



movant carries his or her burden of proving that the circumstances clearly demand it.” Overstreet v. Lexington Fayette Urban Cty. Gov’t, 305 F.3d 566, 573 (6th Cir. 2002). As she also pointed out, “[a]bsent extraordinary and urgently compelling reasons, the Court will not intervene in matters such as the day-to-day operations of a correctional facility and the location of a prison inmate’s housing,” (Doc. No. 33 at 3), and no such compelling reasons have been shown here. Those observations aside, less than a month after filing his objections, Matthews notified the Court that his address changed and that he is now housed at the Hardeman County Correctional Facility (Doc. No. 38), rendering his request for transfer moot.

In the second R&R, Magistrate Judge Holmes recommends that Staggs, Riley and Lindamood be dismissed because Matthews’ deprivation of property claims were dismissed upon this Court’s initial review under 28 U.S.C. § 1915, and the Complaint is bereft of allegations that those Defendants violated Matthews’ Eighth Amendment right to medical care. Having considered the matter *de novo* as required by Rule 72 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Court agrees that Matthews has failed to state a viable claim against those three Defendants.

Accordingly, the Court rules as follows:

- (1) The Reports and Recommendations (Doc. Nos. 33 & 39) are **ACCEPTED** and **APPROVED**;
- (2) Matthews’ Motions for Transfer (Doc. Nos. 26 & 27) are **DENIED**; and
- (3) The Motion to Dismiss (Doc. No. 19) filed by Defendants Staggs, Riley and Lindamood is hereby **GRANTED** and the claims against those Defendants are **DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE**.

This matter is returned to Magistrate Judge Holmes for further pretrial case management in

relation to Matthews' Eighth Amendment claims against Defendant CivicCore.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

  
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WAVERLY D. CRENSHAW, JR.  
CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE