



1 **II. DISCUSSION**

2 In the FAC, Fargo makes these claims:

3 (1) FEMA “wrongfully rescinded \$2,990 in disaster assistance it provided to me in the  
4 aftermath of Typhoon Soudelor, 2015.” (FAC, p. 1.) “FEMA’s deduction of \$4217.22  
5 [including interest, costs and fees] is not based on Stafford Act provisions.” (FAC ¶  
6 1.)<sup>1</sup>

7 (2) FEMA “never responded to my request for compensation for the damages caused to  
8 me by occupying Saipan Aging Center and depriving me of the services vital to  
9 survive Typhoon Soudelor, 2015.” (FAC ¶ 2.)

10 (3) FEMA never responded to his request for financial assistance to cover medical  
11 treatment for his feet, which got infected in the flooding that Soudelor caused. (FAC  
12 ¶ 3.)

13 (4) FEMA discriminated against him and other CNMI victims of Typhoon Soudelor by  
14 not providing them with email accounts, as FEMA has done for disaster victims in  
15 the mainland. (FAC ¶ 4.)

16 (5) FEMA violated the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. § 555<sup>2</sup>, by not informing  
17 him within a reasonable time about decisions on his application for relief from  
18 Supertyphoon Yutu, which struck Saipan on October 23–24, 2018. (FAC ¶ 5.)

19 (6) After Yutu, FEMA allowed Fargo to register for an email account but “never let me  
20 use it. FEMA did so by not letting me to open the account.” (FAC ¶ 6.) He asserts  
21 that FEMA has a duty to “keep[] electronic means of connection in order.” (*Id.*)

22 The Court lacks jurisdiction to conduct judicial review of most FEMA actions and failures  
23 to act. The United States and its agencies enjoy sovereign immunity and can only be sued to the  
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25 <sup>1</sup> The FAC begins with several unnumbered paragraphs before listing claims in numbered paragraphs.

<sup>2</sup> Fargo specifically referenced the Administrative Procedure Act in his original complaint. (ECF No. 1-1 at 1.)

1 extent that Congress has waived such immunity. *United States v. Mitchell*, 445 U.S. 535, 538  
2 (1980); *Tritz v. U.S. Postal Serv.*, 721 F.3d 1133, 1136 (9th Cir. 2013.) The Stafford Act does  
3 not waive sovereign immunity for a FEMA employee’s action or failure to act in the performance  
4 of a “discretionary function or duty” in carrying out the Stafford Act’s provisions. 42 U.S.C. §  
5 5148. Nor can federal employees be sued under the Federal Tort Claims Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1346,  
6 for claims based on a federal employee’s performance or nonperformance of a discretionary  
7 function or duty, “whether or not the discretion involved be abused.” 28 U.S.C. § 2680(a).  
8 Plaintiff bears the burden of demonstrating that the United States has waived its sovereign  
9 immunity. *Prescott v. United States*, 973 F.2d 696, 701 (9th Cir. 1992).

10 To determine whether the discretionary function exception applies, courts engage in a  
11 two-step analysis. If a federal statute, regulation or policy “specifically prescribes a course of  
12 action for an employee to follow” and thus strips the employee of any discretion, the exception  
13 does not apply. *Routh v. United States*, 941 F.2d 853, 855 (9th Cir. 1991). “If the challenged  
14 conduct does involve an element of judgment,” then the court proceeds to the second step and  
15 must determine “whether that judgment is of the kind that the discretionary function exception  
16 was designed to shield”—namely, judgment “grounded in social, economic and political policy.”  
17 *Id.* (internal citation and quotation marks omitted).

18 Most disaster relief provisions are discretionary and beyond the jurisdiction of the court  
19 to review. *Graham v FEMA*, 149 F.3d 997, 1005 (9th Cir. 1998); *Ridgely v. FEMA*, 512 F.3d  
20 727, 735–36 (5th Cir. 2008) (finding that FEMA decision to discontinue rental assistance is  
21 discretionary and does not create an entitlement, “even if assistance is being offered and [the  
22 individual] meets the eligibility criteria”); *City of San Bruno v. FEMA*, 181 F. Supp. 2d 1010,  
23 1014 (N.D. Cal. 2001). This follows from the text of the Stafford Act. “Federal agencies *may*” –  
24 not *shall* – “on the direction of the President, provide assistance essential to meeting immediate  
25 threats to life and property resulting from a major disaster[.]” 42 U.S.C. § 5170b (emphasis

1 added). Fargo's request for financial assistance for medical care clearly falls within this  
2 exception. To the extent that Fargo has suffered collateral damage from FEMA's actions to assist  
3 the Saipan community, such as turning the Aging Center into a temporary shelter, any claim  
4 under either the Stafford Act or the Federal Tort Claims Act will be outside the Court's  
5 jurisdiction for this same reason. These actions require FEMA and its employees to exercise  
6 discretion in doling out limited emergency aid, and such exercise of discretion would be informed  
7 by social, economic and political considerations. Because they involve discretionary functions  
8 and duties, Fargo is not entitled to a writ of mandamus ordering FEMA to act on his claims for  
9 relief. *See Kashkool v. Chertoff*, 553 F. Supp. 2d 1131, 1142 (D. Ariz. 2008) ("To be entitled to  
10 relief under the APA [5 U.S.C. § 555(b)], Plaintiff must establish a nondiscretionary duty to  
11 act"). Fargo has not pointed to any statute, regulation or policy that establishes a nondiscretionary  
12 duty to provide email accounts. Fargo's frustration at not being able to open his email, after  
13 FEMA registered him, is beyond the power of this Court to remedy. For these reasons, the Court  
14 does not have jurisdiction to hear Fargo's second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth claims.

15 That leaves Fargo's first claim, going back to the initial Complaint, that in November  
16 2017 FEMA erroneously determined that he was ineligible for the disaster assistance the agency  
17 provided him in the aftermath of Typhoon Soudelor, which struck Saipan in August 2015, and  
18 that FEMA is wrongly trying to recover from him more than four thousand dollars in assistance  
19 funds plus interest, costs and fees. (Compl. 1.) In the First Amended Complaint, he states that he  
20 was unaware of FEMA's November 2017 determination until he received a debt collection notice  
21 in September 2018 from Transworld Systems Inc., with whom the U.S. Department of the  
22 Treasury has placed his account. (FAC at 1.) On November 4, 2018, Fargo went to the federal  
23 Disaster Assistance Center, which opened in Saipan in response to Supertyphoon Yutu, and had  
24 an appeal letter faxed to FEMA. (Compl. 3; Fargo Copy 11.) In response, FEMA sent him a copy  
25 of a letter from a year earlier, dated November 13, 2017. (Fargo Copy 1.) In the 2017 letter,

1 FEMA told Fargo that it had sent him a Notice of Debt two months earlier, advising him that the  
2 agency had reviewed his case and found that he was ineligible for some or all of the assistance  
3 he had been given and outlining the available appeal process. (Compl. 11.) FEMA informed  
4 Fargo that either because he had not appealed the decision administratively within 60 days of  
5 receiving the Notice of Debt or because his administrative appeal had been denied, “Your debt  
6 is now final.” (*Id.*) Fargo maintains that he did not get the Notice of Debt in September 2017 or  
7 the final notice in November 2017 because he was no longer receiving mail at the address FEMA  
8 had on file for him – a private mail box number. He asks the Court to “void 11/13/2017 FEMA  
9 determination and let me have my \$4217.22” and to “apply punitive sanctions against FEMA for  
10 it never wanted to act this way again.” (FAC at 2.)

11 Unlike the other actions by FEMA of which Fargo complains, this one may be subject to  
12 judicial review. FEMA appears to have a nondiscretionary duty to audit itself and try to recoup  
13 assistance funds that it erroneously provided during an emergency. *See* 42 U.S.C. 5161 (with  
14 respect to FEMA, “the President shall conduct audits and investigations as necessary to assure  
15 compliance...”); 31 U.S.C. § 3521 (“the head of each agency shall prescribe regulations for  
16 conducting the audit ...”); 31 U.S.C. § 3711(a) (providing that the head of any federal agency  
17 “shall try to collect a claim of the United States Government for money or property arising out  
18 of the activities of ... the agency”). Federal regulations require each federal agency to  
19 “aggressively collect all debts arising out of activities of ... that agency. Collection activities  
20 shall be undertaken promptly with follow-up action taken as necessary.” 31 C.F.R. § 901.1(a).

21 The Administrative Procedure Act provides for judicial review of “final agency action  
22 for which there is no other adequate remedy in a court ...” 5 U.S.C. § 704. Agency action is final  
23 “[w]hen an aggrieved party has exhausted all administrative remedies expressly prescribed by  
24 statute or agency rule[.]” *Darby v. Cisneros*, 509 U.S. 137, 146 (1993). Exhaustion is required  
25 when a statute or rule “clearly mandates” it. *Id.* There are two types of administrative exhaustion

1 requirements: (1) jurisdictional and (2) prudential. *Puga v. Chertoff*, 488 F.3d 812, 815 (9th Cir.  
2 2007). If exhaustion is required by statute, i.e. by Congress, it is mandatory and jurisdictional;  
3 otherwise it is a prudential requirement so as to discourage petitioners from bypassing the  
4 administrative scheme and to allow the agency to correct its own mistakes. *Id.* Courts have  
5 discretion to waive prudential exhaustion under appropriate circumstances. *Id.*

6 Congress has provided that a FEMA determination of assistance “may be appealed  
7 within 60 days after the date on which the applicant for such assistance is notified of the award  
8 or denial of award of such assistance.” 42 U.S.C. 5189a(a). The statute gives a right of appeal  
9 but does not make appeal mandatory. FEMA regulations, in contrast, mandate that individuals  
10 who wish to appeal an eligibility determination “*must* file their appeal within 60 days” after  
11 notification of the determination. 44 C.F.R. § 206.115(a) (emphasis added). Appealable  
12 determinations include “[e]ligibility for assistance, including recoupment[.]” 44 C.F.R. §  
13 206.115(a)(1). Because the statute does not make exhaustion of FEMA claims mandatory,  
14 exhaustion is not jurisdictional and the court has discretion to waive the requirement. Moreover,  
15 because FEMA exhaustion is a nonjurisdictional claim-processing rule, Fargo does not have to  
16 plead exhaustion in the complaint, but FEMA may offer it as an affirmative defense. *See Payne*  
17 *v. Peninsula School Dist.*, 653 F.3d 863, 867 (9th Cir. 2011), *overruled on other grounds by*  
18 *Albino v. Baca*, 747 F.3d 1162 (9th Cir. 2017).

19 Nevertheless, Fargo has provided an excuse for failing to file an administrative appeal,  
20 and it bears examination. According to FEMA’s November 13, 2017 letter to Fargo, the debt that  
21 the agency determined he owes the federal government “is now final” (Compl. 11.) The reason  
22 it became final is that Fargo did not file an administrative appeal within 60 days of receiving the  
23 agency’s Notice of Debt. Fargo asserts he could not have filed an appeal within that time because,  
24 through no fault of his own, he was no longer receiving mail at the address FEMA had on file  
25 and he never received the Notice of Debt.

1 In rare cases, the limitations period on administrative appeal may be equitably tolled.  
2 *Disabled Rights Union v. Shalala*, 40 F.3d 1018, 1021 (9th Cir. 1994) (citing *Bowen v. City of*  
3 *N.Y.*, 476 U.S. 467, 481 (1986)). Fargo has alleged a plausible excuse for failing to lodge an  
4 administrative appeal within the agency’s time frame. If the FEMA assistance had been in the  
5 form of a loan, the excuse would be implausible, because no doubt he would have been under a  
6 duty to inform the agency of a change of address until the loan was fully repaid. The  
7 circumstances here, however, may not present the “garden variety claim of excusable neglect” to  
8 which “the principles of equitable tolling ... do not extend.” *Irwin v. Dep’t of Veterans Affairs*,  
9 498 U.S. 89, 96 (1990). Fargo could not know about the audit and had no reason to be on the  
10 lookout for a recoupment letter from FEMA. He had no claim pending with FEMA for which he  
11 was awaiting a determination.

12 The Court is not making a finding that Fargo’s neglect was in fact excusable. FEMA may  
13 choose to plead exhaustion as an affirmative defense and may be able to show that Fargo’s failure  
14 to exhaust should not be excused.

15 Before allowing this action to proceed, however, the Court must satisfy itself that Fargo  
16 has standing – that he has “alleged such a personal stake in the outcome of the controversy as to  
17 warrant *his* invocation of federal-court jurisdiction.” *Summers v. Earth Island Institute*, 555 U.S.  
18 488, 493 (2009) (original emphasis; internal citations and quotation marks omitted). A plaintiff  
19 must show standing “for each type of relief sought.” *Id.* Fargo’s prayer for the debt to be voided  
20 is within the Court’s power, on judicial review, to “hold unlawful and set aside agency action,  
21 findings, and conclusions ...” 5 U.S.C. § 706(2). The Court takes his plea to “let me have my  
22 \$4217.22” to mean that he should be allowed to keep the money FEMA gave him and not have  
23 to pay it back with interest, costs and fees. This is not a different type of relief, but the natural  
24 consequence of voiding FEMA’s final agency action. Punitive damages, however, are outside  
25 the scope of judicial review as delineated in section 706 of the Administrative Procedure Act.

1 See *Armstrong & Armstrong, Inc. v. United States by and through Morton*, 356 F. Supp. 514,  
2 521 (E.D. Wash. 1973) (“monetary relief is not available” under the APA); *Hurst v. U.S. Postal*  
3 *Serv.*, 491 F. Supp. 870, 873 (W.D. Mo. 1980) (“The Administrative Procedure Act does not  
4 permit a court to award punitive damages.”).

5 Fargo has standing to challenge FEMA’s debt determination. To establish standing, a  
6 plaintiff must satisfy a three-part test and show (1) injury in fact, (2) causation, and (3)  
7 redressibility. *Harris v. Board of Supervisors, L.A. Cnty.*, 366 F.3d 754, 760 (9th Cir. 2004)  
8 (citing *Lujan v. Defenders of Wildlife*, 504 U.S. 555, 560–61 (1992)). An injury in fact is “a  
9 ‘concrete and particularized’ and ‘actual or imminent’ harm to a legally protectable interest.” *Id.*  
10 (quoting *Lujan*, 504 U.S. at 560). The injury to Fargo is concrete and particular – an  
11 administrative decision permitting the agency to recoup a cash award from him directly. FEMA  
12 does not appear to have reclaimed any money from him yet. Fargo does not allege, for example,  
13 that his wages or benefits have been garnished.<sup>3</sup> However, interest and fees are accruing – \$33.28  
14 in interest and \$973.07 in fees by September 10, 2018, according to Transworld’s letter, which  
15 states: “This account balance will be periodically increased due to the addition of accrued  
16 interest, accrued penalty charges, administrative costs, and other fees[.]” (ECF No. 1-1, p. 12.)  
17 FEMA warned him, in November 2017, that if he did not take prompt action “FEMA and [the  
18 Department of the] Treasury will continue to add administrative charges, interest and penalties  
19 to your unpaid debt until your debt is paid in full.” (Compl. 11 (original underlining).) It further  
20 warned that his debt could be referred to the Department of Justice “for judicial enforcement[.]”  
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22 <sup>3</sup> In his initial complaint, but not in the FAC, Fargo alleged that “FEMA already took \$4217 from my  
23 disaster assistance for 2018 Yutu Supertyphoon ... because has given me \$313 only.” Fargo may be right  
24 that the recoupment decision factored into the small amount of Yutu assistance he got. In the November  
25 13, 2017 letter, FEMA warned Fargo that failure to pay the debt “could jeopardize future disaster  
assistance.” (ECF No. 1-1, p. 11.) But withholding of Yutu assistance would not cancel the debt. The  
provision of disaster assistance is at FEMA’s discretion, and disaster victims have no vested right to any  
particular amount of assistance. Therefore, FEMA would not recoup any cash on the books by reducing  
an award to Fargo for Yutu assistance.



1 (*Id.*) These actual and imminent harms are sufficient to satisfy the injury requirement of standing.  
2 As to the other two prongs, a causal connection to FEMA’s recoupment efforts is clear, and a  
3 Court order pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 706 would redress the injury.

4 This result accords with the general rule that a plaintiff has standing to challenge agency  
5 action when he or she is an object of the agency action at issue. *Davis v. EPA*, 348 F.3d 772, 778  
6 (9th Cir. 2003) (citing *Sierra Club v. EPA*, 292 F.3d 895, 900 (D.C. Cir. 2002)). When agency  
7 action is directed at a particular individual, “there is ordinarily little question that the action or  
8 inaction has caused him injury, and that a judgment preventing ... the action will redress it.”  
9 *Lujan*, 504 U.S. at 561–62.

### 10 III. CONCLUSION

11 For these reasons, the Court finds that Fargo has stated a claim on which relief may be  
12 granted, but only as to FEMA’s final determination that Fargo was ineligible for disaster  
13 assistance after Typhoon Soudelor. All other claims – for failing to respond to requests for  
14 medical assistance, for using the Aging Center as a shelter, for problems with email, and for any  
15 assistance relating to Supertyphoon Yutu – are dismissed with prejudice. Fargo may not renew  
16 them in any amended pleadings. The prayer for punitive damages is stricken. Also, Fargo may  
17 not add any new claims without first making a motion for the Court’s permission to add them  
18 and obtaining the Court’s permission to do so.

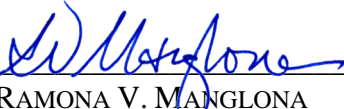
19 Although the Court, with some effort, has pulled together Fargo’s one viable claim from  
20 the many pleadings and exhibits, they are not “short and plain statement” of his entitlement to  
21 relief, as required by Rule 8 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, so as to put Defendant  
22 FEMA on notice of the claim and allow the agency to answer or otherwise respond appropriately.  
23 Therefore, the Court ORDERS Fargo to file a Second Amended Complaint limited to his claim  
24 on FEMA’s eligibility determination for the Soudelor assistance. The Second Amended  
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1 Complaint and any exhibits (letters, emails, and other documents) that Fargo attaches to it will  
2 be the only complaint and exhibits that are served on FEMA.

3 The Second Amended Complaint and exhibits must be filed **no later than July 31, 2019.**

4 Fargo's application to proceed in forma pauperis is GRANTED.

5 IT IS SO ORDERED this 16<sup>th</sup> day of July, 2019.

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8 RAMONA V. MANGLONA  
9 Chief Judge  
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