## IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA VANCE S. ELLIOTT, Plaintiff, No. C 14-02678 JSW No. C 14-02679 JSW DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS, ORDER OF DISMISSAL Defendant.

Now before the Court are the motions to dismiss for lack of subject matter jurisdiction in the two above-captioned matter. Plaintiff Vance S. Elliot ("Plaintiff") did not file an opposition to the motions to dismiss in either case. In Case No. C 14-02678, the Court issued an Order to Show Cause ("OSC") in writing by no later than August 20, 2013 why the pending motion to dismiss should not be granted in light of his failure to file a timely opposition or statement of non-opposition and to show cause why his case should not be dismissed for failure to prosecute. Plaintiff was admonished that his failure to respond this Order by August 20, 2014, would result in a dismissal of this action without further notice. Plaintiff did not file a response to the OSC. Accordingly, the Court finds that based on his failure to oppose the motions to dismiss and his failure to respond to the OSC, that these two cases should be dismissed for failure to prosecute.

Moreover, the Court finds that the motions to dismiss are meritorious. In both cases, Plaintiff brings a libel claim against the United States Department of Veterans Affairs. The United States can only be sued where it has expressly waived its rights to sovereign immunity. *Lane v. Pena*, 518 U.S. 187, 192 (1996). The Federal Tort Claims Act ("FTCA") constitutes a

limited waiver of the United States' sovereign immunity for claims that are based on its
negligent or wrongful acts. Yanez v. United States, 63 F.3d 870, 872 (9th Cir. 1995). The
FTCA provides that the government may be sued for torts caused by the negligence or wrongful
acts or omissions by any government employee acting within the course and scope of his
employment. 28 U.S.C. § 1346(b)(1). Where, as here, Plaintiff has sued government
employees acting in the scope of their employment, the FTCA is the exclusive remedy against
the United States for his alleged tort. See 28 U.S.C. § 2679(b)(1). However, the FTCA
specifically excludes libel from the government's general waiver of sovereign immunity. See
28 U.S.C. § 2680(h); Mundy v. United States, 983 F.2d 950, 952 (9th Cir. 1993) ("When a claim
falls within a statutory exception to the FTCA's waiver of sovereign immunity, the court is
without subject matter jurisdiction to hear the case."). Because the United States has not
waived its sovereign immunity for claims of libel, the Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction
over Plaintiff's claims. The Court thus grants the pending motions to dismiss with prejudice.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: September 3, 2014

JAFTAEA S. WHITE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE