Matthews v. USA

Doc. 60

Recommendation entered on June 24, 2016 ("June 24 R&R"), the Magistrate Judge recommends denying Plaintiff's motion for preliminary or permanent injunction (ECF No. 4) and motion for partial summary judgment (ECF No. 21) (collectively "Plaintiff's Motions"). (ECF No. 35.) Plaintiff objected (ECF No. 37) and the Federal Government responded (ECF No. 42). For the reasons discussed below, the Court adopts both Reports and Recommendations.

II. BACKGROUND

Plaintiff is an inmate in the custody of the Nevada Department of Corrections ("NDOC") and is currently housed at the Ely State Prison ("ESP"). The events giving rise to this action occurred while Plaintiff was held at various correctional facilities. Plaintiff filed his complaint in the Eleventh Judicial District Court for Pershing County, Nevada, asserting claims against various federal, state and local actors. (ECF No. 2-1.) In count III of the complaint, Plaintiff seeks to assert a claim under the Federal Tort Claims Act ("FTCA") for its purported negligence in failing to prevent state actors from tampering with Plaintiff's mail and committing other civil rights violations. (ECF No. 2-1 at 4-5, 11-12.)

On February 16, 2016, the Federal Government removed the action. (ECF No. 1.) On February 24, 2016, Plaintiff filed his motion for injunctive relief. (ECF No. 4.) On April 18, 2016, the Federal Government filed its motion to dismiss. (ECF No. 15.) Plaintiff opposed and moved for partial summary judgment. (ECF Nos. 18, 21.) The Magistrate Judge recommends dismissing the single count (count III) against the Federal Government. (ECF No. 31.)

The Court subsequently screened Plaintiff's complaint pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915A and dismissed claims (counts I and II) against the remaining defendants without prejudice and with leave to amend. (ECF No. 32.)

III. LEGAL STANDARD

This Court "may accept, reject, or modify, in whole or in part, the findings or recommendations made by the magistrate judge." 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). Where a party

timely objects to a magistrate judge's report and recommendation, then the court is required to "make a de novo determination of those portions of the [report and recommendation] to which objection is made." 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). Where a party fails to object, however, the court is not required to conduct "any review at all . . . of any issue that is not the subject of an objection." Thomas v. Arn, 474 U.S. 140, 149 (1985). Indeed, the Ninth Circuit has recognized that a district court is not required to review a magistrate judge's report and recommendation where no objections have been filed. See United States v. Reyna-Tapia, 328 F.3d 1114 (9th Cir. 2003) (disregarding the standard of review employed by the district court when reviewing a report and recommendation to which no objections were made); see also Schmidt v. Johnstone, 263 F. Supp. 2d 1219, 1226 (D. Ariz. 2003) (reading the Ninth Circuit's decision in Reyna-Tapia as adopting the view that district courts are not required to review "any issue that is not the subject of an objection."). Thus, if there is no objection to a magistrate judge's recommendation, then the court may accept the recommendation without review. See, e.g., Johnstone, 263 F. Supp. 2d at 1226 (accepting, without review, a magistrate judge's recommendation to which no objection was filed).

IV. JUNE 15 R&R

The Magistrate Judge recommends granting the Federal Government's motion to dismiss because (1) the Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction to address Plaintiff's FTCA claim against the DOJ and the FBI who, as agencies, cannot be sued under the FTCA; (2) the Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction over the United States because Plaintiff has failed to allege that he presented an administrative claim to the appropriate federal agency or that his claim was denied; and (3) Plaintiff's conclusory allegations fail to state a claim against the Federal Government. (ECF No. 31.) The Court agrees.

In his objection, Plaintiff contends he did take steps to file an administrative complaint and identified letters or "brass slip receipts" showing that he sent complaints or communications to "the U.S. Justice Department (court or U.S. Attorney or Civil Rights Divisions)[.]" (ECF No. 36 at 1-2.) Such conclusory allegations about communications to

"the court or U.S. Attorney or Civil Rights Divisions" do not satisfy the FTCA's administrative exhaustion requirements. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2675(a). Moreover, Plaintiff's objection addresses only one ground upon which the Magistrate Judge recommends dismissal.

The Court agrees with the Magistrate Judge's recommendation to dismiss the Federal Government based on all three grounds articulated in the June 15 R&R. The Court will therefore adopt the June 15 R&R.

V. **JUNE 24 R&R**

The Magistrate Judge recommends denying Plaintiff's Motions because the complaint fails to state a claim and the Motions are rendered moot by the Court's dismissal of the complaint without prejudice and with leave to amend, other than the claim against the Federal Government which the Magistrate Judge recommends dismissing without prejudice and without leave to amend. (ECF No. 35.) Plaintiff objects and asserts that the action will be refiled. (ECF No. 37.) The Court agrees with the Magistrate Judge and will adopt the June 24 R&R.

VI. CONCLUSION

It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed that the Reports and Recommendations of Magistrate Judge Valerie P. Cooke (ECF Nos. 31, 35) are accepted and adopted in full.

It is further ordered that Plaintiff's reply in response to the Federal Government's objection (ECF No. 43) is stricken.

It is further ordered that the Federal Government's motion to dismiss (ECF No. 15) is granted. Plaintiff's FTCA claim (count III) is dismissed with prejudice and without leave to amend as asserted against DOJ and the FBI. Plaintiff's FTCA claim (count III) is dismissed without prejudice and without leave to amend as asserted against the United States. The Clerk is directed to enter judgment in favor of the Federal Government in accordance with this Order.

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It is further ordered that plaintiff's motion for preliminary or permanent injunction (ECF No. 4) and motion for partial summary judgment (ECF No. 21) are denied.

DATED THIS 26th day of September 2016.

MIRANDA M. DU UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE