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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

APRIL BEYRENT,

Plaintiff,

vs.

NANCY A. BERRYHILL,  
ACTING COMMISSIONER OF SOCIAL  
SECURITY ADMINISTRATION,

Defendant.

Case No. 2:17-cv-02446-JAD-CWH

**ORDER**

Presently before the Court is Plaintiff’s First Amended Complaint (ECF No. 5), filed on October 25, 2017. Plaintiff was previously granted *in formpa pauperis* status (ECF No. 3), and given leave to file an amended complaint to be screened by the Court.

**II. Screening the Complaint**

Upon granting a request to proceed *in forma pauperis*, a court must screen the complaint under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2). In screening the complaint, a court must identify cognizable claims and dismiss claims that are frivolous, malicious, file to state a claim on which relief may be granted, or seek monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2). Dismissal for failure to state a claim under § 1915(e)(2) incorporates the standard for failure to state a claim under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6). *Watison v. Carter*, 668 F.3d 1108, 1112 (9th Cir. 2012). To survive § 1915 review, a complaint must “contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” *See Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009). The court liberally construes pro se complaints and may only dismiss them “if it appears beyond doubt that the plaintiff can prove no set of facts in support of his claim which would entitle him to relief.” *Nordstrom*

1 v. *Ryan*, 762 F.3d 903, 908 (9th Cir. 2014) (quoting *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678).

2 In considering whether the complaint is sufficient to state a claim, all allegations of material fact  
3 are taken as true and construed in the light most favorable to the plaintiff. *Wylar Summit P'ship v.*  
4 *Turner Broad. Sys. Inc.*, 135 F.3d 658, 661 (9th Cir. 1998) (citation omitted). Although the standard  
5 under Rule 12(b)(6) does not require detailed factual allegations, a plaintiff must provide more than  
6 mere labels and conclusions. *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007). A formulaic  
7 recitation of the elements of a cause of action is insufficient. *Id.* Unless it is clear the complaint's  
8 deficiencies could not be cured through amendment, a pro se plaintiff should be given leave to amend  
9 the complaint with notice regarding the complaint's deficiencies. *Cato v. United States*, 70 F.3d 1103,  
10 1106 (9th Cir. 1995).

11 If a plaintiff's complaint challenges a decision by the Social Security Administration ("SSA"),  
12 before filing a lawsuit, the plaintiff must exhaust administrative remedies. *See* 42 U.S.C. § 405(g); *see*  
13 *also Bass v. Social Sec. Admin.*, 872 F.2d 832, 833 (9th Cir. 1989) (per curiam) ("Section 405(g)  
14 provides that a civil action may be brought only after (1) the claimant has been party to a hearing held  
15 by the Secretary, and (2) the Secretary has made a final decision on the claim"). Generally, if the SSA  
16 denies a claimant's application for disability benefits, the claimant may request reconsideration of the  
17 decision. If the claim is denied at the reconsideration level, a claimant may request a hearing before an  
18 administrative law judge ("ALJ"). If the ALJ denies the claim, a claimant may request review of the  
19 decision by the Appeals Council. If the Appeals Council declines to review the ALJ's decision, a  
20 claimant may then request judicial review. *See generally* 20 C.F.R. §§ 404, 416.

21 Once a plaintiff has exhausted administrative remedies, he may obtain judicial review of a SSA  
22 decision denying benefits by filing suit within 60 days after notice of a final decision. *Id.* An action for  
23 judicial review of a determination by the SSA must be brought "in the district court of the United States  
24 for the judicial district in which the plaintiff resides." *Id.* The complaint should state the nature of  
25 Plaintiff's disability, when Plaintiff claims he became disabled, and when and how he exhausted his  
26 administrative remedies. The complaint should also contain a plain, short, and concise statement  
27 identifying the nature of Plaintiff's disagreement with the determination made by the Social Security  
28 Administration and show that Plaintiff is entitled to relief. A district court can affirm, modify, reverse,

1 or remand a decision if Plaintiff has exhausted his administrative remedies and timely filed a civil  
2 action. However, judicial review of the Commissioner’s decision to deny benefits is limited to  
3 determining: (a) whether there is substantial evidence in the record as a whole to support the findings of  
4 the Commissioner; and (b) whether the correct legal standards were applied. *Morgan v. Commissioner*  
5 *of the Social Security Adm.*, 169 F.3d 595, 599 (9th Cir. 1999).

6 Here, Plaintiff alleges that on September 6, 2017, the Appeals Council denied her request for  
7 review, and, at that time, the ALJ’s decision became the final decision of the Commissioner. Thus, it  
8 appears Plaintiff has exhausted her administrative remedies. Additionally, Plaintiff’s complaint alleges  
9 that she has been disabled since August 20, 2013, and that she has degenerative disc disease. Her  
10 complaint also includes a concise statement of the nature of her disagreement with the findings of the  
11 Social Security Administration. Plaintiff has therefore stated a claim for relief, and may proceed with  
12 her complaint against the Social Security Administration.

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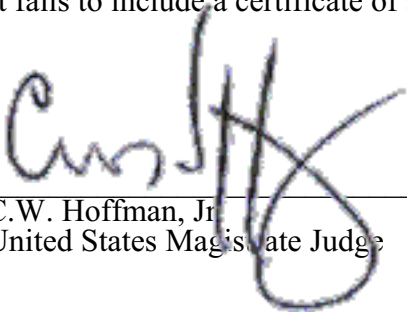
1 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that:

2 1. The Clerk of the Court must serve the Commissioner of the Social Security  
3 Administration by sending a copy of the summons and the Amended Complaint by certified mail to: (1)  
4 Office of Regional Chief Counsel, Region IX, Social Security Administration, 160 Spear St., Suite 899,  
5 San Francisco, California 94105-1545; and (2) the Attorney General of the United States, Department  
6 of Justice, 950 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Room 4400, Washington, D.C. 20530.

7 2. The Clerk of Court must issue summons to the United States Attorney for the District of  
8 Nevada and deliver the summons and Amended Complaint to the U.S. Marshal for service.

9 3. From this point forward, Plaintiff must serve on Defendant, or on Defendant's attorney if  
10 an appearance has been entered by an attorney, a copy of every pleading, motion or other document  
11 submitted for consideration by the Court. Plaintiff must include with the original paper submitted for  
12 filing a certificate stating the date that a true and correct copy of the document was personally served or  
13 sent by mail to the defendants or counsel for the defendants. The Court may disregard any paper  
14 received by a district judge or magistrate judge that has not been filed with the Clerk, and any paper  
15 received by a district judge, magistrate judge or the Clerk that fails to include a certificate of service.

16 DATED: OCTOBER 26, 2017

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19 C.W. Hoffman, Jr.  
20 United States Magistrate Judge  
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