

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

KENNETH WILSON,

Plaintiff,

vs.

OFFICER KEITH ROBINSON,

Defendant.

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CIVIL ACTION 06-00111-KD-B

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION

Plaintiff, an Alabama prison inmate proceeding pro se and in forma pauperis, filed a Complaint under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 (Doc. 1). This case was referred to the undersigned pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(B) and Local Rule 72.2(c)(4) for appropriate action, and is now before the Court due to Plaintiff's failure to prosecute and to comply with the Court's Order.

Plaintiff requested and was granted permission to proceed without prepayment of fees. (Docs. 2, 3). Subsequent thereto, the Court conducted the screening required under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B), and determined that the Complaint could not be properly and effectively processed without additional information from Defendant. Accordingly, on November 7, 2008, the Court issued an Order directing the Clerk to serve Defendant Officer Keith Robinson at the Holman Correctional Facility (Doc. 6). On November 10, 2008, Paulette Godwin, of the Holman facility, contacted the

Court and advised that the correct name of the defendant is "Darwin Robinson" and that he is now deceased. Subsequently, the Waiver of Service of Summons, addressed to "Keith Robinson" was returned to the Court with the notation "Officer's correct name is Darwin Robinson. Officer Deceased." (Doc. 7). Accordingly, the Court, on February 3, 2009, issued an Order directing Plaintiff to notify the Court, by March 3, 2009, if he desired to continue the prosecution of this action given that the sole defendant is deceased. (Doc. 8). Plaintiff was cautioned that if he failed to respond to the Court's Order by that date, his case would be dismissed and that such a dismissal will effectively be with prejudice because the two-year statute of limitations would preclude him from filing suit again on this claim that occurred on January 28, 2006. (Id.) Although the Order was mailed to Plaintiff's address of record, Plaintiff has not responded to the Court's Order, nor has his copy of the Order been returned to the Court.

In light of Plaintiff's failure to comply with the Court's Order dated February 3, 2009, the undersigned concludes that Plaintiff has abandoned the prosecution of this action. Upon consideration of the alternatives available to the Court, the undersigned recommends 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 since the Court has no means by which to contact Plaintiff. Link v. Wabash R. R.,



**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). 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, in part, 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. **Opposing party's response to the objection.** Any opposing party may submit a brief opposing the objection within ten (10) days of being served with a copy of the statement of objection. Fed. R. Civ. P. 72; SD ALA LR 72.4(b).

3. **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.

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/S/ SONJA F. BIVINS  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE