

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHARLOTTE DIVISION
3:10cv164-RJC-DSC**

MERINDA BRYANT, individually and as)
Administratrix of the Estate of)
Richard Bryant,)
)
Plaintiff,)
)
v.)
)
REGIONAL SERVICES, LTD., a Georgia)
Corporation d/b/a/ SouthStar Ambulance)
Service; SOUTHERN AMBULANCE)
SERVICE, LTD.; JOHN STEVE)
RANGEL; and TED MAC JARRETT,)
)
Defendants.)
<hr style="border: 1px solid black;"/>)

ORDER

THIS MATTER is before the Court on the defendants’ motion to dismiss (Doc. No. 4) and the related filings, and the Magistrate Judge’s Memorandum and Recommendations (“M&R”) (Doc. No. 7). The Court will **GRANT** the defendants’ motion.

I. BACKGROUND

Neither party has objected to the Magistrate Judge’s statement of the factual and procedural background of this case, and the Court thus adopts the facts as set forth in the M&R.

II. STANDARD OF REVIEW

The Federal Magistrate Act provides that “a district court shall make a de novo determination of those portions of the report or specific proposed findings or recommendations to which objection is made.” 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); Camby v. Davis, 718 F.2d 198, 200 (4th Cir.1983). “By contrast, in the absence of a timely filed objection, a district court need not conduct a de novo review, but instead must ‘only satisfy itself that there is no clear error on the face of the record in order to accept

the recommendation.”” Diamond v. Colonial Life & Accident Ins. Co., 416 F.3d 310, 315 (4th Cir. 2005) (quoting Fed. R. Civ. P. 72 advisory committee’s note). Similarly, de novo review is not required by the statute “when a party makes general or conclusory objections that do not direct the court to a specific error in the magistrate judge’s proposed findings and recommendations.” Id. Moreover, the statute does not on its face require any review at all of issues that are not the subject of an objection. Thomas v. Arn, 474 U.S. 140, 149 (1985); Camby, 718 F.2d at 200. Nonetheless, a district judge is responsible for the final determination and outcome of the case, and accordingly the Court has conducted a careful review of the Magistrate Judge’s M&R.

III. DISCUSSION

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 72(b) allows a party fourteen days to file specific written objections to a Magistrate Judge’s proposed findings and recommendations. Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b)(2). The plaintiff received a copy of the M&R informing her of the 14-day objection deadline, along with a notice of electronic filing stating that she had until June 1, 2010, to object to the M&R. No party filed objections during the time period reserved for them, and the Court thus reviews the M&R for clear error.

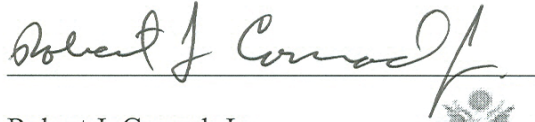
After a careful review of the record in this case, the Court finds that the Magistrate Judge’s recommendations are consistent with and supported by the law. Thus, the Court hereby adopts the M&R of the Magistrate Judge as the final decision of this Court for all purposes in this case.

IV. CONCLUSION

IT IS, THEREFORE, ORDERED that because the Court lacks personal jurisdiction over the defendants, the defendants’ motion to dismiss (Doc. No. 4) is **GRANTED**.

SO ORDERED.

Signed: June 7, 2010

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Robert J. Conrad, Jr.", written over a horizontal line.

Robert J. Conrad, Jr.
Chief United States District Judge

