

Court ordered the parties to submit a joint report to the Court regarding the status of
this action on or before June 26, 2017. (*Id.*)

On June 26, 2017, Defendant filed a status report, which Plaintiff did not join,
stating that on June 22, 2017, Defendant asked a Spanish-speaking colleague to call
Plaintiff on her behalf. [Dkt. No. 19 at 2.] Plaintiff informed Defendant's colleague
that she had not obtained counsel. (*Id.*)

On June 29, 2017, the Court issued an Order to Show Cause ("OSC") directing
Plaintiff to show cause, no later than July 13, 2017, why this action should not be
dismissed for failure to prosecute and comply with court orders. [Dkt. No. 20.]
Plaintiff was warned that her "failure to timely respond to this Order may result in
the dismissal of this action for failure to prosecute and/or failure to comply with
court orders, pursuant to Rule 41(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure."
(*Id.* at 1) (emphasis in original).

As of the date of this Order, Plaintiff has not filed any response to the OSC.

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II.

DISCUSSION

Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b), the Court may *sua sponte* dismiss
an action for failure to prosecute and comply with court orders. *Link v. Wabash R.R. Co.*, 370 U.S. 626, 629-33 (1962); *Ferdik v. Bonzelet*, 963 F.2d 1258, 1260-63 (9th
Cir. 1992). "District courts have the inherent power to control their dockets and, in the
exercise of that power they may impose sanctions including, where appropriate,
dismissal of a case." *Ferdik*, 963 F.2d at 1260 (internal quotation marks, brackets, and
ellipsis omitted).

In determining whether to dismiss a case under Rule 41(b), a court must weigh
five factors:

(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 the defendants;

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(4) the public policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits; and(5) the availability of less drastic alternatives.

3 *Id.* at 1260-61. The Court addresses each in turn.

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In this case, both the first factor (the public's interest in expeditious resolution of 4 5 litigation) and the second factor (the court's need to manage its docket) strongly favor dismissal. Here, Plaintiff failed to respond to the OSC. In short, Plaintiff's 6 7 "noncompliance has caused [this] action to come to a complete halt, thereby allowing 8 [Plaintiff] to control the pace of the docket rather than the Court." See Yourish v. Cal. 9 Amplifier, 191 F.3d 983, 990 (9th Cir. 1999) (quoting, with approval, district court's 10 order dismissing action). Plaintiff's inaction frustrates the public's interest in the 11 expeditious resolution of litigation, as well as the Court's need to manage its own 12 docket. See Ferdik, 963 F.2d at 1260-61.

13 The third factor (the risk of prejudice to the defendant) also favors dismissal. Although the mere pendency of a lawsuit is not prejudicial in and of itself, a failure to 14 provide a reasonable excuse for defaulting on a court order can indicate sufficient 15 16 prejudice to warrant dismissal. *See Yourish*, 191 F.3d at 991-92 ("Plaintiff['s] paltry 17 excuse for his default on the judge's order indicates that there was sufficient prejudice to Defendants "). Here, Plaintiff has provided no explanation – much less a 18 19 reasonable one – for her failure to respond to the OSC. See id.; Sw. Marine Inc. v. Danzig, 217 F.3d 1128, 1138 (9th Cir. 2000) ("Unreasonable delay is the foundation 20 21 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. *See Pagtalunan v. Galaza*, 291 F.3d 639, 643 (9th Cir. 2002).

Finally, the Court finds that the fifth factor (the availability of less drastic
alternatives) supports dismissal. As a rule, a district court's warning that a party's
"failure to obey a court order will result in dismissal can itself meet the 'consideration
of alternatives' requirement." *In re Phenylpropanolamine Prods. Liab. Litig.*, 460

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F.3d 1217, 1229 (9th Cir. 2006). Here, the Court expressly warned Plaintiff that her
failure to respond to the OSC could result in a recommendation that this action be
dismissed. (OSC at 1.) Still, Plaintiff failed to respond. Thus, "[g]iven Plaintiff's
demonstrated unwillingness to participate in [her] own litigation, sanctions other than
dismissal do not appear to be appropriate at this time." *Perdomo v. Colvin*, 2014 WL
4060013, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 14, 2014).

In sum, four out of five factors support dismissal, making it appropriate at this
juncture. *See 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 ellipsis omitted).

III. RECOMMENDATION

For the foregoing reasons, IT IS ORDERED THAT the above-captioned action is **DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE** for failure to prosecute and comply with the Court's Orders.

DATED: July 27, 2017

Sint

Hon. Jay C. Gandhi United States Magistrate Judge