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6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

7 ANDREA LYNN HOLLER,

8 Plaintiff,

9 v.

10 NANCY A. BERRYHILL, Acting
11 Commissioner of Social Security,¹

12 Defendant.

Case No. C16-1251-RAJ

**ORDER REVERSING AND
REMANDING CASE FOR AN
AWARD OF BENEFITS**

13 Andrea Lynn Holler seeks review of the denial of her application for Supplemental
14 Security Income and Disability Insurance Benefits. Ms. Holler contends the ALJ erred by: (1)
15 finding she did not meet Listing 12.05C; (2) improperly evaluating the medical and opinion
16 evidence related to the severity of her mental impairments; (3) failing to properly consider her
17 pelvic/abdominal impairment severe at step two, and failing to properly consider her pain
18 testimony with respect thereto. Dkt. 11 at 1. As relief, Ms. Holler requests that this matter be
19 reversed and remanded for payment of benefits or, alternatively, for further administrative
20 proceedings. As discussed below, the Court **REVERSES** the Commissioner's final decision and
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22 ¹ Nancy A. Berryhill is now the Acting Commissioner of the Social Security Administration. Pursuant to
23 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 25(d), Nancy A. Berryhill is substituted for Carolyn W. Colvin as
defendant in this suit. The Clerk is directed to update the docket, and all future filings by the parties
should reflect this change.

1 **REMANDS** the matter for an award of benefits under sentence four of 42 U.S.C. § 405(g).

2 **BACKGROUND**

3 In January 2013, Ms. Holler applied for benefits, alleging disability as of March 2010.
4 Tr. 20. She subsequently amended her alleged onset date to January 1, 2005. *Id.* Ms. Holler's
5 applications were denied initially and on reconsideration. *Id.* After the ALJ conducted a hearing
6 on October 9, 2014, the ALJ issued a decision finding Ms. Holler not disabled. Tr. 20-35.

7 **THE ALJ'S DECISION**

8 Utilizing the five-step disability evaluation process,² the ALJ found:

9 **Step one:** Ms. Holler has not engaged in substantial gainful activity since the amended
10 alleged onset date of January 1, 2005.

11 **Step two:** Ms. Holler has the following severe impairments: lumbar/thoracic spine
12 strain; bilateral carpal tunnel syndrome; obesity; cognitive disorders (variously diagnosed
13 as amnesic disorder, cognitive disorder, rule out attention deficit disorder (ADD) and
14 intellectual disability); affective disorders (variously diagnosed as mood disorder,
15 dysthymic disorder, postpartum depression, depression, and bipolar disorder); and
16 anxiety disorders (variously diagnosed as anxiety and social phobia with associated panic
17 attacks and at times agoraphobia).

18 **Step three:** These impairments do not meet or equal the requirements of a listed
19 impairment.³

20 **Residual Functional Capacity:** Ms. Holler can perform light work with additional
21 limitations. She can lift and carry 20 pounds occasionally and 20 pounds frequently. She
22 can sit for about six hours and stand/walk for about six hours in an eight-hour workday
with regular breaks. She has unlimited ability to push/pull without those exertional
limits. She can frequently climb ramps and stairs, balance, kneel, crouch, and crawl. She
can occasionally stoop and climb ladders, ropes, and scaffolds. She can frequently
finger. She should avoid concentrated exposure to extreme cold, vibration, and hazards.
She can understand, remember, and carry out simple, routine, and repetitive tasks
consistent with jobs with an SVP of 1-2. She can work in small groups of coworkers.
She can have incidental brief contact with the general public. She can have occasional
contact with supervisors. Job requirements and expectations should be clear and involve
a routine o[r] predictable work environment and tasks with few changes in the routine.

23 ² 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520, 416.920.

³ 20 C.F.R. Part 404, Subpart P. Appendix 1.

1 listing further states that the “required level of severity for this disorder is met when the
2 requirements in A, B, C, or D are satisfied.” *Id.* Section C of the listing requires “[a] valid
3 verbal, performance, or full scale IQ of 60 through 70 and a physical or other mental impairment
4 imposing an additional and significant work-related limitation of function[.]” *Id.* Thus, in order
5 to meet Listing 12.05C, a claimant must satisfy three requirements: (1) “significantly subaverage
6 general intellectual functioning with deficits in adaptive functioning initially manifested during
7 the developmental period; i.e., the evidence demonstrates or supports onset of the impairment
8 before age 22”; (2) “a valid verbal, performance, or full scale IQ of 60 through 70”; and (3) “a
9 physical or other mental impairment imposing an additional and significant work-related
10 limitation.” *Id.*; see *Kennedy v. Colvin*, 738 F.3d 1172, 1176 (9th Cir. 2013).

11 Neither party disputes that Ms. Holler meets the second and third requirements of the
12 listing.⁶ Dkt. 19 at 3. However, the ALJ found that Ms. Holler did not meet the first
13 requirement (set forth in the introductory paragraph of the listing) for several reasons. Tr. 25-26.
14 Specifically, the ALJ found Ms. Holler’s higher 1989 IQ scores contradicted the manifestation of
15 low intellectual and adaptive functioning during the early period of her life. *Id.* Intellectual
16 testing completed in 1989 (when Ms. Holler was 11) did show she had borderline to low average
17 intellectual functioning with a Verbal IQ score of 88, a Performance IQ of 77, and a Full Scale

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20 Reg. 66138, 2016 WL 5341732, *66138 & n.1 (Sept. 26, 2016) (“We expect that Federal courts will
21 review our final decisions using the rules that were in effect at the time we issued the decisions.”);
22 see *Lowry v. Astrue*, 474 Fed. Appx. 801, 805 n.2 (2d Cir. 2012) (applying version of regulation in effect
23 at time of ALJ’s decision despite subsequent amendment)

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23 ⁶ The ALJ acknowledged that Kerry T. Bartlett, Ph.D., assessed Ms. Holler with a full scale IQ score of
65 in 2014. The ALJ also found Ms. Holler had other severe impairments in addition to her cognitive or
intellectual impairment. Tr. 23. Specifically, the ALJ found additional severe impairments of lumbar
thoraci spine strain, bilateral carpal tunnel syndrome, obesity, affective disorders, and anxiety disorders.
Id.; see *Pedro v. Astrue*, 849 F.Supp.2d 1006, 1014 (D. Or. 2011) (finding that an additional impairment
listed at step two satisfies the third requirement of Listing 12.05C).

1 IQ score of 81 (above Listing level). However, when there are multiple IQ scores, the
2 Commissioner is required to use the lowest valid score for purposes of determining whether a
3 claimant satisfies the requirements of Listing 12.05C. 20 C.F.R. Pt. 404, Subpt. P, App. 1, §
4 12.00D(6)(c). Courts in the Ninth Circuit have interpreted this to mean the lowest score across
5 multiple IQ tests. *See, e.g., Fanning v. Bowen*, 827 F.2d 631, 633 (9th Cir.1987) (providing that
6 where a claimant took IQ tests in both 1982 and 1983, higher scores obtained in 1983 did not
7 render lower scores obtained in 1982 invalid for purposes of listing 12.05(C)); *Moore v. Colvin*,
8 2017 WL 525120, at *4 (D. Or. Jan. 10, 2017); *Cauffman v. Astrue*, 2010 WL 5464815, at *6
9 (W.D. Wash. Nov. 12, 2010). Here, Ms. Holler’s 2014 full scale IQ score of 65 is the lowest IQ
10 score in the record and the ALJ accepted it as valid and sufficient to meet the Listing
11 requirement of an IQ score between 60 and 70. Tr. 25.

12 Furthermore, the regulations themselves state that the results of IQ tests “tend to stabilize
13 by the age of 16,” and IQ scores above 40 obtained between the ages of 7 and 16 are only
14 considered current or valid for four years. 20 C.F.R. Pt. 404, Subpt. P. App.1 12.00(D)(10).
15 Thus, the mere fact that Ms. Holler’s 1989 IQ score was above the Listing level does not
16 invalidate or substantially undermine her 2014 IQ score, which was more recent and obtained
17 after she reached the age of 16 when the regulations acknowledge IQ scores “stabilize.”
18 Moreover, “the requirement of early onset and the reference to the claimant’s ‘developmental
19 period’ [in the introductory paragraph of Listing 12.05] seem intended to limit coverage to an
20 innate condition, *Brown v. Secretary of Health & Human Services*, 948 F.2d 268, 271 (6th Cir.
21 1991), rather than a condition resulting from a disease or accident in adulthood.” *Novy v. Astrue*,
22 497 F.3d 708, 709 (7th Cir. 2007). Here, there is no evidence of an intervening accident such as
23 head trauma or a disease process in adulthood that would have significantly affected Ms.

1 Holler's intellectual capacity.⁷

2 The ALJ also found Ms. Holler did not meet the first prong of the Listing because she
3 graduated from high school, there was no indication she participated in special education, she
4 worked at substantial gainful levels, earned online certificates in paralegal studies in 2006 and
5 medical office assistant program in 2007, and cared for her father when he was ill as well as her
6 own children. Tr. 26. With respect to the ALJ's discussion of Ms. Holler's ability to function as
7 an adult, as the Court noted in *Evans v. Colvin*, No. 13-5436, ECF No. 27, page 11 (W.D. Wash.
8 Jan. 30, 2014) the plain language of Listing 12.05 "focuses on whether deficits in adaptive
9 functioning existed during the developmental period, without reference to current functioning."
10 Other courts in the Ninth Circuit have tended to follow this interpretation of Listing 12.05C. *See*
11 *Pedro*, 849 F.Supp.2d at 1014 (finding the ALJ erred in concluding that because claimant can
12 now drive, live independently, manage her own hygiene, and care for her children, she is not
13 disabled because "the record contains evidence demonstrating deficits in adaptive functioning
14 prior to age 22" and "[t]he listing does not require more."); *Abel v. Colvin*, No. 12-cv-06025,
15 2014 WL 868821, at *4 (W.D. Wash. 2014) ("Although plaintiff later was able to work at a
16 variety of low-skilled jobs, the introductory paragraph of Listing 12.05 does not consider
17 plaintiff's subsequent employment, but rather her level of functioning during her early years—
18 before age 22."); *Thresher v. Astrue*, 283 Fed.Appx. 473, 474 (9th Cir. 2008) ("the evidence will

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21 ⁷ The record does indicate that Ms. Holler developed depression and anxiety after the birth of her child in
22 2010. Tr. 26. However, neither Dr. Bartlett nor the ALJ attribute Ms. Holler's full scale IQ score of 65 in
23 2014 to her anxiety or depression. Rather, Dr. Bartlett considered these factors in performing his IQ test
and evaluation in 2014 and indicated that he believed Ms. Holler's difficulties with cognitive functioning
are "largely developmentally based or possibly related to her mother's reported pneumonia during the last
trimester of her pregnancy with her and associated use of antibiotics." Tr. 632. Moreover, in evaluating
Dr. Bartlett's opinion, the ALJ noted that Ms. Holler's mental health symptoms had been adequately
controlled through therapy and medication. Tr. 31.

1 support a determination that ... [the claimant] ... does come within ... [Listing 12.05C] ...
2 because two of her IQ scores were in the 60 through 70 range, that *mental condition began*
3 *before she was 22 years of age*, and she does have an additional physical impairment.” (emphasis
4 added)); *Campbell v. Astrue*, No. 09-cv-465, 2011 WL 444783, at *17 (E.D. Cal. Feb. 8, 2011)
5 (concluding that “deficits in adaptive functioning” refer to deficits occurring during the
6 developmental period such as “attendance in special education classes, dropping out of high
7 school prior to graduation, difficulties in reading, writing or math, and low skilled work
8 history”).

9 Moreover, because the severity of intellectual disability is established by subparagraphs
10 A through D, the Court “does not assess severity in considering whether a claimant meets the
11 requirements of listing 12.05’s introductory paragraph.” *Jones v. Colvin*, 149 F.Supp.3d 1251,
12 1260 (D. Or. Feb. 29, 2016). The introductory paragraph only requires evidence that “supports
13 onset of the impairment before age 22.” *See* 20 C.F.R. Pt. 404 Subpt. P, App. 1, § 12.05. Here,
14 there is sufficient evidence of adaptive deficits during the developmental period to satisfy Listing
15 12.05C. The Diagnostic & Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders provides that:

16 Deficits in adaptive functioning ... refers to how well a person meets
17 community standards of personal independence and social responsibility,
18 in comparison to others of similar age and sociocultural background.
19 Adaptive functioning involves adaptive reasoning in three domains:
20 conceptual, social, and practical. The conceptual (academic) domain
21 involves competence in memory, language, reading, writing, math
22 reasoning, acquisition of practical knowledge, problem solving, and
23 judgment in novel situations, among others. The social domain involves
 awareness of others’ thoughts, feelings, and experiences; empathy;
 interpersonal communication skills; friendship abilities; and social
 judgment, among others. The practical domain involves learning and
 self-management across life settings, including personal care, job
 responsibilities, money management, recreation, self-management of
 behavior, and school and work task organization, among others.

23 *American Psychiatric Ass'n Diagnostic & Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders 37 (5th*

1 ed.2013) (*DSM-V*)). To demonstrate deficits in adaptive functioning during the developmental
2 period a claimant may rely on circumstantial evidence such as “attendance in special education
3 classes, dropping out of high school prior to graduation, difficulties in reading, writing or math,
4 and low skilled work history.” *Campbell*, 2011 WL 444783 at *17; *accord Able*, 2014 WL
5 868821 at *3-6; *accord Maresh v. Barnhart*, 438 F.3d 897, 900 (8th Cir. 2006) (onset before age
6 22 demonstrated based on record that claimant was in special education classes, dropped out of
7 school, had difficulty reading, writing and with math, and exhibited deficits in adaptive
8 functioning at a young age).

9 Here, although Ms. Holler graduated high school and was not in special education
10 classes, there is other evidence that she exhibited deficits in adaptive functioning during the
11 developmental period. Specifically, there is evidence Ms. Holler was held back a grade, that on
12 testing she showed significant difficulties in the areas of memory and auditory processing, that
13 she was noted to be a “slow learner”, and test results indicated she was having significant
14 difficulties in a variety of school areas. Tr. 187-89. Moreover, Ms. Holler was seen by a
15 psychiatrist at age 11 because she was missing school due to psychosomatic symptoms the
16 psychiatrist attributed to anxiety over her academic difficulties. Tr. 189. Ms. Holler also
17 testified that she had always struggled with memory issues, had difficulty with math, learning
18 instructions and remembering and retaining new information, and although she was not in special
19 education classes she was given extra time on tests. Tr. 1066, 1069, 1085, 630.

20 Even if it were appropriate to consider Ms. Holler’s current functioning, her ability to
21 work at primarily low skilled jobs, complete two online certificates, perform some basic
22 household activities, and care for her children and father does not undermine the evidence of
23 deficits in her adaptive functioning prior to age 22. *See, e.g., Pedro*, 849 F.Supp.2d 1006

1 (history of low skilled work including work in a laundry, cleaning and bagging groceries and
2 daily activities such as reading, driving and cleaning are not necessarily inconsistent with low
3 level of intellectual functioning); accord *Abel*, 2014 WL 868821 at *3-6 (history of unskilled
4 jobs not incompatible with low level of intellectual functioning and requirements of 12.05C).
5 While the introductory paragraph of Listing 12.05 requires the existence of deficits in adaptive
6 functioning prior to age 22, it does not require a showing that those adaptive deficits are of
7 disabling severity on their own. See *Pedro*, 849 F.Supp.2d 1006 (“a claimant can satisfy Listing
8 12.05C without ‘having to demonstrate a disabling or even severe, level of mental functioning
9 impairment.’” (citing *Gomez v. Astrue*, 695 F.Supp.2d 1049, 1057 (C.D. Cal. Feb. 10, 2010));
10 *Evans*, No. 13-5436 (W.D. Wash. Jan. 30, 2014). And “even though some courts examine
11 current functioning deficits, they have not [generally] held that any particular indicia of severity
12 must be demonstrated.”⁸ *Abel*, 2014 WL 868821 at *3-6; and see, e.g., *McGrew v. Colvin*, 13-
13 cv-01909, 2015 WL 1393291, *7 (D. Or. Mar. 25, 2015) (finding current adaptive deficits
14 relevant but that “the introductory paragraph of Listing 12.05 requires evidence that deficits in
15 adaptive functioning exist, not evidence that a claimant has no adaptive functioning skills” and
16 “having some work history and possessing average living skills and the ability to drive does not
17 indicate that a claimant does not have deficits in adaptive functioning”).

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20 ⁸ In fact, Listing 12.05 imposes no specific severity requirement with respect to the criteria of “deficits in
21 adaptive functioning initially manifested during the developmental period.” See 20 C.F.R. Pt. 404 Subpt.
22 P, App. 1, § 12.05C. Rather, the listing indicates that “the required level of severity of the disorder is met
23 when the requirements in A, B, C, or D are satisfied.” *Id.* With respect to Listing 12.05C this means the
“required level of severity” is met when the claimant satisfies the requirements of “a valid verbal,
performance, or full scale IQ of 60 through 70 and a physical or other mental impairment imposing an
additional and significant work-related limitation.” *Id.*; see *McGrew*, 2015 WL 1393291, *7 (noting that
the “existence of deficits in adaptive functioning is considered when analyzing the introductory paragraph
of Listing 12.05 and the severity of those deficits is considered in subparts A through D.”). Here, there is
no dispute that Ms. Holler met these latter requirements.

1 Thus, even if a claimant's current functioning were relevant, the evidence the ALJ cites
2 does not undermine the evidence of adaptive deficits prior to age 22, nor does it establish that
3 Ms. Holler has no current deficits in adaptive functioning. Ms. Holler testified that she had been
4 forced to leave a nursing assistant training program because she was unable to understand and
5 remember the information, that she had to leave a job at JC Penny because she was unable to
6 work a cash register and count back change, and she had to leave a job as a receptionist because
7 she was unable to remember how to use the computer or work the phones. Tr. 1084-1086.
8 Moreover, in the RFC, the ALJ limited Ms. Holler to: simple, routine, and repetitive tasks
9 consistent with jobs with an SVP of 1-2; jobs with clear requirements and expectations and
10 involving a routine or predictable work environment and tasks with few changes in the routine;
11 and to working in small groups of coworkers, incidental brief contact with the general public and
12 occasional contact with supervisors. Tr. 26; *see McGrew*, 2015 WL 1393291, at *7 (RFC that
13 precluded claimant from working with others and having contact with the public evidenced
14 deficits in adaptive functioning).

15 Finally, the ALJ also found Ms. Holler did not meet the first prong of the Listing because
16 the record does not document cognitive complaints until after Ms. Holler engaged in mental
17 health treatment following the birth of her daughter in 2010. Tr. 26. However, as noted above,
18 Ms. Holler did manifest adaptive deficits prior to the age of 22 and the fact that the medical
19 records only document her cognitive complaints after she engaged in mental health treatment for
20 her post-partum depression and anxiety does not undermine the evidence that she exhibited such
21 deficits prior to age 22. Furthermore, it is not necessarily surprising that someone with a
22 longstanding intellectual impairment would not seek treatment as she may not have seen such
23 impairment as treatable. Thus, the fact that Ms. Holler complained of cognitive difficulties to

1 her doctors in the context of treatment for her mental health symptoms does not negate or
2 substantially undermine the evidence of adaptive deficits and intellectual difficulties before that
3 time.

4 Under the circumstances, the Court finds there is sufficient evidence to establish that Ms.
5 Holler had deficits in adaptive functioning initially manifested during the developmental period,
6 and, therefore, that she satisfied the requirements of Listing 12.05C. Because the Court finds
7 Ms. Holler meets Listing 12.05C, it need not address her other assignments of error. No further
8 proceedings would be useful because the record is fully developed and establishes Ms. Holler
9 should have been found disabled at step three. *See Harman v. Apfel*, 211 F.3d 1172, 1178 (9th
10 Cir. 2000) (holding that “the decision of whether to remand for further proceedings turns upon
11 the likely utility of such proceedings.”). Accordingly, remand for an award of benefits is
12 appropriate in this case. *See Benecke v. Barnhart*, 379 F.3d 587, 593 (9th Cir. 2004)

13 CONCLUSION

14 For the foregoing reasons, the Commissioner’s final decision is **REVERSED** and this
15 case is **REMANDED** under sentence four of 42 U.S.C. § 405(g) for an award of benefits.

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17 DATED this 12th day of October, 2017.

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21 The Honorable Richard A. Jones
22 United States District Judge
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