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court's order in any way.¹

"Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b), the district court may dismiss an action for failure to comply with any order of the court." Ferdik v. Bonzelet, 963 F.2d 1258, 1260 (9th Cir. 1992). "In determining whether to dismiss a case for failure to comply with a court order the district court must weigh five factors including: '(1) the public's interest in expeditious resolution of litigation; (2) the court's need to manage its docket; (3) the risk of prejudice to the defendants; (4) the public policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits; and (5) the availability of less drastic alternatives." Ferdik, 963 F.2d at 1260-61 (quoting Thompson v. Housing Auth., 782 F.2d 829, 831 (9th Cir. 1986)); see also Ghazali v. Moran, 46 F.3d 52, 53 (9th Cir. 1995).

In determining to recommend that this action be dismissed, the court has considered the five factors set forth in <u>Ferdik</u>. Here, as in <u>Ferdik</u>, the first two factors strongly support dismissal of this action. The action was filed over eighteen years ago. Plaintiff's failure to comply with the Local Rules and the court's October 23, 2012, order suggests that he has abandoned this action and that further time spent by the court thereon will consume scarce judicial resources in addressing litigation which plaintiff demonstrates no intention to pursue.

The fifth factor also favors dismissal. The court has advised plaintiff of the consequences of failing to respond to this order, and plaintiff has not responded in any way. The court finds no suitable alternative to dismissal of this action.

The third factor, prejudice to defendants from plaintiff's failure to respond to the court's order, also favors dismissal. Plaintiff's failure to respond to the order does not put defendants at any disadvantage in this action. See Ferdik, 963 F.2d at 1262. Indeed, defendants

¹ Although it appears from the file that plaintiff's copy of the October 23, 2012 order was returned, plaintiff was properly served. It is the plaintiff's responsibility to keep the court apprised of his current address at all times. L.R. 182(f). Pursuant to Local Rule 182(f), service of documents at the record address of the party is fully effective.

would only be "disadvantaged" by a decision by the court to continue an action plaintiff has abandoned. The fourth factor, public policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits, does not mitigate against dismissal of this action. The court reached the merits of the claims presented by plaintiff in this action concerning water quality at Deuel Vocational Institution (DVI) in the lead case to which this case was related. See Yellen v. Olivarez, No. 2:94-cv-1298 GEB DAD P (Doc. Nos. 297 and 302).

Accordingly, for the foregoing reasons, IT IS HEREBY RECOMMENDED that this action be dismissed pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b).

These findings and recommendations are submitted to the United States District Judge assigned to the case, pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). Within fourteen days after being served with these findings and recommendations, any party may file written objections with the court and serve a copy on all parties. Such a document should be captioned "Objections to Magistrate Judge's Findings and Recommendations." Any response to the objections shall be filed and served within fourteen days after service of the objections. The parties are advised that failure to file objections within the specified time may waive the right to appeal the District Court's order. Martinez v. Ylst, 951 F.2d 1153 (9th Cir. 1991). DATED: November 14, 2012.

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UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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