

Housing Auth., 782 F.2d 829, 831 (9th Cir. 1986). A court may dismiss an action, with <u>1</u> 2 prejudice, based on a party's failure to prosecute an action, failure to obey a court order, 3 or failure to comply with local rules. See, e.g., Ghazali v. Moran, 46 F.3d 52, 53-54 (9th 4 Cir. 1995) (dismissal for noncompliance with local rule); Ferdik v. Bonzelet, 963 F.2d 5 1258, 1260-61 (9th Cir. 1992) (dismissal for failure to comply with an order requiring 6 amendment of complaint); Carey v. King, 856 F.2d 1439, 1440-41 (9th Cir. 1988) 7 (dismissal for failure to comply with local rule requiring pro se plaintiffs to keep court 8 apprised of address); Malone v. U.S. Postal Service, 833 F.2d 128, 130 (9th Cir. 1987) 9 (dismissal for failure to comply with court order); Henderson v. Duncan, 779 F.2d 1421, 10 1424 (9th Cir. 1986) (dismissal for lack of prosecution and failure to comply with local 11 rules). In determining whether to dismiss an action for lack of prosecution, failure to obey 12 a court order, or failure to comply with local rules, the court must consider several 13 factors: (1) the public's interest in expeditious resolution of litigation; (2) the court's need 14 to manage its docket; (3) the risk of prejudice to the defendants; (4) the public policy 15 favoring disposition of cases on their merits; and (5) the availability of less drastic 16 alternatives. Ghazali, 46 F.3d at 53; Ferdik, 963 F.2d at 1260-61; Malone, 833 F.2d at 17 130; Thompson, 782 F.2d at 831; Henderson, 779 F.2d at 1423-24.

In the instant case, the Court finds that the public's interest in expeditiously resolving this litigation and the Court's interest in managing the docket weigh in favor of dismissal because it does not appear that Plaintiff has made a good faith effort to prosecute this matter. Petitioner did not file a signed petition or signed declaration to attest that he personally filed the petition, despite the Court's order to do so.

The third factor, risk of prejudice to defendants, also weighs in favor of dismissal because a presumption of injury arises from any unreasonable delay in prosecuting an action. <u>Anderson v. Air West</u>, 542 F.2d 522, 524 (9th Cir. 1976). The fourth factor, public policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits, is greatly outweighed by the factors in favor of dismissal. Finally, a court's warning to a party that his failure to obey the court's order will result in dismissal satisfies the "consideration of alternatives" requirement.

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Ferdik, 963 F.2d at 1262; <u>Malone</u>, 833 F.2d at 132-33; <u>Henderson</u>, 779 F.2d at 1424.
 Here, the Court's order was clear that dismissal would result from non-compliance with
 the order. (<u>See</u> ECF No. 7 ["[F]ailure to follow this order will result in dismissal of the
 petition pursuant to Local Rule 110."].)

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II.

RECOMMENDATION

Accordingly, the Court HEREBY RECOMMENDS that this action be DISMISSED
for Plaintiff's failure to comply with a court order.

8 This Findings and Recommendation is submitted to the assigned United States 9 District Court Judge, pursuant to the provisions of Title 28 of the United States Code 10 section 636 (b)(1)(B). Within thirty (30) days after being served with a copy, any party 11 may file written objections with the court and serve a copy on all parties. Such a 12 document should be captioned "Objections to Magistrate Judge's Findings and 13 Recommendation." The Court will then review the Magistrate Judge's ruling pursuant to 14 Title 28 of the United States Code section 636(b)(1)(C). The parties are advised that failure to file objections within the specified time may waive the right to appeal the 15 16 District Court's order. Wilkerson v. Wheeler, 772 F.3d 834, 839 (9th Cir. 2014).

17 18 IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: <u>May 31, 2016</u>

Ist Michael V. Seng

UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE