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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**

Jason Eugene Passmore,
Plaintiff
-vs-
Joseph M. Arpaio,
Defendant

No. CV-09-1712-PHX-GMS (JRI)

ORDER

Plaintiff filed a pro se Civil Rights Complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 on August 18, 2009 (#1). In the Notice of Assignment (#2) entered and mailed to Plaintiff on August 18, 2009, Plaintiff was warned he must file a Notice of Change of Address if his address changes and that failure to comply would result in his case being dismissed. It is assumed this Notice was received by Plaintiff as it was not returned as undeliverable. However, the Court Orders filed December 23, 2009 (#4 & 5) were returned as undeliverable with the notation that Plaintiff was released from custody (#6 & 7). Plaintiff has not filed a notice of change of address.

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

Rule 41(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provides that "[i]f the plaintiff fails to prosecute or to comply with these rules or a court order, a defendant may move to dismiss the action." *In Link v. Wabash Railroad Co.*, 370 U.S. 626, 629-31 (1962), the Supreme Court

1 recognized that a federal district court has the inherent power to dismiss a case *sua sponte* for failure
2 to prosecute, even though the language of Rule 41(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure
3 appears to require a motion from a party. Moreover, in appropriate circumstances, the Court may
4 dismiss a complaint for failure to prosecute even without notice or hearing. *Id.* at 633.

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

13 Here, the first, second, and third factors favor dismissal of this case. Plaintiff's failure to
14 keep the Court informed of his address prevents the case from proceeding in the foreseeable future.
15 The fourth factor, as always, weighs against dismissal. The fifth factor requires the Court to
16 consider whether a less drastic alternative is available. Without Plaintiff's current address, however,
17 certain alternatives are bound to be futile. Here, as in *Carey*, "[a]n order to show cause why
18 dismissal is not warranted or an order imposing sanctions would only find itself taking a round trip
19 tour through the United States mail." 856 F.2d at 1441.

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

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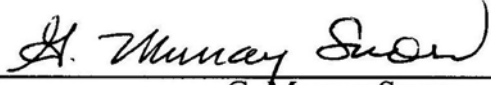
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IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that pursuant to Rule 41(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure this action is dismissed without prejudice and the Clerk of the Court shall enter judgment accordingly.

DATED this 5th day of January, 2010.



G. Murray Snow
United States District Judge