

To date, *pro-se* Plaintiff has not complied with the Magistrate Judge's Order, filed no objections to the R & R, and *pro-se* Plaintiff's opportunity to do so has passed. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); LR 72.1(g)(2) (objections must be filed within fourteen (14) days after being served a copy of the R & R). There has been no activity by *pro-se* Plaintiff since filing an executed summons against Defendant on December 9, 2022. (ECF No. 8.) Due to *pro-se* Plaintiff's inaction, Defendant is prejudiced in taking steps to further the case. For the following reasons, the R & R should be **ADOPTED**, and *pro-se* Plaintiff's case should be **DISMISSED** with prejudice for failure to prosecute.

Congress passed 28 U.S.C. § 636(b) "to relieve some of the burden on the federal courts by permitting the assignment of certain district court duties to magistrates." *United States v. Curtis*, 237 F.3d 598, 602 (6th Cir. 2001). Pursuant to the provision, magistrate judges may hear and determine any pretrial matter pending before the Court, except various dispositive motions. 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(A). Upon hearing a pending matter, "the magistrate judge must enter a recommended disposition, including, if appropriate, proposed findings of fact." Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b)(1); *see also Baker v. Peterson*, 67 F. App'x 308, 310 (6th Cir. 2003).

Any party who disagrees with a magistrate's proposed findings and recommendation may file written objections to the report and recommendation. Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b)(2). However, "[w]hen no timely objection is filed, the court need only satisfy itself that there is no clear error on the face of the record in order to accept the recommendation." Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b) advisory committee notes. The district court is not required to review, and indeed "should adopt[,] the findings and rulings of the Magistrate Judge to which no specific objection is filed." *Brown v. Bd. of Educ. of Shelby Cty. Sch.*, 47 F. Supp. 3d 665, 674 (W.D. Tenn. 2014) (citing *Thomas v. Arn*, 474 U.S. 140, 149 (1985)).

In the case at hand, the Court agrees with the Magistrate Judge’s recommendation that pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b), *pro-se* Plaintiff’s complaint should be dismissed with prejudice for failure to prosecute the case. (ECF No. 12.) If a plaintiff fails properly to prosecute an action, it can be dismissed either pursuant to the Court’s inherent power to control its docket, or involuntarily under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b). *Link v. Wabash R. Co.*, 370 U.S. 626, 630–31 (1962). The Sixth Circuit has held that dismissal for failure to prosecute is warranted where the Court affords a plaintiff a reasonable period of time to comply with orders before the dismissal occurs. *Harris v. Callwood*, 844 F.2d 1254 (6th Cir. 1988); *Sepia Enterprises, Inc. v. City of Toledo*, 462 F. 2d 1315 (6th Cir. 1972) (per curiam).

Under the circumstances, *pro-se* Plaintiff was advised that dismissal of this action would follow upon failure to comply with the Magistrate Judge’s Order to Show Cause. Upon review of the record, the Court is satisfied that there is no clear error. Accordingly, the Court dismisses *pro-se* Plaintiff’s case with prejudice as an adjudication on the merits for lack of prosecution.

CONCLUSION

In the absence of any party objections and having satisfied itself that there is no clear error on the face of the record, the Court **ADOPTS** the Magistrate Judge’s Report and Recommendation, **DISMISSES** *pro-se* Plaintiff’s complaint with prejudice for lack of prosecution, and **DENIES** Defendant’s Motion to Dismiss as **MOOT**.

IT IS SO ORDERED this 3rd day of June 2024.

s/John T. Fowlkes, Jr.
JOHN T. FOWLKES, JR.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE