

1  
2  
3  
4  
5 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
6 EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

7 LINDA COLLINS,

8 Plaintiff,

9 v.

10 COMMISSIONER OF SOCIAL  
SECURITY,

11 Defendant.

NO: 1:16-CV-3151-RMP

ORDER GRANTING IN PART  
PLAINTIFF'S AND DENYING  
DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR  
SUMMARY JUDGMENT

12  
13 BEFORE THE COURT are cross-motions for summary judgment from  
14 Plaintiff Linda Collins, **ECF No. 13**, and the Commissioner of Social Security (the  
15 "Commissioner"), **ECF No. 14**. Ms. Collins sought judicial review, pursuant to 42  
16 U.S.C. § 405(g), of the Commissioner's denial of her claims for disability  
17 insurance benefits under Title II of the Social Security Act (the "Act") and  
18 supplemental security income under Title XVI of the Act. The Court has reviewed  
19 the motions, Plaintiff's reply memorandum, the administrative record, and is fully  
20 informed. The motions were heard without oral argument. For the reasons stated  
21 below, Ms. Collins' motion, ECF No. 13, is granted in part, resulting in a remand

ORDER GRANTING IN PART PLAINTIFF'S AND DENYING DEFENDANT'S  
MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT ~ 1

1 of the case to the Commissioner, and the Commissioner’s motion, ECF No. 14, is  
2 denied.

### 3 **BACKGROUND**

#### 4 **A. Ms. Collins’ Claim for Benefits and Procedural History**

5 Ms. Collins applied for disability insurance benefits and supplemental  
6 security income through applications filed on June 18, 2013. Administrative  
7 Record (“AR”) 166-67.<sup>1</sup> Ms. Collins was 49 years old at the time she applied for  
8 benefits, and she has a high school education. Although Plaintiff’s claimed onset  
9 date appears to have changed as her application made its way through the Social  
10 Security Administration, by the time of her hearing, Plaintiff asserted that her  
11 disability onset date was January 15, 2013, the date she had her first stroke. AR  
12 50.

#### 13 **B. May 6, 2015 Hearing**

14 Ms. Collins was represented by attorney Lauren Shaw at her hearing before  
15 Administrative Law Judge (“ALJ”) M.J. Adams on May 6, 2015, in Yakima,  
16 Washington.<sup>2</sup> Ms. Collins responded to questions from her attorney and Judge  
17 Adams. Also testifying were Ms. Collins’ sister Juanita Brown, and a vocational  
18 expert, Trevor Duncan.

19  
20 

---

<sup>1</sup> The AR is filed at ECF No. 9.

21 <sup>2</sup> Attorney D. James Tree represents Ms. Collins on appeal.

1           **C. ALJ’s Decision**

2           On June 22, 2015, the ALJ issued an unfavorable decision. AR 38.

3 Utilizing the five-step evaluation process, Judge Adams found:

4           **Step one:** Ms. Collins has not engaged in substantial gainful activity since  
5 June 18, 2013, her application date.

6           **Step two:** Ms. Collins has the following severe impairments: chronic liver  
7 disease, seizure disorder, hypertension, status post-stroke, affective disorder,  
8 anxiety disorder, and substance abuse disorder.

9           **Step three:** Plaintiff’s “impairments, including the substance abuse disorder,  
10 meet sections 12.04, 12.06, and 12.09 of 20 CFR 404, Subpart P, Appendix  
11 1 (20 CFR 416.920(d)).” AR 29.<sup>3</sup> The ALJ further found that if Plaintiff  
12 “stopped the substance use” the remaining limitations would cause “more  
13 than a minimal impact on the claimant’s ability to perform basic work  
14 activities; therefore, the claimant would continue to have a severe  
15 impairment or combination of impairments.” *Id.* However, in the event that  
16

---

17 <sup>3</sup> The Social Security regulations contain a list of serious medical conditions,  
18 divided into fourteen categories of disorders for adults that constitute impairments  
19 so severe that they prevent an individual from engaging in any gainful impairment,  
20 regardless of her age, education, or work experience. *See* 20 C.F.R. § 416.925(a).  
21 This list of automatically disabling impairments is referred to as “the listings.” *Id.*  
The severity of the impairments included in the listings is higher than the standard  
for disability, which requires a showing that an individual is unable to engage in  
substantial gainful activity. *See Sullivan v. Zebley*, 493 U.S. 521, 532 (1990).

1 Plaintiff were no longer overconsuming alcohol or using other substances,  
2 she would not have an impairment or combination of impairments that  
3 qualified for automatic disability under the Listings.

4 **Residual Functional Capacity (“RFC”):** The ALJ found that Ms. Collins,  
5 if she “stopped the substance use,” would have the RFC to

6 perform light work as defined in 20 CFR 416.967(b). The claimant can  
7 stand and/or walk for six hours and sit for six hours. She can frequently  
8 climb ramps and stairs. She can occasionally climb ladders, ropes, or  
9 scaffolds. The claimant can frequently balance, crawl, and stoop. She  
10 can occasionally kneel and crouch. She should avoid concentrated  
11 exposure to vibration and hazards. The claimant can perform simple,  
12 routine tasks and follow short, simple instructions. She can do work  
that needs little or no judgment and can perform simple duties that can  
be learned on the job in a short period of less than thirty days. She can  
respond appropriately to supervision, co-workers, and deal with  
occasional changes in the work environment. She can perform work  
that requires only occasional exposure to or interaction with the general  
public.<sup>4</sup>

13 AR 31.

---

14  
15  
16 <sup>4</sup> “Light work” is defined in 20 C.F.R. § 416.967(b) as “lifting no more than 20  
17 pounds at a time with frequent lifting or carrying of objects weighing up to 10  
18 pounds. Even though the weight lifted may be very little, a job is in this category  
19 when it requires a good deal of walking or standing, or when it involves sitting  
20 most of the time with some pushing and pulling of arm or leg controls. To be  
21 considered capable of performing a full or wide range of light work, you must have  
the ability to do substantially all of these activities. If someone can do light work,  
we determine that he or she can also do sedentary work, unless there are additional  
limiting factors such as loss of fine dexterity or inability to sit for long periods of  
time.”



1 evidence” will also be upheld. *Mark v. Celebrezze*, 348 F.2d 289, 293 (9th Cir.  
2 1965). On review, the court considers the record as a whole, not just the evidence  
3 supporting the decisions of the Commissioner. *Weetman v. Sullivan*, 877 F.2d 20,  
4 22 (9th Cir. 1989) (quoting *Kornock v. Harris*, 648 F.2d 525, 526 (9th Cir. 1980)).

5 It is the role of the trier of fact, not the reviewing court, to resolve conflicts in  
6 evidence. *Richardson*, 402 U.S. at 400. If evidence supports more than one rational  
7 interpretation, the court may not substitute its judgment for that of the  
8 Commissioner. *Tackett*, 180 F.3d at 1097; *Allen v. Heckler*, 749 F.2d 577, 579 (9th  
9 Cir. 1984). Nevertheless, a decision supported by substantial evidence will still be  
10 set aside if the proper legal standards were not applied in weighing the evidence and  
11 making a decision. *Brawner v. Sec’y of Health and Human Services*, 839 F.2d 432,  
12 433 (9th Cir. 1988). Thus, if there is substantial evidence to support the  
13 administrative findings, or if there is conflicting evidence that will support a finding  
14 of either disability or nondisability, the finding of the Commissioner is conclusive.  
15 *Sprague v. Bowen*, 812 F.2d 1226, 1229-30 (9th Cir. 1987).

## 16 **B. Definition of Disability**

17 The Social Security Act defines “disability” as the “inability to engage in any  
18 substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or  
19 mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or which has lasted or  
20 can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than 12 months.” 42  
21 U.S.C. §§ 423(d)(1)(A), 1382c(a)(3)(A). The Act also provides that a Plaintiff shall

1 be determined to be under a disability only if his impairments are of such severity  
2 that Plaintiff is not only unable to do his previous work but cannot, considering  
3 Plaintiff's age, education, and work experiences, engage in any other substantial  
4 gainful work which exists in the national economy. 42 U.S.C. §§ 423(d)(2)(A),  
5 1382c(a)(3)(B). Thus, the definition of disability consists of both medical and  
6 vocational components. *Edlund v. Massanari*, 253 F.3d 1152, 1156 (9th Cir. 2001).

### 7 **C. Sequential Process**

8 The Commissioner has established a five-step sequential evaluation process  
9 for determining whether a claimant is disabled. 20 C.F.R. § 416.920. Step one  
10 determines if he is engaged in substantial gainful activities. If the claimant is  
11 engaged in substantial gainful activities, benefits are denied. 20 C.F.R. §§  
12 404.1520(a)(4)(i), 416.920(a)(4)(i).

13 If the claimant is not engaged in substantial gainful activities, the decision  
14 maker proceeds to step two and determines whether the claimant has a medically  
15 severe impairment or combination of impairments. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(a)(4)(ii),  
16 416.920(a)(4)(ii). If the claimant does not have a severe impairment or combination  
17 of impairments, the disability claim is denied.

18 If the impairment is severe, the evaluation proceeds to the third step, which  
19 compares the claimant's impairment with a number of listed impairments  
20 acknowledged by the Commissioner to be so severe as to preclude any gainful  
21 activity. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(a)(4)(iii), 416.920(a)(4)(iii); *see also* 20 C.F.R.

1 § 404, Subpt. P, App. 1. If the impairment meets or equals one of the listed  
2 impairments, the claimant is conclusively presumed to be disabled.

3 If the impairment is not one conclusively presumed to be disabling, the  
4 evaluation proceeds to the fourth step, which determines whether the impairment  
5 prevents the claimant from performing work he has performed in the past. If the  
6 plaintiff is able to perform his previous work, the claimant is not disabled. 20 C.F.R.  
7 §§ 404.1520(a)(4)(iv), 416.920(a)(4)(iv). At this step, the claimant's RFC  
8 assessment is considered.

9 If the claimant cannot perform this work, the fifth and final step in the process  
10 determines whether the claimant is able to perform other work in the national  
11 economy in view of his residual functional capacity and age, education, and past  
12 work experience. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(a)(4)(v), 416.920(a)(4)(v); *Bowen v.*  
13 *Yuckert*, 482 U.S. 137 (1987).

14 The initial burden of proof rests upon the claimant to establish a prima facie  
15 case of entitlement to disability benefits. *Rhinehart v. Finch*, 438 F.2d 920, 921 (9th  
16 Cir. 1971); *Meanel v. Apfel*, 172 F.3d 1111, 1113 (9th Cir. 1999). The initial burden  
17 is met once the claimant establishes that a physical or mental impairment prevents  
18 her from engaging in her previous occupation. The burden then shifts, at step five,  
19 to the Commissioner to show that (1) the claimant can perform other substantial  
20 gainful activity, and (2) a "significant number of jobs exist in the national economy"



1 which the claimant can perform. *Kail v. Heckler*, 722 F.2d 1496, 1498 (9th Cir.  
2 1984).

### 3 **D. Substance Abuse and Social Security Disability Law**

4 Drug abuse and alcoholism cannot be the basis for finding an individual  
5 disabled. SSR 13-2p at \*3. The claimant bears the burden of proving that her  
6 alcoholism was not a contributing factor material to her disability. *Parra v. Astrue*,  
7 481 F.3d 742, 744-45 (9th Cir. 2007), *cert. denied*, 552 U.S. 1141 (2008).

8 In 2013, the Commissioner issued an interpretive policy ruling codifying and  
9 expanding on the preexisting approach to evaluating disability claims in the  
10 context of drug and excessive alcohol use. Social Security Ruling (“SSR”) 13-2p,  
11 2013 SSR LEXIS 2; *see Robinson v. Berryhill*, 690 F. App'x 520 n.2 (9th Cir.  
12 2017). That policy outlines a six-step process to evaluate whether a claimant has  
13 shown that the substance abuse was not a contributing factor material to her  
14 disability. If an ALJ has determined that impairments other than drug or alcohol  
15 abuse are independently disabling while the claimant is using substances, the next  
16 inquiry (the fifth step) should be whether the substance use causes or affects the  
17 medically determinable impairment. Even if the answer to the fifth-step inquiry is  
18 affirmative, “but the other impairment(s) is irreversible or could not improve to the  
19 point of nondisability,” the substance abuse is not material and the claim for  
20 disability should be allowed. SSR13-2p, 2013 SSR LEXIS 2, \*12.

### 21 **ISSUES ON APPEAL**

1           **A. Whether the ALJ erroneously found that Ms. Collins’ use of alcohol**  
2                   **and drugs is a contributing factor material to the determination of**  
3                   **disability**

4           **B. Whether the ALJ erred in weighing the medical evidence and**  
5                   **determining RFC**

6           **C. Whether the ALJ erred in discrediting Ms. Collins’ symptom**  
7                   **testimony**

8   **DISCUSSION**

9           Plaintiff argues that the ALJ erroneously determined that drug addiction or  
10 alcoholism was a material factor contributing to her disability because “the record  
11 demonstrates that, even with sobriety, Ms. Collins has been unable to recover  
12 function to the point of non-disability.” ECF No. 13 at 4. Defendant does not  
13 address this omission in their brief.

14           While the ALJ engaged in limited analysis of whether Plaintiff’s other  
15 medically determinable impairments are caused or affected by her substance use,  
16 the ALJ did not analyze whether Plaintiff’s chronic liver disease, seizure disorder,  
17 hypertension, status post-stroke, affective disorder, and/or anxiety disorder are  
18 irreversible and did not make specific findings regarding whether each impairment  
19 could improve to the point of non-disability. *See* AR 32-33.

20           For instance, the ALJ found that the record indicated Ms. Collins regained  
21 functioning by July 2013, after her first stroke in January 2013, when she

1 purportedly abstained from substance use. AR 32. However, the ALJ's decision is  
2 silent as to whether the subsequent strokes or events that may have been strokes  
3 had an irreversible effect; rather, the analysis focuses on whether those events were  
4 caused by substance use. See AR 33-34. Therefore, the Court finds that despite  
5 issuing a decision that reflects an extensive review of the record, the ALJ did not  
6 sufficiently develop the record and issue sufficient analysis of whether the  
7 symptoms and limitations from Plaintiff's other impairments are reversible,  
8 regardless of whether substance abuse was their cause. See SSR13-2p, 2013 SSR  
9 LEXIS 2, \*12.

10 Based on the Court's finding of error in evaluating whether Plaintiff's drug  
11 and alcohol use was material, the Court does not reach Plaintiff's other allegations  
12 of error pertaining to the ALJ's treatment of her medical opinion evidence and  
13 subjective symptom testimony.

14 Accordingly, **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:**

15 1. Plaintiff's Motion for Summary Judgment, **ECF No. 13**, is  
16 **GRANTED IN PART**. The Court denies Plaintiff's request for an  
17 immediate award of benefits.

18 2. Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment, **ECF No. 14**, is  
19 **DENIED**.

20 3. This case is **REMANDED** for a *de novo* hearing before the Social  
21 Security Administration.

