations.  
6 *Id.*

7 The ALJ gave Plaintiff's testimony low credibility by finding that such  
8 symptom claims were (a) inconsistent with the medical and vocational evidence in  
9 the record, and (b) inconsistent with the Plaintiff's daily activities. *Id.*

10 (a) *Inconsistencies with the record*

11 The decision proceeds to summarize the medical history, without linking  
12 specific medical evidence to specific alleged symptoms. In this summary, specific  
13 evidence was cited which could be construed as inconsistent with some of the  
14 alleged physical symptoms. *See Megallenes v. Bowen*, 881 F.2d 747, 755 (9th Cir.  
15 1989). Treatment notes indicated normal shoulder strength and sensation, although  
16 with reduced range of motion, which presumably the ALJ found to be inconsistent  
17 with the claims of shoulder pain. AR 34. Likewise, there were treatment notes  
18 regarding grip strength and the absence of paresthesia, which although relating to  
19 Plaintiff's hands, are not inconsistent with the alleged impairments of peripheral  
20 neuropathy when using a mouse. *Id.*

21 Similarly, the mental health impairments were contrasted with treatment  
22 notes that did not present true conflicts. Treatment notes indicating that Plaintiff's  
23 had a positive demeanor while receiving care are not inconsistent with Plaintiff's  
24 alleged depression and anger. While the ALJ did cite to treatment notes indicating  
25 that Plaintiff was not suffering from hallucinations, elsewhere within the ALJ's  
26 summary of the medical record were reports of reductions of hallucinations, with  
27 reports of weeks without hallucinations linked to "fantastic" improvement, and a  
28 report of "not seeing shadows or people on her couch as much" and not being as



1 bothered by auditory hallucinations characterized as “doing good.” AR 40. In the  
2 mental health context, it is error to reject a claimant’s testimony merely because  
3 symptoms wax and wane in the course of treatment.” *Garrison*, 759 F.3d 995,  
4 1017 (9th Cir. 2014), citing *Holohan v. Massanari*, 246 F.3d 1195, 1205 (9th  
5 Cir.2001).

6 As in *Garrison*, many of Plaintiff’s symptoms (anger, depression, panic  
7 attacks, reduced cognition) were present throughout the longitudinal treatment  
8 history, to varying degrees of severity, while others (social-anxiety induced  
9 incontinence, hallucinations) were more irregular, though chronic.

10 These near-inconsistencies are not the reason the ALJ found the symptom  
11 testimony not-credible. Instead, the ALJ found that the treatment notes, as a whole,  
12 “suggest that [Plaintiff]” is quite functional, and by implication, that the alleged  
13 symptoms and severity would preclude such a finding. AR 33. The ALJ jumped  
14 ahead, making a conclusion concerning Plaintiff’s functionality based on a review  
15 of the treatment records, and then using this conclusion to discredit Plaintiff’s  
16 testimony suggesting a lack of residual functional capacity. Such circular reasoning  
17 presumes the conclusion, a functional capacity, and uses that conclusion to  
18 discredit inconsistent symptom testimony. It is not an adequate reason for rejecting  
19 Plaintiff’s testimony.

20 *(b) Activities of daily living*

21 The third reason the ALJ gave to discredit Plaintiff’s testimony was  
22 inconsistencies between her stated impairments and her daily activities. The Ninth  
23 Circuit has warned that ALJs must be cautious in concluding that daily activities  
24 are actually inconsistent with symptom testimony, because “impairments that  
25 would unquestionably preclude work and all the pressures of a workplace  
26 environment will often be consistent with doing more than merely resting in bed all  
27 day.” *Garrison*, 759 F.3d at 1016. Recognizing that claimants should not be  
28 penalized for attempting to lead their normal lives, “only if Plaintiff’s level of

1 activity is inconsistent with h[er] claimed limitations would these activities have  
2 any bearing on h[er] credibility.” *Id.*

3 The ALJ cited the following statements from the record as being inconsistent  
4 with Plaintiff’s symptom testimony: a reference to a car trip to Texas, as being  
5 inconsistent with the symptom needing to intermittently stand up with prolonged  
6 sitting; a four-day period in which 19 family members stayed in the house she was  
7 sharing due to a power outage, as inconsistent with her mental health impairments;  
8 and her ability to babysit her grandchildren, cook, clean, and attend appointments  
9 with her brother as being inconsistent with her psychiatric symptoms. AR 43.

10 The first two events were not daily activities, transferrable to a work  
11 environment (*Ghanim v. Colvin*, 763 F.3d 1154, 1161-62 (9th Cir. 2014), but  
12 isolated incidents which are not in conflict with any of the Plaintiff’s symptom  
13 testimony. There is no indication that the car trip did not include regular stops to  
14 allow Plaintiff to stand, and the brief recounting of the four-days of power outage  
15 indicated that it led to the interpersonal strife that Plaintiff testified to having. AR  
16 561.

17 The other activities are also not inconsistent with any specific testimony.  
18 Her testimony about her daily activities with family members is entirely consistent  
19 with her alleged limitations, which primarily reflect an inability to function with  
20 strangers, and reflects someone earnestly attempting to overcome her limitations  
21 and lead her normal life.

22 Accordingly, the supposed inconsistencies between Plaintiff’s daily  
23 activities and her testimony do not satisfy the requirement of a clear, convincing,  
24 and specific reason to discredit her testimony. Because neither of the ALJ’s other  
25 proffered rationales satisfy that requirement, the ALJ erred in discrediting  
26 Plaintiff’s symptom testimony.

27 **(2) Medical Opinion Evidence**

1 Plaintiff argues the ALJ failed to properly consider and weigh the medical  
2 opinion evidence. “Generally, a treating physician’s opinion carries more weight  
3 than an examining physician’s, and an examining physician’s opinion carries more  
4 weight than a reviewing physician’s.” *Holohan v. Massanari*, 246 F.3d 1195, 1202  
5 (9th Cir. 2001). In the absence of a contrary opinion, a treating physician’s opinion  
6 may not be rejected unless “clear and convincing” reasons are provided. *Lester v.*  
7 *Chater*, 81 F.3d 821, 830 (9th Cir. 1995). If a treating physician’s opinion is  
8 contradicted, it may be discounted only for “ ‘specific and legitimate reasons’  
9 supported by substantial evidence in the record.” *Id.* at 830 (quoting *Murray v.*  
10 *Heckler*, 722 F.2s 499, 502 (9th Cir. 1983). The ALJ can meet this burden by  
11 setting out a detailed and thorough summary of the facts and conflicting clinical  
12 evidence, stating his interpretation thereof, and making findings.” *Magallanes v.*  
13 *Bowen*, 881 F.2d 747, 751 (9th Cir. 1989).

14 In this case, Plaintiff argues the ALJ improperly rejected the opinions of  
15 examining physician Deborah Brown, Ph.D., which were based on a June 29, 2015  
16 examination, and Dr. Brown’s review of the record. Dr. Brown performed multiple  
17 cognitive tests, including a Rey Test for malingering which indicated that Plaintiff  
18 was not feigning memory loss; Trail Marking A (normal) and B (severely  
19 impaired); a Wechsler IQ test, and Wechsler memory test. AR 507-508.

20 The ALJ gave Dr. Brown’s opinion low weight because (a) it was  
21 inconsistent with other medical evidence; (b) due to the short treatment history; (c)  
22 it was presented in a check-box format; and (e) because parts of the opinion were  
23 outside of Dr. Brown’s area of expertise. The ALJ also gave the opinion low  
24 weight because it was based largely on the subjective reporting of the Plaintiff, but  
25 the Commissioner agrees that this was error under *Buck v. Berryhill*, 869 F.3d  
26 1040, 1049 (9th Cir. 2017).

27 The Court’s inquiry starts and ends with the question of contraindication. A  
28 treating physician’s opinion is given controlling weight if it is well-supported by

1 medically acceptable clinical and laboratory diagnostic techniques and is not  
2 inconsistent with other substantial evidence in the case record. 20 C.F.R. §  
3 404.1527(c)(2). While duration of treatment relationship, expertise, and format of  
4 the report are all potentially valid basis for weighing contraindicated testimony  
5 from an accepted medical source, *see* 20 C.F.R. § 404.1527(c)(2)(i-ii); Dr.  
6 Brown’s opinions were not inconsistent with the cited substantial evidence.

7 *(a) Inconsistencies with other medical evidence*

8 The Court finds the ALJ’s first reason for discrediting Dr. Brown’s report,  
9 inconsistencies with the medical record, unsupported. An ALJ may discredit a  
10 treating physician’s opinion if it is not supported by the record as a whole or by  
11 objective medical evidence. *Batson v. Comm’r of Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 359 F.3d 1190,  
12 1195 (9th Cir. 2004). However, an ALJ may not cherry-pick from reports to justify  
13 giving an opinion low weight. *Attmore v. Colvin*, 827 F.3d 872, 877 (9th Cir.  
14 2016). The ALJ found that the “longitudinal medical evidence” showed intact  
15 memory, insight, and judgment, citing to three treatment notes, all filled out filled  
16 out by Samantha Lowderback, ARNP at the Yakima Valley Farmworker’s Clinic.

17 The first note indicates that on July 29, 2015, at an intake, Plaintiff had  
18 “recent & remote memory intact. Fair to good insight & judgment.” AR 523. The  
19 second treatment note, based on a December 1, 2015, visit, had the same note, AR  
20 561, as did the third, based on a February 4, 2016 visit. However, in August of  
21 2015, Nurse Lowderback downgraded Plaintiff’s insight and judgment to “fair to  
22 limited,” and noted that Plaintiff “is not feigning memory loss.” AR 531, 535.  
23 Nurse Lowderback did not perform objective cognitive testing, as Dr. Brown did,  
24 and these treatment records support that Plaintiff does not feign memory loss, and  
25 that her cognitive functioning waxes and wanes. They are not inconsistent with Dr.  
26 Brown’s findings.

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1 **CONCLUSION**

2 Having reviewed the administrative record and the ALJ’s findings, the Court  
3 finds the ALJ’s decision erroneously rejected medical opinion evidence and  
4 Plaintiff’s symptom testimony.

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

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

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

8 3. The decision denying benefits is **reversed** and **remanded** for further  
9 administrative proceedings. On remand, Plaintiff will be allowed to present new  
10 evidence and testify at her de novo hearing. In addition, the ALJ will reconsider  
11 Plaintiff’s credibility; consider, discuss, and assign the appropriate weight to the  
12 medical opinions; and continue with the remaining steps of the sequential  
13 evaluation if Plaintiff is not found disabled at step three, obtaining vocational  
14 expert testimony, as necessary.

15 4. This remand is made pursuant to sentence four of 42 U.S.C. § 405(g).

16 5. Plaintiff is permitted to request reasonable attorneys’ fees and costs  
17 pursuant to the Equal Access to Justice Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d).

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1           6. The District Court Executive is directed to enter judgment in favor of  
2 Plaintiff and against Defendant.

3           **IT IS SO ORDERED.** The District Court Clerk is hereby directed to enter  
4 this Order, provide copies to counsel, and **close the file.**

5           **DATED** this 4th day of September 2019.



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

11           Stanley A. Bastian  
12           United States District Judge