

1 **II. Screening the Complaint**

2 Upon granting a request to proceed *in forma pauperis*, a court must additionally screen a complaint
3 pursuant to § 1915(a). Federal courts are given the authority to dismiss a case if the action is legally
4 “frivolous or malicious,” fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or seeks monetary relief
5 from a defendant who is immune from such relief. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2). When a court dismisses a
6 complaint under 28 U.S.C. § 1915, the plaintiff should be given leave to amend the complaint with
7 directions as to curing its deficiencies, unless it is clear from the face of the complaint that the deficiencies
8 could not be cured by amendment. *See Cato v. United States*, 70 F.3d 1103, 1106 (9th Cir. 1995).

9 Rule 12(b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provides for dismissal of a complaint for
10 failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. Review under Rule 12(b)(6) is essentially a ruling
11 on a question of law. *North Star Intern. v. Arizona Corp. Comm’n*, 720 F.2d 578, 580 (9th Cir. 1983). In
12 considering whether Plaintiff has stated a claim upon which relief can be granted, all material allegations
13 in the complaint are accepted as true and are to be construed in the light most favorable to the plaintiff.
14 *Russell v. Landrieu*, 621 F.2d 1037, 1039 (9th Cir. 1980). Allegations of a *pro se* complaint are held to less
15 stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers. *Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519, 520 (1972)
16 (*per curiam*); *see also Hamilton v. Brown*, 630 F.3d 889, 893 (9th Cir. 2011).

17 Plaintiff’s Complaint appears to challenge a decision by the Social Security Administration (“SSA”)
18 denying her disability insurance benefits; however, she inappropriately used the Court’s form complaint
19 for an action under Title 42 United States Code, Section 1983. Docket No. 1-1. Before Plaintiff can sue
20 the SSA in federal court, she must exhaust her administrative remedies. 42 U.S.C. § 405(g); *Bass v. Social*
21 *Sec. Admin.*, 872 F.2d 832, 833 (9th Cir. 1989) (*per curiam*) (“Section 405(g) provides that a civil action
22 may be brought only after (1) the claimant has been party to a hearing held by the Secretary, and (2) the
23 Secretary has made a final decision on the claim”). Generally, if the SSA denies a claimant’s application
24 for disability benefits, she can request reconsideration of the decision. If the claim is denied at the
25 reconsideration level, a claimant may request a hearing before an Administrative Law Judge (“ALJ”). If
26 the ALJ denies the claim, a claimant may request review of the decision by the Appeals Council. If the
27 Appeals Council declines to review the ALJ’s decision, a claimant may then request review by the United
28 States District Court. *See generally* 20 C.F.R §§ 404, 416. Here, it appears as if Plaintiff exhausted her

1 administrative remedies, as she attached a Notice of Appeals Council Action from the Social Security
2 Administration, informing her that her request for review of the Administrative Law Judge's adverse
3 decision has been denied. Docket No. 1-1, at 10-12.

4 Once Plaintiff has exhausted her administrative remedies, she can obtain review of an SSA decision
5 denying benefits by commencing a civil action within sixty days after notice of a final decision. *See*
6 *generally* 20 C.F.R §§ 404, 416. An action for judicial review of a determination by the SSA must be
7 brought in a District Court of the United States for the judicial district in which the Plaintiff resides. *Id.*
8 Although Plaintiff filed her Complaint on the incorrect form, it is clear to the Court that Plaintiff intended
9 to file a request for review of the SSA adverse ruling. Therefore, the Court construes Plaintiff's filing as
10 an attempt to request judicial review of the SSA ruling, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 405(g). Plaintiff timely
11 filed her Complaint within 60 days of the date she exhausted her administrative remedies; however, she
12 filed her Complaint on the incorrect form and failed to properly state a claim.

13 In addition to alleging the exhaustion of administrative remedies, the Complaint should state the
14 nature of Plaintiff's disability, when Plaintiff claims she became disabled, and when and how she exhausted
15 her administrative remedies. The Complaint should also contain a plain, short, and concise statement
16 identifying the nature of Plaintiff's disagreement with the determination made by the SSA and show that
17 Plaintiff is entitled to relief. A district court can affirm, modify, reverse, or remand a decision if Plaintiff
18 has exhausted her administrative remedies and timely filed a civil action. However, judicial review of the
19 Commissioner's decision to deny benefits is limited to determining: (a) whether there is substantial
20 evidence in the record as a whole to support the findings of the Commissioner; and (b) whether the correct
21 legal standards were applied. *Morgan v. Commissioner of the Social Security Adm.*, 169 F.3d 595, 599 (9th
22 Cir. 1999).

23 Based on the foregoing,

24 IT IS ORDERED that:

- 25 1. Plaintiff's request to proceed *in forma pauperis* is **GRANTED** with the caveat that the fees
26 shall be paid if recovery is made. At this time, Plaintiff shall not be required to pre-pay the
27 filing fee of four hundred dollars (\$400.00).
- 28 2. Plaintiff is permitted to maintain the action to conclusion without the necessity of

