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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
9 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT TACOMA

10 MARTIN J. MASON,

11 Plaintiff,

12 v.

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

15 Defendant.  
16

CASE NO. 13-cv-05724 JRC

ORDER ON PLAINTIFF'S  
COMPLAINT

17 This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(c), Fed. R. Civ. P. 73 and  
18 Local Magistrate Judge Rule MJR 13 (*see also* Notice of Initial Assignment to a U.S.  
19 Magistrate Judge and Consent Form, ECF No. 5; Consent to Proceed Before a United  
20 States Magistrate Judge, ECF No. 6). This matter has been fully briefed (*see* ECF Nos.  
21 18, 21, 22).  
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1 After considering and reviewing the record, the Court finds that the ALJ erred  
2 when he failed to ask the vocational expert (“VE”) about inconsistencies regarding other  
3 jobs that plaintiff could perform in the national economy.

4 Therefore, this matter is reversed and remanded pursuant to sentence four of 42  
5 U.S.C. § 405(g).

#### 6 BACKGROUND

7 Plaintiff, MARTIN MASON, was born in 1964 and was 46 years old on the  
8 amended alleged date of disability onset of April 17, 2010 (*see* Tr. 47, 214). Plaintiff has  
9 a GED plus some college (Tr. 63). Plaintiff served in the Army until he was discharged  
10 on his amended alleged date of disability (Tr. 68).

11 Plaintiff has at least the severe impairments of “posttraumatic stress syndrome  
12 (PTSD); alcohol abuse; degenerative disc disease; and bilateral metatarsalgia (20 CFR  
13 404.1520(c))” (Tr. 23).

14 At the time of the hearing, plaintiff was living in a rental home with his wife of  
15 seven years (Tr. 65).

#### 16 PROCEDURAL HISTORY

17 After plaintiff first filed an application for disability insurance (“DIB”) benefits  
18 pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 423 (Title II) on March 11, 2011, which was denied, plaintiff  
19 filed another application for disability insurance on October 14, 2011(*see* Tr. 212-215),  
20 which was denied initially and following reconsideration (Tr. 120-130, 133-43).  
21 Plaintiff’s requested hearing was held before Administrative Law Judge Scott Morris  
22 (“the ALJ”) on September 19, 2012 (*see* Tr. 41-107). On January 15, 2013, the ALJ  
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1 issued a written decision in which the ALJ concluded that plaintiff was not disabled  
2 pursuant to the Social Security Act (*see* Tr.18-40).

3 In plaintiff's Opening Brief, plaintiff raises the following issues: (1) Whether or  
4 not the ALJ provided legitimate reasons for rejecting the testimony of Keith Meyer, M.S.,  
5 LMHC, the treating therapist; (2) Whether or not the ALJ provided adequate reasons for  
6 rejecting the Rating Decision issued by the Veterans Administration; (3) Whether or not  
7 the ALJ provided clear and convincing reasons for finding that plaintiff's testimony was  
8 not credible; (4) Whether or not the jobs identified by the VE were consistent with their  
9 description in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles ("DOT"), and if not, whether the  
10 inconsistencies were resolved as required by SSR 00-4p; and (5) Whether or not the case  
11 should be remanded to the same ALJ (*see* ECF No. 18, p. 2).

### 13 STANDARD OF REVIEW

14 Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 405(g), this Court may set aside the Commissioner's  
15 denial of social security benefits if the ALJ's findings are based on legal error or not  
16 supported by substantial evidence in the record as a whole. *Bayliss v. Barnhart*, 427 F.3d  
17 1211, 1214 n.1 (9th Cir. 2005) (*citing Tidwell v. Apfel*, 161 F.3d 599, 601 (9th Cir.  
18 1999)).

### 19 DISCUSSION

#### 20 **(1) Whether or not the ALJ provided legitimate reasons for rejecting the** 21 **testimony of Keith Meyers, M.S., LMHC, the treating therapist.**

22 Here, plaintiff complains about the ALJ's rejection of the lay opinion of Mr.  
23 Meyers on the basis that he had been treating plaintiff only for seven months and that his  
24 opinion was not supported by the longitudinal record (*see* Tr. 32).

1 Mr. Meyers testified at plaintiff's administrative hearing and had been plaintiff's  
2 treating therapist for seven months (*see* Tr. 93-106). Mr. Meyers provided numerous  
3 opinions, such as that plaintiff is unable to work full-time (*see* Tr. 94-95). The Court  
4 notes his testimony that the issue "has nothing to do with his intelligence or motivation or  
5 skill," but that plaintiff's ability "to focus for any period of time is going to be a  
6 significant thing" (*see* Tr. 96). The Court also notes Mr. Meyers' testimony that as a  
7 therapist, he takes at "full face value" what is reported to him (*see* Tr. 101).

8 Pursuant to the relevant federal regulations, in addition to "acceptable medical  
9 sources," that is, sources "who can provide evidence to establish an impairment," 20  
10 C.F.R. § 404.1513 (a), there are "other sources," such as friends and family members,  
11 who are defined as "other non-medical sources" and "other sources" such as nurse  
12 practitioners, therapists and chiropractors, who are considered other medical sources, *see*  
13 20 C.F.R. § 404.1513 (d). *See also* *Turner v. Comm'r of Soc. Sec.*, 613 F.3d 1217, 1223-  
14 24 (9th Cir. 2010) (*citing* 20 C.F.R. § 404.1513(a), (d)); Social Security Ruling "SSR"  
15 06-3p, 2006 SSR LEXIS 5 at \*4-\*5, 2006 WL 2329939. An ALJ may disregard opinion  
16 evidence provided by both types of "other sources," characterized by the Ninth Circuit as  
17 lay testimony, "if the ALJ 'gives reasons germane to each witness for doing so.'" *Turner*,  
18 *supra*, 613 F.3d at 1224 (*quoting* *Lewis v. Apfel*, 236 F.3d 503, 511 (9th Cir. 2001)); *see*  
19 *also* *Van Nguyen v. Chater*, 100 F.3d 1462, 1467 (9th Cir. 1996).

20 Treatment duration is a relevant factor; therefore, the ALJ did not err by noting it.  
21  
22 Furthermore, the ALJ's finding that the opinion of Mr. Meyers is not supported by the  
23 longitudinal record is a finding supported by substantial evidence in the record as a  
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1 whole. The ALJ included a thorough discussion of the evidence regarding plaintiff's  
2 mental and physical impairments in the ALJ's written decision (*see* Tr. 27-30). The ALJ  
3 also included a concise summary of the discussion regarding mental impairments as  
4 follows:

5       Thus, the objective evidence of record shows that for the most part the  
6 claimant's symptoms are exasperated by his failure to take his prescribed  
7 medications. When the claimant is compliant with his medication, his  
8 symptoms are not as severe as he alleges. For example, the record shows  
9 that after having been on medication for only two months by December  
10 2010, the claimant reported that his prescriptions were working like  
11 magic. The claimant then stopped taking his medication in February  
12 2011. By June 3, 2011 the claimant reported that he had been  
13 hypervigilant since he stopped taking his medication. His provider  
14 prescribed Paxil and Trazodone and by June 23, 2011, the claimant  
15 reported he was doing well on the medications (internal citation to Ex.  
16 7F/70-73). The claimant was medication noncompliant again in late July  
17 2011, but after he resumed his medication by August 4, 2011, his mental  
18 status became noticeably improved (internal citation to Ex. 7F/52). In  
19 September 2011, October 2011, and November 2011, he was cooperative  
and appropriate, had good eye contact, had well organized and goal  
directed thoughts, and had no evidence of paranoid thinking (internal  
citation to Ex. 7F/21, 24, 35, 38, Ex. 13F/7). In February of 2012, March  
of 2012 and April of 2012, the claimant was cooperative and  
appropriate; there was no evidence or report of acute distress; and his  
thought process appeared focused (internal citation to Ex. 14F/12, 13,  
15). He had an exasperation of symptoms in May of 2012, but by June of  
2012, after having been prescribed a new medication he was much  
improved. He was cooperative and appropriate. His thought process  
appeared focused and his mood appeared stable (internal citation to Ex.  
14F/4).

20 (Tr. 29).

21       Furthermore, the ALJ supported his assessment of Mr. Meyers' opinion also by  
22 noting that shortly after Mr. Meyers began counseling plaintiff, plaintiff "experienced his  
23 most severe symptoms" (Tr. 32). The ALJ noted that prior to May, 2012, "the record  
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1 demonstrates that the claimant's symptoms were alleviated significantly when he  
2 complied with taking his medication," and also noted that even "after May of 2012, when  
3 the claimant had an exacerbation of symptoms, they improved after he was prescribed  
4 and started taking Risperidone" (*id.*).

5 Although plaintiff provides an alternative interpretation of the evidence, the ALJ's  
6 interpretation and characterization of plaintiff's mental health is supported by substantial  
7 evidence in the record as a whole, including the finding that when plaintiff is compliant  
8 with his medication regimen, his symptoms are less severe than alleged. The ALJ's  
9 finding that Mr. Meyers' opinion was not supported by the longitudinal record is a  
10 finding based on substantial evidence in the record as a whole (*see* Tr. 32). The Court  
11 concludes that the ALJ provided a germane reason for failing to credit fully this opinion.  
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13 **(2) Whether or not the ALJ provided adequate reasons for rejecting the**  
14 **Rating Decision issued by the Veterans Administration.**

15 Plaintiff contends that the ALJ rejected the VA's finding of disability by isolating  
16 plaintiff's various physical impairments and finding them each to be only mild. The  
17 record includes a VA disability rating of 80%, as noted by the ALJ (*see* Tr. 31 (*citing* Ex.  
18 2F/11)).

19 Regarding the weight to be given to a disability determination by the Department of  
20 Veterans Affairs ("VA"), the Ninth Circuit has held "that in an SSD case an ALJ must  
21 ordinarily give great weight to a VA determination of disability . . . because of the  
22 marked similarity between these two federal disability programs." *McCartey v.*  
23 *Massanari*, 298 F.3d 1072, 1076 (9th Cir. 2002) (internal citations omitted) (noting  
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1 various similarities between the programs). The Court further concluded that “the ALJ  
2 may give less weight to a VA disability rating if he gives persuasive, specific, valid  
3 reasons for doing so that are supported by the record.” *Id.* (citation omitted).

4 Here, the ALJ provided persuasive, specific and valid reasons for failing to credit  
5 fully the VA disability rating. *See id.* The ALJ included the following discussion in the  
6 written decision:

7 The claimant was granted a total service-connected disability of 80% for  
8 his combined mental and physical impairments effective April 17, 2010  
9 (internal citation to 2F/11). While a VA assessment is given a significant  
10 level of deference, the Social Security Administration is not bound by  
11 disability determinations made by other agencies because of different  
12 rules governing the definition and assessment of disability (internal  
13 citation to 20 C.F.R. § 404.1504). Although I give some weight to the  
14 VA determination, I find that the medical evidence of record  
15 demonstrates of the claimant’s mental and physical limitations are not as  
16 severe as an 80% rating would suggest. Records show that when the  
17 claimant complies with his psychiatric medication he functions quite  
18 well. As to his physical condition, the radiographs of the spine and knee  
19 demonstrate only mild degeneration (internal citation to Ex. 14F/16-20).  
20 On exam with Dr. Gaffield, the claimant ambulated without difficulty  
21 from the waiting room to the examination room. He could walk on his  
22 heels and on his toes. His gait was normal. He arose from the exam chair  
23 to the standing (sic), got on and off the exam table, and arose from  
24 supine to sitting without apparent discomfort. On examination of his  
extremities, the claimant had good strength and full range of motion. His  
grip and dexterity were intact. There was slight weakness of the ankles  
compared to the knees and hips. His reflexes were normal. His  
neurological exam was normal. His hips had full range of motion and  
good strength (internal citation to Ex. 5F/1-5). Further, the claimant’s  
activities of daily living also demonstrate greater functional abilities both  
mentally and physically.

(Tr. 31).

Based on a view of the relevant record, the Court concludes that the ALJ’s finding  
that “the medical evidence of record demonstrates of the claimant’s mental and physical

1 limitations are not as severe as [the VA's] 80% rating would suggest" is a finding based  
2 on substantial evidence in the record as a whole and constitutes a persuasive, specific,  
3 and valid reason for failing to credit fully the VA's disability determination (*see id.*). The  
4 Court concludes that the ALJ did not err by failing to credit fully the disability  
5 determination of the VA.

6 (3) **Whether or not the ALJ provided clear and convincing reasons for**  
7 **finding that plaintiff's testimony was not credible.**

8 Plaintiff contends that the ALJ did not find plaintiff credible with respect to his  
9 mental impairments because of a finding that he is not psychotic and was "pleasant  
10 cooperative and polite," although plaintiff alleges an anxiety disorder not a psychotic  
11 disorder. Plaintiff also complains about the ALJ's reliance on his activities of daily living  
12 when failing to credit fully his testimony, arguing that plaintiff "never said that he could  
13 not shop in stores, attend college, drive, prepare meals, take care of personal hygiene and  
14 his pets, read or watch TV" (*see* Opening Brief, ECF No. 18, p. 10).

15 Although the Court agrees with plaintiff's contention regarding his activities of  
16 daily living, based on a review of the relevant record, the Court concludes that the ALJ  
17 provided legally sufficient reasons for failing to credit fully plaintiff's allegations.  
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19 If the medical evidence in the record is not conclusive, sole responsibility for  
20 resolving conflicting testimony and questions of credibility lies with the ALJ. *Sample v.*  
21 *Schweiker*, 694 F.2d 639, 642 (9th Cir. 1999) (*citing Waters v. Gardner*, 452 F.2d 855,  
22 858 n.7 (9th Cir. 1971) (*Calhoun v. Bailar*, 626 F.2d 145, 150 (9th Cir. 1980)). An ALJ is  
23 not "required to believe every allegation of disabling pain" or other non-exertional  
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1 impairment. *Fair v. Bowen*, 885 F.2d 597, 603 (9th Cir. 1989) (citing 42 U.S.C. §  
2 423(d)(5)(A) (other citations and footnote omitted)). Even if a claimant “has an ailment  
3 reasonably expected to produce *some* pain; many medical conditions produce pain not  
4 severe enough to preclude gainful employment.” *Fair, supra*, 885 F.2d at 603. The ALJ  
5 may “draw inferences logically flowing from the evidence.” *Sample, supra*, 694 F.2d at  
6 642 (citing *Beane v. Richardson*, 457 F.2d 758 (9th Cir. 1972); *Wade v. Harris*, 509 F.  
7 Supp. 19, 20 (N.D. Cal. 1980)). However, an ALJ may not speculate. *See* SSR 86-8, 1986  
8 SSR LEXIS 15 at \*22. Nevertheless, the ALJ’s credibility determinations “must be  
9 supported by specific, cogent reasons.” *Reddick v. Chater*, 157 F.3d 715, 722 (9th Cir.  
10 1998) (citing *Bunnell v. Sullivan*, 947 F.2d 341, 343, 346-47 (9th Cir. 1991) (*en banc*)).

12 Here, the ALJ relied on plaintiff’s activities of daily living that were not  
13 inconsistent with his other testimony and were not transferable to a work setting,  
14 committing legal error. *See Orn v. Astrue*, 495 F.3d 625, 639 (9th Cir. 2007).

15 However, the Ninth Circuit has “recognized that harmless error principles apply in  
16 the Social Security Act context.” *See Molina v. Astrue*, 674 F.3d 1104, 1115 (9th Cir.  
17 2012). The court noted that “several of our cases have held that an ALJ’s error was  
18 harmless where the ALJ provided one or more invalid reasons for disbelieving a  
19 claimant’s testimony, but also provided valid reasons that were supported by the record.”  
20 *Id.* (citations omitted); *see also Shinsheki v. Sanders*, 556 U.S. 396, 407 (2009) (quoting  
21 28 U.S.C. § 2111). Here, the ALJ provided other valid reasons supported by the record  
22 for the failure to credit fully plaintiff’s allegations and credibility.  
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1 In part, the ALJ found that plaintiff's allegations were inconsistent with the  
2 objective medical evidence. Regarding mental impairments, the ALJ found that "the  
3 medical evidence of record demonstrates that when the claimant is compliant with his  
4 prescribed medication, he is fully capable of work that involves simple routine tasks with  
5 occasional public and coworker contact" (*see* Tr. 27). The ALJ included a thorough  
6 discussion in the written decision supporting this finding (*see* Tr. 27-29). Regarding  
7 plaintiff's physical impairments, the ALJ found that "the objective medical evidence is  
8 not consistent with the claimant's allegations as to the limiting affect of his symptoms"  
9 (*see* Tr. 29). The ALJ again supported this finding with a thorough discussion of the  
10 medical record, including examination results from Dr. Gary Gaffield, D.O., who  
11 "observed that the claimant ambulated without difficulty from the waiting room to the  
12 examination room" (*see* Tr. 29-30). As noted by the ALJ, Dr. Gaffield also noted that  
13 plaintiff could walk on his heels and on his toes, his gait was normal, and that he arose  
14 from the exam chair to the standing position (*see* Tr. 30).

16 Based on the relevant record, the Court concludes that the ALJ's finding that  
17 plaintiff's allegations as to the limiting effects of his symptoms are inconsistent with the  
18 objective medical evidence is a finding based on substantial evidence in the record as a  
19 whole. Although a claimant's allegations as to the severity of symptoms cannot be  
20 disregarded solely on the basis of lack of support from objective medical evidence, here  
21 the ALJ also relied on inconsistent statements by plaintiff when failing to credit fully  
22 plaintiff's testimony (*see* Tr. 31).

1 The ALJ provided multiple examples of inconsistent statements by plaintiff when  
2 failing to credit fully plaintiff's credibility (*see id.*). The ALJ found that although plaintiff  
3 "testified that it takes him hours to start functioning in the morning due to taking  
4 trazodone at night and that tramadol makes them feel groggy, [] the evidence of record  
5 does not show that he has reported such severe side effects to his providers" (*see id.*; *see*  
6 *also* Tr. 73). As noted by the ALJ, "in a function report dated March 22, 2011, the  
7 claimant reported that his medications do not cause side effects (internal citation to Ex.  
8 5E/8, *i.e.*, Tr. 264), [and] in June 2011, when he met with his medication provider, he  
9 denied side effects from the medications (internal citation to Ex. 7F/70-73, *i.e.*, Tr. 664-  
10 67)" (Tr. 31).

12 The ALJ's findings are supported by substantial evidence in the record (*see* Tr. 73,  
13 264, 665 ("He feels that over all the medications have had a positive effect on his  
14 emotional health. He denies any side effects from the medications")). Although plaintiff  
15 multiple times indicated that he did not suffer from side effects from his medications, he  
16 testified at his administrative hearing that he suffered from a "variety of side effects[,]  
17 For example, Trazadone – I take between 1 and 200 mg of Trazadone a night . . . .  
18 otherwise I'm pulling perimeter guards throughout the night or getting up three or four  
19 times a night . . . . And it takes me hours just to be able to recoup and wake up from  
20 the Trazodone and get me functioning" (*see* Tr. 73). Therefore, the ALJs reliance on  
21 plaintiff's inconsistent statements when failing to credit fully plaintiff's credibility and  
22 allegations is proper. The court notes that the ALJ also relied on plaintiff's inconsistent  
23 statements about his drug use (*see* Tr. 31).

1 Based on the relevant record and for the reasons stated, the Court concludes that  
2 the ALJ did not commit harmful error when evaluating plaintiff's allegations and  
3 credibility.

4 (4) **Whether or not the jobs identified by the VE were consistent with their**  
5 **description in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles, and if not,**  
6 **whether the inconsistencies were resolved as required by SSR 00-4p.**

7 If the ALJ reaches the final step in the sequential analysis, the burden shifts to the  
8 Commissioner to prove that the claimant can perform other work in the national  
9 economy, given his age, education, residual functional capacity ("RFC") and past work  
10 experience. *See Bowen v. Yuckert*, 482 U.S. 137, 146 n.5 (1987); *see also* 20 C.F.R. §§  
11 404.1594(f)(8), 416.994(b)(5)(vii).

12 Here, at step five, the ALJ erred by not inquiring as to whether or not there exists a  
13 conflict between the VE's testimony and the DOT. This is against the Ninth Circuit's  
14 explicit holding that an ALJ may not "rely on a vocational expert's testimony regarding  
15 the requirements of a particular job without first inquiring whether or not the testimony  
16 conflicts with the Dictionary of Occupational Titles [DOT]." *Massachi v. Astrue*, 486  
17 F.3d 1149, 1152 (9th Cir. 2007) (*citing* Social Security Ruling, SSR 00-4p, available at  
18 2000 SSR LEXIS 8). The court noted that "SSR 00-4p . . . provides that the  
19 adjudicator "will ask" the vocational expert 'if the evidence he or she has provided' is  
20 consistent with the *Dictionary of Occupational Titles* and obtain a reasonable explanation  
21 for any apparent conflict." *Id.* at 1152-53. The court reasoned that:

22 The procedural requirements of SSR 00-4p ensure that the record is clear  
23 as to why an ALJ relied on a vocational expert's testimony, particularly in  
24 cases where the expert's testimony conflicts with the *Dictionary of*

1        *Occupational Titles*. In making disability determinations, the Social  
2        Security Administration relies primarily on the *Dictionary of Occupational*  
3        *Titles* for “information about the requirements of work in the national  
4        economy.”—The Social Security Administration also uses testimony from  
5        vocational experts to obtain occupational evidence.—Although evidence  
6        provided by a vocational expert “generally should be consistent” with the  
7        *Dictionary of Occupational Titles*, “[n]either the [*Dictionary of*  
8        *Occupational Titles*] nor the [vocational expert] ... evidence automatically  
9        ‘trumps’ when there is a conflict.” Thus, the ALJ must first determine  
10       whether a conflict exists. If it does, the ALJ must then determine whether  
11       the vocational expert’s explanation for the conflict is reasonable and  
12       whether a basis exists for relying on the expert rather than the *Dictionary of*  
13       *Occupational Titles*.

14       *Id.* at 1153 (footnotes omitted).

15       The court noted that in “so holding, we join the Third, Seventh, and Tenth Circuits  
16       [and] We also follow our own precedent.” *Id.* at 1152 (citations omitted).

17       Arguably, the ALJ’s failure to inquire regarding an inconsistency between the  
18       VE’s testimony and the DOT is harmless error if there is no inconsistency between the  
19       two. However, the Court cannot conclude with confidence that no inconsistency exists.

20       Here, the ALJ concluded that plaintiff’s RFC requires a limitation to work  
21       involving only simple, routine tasks (*see* Tr. 25). However, as conceded by defendant, all  
22       of the jobs that the ALJ identified at step five as jobs that plaintiff could perform require  
23       the ability to perform at a reasoning level of two (*see* Response, ECF No. 21, p. 13).  
24       Defendant also concedes that the “DOT defines jobs requiring reasoning level of two as  
25       requiring the ability to ‘[a]pply common sense understanding to carry out detailed but  
26       uninvolved written or oral instructions’” (*see id.*).

27       Although defendant contends that the description of reasoning level two jobs as  
28       requiring common sense to carry out detailed but uninvolved instructions logically is

1 consistent with an ability to perform simple, routine tasks, the Court is not convinced that  
2 one who is limited to simple, routine tasks nevertheless can perform tasks requiring the  
3 ability to carry out detailed but uninvolved written or oral instructions. Therefore,  
4 although defendant cites unpublished decisions in an attempt to persuade the Court that  
5 there is no inconsistency between the ALJ's finding regarding plaintiff's RFC and the  
6 ALJ's reliance on the VE's testimony as to the job requirements, the Court cannot  
7 conclude that the ALJ's error is harmless. *See Massachi, supra*, 486 F.3d at 1152.

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9 Rather, the Court concludes that this matter must be reversed and remanded so that  
10 the ALJ can comply with Social Security Ruling, SSR 00-4p, and with published Ninth  
11 Circuit precedent. *See id.* (citing Social Security Ruling, SSR 00-4p, available at 2000  
12 SSR LEXIS 8)).

13 (5) **Whether this matter should be reversed and remanded for further**  
14 **administrative proceedings or for a direct award of benefits.**

15 Generally when the Social Security Administration does not determine a  
16 claimant's application properly, "the proper course, except in rare circumstances, is  
17 to remand to the agency for additional investigation or explanation." *Benecke v.*  
18 *Barnhart*, 379 F.3d 587, 595 (9th Cir. 2004) (citations omitted). However, the Ninth  
19 Circuit has put forth a "test for determining when [improperly rejected] evidence  
20 should be credited and an immediate award of benefits directed." *Harman v. Apfel*,  
21 211 F.3d 1172, 1178 (9th Cir. 2000) (quoting *Smolen v. Chater*, 80 F.3d 1273, 1292  
22 (9th Cir. 1996)). It is appropriate when:  
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1 (1) the ALJ has failed to provide legally sufficient reasons for rejecting such  
2 evidence, (2) there are no outstanding issues that must be resolved before a  
3 determination of disability can be made, and (3) it is clear from the record  
4 that the ALJ would be required to find the claimant disabled were such  
5 evidence credited.

6 *Harman, supra*, 211 F.3d at 1178 (*quoting Smolen, supra*, 80 F.3d at 1292).

7 Here, outstanding issues must be resolved. *See Smolen, supra*, 80 F.3d at 1292. It  
8 is unclear whether or not plaintiff can perform the jobs identified at step five by the ALJ  
9 as jobs that he can perform, given the ALJ's finding regarding plaintiff's RFC.

10 Furthermore, the decision whether to remand a case for additional evidence or simply to  
11 award benefits is within the discretion of the court. *Swenson v. Sullivan*, 876 F.2d 683,  
12 689 (9th Cir. 1989) (*citing Varney v. Secretary of HHS*, 859 F.2d 1396, 1399 (9th Cir.  
13 1988)).

14 **(6) Whether or not the case should be remanded to the same ALJ.**

15 Plaintiff concedes that this "issue is now moot" (*see* Reply, ECF No. 22, p. 12).

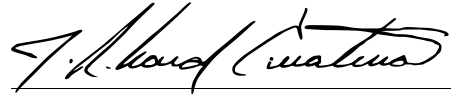
16 **CONCLUSION**

17 The ALJ erred by relying on the VE's testimony at step five regarding job  
18 requirements without first inquiring of the VE whether or not the VE's testimony was  
19 consistent with the DOT. Hence, step five must be completed anew.

20 Based on this reason and the relevant record, the Court **ORDERS** that this matter  
21 be **REVERSED** and **REMANDED** pursuant to sentence four of 42 U.S.C. § 405(g) to  
22 the Acting Commissioner for further consideration.  
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1 **JUDGMENT** should be for plaintiff and the case should be closed.

2 Dated this 10<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2014.

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5 J. Richard Creatura  
6 United States Magistrate Judge  
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