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SCOTT E. POMBRIO,

MAYOR A. VILLARAIGOSA, et al.,

Defendants.

v.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

) NO. CV 10-5604-GHK (MAN)

Plaintiff, REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION OF

) UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

This Report and Recommendation is submitted to the Honorable George H. King, United States District Judge, pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636 and General Order No. 05-07 of the United States District Court for the Central District of California.

## INTRODUCTION

On August 16, 2010, plaintiff filed a civil rights complaint. On August 20, 2010, he filed a First Amended Complaint The First Amended Complaint names as defendants the Mayor of the City of Los Angeles and the "City-County of Los Angeles." The First Amended Complaint alleges

a single cause of action under the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 ("ADA"). Plaintiff alleges that defendants have violated the ADA by implementing and enforcing polices at the Los Angeles Public Library, Main Branch, and the Los Angeles County Law Library prohibiting library users from bringing bags of personal possessions into the libraries and leaving their personal possessions on library patios. Plaintiff contends that these policies impair his ability to use the libraries.

On October 15, 2010, pursuant to the screening provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2), the Court issued a Memorandum And Order Dismissing First Amended Complaint With Leave To Amend (the "October Order"). In the October Order, the Court concluded that the First Amended Complaint fails to state any cognizable ADA claim against the defendants and fails to state a claim against defendant Mayor Villaraigosa. The October Order dismissed the First Amended Complaint with leave to amend and directed plaintiff to file his Second Amended Complaint within 30 days. The October Order expressly advised plaintiff as follows:

Plaintiff is explicitly cautioned that failure to timely file a Second Amended Complaint, or failure to correct the deficiencies described herein, may result in a recommendation that this action be dismissed pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 41(b).

(October Order at 12; emphasis in original.)

On December 3, 2010, plaintiff filed a belated request for a seven month extension of time to file his Second Amended Complaint. On

December 6, 2010, the Court extended plaintiff's deadline for filing the Second Amended Complaint to January 15, 2011. The Court's December 6, 2010 Order explicitly stated: "Plaintiff is cautioned that, if he has not filed a Second Amended Complaint in compliance with the [October Order] by that deadline, the Court may recommend the dismissal of this action."

Plaintiff did not comply with the October Order by his extended deadline, and he has not requested any further extension of time to do so. It is now 20 days past the extended deadline established by the October Order and the December 6, 2010 Order, and plaintiff has not filed a Second Amended Complaint or otherwise communicated with the Court. Accordingly, it is recommended that this action be dismissed, without prejudice, pursuant to Rule 41(b).

## DISCUSSION

Rule 41(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure grants federal district courts the authority to sua sponte dismiss actions for failure to prosecute. Link v. Wabash R. Co., 370 U.S. 626, 629-30, 82 S. Ct. 1386, 1388 (1962). In determining whether dismissal for lack of prosecution is proper, a court must weigh several 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 defendants; (4) the availability of less drastic sanctions; and (5) the public policy favoring the disposition of cases on their merits. Pagtalunan v. Galaza, 291 F.3d 639, 642 (9th Cir. 2002); Ferdik v. Bonzelet, 963 F.2d 1258, 1260-61 (9th Cir. 1992).

In this case, only the fifth factor, the general policy favoring resolution of cases on the merits, arguably favors retention of this action on the Court's docket. However, there currently is no operative complaint in this case. Moreover, for the reasons set forth in the October Order, plaintiff's asserted ADA claim is not cognizable, and it is unclear whether he can state and prove any claim for relief against the named defendants. Put otherwise, it does not appear that the merits of plaintiff's claim, as it has been pleaded, favor retention of the case on the docket.

Plaintiff's delay necessarily implicates both the public interest in the expeditious resolution of litigation and the Court's need to efficiently manage its docket, the first and second factors. See Pagtalunan, 291 F.3d at 642; see also Yourish v. California Amplifier, 191 F.3d 983, 990-91 (9th Cir. 1999). Plaintiff's noncompliance with the October Order has caused this action to come to a halt, thereby impermissibly allowing plaintiff, rather than the Court, to control the pace of the proceedings in this case. Id.

The third factor -- possible prejudice to the opposing party -- is, at best, neutral. While there is no evidence that plaintiff's actions have resulted in any actual prejudice to defendants as yet, the Ninth Circuit has held that prejudice may be presumed from unreasonable delay. See In re Eisen, 31 F.3d 1447, 1452-53 (9th Cir. 1994); Moore v. Teflon Communications Corp., 589 F.2d 959, 967-68 (9th Cir. 1978).

In addition, the fourth factor favors dismissal. The October Order specifically admonished plaintiff that the failure to file a Second

Amended Complaint on a timely basis could result in the dismissal of this action under Rule 41(b). The Court's December 6, 2010 Order reiterated that caution. See Ferdik, 963 F.2d at 1262.

A balancing of these factors thus leads to the conclusion that dismissal without prejudice, pursuant to Rule 41(b), is warranted. See Ferdik, 963 F.2d at 1263 (dismissal appropriate where strongly supported by three factors).

## RECOMMENDATION

For the foregoing reasons, IT IS RECOMMENDED that the District Judge issue an Order: (1) accepting and adopting this Report and Recommendation; and (2) directing that Judgment be entered dismissing this action without prejudice for lack of prosecution.

DATED: February 4, 2011.

MARGARET A. NAGLE

UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

## NOTICE

Reports and Recommendations are not appealable to the Court of Appeals, but may be subject to the right of any party to file objections as provided in the Local Rules Governing the Duties of Magistrate Judges and review by the District Judge whose initials appear in the docket

number. No notice of appeal pursuant to the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure should be filed until entry of the judgment of the District Court.