



timely filed, specific objection, the magistrate judge's conclusions are reviewed only for clear error. *See Diamond v. Colonial Life & Accident Ins. Co.*, 416 F.3d 310, 315 (4th Cir. 2005).

In his Report, the Magistrate Judge recommends this action be dismissed because the statements Plaintiff alleges were defamatory were privileged and Plaintiff cannot maintain a private cause of action for perjury. (Report at 6). In her objections, Plaintiff does not address these portions of the Report. Rather, she asserts that Fed.R.Civ.P. 60 (b) provides that a party may bring an independent action seeking relief from a judgment or order based on fraud on the court. (Objections at 1).

Rule 60(b) allows a party to seek relief from a final civil judgment in a limited number of circumstances, including: (1) mistake, inadvertence, surprise, or neglect; (2) newly discovered evidence; (3) fraud, misrepresentation, or misconduct; (4) the judgment is void; (5) the judgment has been satisfied, released, or discharged; and (6) "any other reason that justifies relief." Fed.R.Civ.P. 60(b)(1)-(6). Furthermore, pursuant to Rule 60(d) a court has the "power to . . . set aside a judgment for fraud on the court." Fed.R.Civ.P. 60(d)(3). However, not all fraud is considered to be fraud on the court. *Great Coastal Express, Inc. v. Int'l Bhd. of Teamsters*, 675 F.2d 1349, 1356 (4th Cir. 1982). Courts have held that fraud on the court "should be construed very narrowly," and "is typically confined to the most egregious cases, such as bribery of a judge or juror, or improper influence exerted on the court by an attorney, in which the integrity of the court and its ability to function impartially is directly impinged." *Id.* "By contrast, perjury and fabricated evidence alone, being evils which can be exposed by the normal adversary process, do not constitute grounds for relief as 'fraud on the court.'" *Rainwater v. Mallas*, C/A No. 94-1122, 1994 WL 712570, at \*2 (4th Cir. Dec. 23, 1994) (per curiam) (citing *Great Coastal Express*, 675 F.2d at 1357); *see also In re Genesys Data Techs., Inc.*, 204 F.3d 124, 130-31 (4th Cir. 2000).

Even assuming Plaintiff's allegations are true, Plaintiff's allegations do not satisfy the demanding standard for setting aside a judgment for fraud on the court.

The court has thoroughly reviewed the Report and Plaintiff's objections and finds no reason to deviate from the Report's recommended disposition. Accordingly, the court finds Plaintiff's objections are overruled. Based on the foregoing, the court adopts the Report (ECF No. 14) and incorporates it herein, and Plaintiff's action is **DISMISSED** without prejudice and without issuance and service of process.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

s/Timothy M. Cain  
United States District Judge

February 2, 2017  
Anderson, South Carolina

**NOTICE OF RIGHT TO APPEAL**

The parties are hereby notified of the right to appeal this order pursuant to Rules 3 and 4 of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure.