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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

ROSA MARIA CASTRO,

Plaintiff,

v.

NANCY A. BERRYHILL
(PREVIOUSLY COLVIN),
Acting Commissioner of Social
Security,¹

Defendant.

No. 1:16-cv-03123-RHW

**ORDER GRANTING
DEFENDANT’S MOTION FOR
SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

Before the Court are the parties’ cross-motions for summary judgment, ECF Nos. 14 & 21. Plaintiff Rosa Maria Castro brings this action seeking judicial review, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 405(g), of the Commissioner’s final decision, which denied her application for Supplemental Security Income under Title II of the Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. § 401-434. After reviewing the administrative

¹ Nancy A. Berryhill became the Acting Commissioner of Social Security on January 20, 2017. Pursuant to Rule 25(d) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Nancy A. Berryhill is substituted for Carolyn W. Colvin as the defendant in this suit. No further action need be taken to continue this suit. 42 U.S.C. § 405(g).

1 record and briefs filed by the parties, the Court is now fully informed. For the
2 reasons set forth below, the Court **GRANTS** Defendant’s Motion for Summary
3 Judgment.

4 **I. Jurisdiction**

5 Ms. Castro filed her application for disability and disability insurance
6 benefits on October 19, 2012. AR 271. Her alleged onset date is September 9,
7 2011. *Id.* Her application was initially denied on June 10, 2013, AR 106-112, and
8 on reconsideration on September 24, 2013, AR 113-117.

9 Administrative Law Judge (“ALJ”) Tom L. Morris held a hearing on
10 December 11, 2014. AR 30-75. On February 27, 2015, the ALJ issued a decision
11 finding Ms. Castro ineligible for disability benefits. AR 12-24. The Appeals
12 Council denied Ms. Castro’s request for review on April 28, 2016, AR 1-5, making
13 the ALJ’s ruling the “final decision” of the Commissioner.

14 Ms. Castro timely filed the present action challenging the denial of benefits
15 on June 23, 2016. ECF No. 4. Accordingly, Ms. Castro’s claims are properly
16 before this Court pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 405(g).

17 **II. Sequential Evaluation Process**

18 The Social Security Act defines disability as the “inability to engage in any
19 substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or
20 mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or which has lasted or

1 can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than twelve months.” 42
2 U.S.C. §§ 423(d)(1)(A), 1382c(a)(3)(A). A claimant shall be determined to be
3 under a disability only if the claimant’s impairments are of such severity that the
4 claimant is not only unable to do his previous work, but cannot, considering
5 claimant's age, education, and work experience, engage in any other substantial
6 gainful work that exists in the national economy. 42 U.S.C. §§ 423(d)(2)(A) &
7 1382c(a)(3)(B).

8 The Commissioner has established a five-step sequential evaluation process
9 for determining whether a claimant is disabled within the meaning of the Social
10 Security Act. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(a)(4) & 416.920(a)(4); *Lounsbury v.*
11 *Barnhart*, 468 F.3d 1111, 1114 (9th Cir. 2006).

12 Step one inquires whether the claimant is presently engaged in “substantial
13 gainful activity.” 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(b) & 416.920(b). Substantial gainful
14 activity is defined as significant physical or mental activities done or usually done
15 for profit. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1572 & 416.972. If the claimant is engaged in
16 substantial activity, he or she is not entitled to disability benefits. 20 C.F.R. §§
17 404.1571 & 416.920(b). If not, the ALJ proceeds to step two.

18 Step two asks whether the claimant has a severe impairment, or combination
19 of impairments, that significantly limits the claimant’s physical or mental ability to
20 do basic work activities. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(c) & 416.920(c). A severe

1 impairment is one that has lasted or is expected to last for at least twelve months,
2 and must be proven by objective medical evidence. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1508-09 &
3 416.908-09. If the claimant does not have a severe impairment, or combination of
4 impairments, the disability claim is denied, and no further evaluative steps are
5 required. Otherwise, the evaluation proceeds to the third step.

6 Step three involves a determination of whether any of the claimant's severe
7 impairments "meets or equals" one of the listed impairments acknowledged by the
8 Commissioner to be sufficiently severe as to preclude substantial gainful activity.
9 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(d), 404.1525, 404.1526 & 416.920(d), 416.925, 416.926;
10 20 C.F.R. § 404 Subpt. P. App. 1 ("the Listings"). If the impairment meets or
11 equals one of the listed impairments, the claimant is *per se* disabled and qualifies
12 for benefits. *Id.* If the claimant is not *per se* disabled, the evaluation proceeds to
13 the fourth step.

14 Step four examines whether the claimant's residual functional capacity
15 enables the claimant to perform past relevant work. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(e)-(f)
16 & 416.920(e)-(f). If the claimant can still perform past relevant work, the claimant
17 is not entitled to disability benefits and the inquiry ends. *Id.*

18 Step five shifts the burden to the Commissioner to prove that the claimant is
19 able to perform other work in the national economy, taking into account the
20 claimant's age, education, and work experience. *See* 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1512(f),

1 404.1520(g), 404.1560(c) & 416.912(f), 416.920(g), 416.960(c). To meet this
2 burden, the Commissioner must establish that (1) the claimant is capable of
3 performing other work; and (2) such work exists in “significant numbers in the
4 national economy.” 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1560(c)(2); 416.960(c)(2); *Beltran v. Astrue*,
5 676 F.3d 1203, 1206 (9th Cir. 2012).

6 III. Standard of Review

7 A district court's review of a final decision of the Commissioner is governed
8 by 42 U.S.C. § 405(g). The scope of review under § 405(g) is limited, and the
9 Commissioner's decision will be disturbed “only if it is not supported by
10 substantial evidence or is based on legal error.” *Hill v. Astrue*, 698 F.3d 1144,
11 1158-59 (9th Cir. 2012) (citing § 405(g)). Substantial evidence means “more than
12 a mere scintilla but less than a preponderance; it is such relevant evidence as a
13 reasonable mind might accept as adequate to support a conclusion.” *Sandgathe v.*
14 *Chater*, 108 F.3d 978, 980 (9th Cir.1997) (quoting *Andrews v. Shalala*, 53 F.3d
15 1035, 1039 (9th Cir. 1995)) (internal quotation marks omitted). In determining
16 whether the Commissioner’s findings are supported by substantial evidence, “a
17 reviewing court must consider the entire record as a whole and may not affirm
18 simply by isolating a specific quantum of supporting evidence.” *Robbins v. Soc.*
19 *Sec. Admin.*, 466 F.3d 880, 882 (9th Cir. 2006) (quoting *Hammock v. Bowen*, 879
20 F.2d 498, 501 (9th Cir. 1989)).

1 In reviewing a denial of benefits, a district court may not substitute its
2 judgment for that of the ALJ. *Matney v. Sullivan*, 981 F.2d 1016, 1019 (9th Cir.
3 1992). If the evidence in the record “is susceptible to more than one rational
4 interpretation, [the court] must uphold the ALJ's findings if they are supported by
5 inferences reasonably drawn from the record.” *Molina v. Astrue*, 674 F.3d 1104,
6 1111 (9th Cir. 2012); *see also Thomas v. Barnhart*, 278 F.3d 947, 954 (9th Cir.
7 2002) (if the “evidence is susceptible to more than one rational interpretation, one
8 of which supports the ALJ’s decision, the conclusion must be upheld”). Moreover,
9 a district court “may not reverse an ALJ's decision on account of an error that is
10 harmless.” *Molina*, 674 F.3d at 1111. An error is harmless “where it is
11 inconsequential to the [ALJ's] ultimate nondisability determination.” *Id.* at 1115.
12 The burden of showing that an error is harmful generally falls upon the party
13 appealing the ALJ's decision. *Shinseki v. Sanders*, 556 U.S. 396, 409–10 (2009).

14 **IV. Statement of Facts**

15 Ms. Castro was born in 1962 and has at least a high school education. AR
16 22-23. She has previous work experience as a billing clerk, food sales clerk,
17 receptionist, and teller. AR 22.

18 Ms. Castro alleges that she is unable to maintain competitive employment on
19 a consistent basis due to severe headaches, fibromyalgia, back pain, and bilateral
20 shoulder impingement. ECF No. 14 at 2.

V. The ALJ's Findings

1
2 The ALJ determined that Ms. Castro was not under a disability within the
3 meaning of the Act from September 9, 2011, through the date of the decision. AR
4 24.

5 **At step one**, the ALJ found that Ms. Castro had not engaged in substantial
6 gainful activity since September 9, 2011, her alleged onset date (citing 20 C.F.R.
7 §§ 404.1571 *et seq.*). AR 14.

8 **At step two**, the ALJ found Ms. Castro had the following severe
9 impairments: headache disorder status post aneurysm; disorders of muscles,
10 ligament, and fascia; and bilateral shoulder impingement. (citing 20 C.F.R. §§
11 404.1520(c)). AR 14-18.

12 **At step three**, the ALJ found that Ms. Castro did not have an impairment or
13 combination of impairments that meets or medically equals the severity of one of
14 the listed impairments in 20 C.F.R. §§ 404, Subpt. P, App. 1. AR 18.

15 **At step four**, the ALJ found Ms. Castro had the following residual
16 functional capacity: She can perform light work, "including the ability to lift
17 and/or carry twenty pounds occasionally and ten pounds frequently; stand and/or
18 walk (with normal breaks) for a total of about four hours in an eight-hour workday,
19 and sit (with normal breaks) for a total of about six hours in an eight-hour
20 workday. She can perform occasional overhead bilateral reaching. She should

1 avoid concentrated exposure to hazards (dangerous machinery unprotected heights,
2 etc.). In order to accommodate symptoms from headaches, she should avoid fast-
3 paced work, defined as constant activity performed sequentially and in rapid
4 succession.” AR 18-22.

5 The ALJ determined that Ms. Castro is capable of performing her past
6 relevant work as a receptionist and bank teller because these positions do not
7 require the performance of work-related activities precluded by her residual
8 functional capacity. AR 22-23.

9 In the alternative, at **step five**, the ALJ found that in light of her age,
10 education, work experience, and residual functional capacity, there are jobs in
11 addition to her past relevant work that Ms. Castro can perform. AR 22-23. The
12 ALJ found that if limited to an unskilled light occupation, Ms. Castro could
13 perform work as a storage facility rental clerk and furniture rental consultant, both
14 jobs available in sufficient numbers within the national economy. *Id.*

15 **VI. Issues for Review**

16 Ms. Castro argues that the Commissioner’s decision is not free of legal error
17 and not supported by substantial evidence. Specifically, she argues the ALJ erred
18 by: (1) rejecting Ms. Castro’s depression as groundless as step two; (2) improperly
19 rejecting the opinions of Ms. Castro’s medical providers, specifically Drs. Vickers
20 and Toews; (3) improperly rejecting Ms. Castro’s subjective complaints; and (4)

1 failing to conduct an adequate analysis at steps four and five of the sequential
2 evaluation process. ECF No. 14 at 6.

3 **VII. Discussion**

4 **A. The ALJ did not err at step two.**

5 At step two in the five-step sequential evaluation for Social Security cases,
6 the ALJ must determine whether a claimant has a medically severe impairment or
7 combination of impairments. An impairment is found to be not severe “when
8 medical evidence establishes only a slight abnormality or a combination of slight
9 abnormalities which would have no more than a minimal effect on an individual’s
10 ability to work.” *Yuckert v. Bowen*, 841 F.2d 303, 306 (9th Cir. 1988) (quoting
11 SSR 85-28). Step two is generally “a de minimis screening device [used] to
12 dispose of groundless claims,” and the ALJ is permitted to find a claimant lacks a
13 medically severe impairment only when the conclusion is clearly established by the
14 record. *Webb v. Barnhart*, 433 F. 683, 687 (9th Cir. 2005) (quoting *Smolen v.*
15 *Chater*, 80 F.3d 1273, 1290 (9th Cir.1996)).

16 Under step 2, an impairment is not severe if it does not significantly limit a
17 claimant’s ability to perform basic work activities. *Edlund v. Massanari*, 253 F.3d
18 1152, 1159 (9th Cir. 2001) (citing 20 C.F.R. § 404.1521(a)(b)). These include the
19 ability to respond appropriately to supervision, co-workers, and usual work
20 situations. *Id.* (citing 20 C.F.R. § 404.1521(b)(5)).

1 Ms. Castro points to the limitations set forth by Dr. Joseph Vickers, M.D.,
2 her treating physician, as evidence that her depression significantly limited her
3 ability to work. AR 14 at 10. The ALJ, however, properly gave little weight to Dr.
4 Vickers's opinion for the reasons set forth in the following section of this order.
5 *See infra* at 12-14. The ALJ instead relied on the remainder of the record, which
6 does not demonstrate significant limitation caused by her depression. AR 16-18.
7 The ALJ pointed to the substantial unreliability of Ms. Castro's objective testing
8 with Dr. Loews, her ability to work part-time as a bank teller, and her fully
9 independent activities of daily living. AR 16-17. Further, the ALJ relied on the
10 opinions of the state agency psychological consultants who reviewed the records
11 and concluded any psychological limitations were mild. AR 17, 94-95.

12 The record supports the ALJ's conclusion that Ms. Castro's depression is not
13 a severe impairment. For example, Ms. Castro lives alone and is fully independent
14 in her activities of daily living. AR 17. Despite mild difficulties with concentration,
15 persistence, and pace, the ALJ noted that Ms. Castro not only remained at her job
16 as a teller, but she had received a bonus in the relevant time period. AR 18.
17 Additionally, Ms. Castro demonstrated very mild social functioning limitations, as
18 she was active with her church and family, had no problems with shopping in
19 public, and continued to work in a position that required public contact. AR 18.

1 The ALJ provided a well-reasoned explanation for his finding at step two,
2 and the Court determines no error.

3 **B. The ALJ properly evaluated the medical evidence, including the**
4 **opinions of Drs. Vickers and Loews.**

5 **1. Legal Standard.**

6 The Ninth Circuit has distinguished between three classes of medical
7 providers in defining the weight to be given to their opinions: (1) treating
8 providers, those who actually treat the claimant; (2) examining providers, those
9 who examine but do not treat the claimant; and (3) non-examining providers, those
10 who neither treat nor examine the claimant. *Lester v. Chater*, 81 F.3d 821, 830 (9th
11 Cir. 1996) (as amended).

12 A treating provider's opinion is given the most weight, followed by an
13 examining provider, and finally a non-examining provider. *Id.* at 830-31. In the
14 absence of a contrary opinion, a treating or examining provider's opinion may not
15 be rejected unless "clear and convincing" reasons are provided. *Id.* at 830. If a
16 treating or examining provider's opinion is contradicted, it may only be discounted
17 for "specific and legitimate reasons that are supported by substantial evidence in
18 the record." *Id.* at 830-31.

19 The ALJ may meet the specific and legitimate standard by "setting out a
20 detailed and thorough summary of the facts and conflicting clinical evidence,

1 stating his interpretation thereof, and making findings.” *Magallanes v. Bowen*, 881
2 F.2d 747, 751 (9th Cir. 1989) (internal citation omitted). When rejecting a treating
3 provider’s opinion on a psychological impairment, the ALJ must offer more than
4 his or her own conclusions and explain why he or she, as opposed to the provider,
5 is correct. *Embrey v. Bowen*, 849 F.2d 418, 421-22 (9th Cir. 1988).

6 **2. Dr. Joseph Vickers, M.D.**

7 Dr. Vickers was Ms. Castro’s primary care physician and had a long-term
8 treatment relationship with her. AR 430-62, 521-28. Nevertheless, the ALJ gave
9 little weight to these opinions because the treatment records do not contain
10 objective findings in examinations that support the assessed limitations, and the
11 overall record for all sources do not support the opinions of Dr. Vickers. AR 21-22.

12 An ALJ may properly discredit a doctor’s opinion if it is contradicted by
13 objective evidence or other findings. *Bayliss v. Barnhart*, 427 F.3d 1211, 1216 (9th
14 Cir. 2005). In particular, Dr. Vickers’s December 11, 2013, medical report opining
15 that Ms. Castro is unable to work is unsupported by the record.

16 In many cases, the only notations in Dr. Vickers’s records that show
17 disabling limitations result directly from Ms. Castro’s subjective complaints of
18 pain. It is not error for an ALJ to discount opinions of a physician that are based
19 “to a large extent” on self-reported complaints that have been properly discounted
20 as incredible. *Tommasetti v. Astrue*, 533 F.3d 1035, 1041 (9th Cir. 2008); *see infra*

1 15-17. At her visit on February 15, 2013, there were no clinical findings of
2 impairment. AR 433. Dr. Vickers even noted that testing was not helpful with
3 regard to Ms. Castro's chronic recurrent flareups of lumbago. *Id.* Likewise, at her
4 visit on February 1, 2013, Dr. Vickers noted no effusion or point tenderness on
5 exam, despite Ms. Castro's allegations of severe pain. AR 434. The same occurred
6 at Ms. Castro's visit on July 16, 2013, in which she reported severe hip and back
7 pain, Dr. Vickers found good hip range of motion and nontender points on
8 examination. AR 521-22. These are but a few of several instances of mild or
9 benign findings on examination.

10 Dr. Vickers's opinions were also not confirmed by other sources in the
11 record. In September 2012, he noted that the pain clinic at Virginia Mason did not
12 feel that Ms. Castro fit the criteria for fibromyalgia. AR 443. Nevertheless, Dr.
13 Vickers asserted the following month that fibromyalgia was "the closest
14 diagnosis," despite "inconclusive" rheumatological studies and evaluation. AR
15 442.

16 The only area in which there are observations (wincing, sunglasses) that
17 support Ms. Castro's allegations are related to her migraine headaches. *See, e.g.*
18 AR 436-37. Limitations stemming from her migraines, however, are accounted for
19 in the residual functional capacity. AR 18. Thus, any error for rejecting the
20

1 observations of Dr. Vickers with relation to migraine headaches would be
2 harmless.

3 The ALJ provided multiple specific, legitimate reasons that are supported by
4 the record, and the Court does not find error.

5 **3. Dr. Jay Toews, Ed.D.**

6 Dr. Toews performed a consultative examination of Ms. Castro on May 20,
7 2013. AR 506. Dr. Toews assessed mild limitations in interactions with co-workers
8 and the ability to deal with usual work stressors, but mild to moderate limitations
9 in the ability to work full time due to physical conditions, specifically fatigue and
10 chronic headache pain. AR 510.

11 Included in his examination were several mental functioning tests. AR 508-
12 10, 513-17. Numerous inconsistencies were identified in the test results, and Dr.
13 Toews noted some were “consistent with motivation to embellish memory errors.”
14 AR 508. In fact, Dr. Toews found Ms. Castro’s performance on almost every test
15 to be unreliable. AR 508-09.

16 The ALJ gave little weight to Dr. Toews’s assessment of Ms. Castro’s
17 ability to work full time because the limitations were based on physical, not
18 mental, limitations and because of the unreliability of Ms. Castro’s test scores. AR
19 17. The Court finds these to be specific, legitimate reasons that are supported by
20 the record.

1 Dr. Toews believed Ms. Castro's physical limitations would preclude her
2 ability to work full time, an area that is beyond his expertise as a mental health
3 professional. *See* 20 C.F.R. § 404.1527(c)(2)(ii) (while considered, less weight will
4 be given to providers speaking outside of their area of expertise). More
5 importantly, however, Ms. Castro could not be a valid source of subjective
6 information, such as fatigue and pain, because her unreliable performance on
7 testing significantly undercut her credibility. Ms. Castro argues that Dr. Toews
8 factored the inconsistent test results into his overall opinion, ECF No. 14 at 12, but
9 this is nothing more than an alternative interpretation of the ALJ's evaluation of
10 Dr. Toews's opinion. The Court will not reverse the ALJ's finding because the
11 record "is susceptible to more than one rational interpretation [that is] . . .
12 supported by inferences reasonably drawn from the record." *Molina*, 674 F.3d at
13 1111.

14 **C. The ALJ properly evaluated Ms. Castro's credibility.**

15 An ALJ engages in a two-step analysis to determine whether a claimant's
16 testimony regarding subjective symptoms is credible. *Tommasetti*, 533 F.3d at
17 1039. First, the claimant must produce objective medical evidence of an underlying
18 impairment or impairments that could reasonably be expected to produce some
19 degree of the symptoms alleged. *Id.* Second, if the claimant meets this threshold,
20 and there is no affirmative evidence suggesting malingering, "the ALJ can reject

1 the claimant's testimony about the severity of [his] symptoms only by offering
2 specific, clear, and convincing reasons for doing so." *Id.*

3 In this case, there is affirmative evidence of malingering. Almost every test
4 performed by Dr. Toews showed inconsistent and unreliable results. AR 508-10.
5 The presence of malingering is not overcome simply because other doctors did not
6 also identify it. This affirmative evidence alone is sufficient to support a negative
7 credibility determination. *See Benton ex. el. Benton v. Barnhart*, 331 F.3d 1030,
8 1040 (9th Cir.2003) (finding of affirmative evidence of malingering will support a
9 rejection of a claimant's testimony).

10 Further, in addition to identifying malingering, the ALJ provided other
11 specific, clear, and convincing reasons to reject Ms. Castro's credibility. AR 19-20.
12 She ignored multiple doctors' recommendation that exercise would improve her
13 symptoms. AR 346, 352, 443, 449. *See Fair v. Bowen*, 885 F.2d 597, 603 (9th Cir.
14 1989) ("[I]nadequately explained failure to seek treatment . . . can cast doubt on
15 the sincerity of [a] claimant's [] testimony.") Ms. Castro was able to continue her
16 work as a teller for at least four hours, which does not support that her symptoms
17 as severe as she alleges. AR 20. *See, e.g., Gregory v. Bowen*, 844 F.2d 664, 666-67
18 (9th Cir. 1988) (a claimant's ability to continue working despite impairments tend
19 to support a finding the impairments are not disabling). The ALJ also noted
20 inconsistencies between her statements and the record regarding her headaches.

1 For example, despite stating her pain level was an 8 of 10 at an emergency room
2 visit in December 2012, the treating physician noted that she did not appear in
3 “apparent distress.” AR 380. Finally, the ALJ noted that Ms. Castro herself stated
4 that medication helped her symptoms. AR 335. *See Tommasetti*, 533 F.3d at 1040
5 (ALJ may consider a claimant’s response to treatment in finding disability). These
6 all constitute legally sufficient reasons supported by the record for the ALJ’s
7 credibility determination, in addition to the affirmative evidence of malingering.

8 **D. The ALJ did not fail to conduct a proper assessment at steps four and**
9 **five of the sequential evaluation process.**

10 Ms. Castro attempts to reargue the same issues in her challenge to the ALJ’s
11 step four finding that she was able to return to her past relevant work and the
12 ALJ’s step five finding that there were alternative jobs available. Ms. Castro bases
13 her argument on the hypothetical posed to the vocational expert, which she asserts
14 was incomplete. ECF No. 14 at 16-17. Specifically, she challenges the failure to
15 include the limitations from Dr. Vickers; however, the Court has already found no
16 error in the ALJ’s treatment of Dr. Vickers’s opinion. *See supra* at 12-14. The
17 Court will uphold the ALJ’s findings when a claimant attempts to restate the
18 argument that the residual functional capacity finding did not account for all
19 limitations. *Stubbs-Danielson v. Astrue*, 539 F.3d 1169, 1175-76 (9th Cir. 2008).

20 //

1 **VIII. Conclusion**

2 Having reviewed the record and the ALJ's findings, the Court finds the
3 ALJ's decision is supported by substantial evidence and free of legal error.

4 Accordingly, **IT IS ORDERED:**

5 1. Plaintiff's Motion for Summary Judgment, **ECF No. 14**, is **DENIED**.

6 2. Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment, **ECF No. 21**, is
7 **GRANTED**.

8 3. The District Court Executive is directed to enter judgment in favor of
9 Defendant.

10 **IT IS SO ORDERED.** The District Court Executive is directed to enter this
11 Order, forward copies to counsel and **close the file**.

12 **DATED** this 24th day of February, 2017.

13 *s/Robert H. Whaley*
14 **ROBERT H. WHALEY**
15 Senior United States District Judge
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