WO 1 2 3 4 5 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 6 7 FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA 8 Linda Aguirre and Norma J. Garcia, as) surviving children of Johnny Griego, 9 No. CV-11-1907-PHX-LOA 10 **ORDER** Plaintiffs, 11 VS. 12 A.P. Green Industries, Inc., et al., 13 Defendants. 14 This matter arises on the Court's review of the file. 15 16 Plaintiffs filed their Complaint on September 27, 2011. (Doc. 1) September 30, 2011, the Court issued a Notice of Assignment and Order, giving Plaintiffs until 17 October 11, 2011 within which to file their consent to the exercise of jurisdiction by a United 18 19 States magistrate judge or elect to proceed before a United States district judge. (Doc. 6) As of this date, Plaintiffs have failed to file their written election to either 20 21 consent to magistrate judge jurisdiction nor elect to proceed before a United States district 22 judge. The Civil Justice Reform Act of 1990 ("CJRA"), 28 U.S.C. § 471 et seq., 23 24 mandates the early and on-going judicial management of the pretrial process. Under the CJRA 25 mandate, "[f]ederal trial courts are now required, by statute, to implement techniques and strategies designed to dispose of cases in an efficient and inexpensive manner." 26 27 Schwarzkopf Technologies Corp. v. Ingersoll Cutting Tool Co., 142 F.R.D. 420, 423 (D. 28 Del.1992). Additionally, federal judges "are subject to the injunction of Rule 1 [Federal Rules

of Civil Procedure] that [the Rules] 'be construed to secure the just, *speedy* and inexpensive determination of every action.'" *Herbert v. Lando*, 441 U.S. 153, 177 (1979) (emphasis added). Plaintiffs' failure to timely comply with the Court's prior order is frustrating the speedy and inexpensive resolution of this case.

Absent the express consent of all the parties, a United States magistrate judge does not have the statutory or constitutional authority to try a civil case to judgment or rule upon a dispositive motion. 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(A). The Magistrates Act, however, permits magistrate judges to conduct all proceedings in civil cases if the parties expressly consent: "Upon consent of the parties, a . . . United States magistrate judge . . . may conduct any or all proceedings in a jury or non-jury civil matter and order the entry of judgment in the case, when specially designated to exercise such jurisdiction by the district court or courts he serves." *Hanson v. Mahoney*, 433 F.3d. 1107, 1111 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2006) (citing 28 U.S.C. § 636(c)(1)); *Gomez v. United States*, 490 U.S. 858, 865-872 (1989) (outlining the evolution of the Act). No precise written form is required to consent to a magistrate judge or to elect an assignment of a civil case to a district judge. *Kofoed v. IBEW, Local 48*, 237 F.3d 1001, 1004 (9th Cir. 2001); Fed. R. Civ. 73(b), Advisory Committee note. The Clerk's office electronically mailed to Plaintiffs's counsel the the Consent to Exercise of Jurisdiction by United States Magistrate Judge or District Judge Option form on September 28, 2011. (Doc. 3)<sup>1</sup>

Any party is free to withhold consent to magistrate judge jurisdiction and elect to proceed before a district judge without adverse consequences. 28 U.S.C. 636(c)(2); Rule 73(b), Fed.R.Civ.P.; *Anderson v. Woodcreek Venture Ltd.*, 351 F.3d 911, 914 (9th Cir.2003) (pointing out that consent is the "touchstone of magistrate judge jurisdiction" under 28 U.S.C. § 636(c)).

¹ One may also find the consent/election form on the District's web site, click on "Local Rules" at the top of the page, then click on "Forms" on the left side of the page and then click on and print the appropriate form. Consent/election forms are not to be e-filed; rather, they are to be filed in paper form with the Clerk's Office. ECF Policies and Procedure Manual, II, ¶ N at p.24.

Pursuant to *Ferdik v. Bonzelet*, 963 F.2d 1258, 1260 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1992) (trial courts have the inherent power to control their dockets and in the exercise of that power, they may impose or recommend sanctions including, where appropriate, dismissal of a case without prejudice).

Accordingly,

p.m. on Wednesday, October 26, 2011 why this lawsuit should not be dismissed without prejudice for failing to comply with the Court's prior orders. Absent good cause shown, the failure to timely file a pleading showing cause as set forth herein shall result in the dismissal without prejudice of this case in its entirety.

If Plaintiffs comply with the Court's September 30, 2011 Order **on or before 5:00 p.m. on Wednesday, October 26, 2011** the undersigned will automatically discharge and vacate this OSC without imposing any sanctions.

DATED this 18th day of October, 2011.

Lawrence O. Anderson United States Magistrate Judge