

UNPUBLISHED

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE FOURTH CIRCUIT

No. 22-1828

TINA BOOKER,

Plaintiff - Appellant,

v.

KILOLO KIJAKAZI, Acting Commissioner of Social Security,

Defendant - Appellee.

Appeal from the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, at Richmond. Robert E. Payne, Senior District Judge. (3:21-cv-00348-REP)

Submitted: May 23, 2023

Decided: May 25, 2023

Before AGEE, WYNN, and QUATTLEBAUM, Circuit Judges.

Affirmed by unpublished per curiam opinion.

ON BRIEF: Clifford M. Farrell, MANRING & FARRELL, Columbus, Ohio, for Appellant. Jessica D. Aber, United States Attorney, Jonathan T. Lucier, Assistant United States Attorney, OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY, Richmond, Virginia, for Appellee.

Unpublished opinions are not binding precedent in this circuit.

PER CURIAM:

Tina Booker appeals the district court’s order adopting the magistrate judge’s recommendation and upholding the administrative law judge’s (ALJ) denial of Booker’s application for supplemental security income. “In social security proceedings, a court of appeals applies the same standard of review as does the district court. That is, a reviewing court must uphold the determination when an ALJ has applied correct legal standards and the ALJ’s factual findings are supported by substantial evidence.” *Brown v. Comm’r Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 873 F.3d 251, 267 (4th Cir. 2017) (cleaned up). “Substantial evidence is that which a reasonable mind might accept as adequate to support a conclusion. It consists of more than a mere scintilla of evidence but may be less than a preponderance.” *Pearson v. Colvin*, 810 F.3d 204, 207 (4th Cir. 2015) (cleaned up). “In reviewing for substantial evidence, we do not undertake to reweigh conflicting evidence, make credibility determinations, or substitute our judgment for that of the ALJ. Where conflicting evidence allows reasonable minds to differ as to whether a claimant is disabled, the responsibility for that decision falls on the ALJ.” *Hancock v. Astrue*, 667 F.3d 470, 472 (4th Cir. 2012) (cleaned up).

We have reviewed the record and discern no reversible error. Specifically, the ALJ applied the correct legal standards in evaluating Booker’s claims—particularly in terms of analyzing the supportability and consistency of the proffered medical opinion evidence, *see* 20 C.F.R. § 416.920c (2023)—and the ALJ’s factual findings are supported by substantial evidence, *accord Bowers v. Kijakazi*, 40 F.4th 872, 875 (8th Cir. 2022) (recognizing that, under the new regulatory scheme applicable to medical opinion

evidence, an applicant’s “treating physicians are not entitled to special deference,” and reviewing ALJ’s analysis under this regulation for substantial evidence). Accordingly, we affirm the district court’s judgment upholding the ALJ’s decision. *Booker v. Kijakazi*, No. 3:21-cv-00348-REP (E.D. Va. June 7, 2022).

We dispense with oral argument because the facts and legal contentions are adequately presented in the materials before this court and argument would not aid the decisional process.

AFFIRMED