

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA

---

|                                |   |                     |
|--------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| David Scott Mooney,            | ) | C.A. #8:09-2966-PMD |
|                                | ) |                     |
| Plaintiff,                     | ) |                     |
|                                | ) |                     |
| vs.                            | ) | <b><u>ORDER</u></b> |
|                                | ) |                     |
| Major Phillip Anderson, et al, | ) |                     |
|                                | ) |                     |
| Defendants.                    | ) |                     |
|                                | ) |                     |

---

This matter is before the court upon the magistrate judge's recommendation that the within action be dismissed. Because plaintiff is *pro se*, this matter was referred to the magistrate judge.<sup>1</sup>

This Court is charged with conducting a *de novo* review of any portion of the magistrate judge's report to which a specific objection is registered, and may accept, reject, or modify, in whole or in part, the recommendations contained in that report. 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). However, absent prompt objection by a dissatisfied party, it appears that Congress did not intend for the district court to review the factual and legal conclusions of the magistrate judge. *Thomas v Arn*, 474 U.S. 140 (1985). Additionally, any party who fails to file timely, written objections to the magistrate judge's report pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1) waives the right to raise those objections at the appellate court level. *United States v. Schronce*, 727 F.2d 91 (4th Cir. 1984).<sup>2</sup> No objections have been filed

---

<sup>1</sup>Pursuant to the provisions of Title 28 United States Code, § 636(b)(1)(B), and Local Rule 73.02(B), D.S.C., the magistrate judge is authorized to review all pretrial matters and submit findings and recommendations to this Court.

<sup>2</sup>In *Wright v. Collins*, 766 F.2d 841 (4th Cir. 1985), the court held "that a pro se litigant must receive fair notification of the consequences of failure to object to a magistrate judge's report before such a procedural default will result in waiver of the right to appeal. The notice must be sufficiently understandable to one in appellant's circumstances fairly to appraise him of what is required." *Id.* at 846. Plaintiff was advised in a clear manner that his objections had to

to the magistrate judge's report.

A review of the record indicates that the magistrate judge's report accurately summarizes this case and the applicable law. Finding no error in the report, this court adopts the report and recommendation and incorporates it into this order.

For the reasons articulated by the magistrate judge, it is hereby **ordered** that the within action be **dismissed with prejudice** for failure to prosecute and to comply with this court's orders, pursuant to Rule 41(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

**AND IT IS SO ORDERED.**

  
PATRICK MICHAEL DUFFY  
United States District Judge

July 20, 2010  
Charleston, South Carolina

---

be filed within ten (10) days, and he received notice of the consequences at the appellate level of his failure to object to the magistrate judge's report.