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States v. Koonin, 361 F.3d 1250, 1251 (9th Cir. 2004).

In his Objections, plaintiff now asserts the Magistrate Judge erred because the claims he alleged in the complaint are directed at the unofficial one-paragraph case summary prepared by LexisNexis that appears at 2004 U.S. App. LEXIS 5535, not the Ninth Circuit's published opinion. However, the Court concurs with the Magistrate Judge's construction of the gravamen of the factual allegations underlying the Bivens and FTCA claims alleged in the complaint. The Court also concurs with the Magistrate Judge that plaintiff's claims are factually frivolous because the Ninth Circuit's published opinion accurately reported that Abel, not plaintiff, was named as the beneficiary in the intended victim's insurance policies. The Court also concurs with the Magistrate Judge that plaintiff's claims are legally frivolous under the judicial immunity doctrine.

To the extent that plaintiff now appears to be attempting to recharacterize his claims as not directed at the actions of any Ninth Circuit judicial officers or employees, but rather at the actions of the LexisNexis employee(s) who prepared the inaccurate one-paragraph case summary, the Court notes that the FTCA only provides a remedy for tortious conduct committed by Government employees. See 28 U.S.C. § 2679(b). Moreover, plaintiff cannot allege a viable Bivens claim against the LexisNexis employee(s) who prepared the inaccurate one-paragraph case summary because Bivens does not extend to alleged wrongs committed by privately employed individuals alleged to have denied a plaintiff's constitutional rights where state tort law provides adequate alternative remedies. See Minneci v. Pollard, - U.S. -, 132 S. Ct. 617, 620, 181 L. Ed. 2d 606 (2012).

The Court therefore also concurs with the Magistrate Judge that the pleading deficiencies of the complaint are incapable of being cured by amendment.

The Court's comments above are not intended to be responsive to every single argument made by plaintiff. However, having made a <u>de novo</u> determination of those portions of the R&R to which objections have been made, the Court accepts the