



1 **I. FACTUAL & PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND**

2 Plaintiff, through counsel, has filed the instant action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 405(g) of  
3 the Social Security Act. (Complaint, p.1 (Doc. No.1))

4 On July 29, 2004, Plaintiff filed applications for Disability Insurance Benefits and  
5 Supplemental Security Income under Titles II and XVI of the Social Security Act. (See Doc.  
6 No. 10-3, p.2; Defendant’s Amended Memo., p.1) Thereafter, the Administrative Law Judge  
7 (“ALJ”) issued an unfavorable decision and Plaintiff sought review by the Appeals Council.  
8 (Doc.No. 10-3, p.3; Defendant’s Amended Memo., p.1) On March 5, 2007, the Appeals  
9 Council remanded the case to the ALJ for further proceedings. (Id.; Doc.No. 10-4, p.5) On  
10 August 27, 2007, the ALJ, after remand from the Appeals Council, issued an unfavorable  
11 decision. (Doc.No. 10-4) Attached to the ALJ’s decision was a notice advising Plaintiff that  
12 she had thirty days to submit written exceptions. (Id. at pp. 2-3) Plaintiff was also advised  
13 that if she did not file written exceptions within thirty days and if the Appeals Council did  
14 not review her case on its own motion within sixty days, then she had “the right to pursue  
15 [her] civil action with the court.” (Id. at p.3) Defendant concedes<sup>2</sup> that this notice was  
16 incorrect and did not apply to Plaintiff.<sup>3</sup> (Defendant’s Amended Memo., p. 2, n.1) Instead,  
17 the notice should have informed Plaintiff that she could file a request for review with the  
18 Appeals Council within sixty days of receiving notice of the ALJ’s decision. (Id.(citing 20  
19 C.F.R. §§404.967, 404.968, 416.1467, 416.1468)) The Appeals Council would either deny  
20 the request for review and allow the ALJ’s decision to stand as the final decision of the

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22 <sup>2</sup>In addition to including this concession in his Amended Motion, Defendant also  
23 submits the Declaration of Rose Ray, Acting Chief of Court Case Preparation and Review  
24 Branch 1 of the Office of Appellate Operations, Office of Disability Adjudication and  
25 Review, Social Security Administration. (Doc.No. 10-3) Ms. Ray states that the notice  
26 attached to the ALJ’s 2007 decision was incorrect. (Id. at p.3)

27 <sup>3</sup>Such notice applies only to a case that is before the Commissioner on court-ordered  
28 remand. (Defendant’s Amended Memo., p.2 n.1 (citing 20 C.F.R. §§404.984, 416.1484))  
“There is no provision, however, that allows the claimant the option to either file written  
objections or file a civil action when the claimant is requesting review of a decision that did  
not involve a court ordered remand.” (Defendant’s Amended Memo, p.2 n.1)

1 Commissioner or the Appeals Council would issue its own decision. (Id. (*citing* 20 C.F.R.  
2 §§ 404.981, 416.1481)) “In either event, the claimant may then seek judicial review of the  
3 Commissioner’s final decision by filing an action in federal district court within sixty days  
4 after receiving notice of the Appeals Council’s action. (Id.)

5 Ms. Ray states that at the time of signing her Declaration (April 14, 2008), she “was  
6 not aware of any request for review of the hearing decision having been filed.” (Doc.No. 10-  
7 3, p.3) Moreover, there is no indication on the record that Plaintiff submitted written  
8 exceptions or a request for review to the Appeals Council. Instead, on December 26, 2007,  
9 more than sixty days after the ALJ’s August 2007 decision, Plaintiff initiated the instant  
10 action.

11 Defendant seeks dismissal for lack of subject matter jurisdiction because Plaintiff has  
12 failed to exhaust administrative remedies. Defendant avows that, under the instant  
13 circumstances, once the action is dismissed, “the Appeals Council’s policy [is] to treat the  
14 civil action as a timely filed request for review....Thus, upon dismissal, Plaintiff’s civil action  
15 will be construed as a request for review. If the Appeals Council denies Plaintiff’s request,  
16 Plaintiff will have exhausted her administrative remedies and will then be entitled to file a  
17 civil action.” (Defendant’s Amended Memo., p.5)

18 Plaintiff maintains that pursuant to the notice attached to the ALJ’s August 2007  
19 decision, she has exhausted administrative remedies and her case is ripe for judicial review.  
20 Alternatively, she requests that if the “Court dismisses her case on the basis that her  
21 complaint should be considered a timely request for review, we ask for an order expediting  
22 the claim at the Appeals Council level.” (Plaintiff’s Response, p. 1) (Doc.No, 13)

23 Defendant did not file a Reply or otherwise address Plaintiff’s request for expedited  
24 review before the Appeals Council.

25 **II. DISCUSSION**

26 Title 42 U.S.C. § 405(g) is the exclusive means for judicial review of the  
27 Commissioner’s determinations regarding disability insurance benefits. *Weinberger v. Salfi*,  
28 422 U.S. 749, 857 (1975) (The Social Security Act “prevent[s] review of decisions of the

1 [Commissioner] save as provided in...” section 405(g)). Section 405(g) sets forth the  
2 requirements that must be satisfied for judicial review. *Id.* at 763-764. Under Section  
3 405(g), a civil action may be brought only after (1) the claimant has been party to a hearing  
4 held by the Commissioner and (2) the Commissioner has made a final decision on the claim.  
5 *See Bass v. Social Security Admin.*, 872 F.2d 832, 833 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1989). The applicable  
6 regulations require a claimant to complete a four-step administrative review process to obtain  
7 a judicially reviewable decision. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.900, 416.1400; *see also Califano v.*  
8 *Sanders*, 430 U.S. 99, 102 (1977) (“The [Social Security] Act and regulations thus create an  
9 orderly administrative mechanism, with district court review of the final decision of the  
10 [Commissioner]...”)) The four-step administrative review process culminates with the  
11 claimant’s request for Appeals Council review of the ALJ’s hearing decision and the Appeals  
12 Council’s decision to either grant or deny review. 20 C.F.R. §§404.981, 416.1481.  
13 Thereafter, the claimant may then seek judicial review of the Commissioner’s final decision.

14 Defendant argues that the Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction “[b]ecause Plaintiff  
15 has not exhausted her administrative remedies....” (Amended Memo., p.5) Therefore,  
16 Defendant seeks dismissal pursuant to Fed.R.Civ.P. 12(b)(1) which governs dismissal when  
17 the court lacks subject matter jurisdiction over a claim. The Ninth Circuit has recognized that  
18 a final decision from the Commissioner “consists of two elements: the presentment of a claim  
19 to the [Commissioner] and the exhaustion of administrative remedies.” *Johnson v. Shalala*,  
20 2 F.3d 918, 921 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1993). While the “presentment requirement” is jurisdictional, the  
21 “exhaustion requirement” is not. *Id.* “[T]he failure to exhaust nonjudicial remedies that are  
22 not jurisdictional should be treated as a matter in abatement, which is subject to an  
23 unenumerated Rule 12(b) motion....In deciding a motion to dismiss for failure to exhaust  
24 nonjudicial remedies, the court may look beyond the pleadings and decide disputed issues  
25 of fact.” *Wyatt v. Terhune*, 315 F.3d 1108, 1119-1120 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2003) (citations omitted).  
26 Thus, to the extent that Defendant moves to dismiss for failure to exhaust administrative  
27 remedies, Defendant’s Motion is construed as “an unenumerated Rule 12(b) motion...” rather  
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1 than a motion to dismiss pursuant to Rule 12(b)(1).<sup>4</sup> *See Id.* When resolving such a motion,  
2 if the district court determines that the plaintiff has failed to exhaust nonjudicial remedies,  
3 then the proper remedy is dismissal of the claim without prejudice. *Id.* at 1120.

4 Because “[t]he exhaustion requirement...is not jurisdictional,...[it] is waivable by  
5 either the [Commissioner] or the courts.” *Johnson*, 2 F.3d at 921 (*citing Matthews v.*  
6 *Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319, 330 (1975)); *see also Salfi*, 422 U.S. at 766-767 (exhaustion may be  
7 waived by the Commissioner). With regard to waiver by the Commissioner, the Supreme  
8 Court has recognized that the Commissioner may determine “in particular cases that full  
9 exhaustion of internal review procedures is not necessary for a decision to be ‘final’ within  
10 the language of section 405(g)” and/or the Commissioner may stipulate that exhaustion in  
11 a particular case may be futile. *Salfi*, 422 U.S. at 767 & n. 10. Moreover, where the  
12 Commissioner “does not raise any challenge to the sufficiency of the allegations of  
13 exhaustion in...[the] complaint” the court interprets “this to be a determination by [the  
14 Commissioner] that for the purposes of this litigation the...determination” at issue is “final.”  
15 *Id.* at 767. Herein, the Commissioner has explained that the wrong notice was incorrectly  
16 attached to the ALJ’s 2007 decision in place of the notice applicable to cases, like Plaintiff’s,  
17 that are not before the Commissioner on court-ordered remand. (*See Amended Memo.*, p.  
18 2 n.1; Doc. No. 10-3 (Declaration of Ms. Ray that the notice attached to the August 2007  
19 decision was “ an incorrect cover notice...”)) The regulations governing cases before the  
20 Commissioner that do not involve court-ordered remand supports Defendant’s position as  
21 does the fact that Defendant raised a challenge to the sufficiency of exhaustion in this action  
22 in a timely fashion.

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25 <sup>4</sup>Construing Defendant’s Motion as an unenumerated Rule 12(b) motion rather than  
26 a Rule 12(b)(1) motion does not affect this Court’s review of the record given that in  
27 resolving both types of motions, the Court may look beyond the pleadings. *See Wyatt*, 315  
28 F.3d at 1119-1120; *Thornhill Publishing Co. v. General Telephone & Electronics Corp.*, 594  
F.2d 730, 733 (9th Cir. 1979).

1           With regard to waiver by district courts, the Ninth Circuit applies “a three-part test ‘to  
2 determine whether a particular case merits judicial waiver of the exhaustion  
3 requirement.’...The claim must be (1) collateral to a substantive claim of entitlement  
4 (collaterality), (2) colorable in its showing that denial of relief will cause irreparable harm  
5 (irreparability), and (3) one whose resolution would not serve the purposes of exhaustion  
6 (futility).” *Johnson*, 2 F.3d at 921 (*quoting Briggs v. Sullivan*, 886 F.2d 1132, 1139 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir.  
7 1989) (other citations omitted). On this record, Plaintiff has not satisfied the three-part test.  
8 Her claim is not collateral to her substantive claim of entitlement, but instead directly  
9 concerns her substantive claim. Nor has she claimed irreparable harm; however, the Court  
10 notes that Plaintiff was granted *in forma pauperis* status (*See* Doc.No.2) and the Court is  
11 mindful that economic hardship suffered by plaintiffs while awaiting administrative review  
12 can constitute irreparable injury. *See Johnson*, 2 F.3d at 922. Finally, Plaintiff has not  
13 shown that administrative proceedings would be futile for her claim. Instead, upon dismissal  
14 by this Court, “Plaintiff’s civil action will be construed as a request for review.”  
15 (Defendant’s Amended Memo., p.5) Under such circumstances, district-court waiver of the  
16 administrative exhaustion requirement is not warranted.

### 17 **III. CONCLUSION**

18           Because Plaintiff is not eligible for waiver of the exhaustion requirement, dismissal  
19 of this action without prejudice is appropriate. Defendant has represented to the Court that  
20 “upon dismissal, Plaintiff’s civil action will be construed as a request for review. If the  
21 Appeals Council denies Plaintiff’s request, Plaintiff will have exhausted her administrative  
22 remedies and will then be entitled to file a civil action.” (Defendant’s Amended Memo., p.5)  
23 Because Defendant has not objected to Plaintiff’s request for expedited review at the  
24 Appeals Council level should this matter be dismissed, the Court should direct Defendant to  
25 expedite such review.

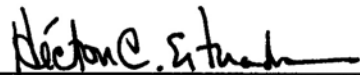
1 **IV. RECOMMENDATION**

2 For the foregoing reasons, the Magistrate Judge recommends that the District Court  
3 grant Defendant's Motion to Dismiss (Doc.No.12), dismiss this action without prejudice,  
4 and direct expedited review at the Appeals Council level.

5 Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §636(b), any party may serve and file written objections within  
6 ten days after being served with a copy of this Report and Recommendation. A party may  
7 respond to another party's objections within ten days after being served with a copy thereof.  
8 Fed.R.Civ.P. 72(b). If objections are filed, the parties should use the following case number:  
9 CV 07-685-TUC-CKJ.

10 If objections are not timely filed, then the parties' right to *de novo* review by the  
11 District Court may be deemed waived. *See United States v. Reyna-Tapia*, 328 F.3d 1114,  
12 1121 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir.) (*en banc*), *cert. denied*, 540 U.S. 900 (2003).

13 DATED this 20<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2009.

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18 Héctor C. Estrada  
19 United States Magistrate Judge  
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