

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
SOUTHERN DIVISION

ALFONSO BLACKMON, a/k/a,	:	
YAHYA ABDUL LATEEF, a/k/a,	:	
YAHYA R. EL'AMIN, a/k/a,	:	
JOHN THOMPSON,	:	
	:	
Plaintiff,	:	
	:	
vs.	:	CIVIL ACTION 05-00316-CG-B
	:	
SHERIFF JIMMY JOHNSON, et al.,	:	
	:	
Defendants.	:	
	:	

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION

Plaintiff, a Baldwin County Corrections Center inmate proceeding pro se and in forma pauperis, filed a Complaint under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. (Doc. 1). This action was referred to the undersigned pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(B) and Local Rule 72.2 (c)(4), and is now before Court for Plaintiff's failure to prosecute and to obey the Court's Orders.

The Court's Order dated January 29, 2009, which denied Plaintiff's Motion for Appointment of Counsel, converted Defendants' Special Report and attachments to a motion for summary judgment, and directed Plaintiff to advise the Court if he desired to continue the litigation and to submit any materials in opposition to the motion (Doc. 64), was sent to Plaintiff at the Baldwin County Correctional Center and was returned to the Court by officials with the notations "return to sender not deliverable as

addressed unable to forward" and "return to sender not at this address." (Doc. 65). The Baldwin County Correctional Center address is the last address of record provided by Plaintiff. Officials at the Correctional facility confirmed that Plaintiff is no longer housed at that facility and that Plaintiff was released to Wisconsin officials in October 2008.

Plaintiff was previously informed that he must advise the Court of a change in his address and was warned that his action would be dismissed if he failed to do so. (Docs. 1, 20, 24). A review of the docket reflects that while Plaintiff has previously apprised the Court of changes in his address, (Docs. 13, 21, 37, 44), he has had no contact with the Court since October 2008, and has not provided the Court with his current address. In light of the foregoing, the Court concludes that Plaintiff has abandoned the prosecution of his action.

Due to Plaintiff's failure to comply with the Court's Orders to keep the Court apprised of changes in address and to prosecute this action, and upon consideration of the alternatives that are available to the Court given that the Court has no means by which to contact Plaintiff, it is recommended that this action be dismissed without prejudice pursuant to Rule 41(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure as no other lesser sanction will suffice. Link v. Wabash R. R., 370 U.S. 626, 630, 82 S.Ct. 1386, 8 L.Ed.2d 734 (1962) (interpreting Rule 41(b) not to restrict the court's

MAGISTRATE JUDGE'S EXPLANATION OF PROCEDURAL RIGHTS
AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATION
AND FINDINGS CONCERNING NEED FOR TRANSCRIPT

1. **Objection.** Any party who objects to this recommendation or anything in it must, within ten days of the date of service of this document, file specific written objections with the clerk of court. Failure to do so will bar a *de novo* determination by the district judge of anything in the recommendation and will bar an attack, on appeal, of the factual findings of the magistrate judge. See 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(c); *Lewis v. Smith*, 855 F.2d 736, 738 (11th Cir. 1988); *Nettles v. Wainwright*, 677 F.2d 404 (5th Cir. Unit B, 1982)(*en banc*). The procedure for challenging the findings and recommendations of the magistrate judge is set out in more detail in SD ALA LR 72.4 (June 1, 1997), which provides that:

A party may object to a recommendation entered by a magistrate judge in a dispositive matter, that is, a matter excepted by 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(A), by filing a "Statement of Objection to Magistrate Judge's Recommendation" within ten days after being served with a copy of the recommendation, unless a different time is established by order. The statement of objection shall specify those portions of the recommendation to which objection is made and the basis for the objection. The objecting party shall submit to the district judge, at the time of filing the objection, a brief setting forth the party's arguments that the magistrate judge's recommendation should be reviewed *de novo* and a different disposition made. It is insufficient to submit only a copy of the original brief submitted to the magistrate judge, although a copy of the original brief may be submitted or referred to and incorporated into the brief in support of the objection. Failure to submit a brief in support of the objection may be deemed an abandonment of the objection.

A magistrate judge's recommendation cannot be appealed to a Court of Appeals; only the district judge's order or judgment can be appealed.

2. **Transcript (applicable where proceedings tape recorded).** Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915 and Fed.R.Civ.P. 72(b), the magistrate judge finds that the tapes and original records in this action are adequate for purposes of review. Any party planning to object to this recommendation, but unable to pay the fee for a transcript, is advised that a judicial determination that transcription is necessary is required before the United States will pay the cost of the transcript.

DONE this 19th day of **February, 2009.**

/s/ SONJA F. BIVINS
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE