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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
8 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
9 AT SEATTLE

10 KHARISSA SMITH,

11 Plaintiff,

12 v.

13 CAROLYN COLVIN,

14 Defendant.

CASE NO. C14-5480JLR

ORDER ADOPTING IN PART  
AND REJECTING IN PART  
REPORT AND  
RECOMMENDATION

15 **I. INTRODUCTION**

16 This matter comes before the court on the Report and Recommendation (“R&R”)  
17 of United States Magistrate Judge James P. Donohue (R&R (Dkt. # 13)), the objection of  
18 the Commissioner of the Social Security Administration (“Commissioner”) to the R&R  
19 (Obj. (Dkt. # 14)), and the response of Plaintiff Kharissa Smith to the Commissioner’s  
20 objection (Resp. (Dkt. # 15)). The court has carefully reviewed the foregoing, all other  
21 relevant documents, and the governing law. Being fully advised, the court ADOPTS in  
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1 part and REJECTS in part the R&R, REVERSES the decision of the Commissioner, and  
2 REMANDS the case for further administrative proceedings.

## 3 II. BACKGROUND

4 Ms. Smith is a 32-year-old veteran, who was deployed to Afghanistan from March  
5 2004 to March 2005, and to Iraq from September 2009 to November 2009. She served as  
6 an intelligence analyst and a “human intelligence collector” or interrogator. Upon her  
7 return from her deployment in Iraq, she remained on active duty in the supportive  
8 environment of the “Warrior Transition Battalion.” She was subsequently medically  
9 discharged from the military in February 2012.

10 On March 1, 2013, Ms. Smith applied for disability insurance benefits (“DIB”),  
11 alleging an onset date of February 27, 2012. On March 13, 2014, an administrative law  
12 judge (“ALJ”) issued a decision finding Ms. Smith not disabled and denying her benefits.  
13 The ALJ found that Ms. Smith could perform a specific job existing in significant  
14 numbers in the national economy. Ms. Smith appealed the ALJ’s decision to the Appeals  
15 Council of the Social Security Administration (“SSA”), which denied her appeal,  
16 rendering the ALJ’s decision the “final decision” of the Commissioner under 42 U.S.C. §  
17 405(g).

18 On June 17, 2014, Ms. Smith timely filed the present action challenging the  
19 Commissioner’s decision. (*See* Compl. (Dkt. # 1).) Magistrate Judge Donohue issued an  
20 R&R reversing the ALJ’s decision and remanding the action for an award of benefits to  
21 Ms. Smith. (*See generally* R&R.) The Commissioner timely filed an objection to the  
22 R&R. (*See* Obj.) The Commissioner’s only objection concerned Magistrate Judge

1 | Donohue’s remand for an award of benefits under the “credit-as-true” rule. (*Id.* at 2-6.)  
2 | The Commissioner argues that the matter should be remanded for further administrative  
3 | proceedings. (*Id.*) Ms. Smith filed a response urging the court to reject the  
4 | Commissioner’s objection and adopt the R&R in total. (*See generally* Resp.) The court  
5 | now considers Magistrate Judge Donohue’s R&R.

### 6 | **III. ANALYSIS**

#### 7 | **A. Standard of Review**

8 | A district court has jurisdiction to review a Magistrate Judge’s R&R on dispositive  
9 | matters. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b). “The district judge must determine de novo any part  
10 | of the magistrate judge’s disposition that has been properly objected to.” *Id.* “A judge of  
11 | the court may accept, reject, or modify, in whole or in part, the findings or  
12 | recommendations made by the magistrate judge.” 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). The court  
13 | reviews de novo those portions of the R&R to which specific written objection is made.  
14 | *United States v. Reyna-Tapia*, 328 F.3d 1114, 1121 (9th Cir. 2003) (en banc). “The  
15 | statute makes it clear that the district judge must review the magistrate judge’s findings  
16 | and recommendations de novo if objection is made, but not otherwise.” *Id.*

#### 17 | **B. Remand**

18 | The sole objection asserted by the Commissioner was Magistrate Judge Donohue’s  
19 | recommendation that this matter be remanded for an award of benefits rather than for  
20 | further administrative proceedings. (*See generally* Obj.) The ordinary remand rule  
21 | provides that when “the record before the agency does not support the agency action, . . .  
22 | the agency has not considered all relevant factors, or . . . the reviewing court simply

1 cannot evaluate the challenged agency action on the basis of the record before it, the  
2 proper course, except in rare circumstances, is to remand to the agency for additional  
3 investigation or explanation.” *Treichler v. Comm’r of Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 775 F.3d 1090,  
4 1099 (9th Cir.2014). This rule applies equally in SSA cases. *Id.* at 1099.

5 Under the Social Security Act, however, Congress has granted courts some  
6 additional flexibility “to affirm, modify, or reverse a decision by the Commissioner ‘with  
7 or without remanding the cause for a rehearing.’” *Garrison v. Colvin*, 759 F.3d 995,  
8 1019 (9th Cir. 2014) (emphasis in original) (quoting 42 U.S.C. § 405(g)); *see also*  
9 *Treichler*, 775 F.3d at 1099. Thus, although “the proper course” when the SSA errs in  
10 considering a claimant’s application is to remand to the agency for additional  
11 investigation or explanation “except in rare circumstances,” *Benecke v. Barnhart*, 379  
12 F.3d 587, 595 (9th Cir. 2004), courts may remand with instructions to calculate and  
13 award benefits when it is clear from the record that an SSA claimant is entitled to  
14 benefits, *Garrison*, 759 F.3d at 1019.

15 The Ninth Circuit has “devised a three-part credit-as-true standard, each part of  
16 which must be satisfied in order for a court to remand to an ALJ with instructions to  
17 calculate and award benefits: (1) the record has been fully developed and further  
18 administrative proceedings would serve no useful purpose; (2) the ALJ has failed to  
19 provide legally sufficient reasons for rejecting evidence, whether claimant testimony or  
20 medical opinion; and (3) if the improperly discredited evidence were credited as true, the  
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1 ALJ would be required to find the claimant disabled on remand.” *Id.* at 1020.<sup>1</sup> The  
2 credit-as-true doctrine, however, allows “flexibility” which “is properly understood as  
3 requiring courts to remand for further proceedings when, even though all conditions of  
4 the credit-as-true rule are satisfied, an evaluation of the record as a whole creates serious  
5 doubt that a claimant is, in fact, disabled.” *Id.* at 1021. Even when the circumstances are  
6 present to remand for benefits, “[t]he decision whether to remand a case for additional  
7 evidence or simply to award benefits is in [the court’s] discretion.” *Treichler*. 775 F.3d at  
8 1102 (quoting *Swenson v. Sullivan*, 876 F.2d 683, 689 (9th Cir. 1989)); *see also Harman*  
9 *v. Apfel*, 211 F.3d 1172, 1178 (9th Cir. 2000) (holding that the exercise of authority to  
10 remand for benefits “was intended to be discretionary and should be reviewed for abuse  
11 of discretion”).

12 Magistrate Judge Donohue identified and analyzed several errors and reversed the  
13 ALJ with respect to her assessment of Ms. Smith’s credibility. (R&R at 6-10.) The court  
14 agrees with the Commissioner, however, that Magistrate Judge Donohue’s evaluation of  
15 the ALJ’s adverse credibility finding implicitly acknowledged that the evidence could be  
16 interpreted differently. (*See* Obj. at 5 (citing R&R at 7-8).) Further, there was additional

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19 <sup>1</sup>The court notes that there appears to be conflicting authority on the particulars of  
20 application of the credit-as-true rule. *Garrison* states that the third factor—whether the record  
21 requires a finding of disability if the rejected testimony is credited—incorporates the question of  
22 whether there are any outstanding issues that must be resolved before a determination of  
disability can be made. *See* 759 F.3d at 1020 n.26. In other words, the inquiry is whether, after  
crediting the testimony, anything must be resolved in order to determine the claimant’s  
disability. *See id.* A few months later, in *Treichler*, the Ninth Circuit held that a court must  
determine that there are no outstanding issues before crediting the rejected testimony. 775 F.3d  
at 1105-06.

1 opinion evidence in the record that did not favor a finding of disability that was given  
2 significant weight by the ALJ (*see* ALJ Ruling (Dkt. # 7-2) at 19 (discussion the mental  
3 assessments performed by state agency consultants Kent Reade, Ph.D., and Patricia Kraft,  
4 Ph.D.)), but was not considered by Magistrate Judge Donohue (*see generally* R&R).  
5 After the ALJ corrects the deficiencies in her analysis noted in the R&R, as amended by  
6 this order, she will need to reexamine all of the evidence in the record as whole under  
7 proper five-step analysis.<sup>2</sup> Thus, remand for further administrative proceedings is  
8 appropriate here.

9 Finally, the court agrees that in at least one instance, Magistrate Judge Donohue  
10 improperly substituted his judgment for that of the ALJ in his evaluation of the ALJ's  
11 assessment of the opinion of treating psychotherapist, Dr. Kelly Dickinson, Ph.D. (*See*  
12 *Obj.* at 6 (citing R&R at 13).) One of the ALJ's bases for discounting Dr. Dickson's  
13 opinion was Dr. Dickinson's statement that suicide ideation was one of the symptoms  
14 that applied to Ms. Smith's diagnoses. (*See* R&R at 13 (citing AR at 20).) The ALJ  
15 concluded that this statement was "patently inconsistent" with Dr. Dickinson's treatment  
16 notes, as well as the treatment notes from the Veterans Administration and McChord  
17 Medical clinic. (R&R at 13.) Magistrate Judge Donohue found that the ALJ had erred in  
18 criticizing Dr. Dickinson's opinion on this basis. (R&R at 13.) Nevertheless, Magistrate

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22 <sup>2</sup> Of course, even if a treating physician's opinion is contradicted by other evidence in the  
record, a treating physician's opinion may not be rejected without "specific and legitimate  
reasons . . . supported by substantial evidence in the record." *Taylor v. Comm'r of Social Sec.*  
*Admin.*, 659 F.3d 1228, 1233 (9th Cir. 2011) (quoting *Lester v. Chater*, 81 F.3d 821, 830-31 (9th  
Cir. 1996)). Nevertheless, this evaluation should be performed by the ALJ, not the court.

1 Judge Donohue acknowledged that “[t]he ALJ is correct that in that Dr. Dickinson and  
2 other physicians have not had reports of suicidal ideation and have identified plaintiff as  
3 low suicide risk.” (*Id.* (citing AR at 284, 286, 293, 297, 299, 396, 405).) Instead,  
4 Magistrate Donohue searched the record from three years prior to the onset date to a  
5 suicide attempt during Ms. Smith’s deployment in 2009 and to more recent “morbid  
6 thoughts” and “morbid ruminations” about wishing she had died previously or could  
7 escape her current emotional distress to nevertheless find that the ALJ had erred. (*Id.*)  
8 The court notes, however, that although Ms. Smith may have been having “morbid”  
9 ruminations or thoughts, she specifically denied having thoughts of harming herself to  
10 Dr. Dickinson. (*See* R&R (citing AR at 420, 396).)

11         Magistrate Judge Donohue did not apply the correct standard of review in this  
12 instance. Even if a reviewing court finds that there is conflicting evidence in the record,  
13 the ALJ’s findings must still be affirmed if they are supported by substantial evidence in  
14 the record as a whole. *See Parra v. Astrue*, 481 F.3d 742, 746 (9th Cir. 2007); *Robbins v.*  
15 *Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 466 F.3d 880, 882 (9th Cir. 2006) (“If the evidence can support either  
16 affirming or reversing the ALJ’s conclusion, we may not substitute our judgment for that  
17 of the ALJ.”). Magistrate Judge Donohue acknowledges in his own R&R that Dr.  
18 Dickinson and the other physicians did not have reports of suicidal ideation and had  
19 identified Ms. Smith as a low suicide risk. (R&R at 13.) Although Ms. Smith may have  
20 made a suicide attempt in 2009 (three years prior to the onset date), substantial evidence  
21 supports the ALJ’s conclusion that, contrary to the statement in Dr. Dickinson’s opinion,  
22 she was no longer subject to such thoughts. Thus, remand for further proceedings is

1 warranted for this reason as well so that the ALJ may reevaluate Dr. Dickinson's opinion  
2 and either the ALJ or the parties may supplement the record if warranted.

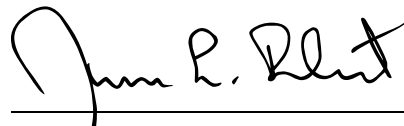
3 Based on all of the above, the court concludes that this case is not suitable for  
4 remand for an award of benefits under the credit-as-true rule, but rather should be  
5 remanded for further administrative proceedings that are otherwise consistent with this  
6 order and the R&R as modified by this order. Except for REJECTING the portion of the  
7 R&R that remands this action for an award of benefits and as otherwise stated above, the  
8 court ADOPTS all remaining portions of the R&R.

9 **IV. CONCLUSION**

10 Based on the foregoing, the court ORDERS as follows:

- 11 (1) The court ADOPTS in part and REJECTS in part the R&R (Dkt. # 13);  
12 (2) The court REVERSES the final decision of the Commissioner and REMANDS  
13 the case to the Social Security Administration for further administrative  
14 proceedings consistent with this order and the R&R as modified by this order;  
15 (3) The court DIRECTS the clerk to send copies of this order to the parties and to  
16 Magistrate Judge Donohue.

17 Dated this 4th day of June, 2015.

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20 JAMES L. ROBART  
21 United States District Judge  
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