

BRB No. 03-0736 BLA

EDDIE TAYLOR)	
)	
Claimant-Petitioner)	
)	
v.)	
)	
IKERD BANDY CO., INC.)	DATE ISSUED: 06/24/2004
c/o HORIZON NATURAL RESOURCES)	
)	
and)	
)	
SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY)	
OF HARTFORD)	
)	
Employer/Carrier-)	
Respondents)	
)	
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF WORKERS')	
COMPENSATION PROGRAMS, UNITED)	
STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR)	
)	
Party-in-Interest)	DECISION and ORDER

Appeal of the Decision and Order of Daniel J. Roketenetz, Administrative Law Judge, United States Department of Labor.

John Hunt Morgan, Hyden, Kentucky, for claimant.

Denise M. Davidson (Barret, Haynes, May, Carter & Roark, P.S.C.), Hazard, Kentucky, for employer.

Before: SMITH, McGRANERY and HALL, Administrative Appeals Judges.

PER CURIAM:

Claimant appeals the Decision and Order (2003-BLA-05088) of Administrative Law Judge Daniel J. Roketenetz denying benefits on a claim filed pursuant to the provisions of Title IV of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, as amended, 30 U.S.C. §901 *et seq.* (the Act). Pursuant to the parties' stipulation, the administrative law judge

found twenty-eight years of qualifying coal mine employment and, based on the date of filing, adjudicated the claim pursuant to 20 C.F.R. Part 718.¹ Decision and Order at 4; Hearing Transcript at 10. After considering all of the evidence of record, the administrative law judge determined that claimant failed to establish the existence of pneumoconiosis or total disability due to pneumoconiosis pursuant to 20 C.F.R. §§718.202(a) and 718.204. Decision and Order at 5-12. Accordingly, benefits were denied.

On appeal, claimant contends that the administrative law judge erred in failing to find the existence of pneumoconiosis established pursuant to 20 C.F.R. ' 718.202(a)(1) and (4) and in failing to find total disability established pursuant to 20 C.F.R. §718.204(b)(2)(iv). Employer responds urging affirmance of the administrative law judge's denial of benefits as supported by substantial evidence. The Director, Office of Workers' Compensation Programs has filed a letter indicating that he will not respond to the instant appeal.²

The Board's scope of review is defined by statute. If the administrative law judge's findings of fact and conclusions of law are supported by substantial evidence, are rational, and are consistent with applicable law, they are binding upon this Board and may not be disturbed. 33 U.S.C. §921(b)(3), as incorporated into the Act by 30 U.S.C. §932(a); *O'Keeffe v. Smith, Hinchman & Grylls Associates, Inc.*, 380 U.S. 359 (1965).

In order to establish entitlement to benefits in a living miner's claim filed pursuant to 20 C.F.R. Part 718, claimant must establish the existence of pneumoconiosis, that the pneumoconiosis arose out of coal mine employment, and that the pneumoconiosis is totally disabling. 20 C.F.R. §§718.3, 718.202, 718.203, 718.204; *Gee v. W.G. Moore and Sons*, 9 BLR 1-4 (1986)(*en banc*). Failure to establish any one of these elements precludes entitlement. *Trent v. Director, OWCP*, 11 BLR 1-26 (1987); *Perry v. Director, OWCP*, 9 BLR 1-1 (1986)(*en banc*).

After consideration of the administrative law judge's Decision and Order, the arguments raised on appeal and the evidence of record, we conclude that the Decision and Order of the administrative law judge is supported by substantial evidence and contains no

¹ Claimant filed his claim for benefits with the Department of Labor on February 16, 2001, which was denied by the district director on September 3, 2002. Director's Exhibits 1, 30. Claimant subsequently requested a formal hearing before the Office of Administrative Law Judges.

² The administrative law judge's length of coal mine employment determination as well as his findings pursuant to 20 C.F.R. §§718.202(a)(2)-(3) and 718.204(b)(2)(i)-(iii) are affirmed as unchallenged on appeal. *Skrack v. Island Creek Coal Co.*, 6 BLR 1-710 (1983).

reversible error.³ Claimant's assertion that the administrative law judge failed to find the existence of pneumoconiosis established lacks merit. The administrative law judge rationally found that the evidence of record was insufficient to establish the existence of pneumoconiosis. See *Kuchwara v. Director, OWCP*, 7 BLR 1-167 (1984). He permissibly found that the evidence of record was insufficient to establish the existence of pneumoconiosis pursuant to 20 C.F.R. §718.202(a)(1) as the preponderance of x-ray readings by physicians with superior qualifications was negative. Director's Exhibits 13, 14, 16; Employer's Exhibits 1, 4; Decision and Order at 5-6; *Staton v. Norfolk & Western Railroad Co.*, 65 F.3d 55, 19 BLR 2-271 (6th Cir. 1995); *Woodward v. Director, OWCP*, 991 F.2d 314, 17 BLR 2-77 (6th Cir. 1993); *Worhach v. Director, OWCP*, 17 BLR 1-105 (1993); *Edmiston v. F & R Coal Co.*, 14 BLR 1-65 (1990); *Clark v. Karst-Robbins Coal Co.*, 12 BLR 1-149 (1988)(*en banc*).

Claimant asserts that the administrative law judge failed to find the existence of pneumoconiosis established based upon the medical opinions of Drs. Baker and Hussain. Claimant's Brief at 4-6. We disagree. In determining if the existence of pneumoconiosis was established pursuant to 20 C.F.R. §718.202(a)(4), the administrative law judge properly noted the entirety of the medical opinion evidence of record and rationally considered the quality of the evidence in determining whether the opinions of record are supported by the underlying documentation and adequately explained. *Collins v. J & L Steel*, 21 BLR 1-181 (1999); *Worhach*, 17 BLR 1-105; *Trumbo v. Reading Anthracite Co.*, 17 BLR 1-85 (1993); *Clark*, 12 BLR 1-149; *Hutchens v. Director, OWCP*, 8 BLR 1-16 (1985); Decision and Order at 7-9. The administrative law judge acted within his discretion, as fact-finder, in concluding that the opinions of Drs. Baker and Hussain were insufficient to meet claimant's burden of proof as the physicians did not offer any explanation for their diagnosis of pneumoconiosis other than their own x-ray interpretation and claimant's length of coal dust exposure. See *Jericol Mining, Inc. v. Napier*, 301 F.3d 703, 22 BLR 2-537 (6th Cir. 2002); *Wolf Creek Collieries v. Director, OWCP [Stephens]*, 298 F.3d 511, 22 BLR 2-495 (6th Cir. 2002); *Peabody Coal Co. v. Groves*, 277 F.3d 829, 22 BLR 2-320 (6th Cir. 2002); *Griffith v. Director, OWCP*, 49 F.3d 184, 19 BLR 2-111 (6th Cir. 1995); *Clark*, 12 BLR 1-149; *Anderson v. Valley Camp of Utah, Inc.*, 12 BLR 1-111 (1989); *Fields v. Island Creek Coal Co.*, 10 BLR 1-19 (1987); Decision and Order at 8-9; Director's Exhibits 13, 14.

Moreover, the administrative law judge permissibly accorded greater weight to the opinion of Dr. Jarboe, than to the opinions of Drs. Baker and Hussain, as the physician

³This case arises within the jurisdiction of the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit as the miner was last employed in the coal mine industry in the Commonwealth of Kentucky. See *Shupe v. Director, OWCP*, 12 BLR 1-200 (1989)(*en banc*); Director's Exhibit 3.

offered a well-reasoned and documented opinion which is supported by the objective medical evidence of record. *See Eastover Mining Co. v. Williams*, 338 F.3d 501, 22 BLR 2-623 (6th Cir. 2003); *Stephens*, 298 F.3d 511, 22 BLR 2-495; *Worhach*, 17 BLR 1-105; *Clark*, 12 BLR 1-149; *Fields*, 10 BLR 1-19; Decision and Order at 8; Employer's Exhibits 1, 2. We therefore affirm the administrative law judge's credibility determinations with respect to the medical opinion evidence as they are supported by substantial evidence and are in accordance with law.

Claimant has the general burden of establishing entitlement and bears the risk of non-persuasion if his evidence is found insufficient to establish a crucial element. *See Director, OWCP v. Greenwich Collieries [Ondecko]*, 512 U.S. 267, 18 BLR 2A-1 (1994), *aff=g sub nom. Greenwich Collieries v. Director, OWCP*, 990 F.2d 730, 17 BLR 2-64 (3d Cir. 1993); *Trent*, 11 BLR 1-26; *Perry*, 9 BLR 1-1; *Oggero v. Director, OWCP*, 7 BLR 1-860 (1985); *White v. Director, OWCP*, 6 BLR 1-368 (1983). As the administrative law judge permissibly concluded that the evidence of record does not establish the existence of pneumoconiosis, claimant has not met his burden of proof on all the elements of entitlement. *Clark*, 12 BLR 1-149; *Trent*, 11 BLR 1-26; *Perry*, 9 BLR 1-1. The administrative law judge is empowered to weigh the medical evidence and to draw his own inferences therefrom, *see Maypray v. Island Creek Coal Co.*, 7 BLR 1-683 (1985), and the Board may not reweigh the evidence or substitute its own inferences on appeal. *See Clark*, 12 BLR 1-149; *Anderson*, 12 BLR 1-111; *Worley v. Blue Diamond Coal Co.*, 12 BLR 1-20 (1988). Consequently, we affirm the administrative law judge's finding that the evidence of record is insufficient to establish the existence of pneumoconiosis as it is supported by substantial evidence and is in accordance with law. *See Trent*, 11 BLR 1-26; *Perry*, 9 BLR 1-1.

Because claimant has failed to establish the existence of pneumoconiosis, a requisite element of entitlement in a miner's claim pursuant to 20 C.F.R. Part 718, entitlement thereunder is precluded and we need not address the administrative law judge's additional findings pursuant to 20 C.F.R. §718.204. *See Trent*, 11 BLR 1-26; *Perry*, 9 BLR 1-1.

Accordingly, the administrative law judge's Decision and Order denying benefits is affirmed.

SO ORDERED.

ROY P. SMITH
Administrative Appeals Judge

REGINA C. McGRANERY
Administrative Appeals Judge

BETTY JEAN HALL
Administrative Appeals Judge