

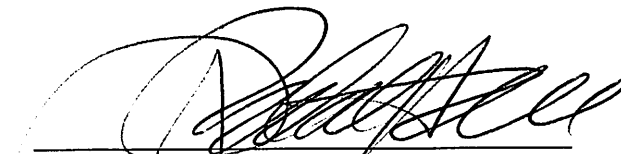
six remands[.]’” Ingram v. Comm’r of Social Sec. Admin., 496 F.3d 1253, 1261 (11th Cir. 2007). A sentence six remand is proper “when the district court learns of evidence not in existence or available to the claimant at the time of the administrative proceeding that might have changed the outcome of that proceeding.” Id. at 1267. A sentence four remand is proper when the evidence is already part of the administrative record. Id. at 1269. Under sentence four, a court has discretion to remand, but it must enter final judgment reversing, modifying, or affirming the Commissioner’s decision. Melkonyan v. Sullivan, 501 U.S. 89, 100-02 (1991).

In Defendant’s memorandum supporting the motion, Defendant states that the Appeals Council will, on remand, instruct an ALJ to reevaluate the existing evidence, explain the weight given to opinion evidence, and if necessary, obtain supplemental evidence. (Doc. 15-1.) Plaintiff offers no evidence that was previously unavailable and argues only for a reexamination of the evidence already on the administrative record. (Doc. 14.) Accordingly, a remand under sentence four of 42 U.S.C. § 405(g) is proper.

For the foregoing reasons and because Plaintiff does not oppose the motion, the Court **GRANTS** Defendant’s motion (doc. 15) and **REVERSES** the decision of the Commissioner of Social Security. The Court **ORDERS** the Clerk to **REMAND** the cause to the Commissioner for further consideration. The Clerk of this Court

SHALL CLOSE this case and **ENTER JUDGMENT** in favor of Plaintiff and against Defendant.

ORDER ENTERED at Augusta, Georgia, this 12th day of July, 2018.



J. RANDAL HALL, CHIEF JUDGE
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA