

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
FLORENCE DIVISION

Marcus Dwain Wright,	)	Civil Action No.: 4:15-cv-02442-RBH-KDW
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	
	)	
v.	)	<b>ORDER</b>
	)	
S.C. Highway Patrol; and Officer B.J.	)	
Sawyer and Officer 2 Unknown,	)	
individually and in their official capacities,	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	
_____	)	

Plaintiff Marcus Dwain Wright, a state prisoner proceeding pro se, filed a complaint and an amended complaint against the above named Defendants alleging they violated his Fourth Amendment rights. See ECF Nos. 1 & 8. The matter is before the Court for review of the Report and Recommendation (R & R) of United States Magistrate Judge Kaymani D. West, made in accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(B) and Local Rule 73.02 for the District of South Carolina.<sup>1</sup> See R & R, ECF No. 24. The Magistrate Judge recommends the Court partially summarily dismiss the amended complaint with prejudice as to Defendant South Carolina Highway Patrol. R & R at 5.

The Magistrate Judge makes only a recommendation to this Court. The recommendation has no presumptive weight, and the responsibility to make a final determination remains with this Court. See *Mathews v. Weber*, 423 U.S. 261, 270-71 (1976). The Court is charged with making a de novo determination of those portions of the R & R to which specific objection is made, and the Court may

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<sup>1</sup> The Magistrate Judge reviewed Plaintiff's complaint pursuant to the screening provisions of 28 U.S.C. §§ 1915(e)(2) and 1915A. The Court is mindful of its duty to liberally construe the pleadings of pro se litigants. See *Gordon v. Leeke*, 574 F.2d 1147, 1151 (4th Cir. 1978). But see *Beaudett v. City of Hampton*, 775 F.2d 1274, 1278 (4th Cir. 1985) ("Principles requiring generous construction of pro se complaints are not, however, without limits. *Gordon* directs district courts to construe pro se complaints liberally. It does not require those courts to conjure up questions never squarely presented to them.").

accept, reject, or modify, in whole or in part, the recommendation of the Magistrate Judge or recommit the matter with instructions. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1).

No parties have filed objections to the R & R. In the absence of objections to the R & R, the Court is not required to give any explanation for adopting the Magistrate Judge's recommendations. *See Camby v. Davis*, 718 F.2d 198, 199-200 (4th Cir. 1983). The Court reviews only for clear error in the absence of an objection. *See Diamond v. Colonial Life & Acc. Ins. Co.*, 416 F.3d 310, 315 (4th Cir. 2005) (stating that "in the absence of a timely filed objection, a district court need not conduct 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'" (quoting Fed. R. Civ. P. 72 advisory committee's note)).

After a thorough review of the record in this case, the Court finds no clear error. Accordingly, the Court adopts and incorporates by reference the R & R [ECF No. 24] of the Magistrate Judge. It is therefore **ORDERED** that: (1) Plaintiff's complaint is **partially summarily DISMISSED with prejudice** as to Defendant South Carolina Highway Patrol; and (2) the complaint shall be served on the remaining Defendants. The Court **REFERS** this matter back to the Magistrate Judge for further proceedings.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

Florence, South Carolina  
October 7, 2015

s/ R. Bryan Harwell  
R. Bryan Harwell  
United States District Judge