

of perjury. In particular, Plaintiff's declaration must address 1 2 why Plaintiff has not responded to Defendant's letter or the Court's October 28, 2011 Minute Order and whether further 3 prosecution of this action is advisable. Failure to timely file 4 5 such a declaration or to show cause as ordered will result in 6 dismissal of this action for failure to prosecute. 7 (OSC at 1 (bold in original).) As of the date of this Order, Plaintiff has not filed any 8 response to the OSC. 9 II. 10 **DISCUSSION** A district court may dismiss an action for failure to prosecute or to comply 11 with court orders. Fed. R. Civ. P. 41(b); Link v. Wabash R.R., 370 U.S. 626, 629-30 12 (1962) (authority to dismiss for failure to prosecute necessary to avoid undue delay 13 14 in disposing of cases and congestion in court calendars); Ferdik v. Bonzelet, 963 F.2d 1258, 1260 (9th Cir. 1992, as amended May 22, 1992), cert. denied, 506 U.S. 15 915 (1992) (district court may dismiss action for failure to comply with any court 16 17 order). Dismissal, however, is a severe penalty and should be imposed only after consideration of the relevant factors in favor of and against this extreme remedy. 18 Thompson v. Hous. Auth. of L.A., 782 F.2d 829, 831 (9th Cir.) (per curiam), cert. 19 20 denied, 479 U.S. 829, 107 S.Ct. 112 (1986). In determining whether to dismiss a case for failure to comply with a court 21 22 order, a court must weigh five factors: 23 (1) the public's interest in expeditious resolution of litigation; 24 (2) the court's need to manage its docket; (3) the risk of prejudice to defendants; 25 (4) the public policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits; and 26 27 (5) the availability of less drastic alternatives. 28 Pagtalunan v. Galaza, 291 F.3d 639, 642 (9th Cir. 2002). The Court will assess

1 each of the above five factors in turn.

In this case, both the first factor (public interest in expeditious resolution of
litigation) and the second factor (the court's need to manage its docket) strongly
favor dismissal. Plaintiff has not responded to Defendant's attempts and her former
counsel's attempts to contact her. It has now been over two months since Plaintiff
filed anything in this action, despite the Court's repeated orders for her to do so.

7 Plaintiff's "noncompliance has caused [this] action to come to a complete halt, 8 thereby allowing [Plaintiff] to control the pace of the docket rather than the Court." 9 Yourish v. Cal. Amplifier, 191 F.3d 983, 990 (9th Cir. 1999) (internal quotation 10 marks and citation omitted). Allowing her to continue to do so would frustrate the 11 public's interest in the expeditious resolution of litigation, as well as the Court's need to manage its own docket. See Pagtalunan, 291 F.3d at 644 (Trott, J., 12 13 concurring) (recognizing that "the need of the district court in the Central District of 14 California to manage its huge caseload has never been greater").

15 The third factor (the risk of prejudice to the defendants) also weighs in favor of dismissal. Although the mere pendency of a lawsuit is not prejudicial in and of 16 17 itself, a failure to provide a reasonable excuse for defaulting on a court order can 18 indicate sufficient prejudice to warrant dismissal. Yourish, 191 F.3d at 991-92 19 ("Plaintiff['s] paltry excuse for his default on the judge's order indicates that there was sufficient prejudice[.]"). Here, Plaintiff has given no explanation – much less a 20 21 reasonable excuse – for her failure to submit a joint report or a response to the OSC. Id. at 991 (prejudice results from "unreasonable" delay); see also Southwest Marine 22 23 Inc. v. Danzig, 217 F.3d 1128, 1138 (9th Cir. 2000) ("Unreasonable delay is the 24 foundation upon which a court may presume prejudice.").

The fourth factor (the public policy favoring disposition of cases on their
merits) weighs against dismissal, as it inevitably will when an action is dismissed
without reaching the merits. *Pagtalunan*, 291 F.3d at 643.

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Finally, the Court finds that the fifth factor (the availability of less drastic

alternatives) supports dismissal. Despite providing Plaintiff with a chance to obtain 1 2 replacement counsel or proceed *pro se*, and even after the Court issued an OSC, 3 giving Plaintiff yet another opportunity to inform the Court the status of this action, 4 no response has been filed. None of the less drastic alternatives explored by the 5 Court have worked and dismissal is, at this point, the only real option. See 6 Henderson v. Duncan, 779 F.2d 1421, 1424 (9th Cir. 1986) ("The district court need 7 not exhaust every sanction short of dismissal before finally dismissing a case, but 8 must explore possible and meaningful alternatives."). The Court also notes that the 9 instant action is being dismissed *without* prejudice, a significantly less drastic sanction than dismissal with prejudice. 10

In sum, four out of five factors strongly support dismissal, making dismissal
appropriate at this point. *Yourish*, 191 F.3d at 990 (dismissal appropriate where "at
least four factors support dismissal, . . . or where at least three factors strongly
support dismissal[]") (internal quotation marks and citation omitted).

Based on the foregoing, IT IS ORDERED THAT the above-captioned action
is dismissed without prejudice for failure to prosecute and comply with the Court's
Orders.

<sup>20</sup> Dated: January 3, 2012

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Hon. Jay C. Gandhi United States Magistrate Judge