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that Plaintiff failed to exhaust his administrative remedies.

The Court notes that, at this time in the proceedings, Defendants have not filed any dispositive motion arguing failure to exhaust. Failure to exhaust was referred to in their Answer as an affirmative defense. Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(c) requires that when Defendants respond to a pleading, they must affirmatively state any affirmative defense. Failure to exhaust, under the Prison Litigation Reform Act, is an affirmative defense as to which Defendants have the burden of proof. Wyatt v. Terhune, 315 F.3d 1108, 1119, (9th Cir. 2003). Until a pleading is filed contending that Plaintiff has failed to exhaust, Plaintiff need not argue to the contrary.

It appears that Plaintiff is requesting that the Court take judicial notice of the fact that he has exhausted his administrative remedies. The Court will take judicial notice of its own record in this case, United States v. Wilson, 631 F.2d 118, 119 (9th Cir. 1980); however, the Court will not preserve Plaintiff's exhaustion of administrative remedies on the record. Therefore, Plaintiff's Motion is DENIED.

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IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: June 6, 2011

UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE