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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

DEANDRE EUGENE CHILDERS,	)	
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	
	)	CIV 09-01032 PHX MHM MEA
v.	)	
	)	REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION
JOSEPH ARPAIO,	)	FOR DISMISSAL WITHOUT PREJUDICE
	)	
Defendant.	)	
	)	

TO THE HONORABLE MARY H. MURGUIA:

Plaintiff filed his complaint on May 13, 2009, while incarcerated at the Towers Jail. On June 29, 2009, the Court ordered Plaintiff to complete and return a service packet for Defendant to the Court by July 20, 2009. That order warned Plaintiff that his failure to timely comply with the provisions of the order would result in the dismissal of the complaint pursuant to Rule 41(b), Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The civil docket in this matter indicates that Plaintiff has failed to return a service packet for Defendant to the Court. The docket indicates that the Court's order of June 29, 2009, was returned to the Court on July 6, 2009, as undeliverable because Plaintiff was released from custody.

1           Rule 3.4, Local Rules of Civil Procedure for the  
2 United States District Court for the District of Arizona  
3 requires prisoner-litigants to comply with instructions attached  
4 to the Court-approved complaint form for use in section 1983  
5 actions. Those instructions provide: "You must immediately  
6 notify the clerk ... in writing of any change in your mailing  
7 address. Failure to notify the court of any change in your  
8 mailing address may result in the dismissal of your case."

9           Plaintiff has a general duty to prosecute this case.  
10 Fidelity Phila. Trust Co. v. Pioche Mines Consol., Inc., 587  
11 F.2d 27, 29 (9th Cir. 1978). In this regard, it is the duty of  
12 a plaintiff who has filed a *pro se* action to keep the Court  
13 apprised of his current address and to comply with the Court's  
14 orders in a timely fashion. This Court does not have an  
15 affirmative obligation to locate Plaintiff. "A party, not the  
16 district court, bears the burden of keeping the court apprised  
17 of any changes in his mailing address." Carey v. King, 856 F.2d  
18 1439, 1441 (9th Cir. 1988). Plaintiff's failure to keep the  
19 Court informed of his new address constitutes failure to  
20 prosecute.

21           Rule 41(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure  
22 provides that "[f]or failure of the plaintiff to prosecute or to  
23 comply with these rules or any order of court, a defendant may  
24 move for dismissal of an action." In Link v. Wabash Railroad  
25 Co., 370 U.S. 626, 629-31 (1962), the Supreme Court recognized  
26 that a federal district court has the inherent power to dismiss  
27 a case *sua sponte* for failure to prosecute, even though the  
28 language of Rule 41(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure

1 appears to require a motion from a party. Moreover, in  
2 appropriate circumstances, the Court may dismiss a complaint for  
3 failure to prosecute even without notice or hearing. Id. at  
4 633.

5 In determining whether Plaintiff's failure to  
6 prosecute warrants dismissal of the case, the Court must weigh  
7 the following five factors: "(1) the public's interest in  
8 expeditious resolution of litigation; (2) the court's need to  
9 manage its docket; (3) the risk of prejudice to the defendants;  
10 (4) the public policy favoring disposition of cases on their  
11 merits; and (5) the availability of less drastic sanctions."  
12 Carey, 856 F.2d at 1440 (quoting Henderson v. Duncan, 779 F.2d  
13 1421, 1423 (9th Cir. 1986)). "The first two of these factors  
14 favor the imposition of sanctions in most cases, while the  
15 fourth factor cuts against a default or dismissal sanction.  
16 Thus the key factors are prejudice and availability of lesser  
17 sanctions." Wanderer v. Johnson, 910 F.2d 652, 656 (9th Cir.  
18 1990).

19 Here, the first, second, and third factors favor  
20 dismissal of this case. Plaintiff's failure to keep the Court  
21 informed of his address prevents the case from proceeding in the  
22 foreseeable future. The fourth factor, as always, weighs  
23 against dismissal. The fifth factor requires the Court to  
24 consider whether a less drastic alternative is available.  
25 Without Plaintiff's current address, however, certain  
26 alternatives are bound to be futile. Here, as in Carey, "[a]n  
27 order to show cause why dismissal is not warranted or an order  
28 imposing sanctions would only find itself taking a round trip

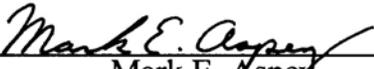
1 tour through the United States mail." 856 F.2d at 1441.

2           The Court finds that only one less drastic sanction  
3 is realistically available. Rule 41(b) provides that a  
4 dismissal for failure to prosecute operates as an adjudication  
5 upon the merits "[u]nless the court in its order for dismissal  
6 otherwise specifies." In the instant case, the Court finds that  
7 a dismissal with prejudice would be unnecessarily harsh. The  
8 Complaint and this action will therefore be dismissed without  
9 prejudice pursuant to Rule 41(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil  
10 Procedure.

11           **IT IS THEREFORE RECOMMENDED** that, pursuant to Rule  
12 41(b), Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, this action be  
13 dismissed without prejudice.

14           DATED this 31<sup>st</sup> day of August, 2009.

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Mark E. Aspey  
United States Magistrate Judge