

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

MICKEY PAUL FERRELL,	:	
	:	
Plaintiff,	:	
	:	
vs.	:	CIVIL ACTION 08-0699-CG-M
	:	
CORPORAL ROBERTS,	:	
	:	
Defendant.	:	

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION

Plaintiff, a Mobile County prison inmate proceeding pro se, filed a complaint under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 together with a Motion to Proceed Without Prepayment of Fees (Docs. 1, 2). 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 the Court for Plaintiff's failure to prosecute and to comply the Court's Order.

On December 11, 2008, after review of Plaintiff's Motion to Proceed Without Prepayment of Fees (Doc. 2), the Court ordered Plaintiff to pay the \$350.00 filing fee, or file a new motion to proceed without prepayment of fees by January 9, 2009 (Doc. 3). The Order was mailed to Plaintiff at the Mobile County Metro Jail, P. O. Box 104, Mobile, Alabama, his last known address. Plaintiff was warned that his failure to comply with the Order within the prescribed time would result in the dismissal of his action (Doc. 3). The mailing has not been returned to the Court

as undeliverable. To date, Plaintiff has not re-filed his motion for leave to proceed without prepayment of fees, paid the filing fee, nor has he otherwise responded to the Court's Order. The Court finds that Plaintiff has abandoned prosecution of this action.

Due to Plaintiff's failure to comply with the Court's Order and to prosecute this action by paying the filing fee or filing a new motion, and upon consideration of the alternatives that are available to the Court, 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 inherent authority to dismiss sua sponte an action for lack of prosecution); World Thrust Films, Inc. v. International Family Entertainment, Inc., 41 F.3d 1454, 1456-57 (11th Cir. 1995); Mingo v. Sugar Cane Growers Co-op, 864 F.2d 101, 102 (11th Cir. 1989); Goforth v. Owens, 766 F.2d 1533, 1535 (11th Cir. 1985); Jones v. Graham, 709 F.2d 1457, 1458 (11th Cir. 1983). Accord Chambers v. NASCO, Inc., 501 U.S. 32, 111 S.Ct. 2123, 115 L.Ed.2d 27 (1991) (ruling that federal courts' inherent power to manage their own proceedings authorized the imposition of attorney's fees and related expenses as a sanction); Malautea v. Suzuki Motor Co., 987 F.2d 1536, 1545-46 (11th Cir.)(finding that

the court's inherent power to manage actions before it permitted the imposition of fines), cert. denied, 510 U.S. 863, 114 S.Ct. 181, 126 L.Ed.2d 140 (1993).

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 14<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2009.

s/BERT W. MILLING, JR.  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE