

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLORADO

Civil Action No. 11-cv-01459-CMA-KLM

LORAL HUFFMAN,

Plaintiff,

v.

DR. ALLRED,
DR. CARTER,
SANCHEZ, Case Manager,
DERR, Unit Manager,
JOHN DOE, Mailroom Supervisor,
JANE DOE, Food Supervisor,
BUCKNER, Investigator,
LINCOLN, D.H.O., and
CRANK, Trust Manager,

Defendants.

ORDER

ENTERED BY MAGISTRATE JUDGE KRISTEN L. MIX

This matter is before the Court on **Defendants' Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6)** [Docket No. 215; Filed May 15, 2012] (the "Motion"). The Motion is referred to this Court for recommendation [#216]. As explained below, the Court denies the Motion without prejudice, which is non-dispositive and appropriately issued as an Order. See 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1).

Defendants bring the Motion pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6). [#215] at 1. Defendants make two primary arguments: first, that Plaintiff's official capacity claims seeking injunctive relief should be dismissed as moot, *id.* at 4, and second, that Plaintiff has failed to properly exhaust administrative remedies as required by the Prison Litigation

Reform Act (“PLRA”), *id.* at 6. In support of their assertion that Plaintiff failed to exhaust, Defendants include as exhibits to their Motion a Declaration of Clay C. Cook, the Senior Attorney Advisor at the Federal Correctional Complex in Florence, Colorado; print-outs of Plaintiff’s Inmate Data, Inmate History, and Administrative Remedy Record; and copies of four administrative remedy forms submitted by Plaintiff and the corresponding responses. See [#215-1].

“[F]ailure to exhaust is an affirmative defense under the PLRA, and . . . inmates are not required to specially plead or demonstrate exhaustion in their complaints.” *Jones v. Bock*, 549 U.S. 199, 216 (2007). “The burden of proof for the exhaustion of administrative remedies in a suit governed by the PLRA lies with the defendant.” *Roberts v. Barreras*, 484 F.3d 1236, 1241 (10th Cir. 2007). “Dismissal under § 1997e(a) for failure to exhaust administrative remedies therefore cannot usually be made on pleadings without proof.” *Culp v. Williams*, No. 10-cv-00886-CMA-CBS, 2011 WL 1597953, at *2 (D. Colo. Apr. 6, 2011) (citations omitted).

The affirmative defense of failure to exhaust administrative remedies is not a challenge to the Court’s subject matter jurisdiction, and is therefore not subject to dismissal pursuant to Rule 12(b)(1). See *Ayyad v. Gonzales*, No. 05-cv-02342-WYD-MJW, 2007 WL 324564, at *1 (D. Colo. Jan. 30, 2007) (citing *Steele v. Fed. Bureau of Prisons*, 355 F.3d 1204, 1209 (10th Cir. 2003), *rev’d on other grounds by Jones v. Bock*, 549 U.S. 199 (2007)). Further, the exhaustion issue is not subject to dismissal as a pleading deficiency pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6), *Torres v. O’Neal*, No. 10-cv-00236-PAB-KLM, 2011 WL 782724, at *1 n.1 (D. Colo. Jan. 14, 2011), particularly where, as here, the Plaintiff indicated in his

Amended Complaint that he exhausted available administrative remedies.¹ See [#70] at 15. Thus, it is apparent (for these reasons, and by the inclusion of extra-record evidence by Defendants with their Motion) that Defendants should have filed a motion for summary judgment as to the exhaustion issue.²

Furthermore, the Court notes that the Certificate of Service attached to Defendants' Motion indicates that the Motion was served on Plaintiff at the wrong address. See [#215-1] at 15. The Certificate of Service shows that the Motion was mailed to Plaintiff at his previous place of incarceration in Florence, Colorado. *Id.* On February 29, 2012, Plaintiff submitted a notice that the name he uses for mail and his physical address have been changed. See [#201]. Defendants are thus instructed to ensure that any future filings are served on Plaintiff at the correct address, which is also noted in the caption on the docket.

Although the Court could convert the Motion to Dismiss to a motion for summary judgment for purposes of resolving Defendants' exhaustion argument, it declines to do so here in light of the inherent deficiencies in the Motion, and the delay such conversion would cause (in order to allow notice and additional briefing).³ See *Powell v. Wilner*, No. 06-cv-00545-WYD-MEH (KLM), 2009 WL 840756, at *7 n.1 (D. Colo. Mar. 20, 2009) (same). No

¹ In application of *Jones*, the Tenth Circuit has noted that it must be clear from the face of the complaint that an inmate failed to exhaust available administrative remedies before the district court may dismiss the claim for failure to exhaust. *Aquilar-Avellaveda v. Terrell*, 478 F.3d 1223, 1225 (10th Cir. 2007).

² It is not uncommon for defendants in Section 1983 actions asserting an exhaustion defense to file a combined motion to dismiss and motion for summary judgment. *E.g.*, *Omar v. Maketa*, No. 10-cv-02975-WYD-MEH, 2011 WL 4485955 (D. Colo. Aug. 3, 2011); *Jones v. Timme*, No. 10-cv-00482-WYD-KMT, 2010 WL 3547888 (D. Colo. Sept. 3, 2010).

³ The Court may not consider documents or other evidence outside of Plaintiff's Amended Complaint in deciding Defendant's Motion filed under Rule 12(b)(6) without converting it to a Rule 56 motion for summary judgment. *Dean Witter Reynolds, Inc. v. Howsam*, 261 F.3d 956, 961 (10th Cir. 2001) *rev'd on other grounds*.

case management schedule has been entered in this matter. The Court thus resets the deadline for Defendants to answer or otherwise respond to Plaintiff's Amended Complaint [#70], which is the operative pleading, to June 1, 2012. The Court will set a Preliminary Scheduling/Status Conference, if necessary, after review of Defendants' answer or other response. Accordingly,

IT IS HEREBY **ORDERED** that **Defendants' Motion to Dismiss** [Docket No. 215; Filed May 15, 2012] is **DENIED WITHOUT PREJUDICE**.

IT IS FURTHER **ORDERED** that Defendants shall answer or otherwise respond to Plaintiff's Amended Complaint [#70] on or before **June 1, 2012**.

IT IS FURTHER **ORDERED** that any dispositive motion filed by Defendants must comply with the applicable federal and local rules, including D.C.COLO.LCivR 56.1, and must be served on Plaintiff at his correct address.

Dated: May 17, 2012

BY THE COURT:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kristen L. Mix". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Kristen L. Mix
United States Magistrate Judge