IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

10 LEE JAMES BAILEY

Plaintiff,

No. 2:10-cv-02295 JAM KJN P

VS.

FAIRFIELD POLICE DEPARTMENT,

et al.,

Defendants.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Plaintiff is a state prisoner proceeding without counsel with a civil rights action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. On September 9, 2011, defendants filed a motion to dismiss. (Dkt. No. 22.) Previously, on February 15, 2011, the court advised plaintiff of the requirements for opposing such a motion. Plaintiff was advised that failure to oppose such a motion "may be deemed a waiver of opposition to the motion." (Dkt. No. 10 at 3.)

On October 20, 2011, plaintiff was directly ordered to file an opposition or a statement of non-opposition to the pending motion within thirty days, and was informed that failure to file an opposition would result in a recommendation that this action be dismissed pursuant to Rule 41(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. (Dkt. No. 27.) Thereafter, on November 3, 2011, the court reminded plaintiff of the extended deadline for filing an opposition or a statement of non-opposition to defendants' motion, and directed the Clerk of Court to again

1 2 3

serve plaintiff with a copy of the motion at plaintiff's new address. (Dkt. No. 30 at 3.) Plaintiff was informed that "failure to . . . file an opposition to defendants' pending motion to dismiss, shall result in a recommendation that this action be dismissed." (Id.)

Nearly three months have passed since defendants filed their motion, and plaintiff has neither responded to the motion nor to the court's orders.

"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 whether to recommend that this action be dismissed, the court has considered the five factors set forth in Ferdik. Here, as in Ferdik, the first two factors strongly support dismissal. Plaintiff's failure to comply with the Local Rules and the court's orders suggests that he has abandoned this action, and that further court time devoted to this case will needlessly consume scarce judicial resources. The third Ferdik factor, prejudice to defendants, also favors dismissal. Plaintiff's failure to oppose the motion prevents defendants from addressing plaintiff's substantive opposition, and indefinitely delays resolution of this action, causing defendants to incur additional time and expense. The fifth factor, less drastic alternatives, also favors dismissal. The court has advised plaintiff of the requirements under the Local Rules, and granted plaintiff ample additional time to oppose the pending motion, all to no avail; the court finds no suitable alternative to dismissal of this action.

While the fourth factor, public policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits,

weighs against dismissal of this action as a sanction, all other factors strongly support dismissal, and thus outweigh the general public policy promoted by the fourth factor. See Ferdik, 963 F.2d at 1263.

Accordingly, for the foregoing reasons, IT IS HEREBY RECOMMENDED that this action be dismissed without prejudice 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 twentyone 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).

UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

DATED: December 1, 2011

bail2295.f&r.nooppo.kjn