
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

JS-6

CIVIL MINUTES – GENERAL

Case No. 8:24-cv-01220-FWS-DFM
Title: Michael Harrison v. El Cabrito, *et al.*

Date: January 7, 2025

Present: **HONORABLE FRED W. SLAUGHTER, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE**

Rolls Royce Paschal
Deputy Clerk

N/A
Court Reporter

Attorneys Present for Plaintiff:

Attorneys Present for Defendant:

Not Present

Not Present

**PROCEEDINGS: (IN CHAMBERS) ORDER DISMISSING CASE WITH PREJUDICE
FOR FAILURE TO PROSECUTE AND COMPLY WITH COURT
ORDER [24]**

Plaintiff Michael Harrison (Plaintiff”) brought this case against Defendant El Cabrito, Defendant El Cabrito, Inc., and Defendant Miguel Romo (collectively, “Defendants”), alleging violations of the Americans with Disabilities Act (“ADA”) and California’s Unruh Civil Rights Act (“Unruh Act”), and general negligence. (Dkt. 1 (Complaint).) The court declined to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff’s state law claims, leaving only his ADA claim remaining. (Dkt. 23.) On December 11, 2024, the court denied Plaintiff’s Motion for Default Judgment and dismissed Plaintiff’s Complaint with leave to amend. (Dkt. 24 (“Order”).) In the Order, the court explained that Plaintiff failed to make a sufficient showing that the court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants and that Plaintiff also failed to sufficiently allege his ADA claim against Defendants. (*Id.* at 4, 6-9.) Based on the specifically-identified pleading deficiencies, the court *sua sponte* dismissed Plaintiff’s Complaint for failure to state a claim. (*Id.* at 10-11.) The court granted Plaintiff leave to file an amended complaint addressing the identified deficiencies and ordered Plaintiff to file any amended complaint on or before January 6, 2025. (*Id.* at 11.) Further, the court noted that “[f]ailure to file an amended complaint or seek other appropriate relief by January 6, 2025, will result in dismissal of this action with prejudice without further notice for failure to prosecute and/or comply with a court order,” citing authority regarding courts’ power to dismiss actions with prejudice for lack of

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prosecution. (*Id.*) Plaintiff did not file an amended complaint or any other document on or before January 6, 2025, as the court’s Order required. (*See generally* Dkt.)

District courts “have inherent power to control their dockets and may impose sanctions, including dismissal, in the exercise of that discretion.” *Oliva v. Sullivan*, 958 F.2d 272, 273 (9th Cir. 1992). When determining “whether to dismiss a claim for failure to prosecute or failure to comply with a court order, the Court must weigh the following 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 defendants/respondents; (4) the availability of less drastic alternatives; and (5) the public policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits.” *Pagtalunan v. Galaza*, 291 F.3d 639, 642 (9th Cir. 2002).

In this case, the court concludes these factors support dismissal due to Plaintiff’s failure to prosecute this case and comply with the court’s Order setting a January 6, 2025, deadline to amend his Complaint to address the deficiencies the court specifically identified in the Order. As to the first factor, “[t]he public’s interest in expeditious resolution of litigation always favors dismissal.” *Yourish v. Cal. Amplifier*, 191 F.3d 983, 990 (9th Cir. 1999). The second factor also favors dismissal because “it is incumbent upon the Court to manage its docket without being subject to routine noncompliance of litigants.” *Pagtalunan*, 291 F.3d at 642. When a plaintiff fails to follow a court order to file an amended complaint, “the action to come[s] to a complete halt,” which allows a plaintiff “to control the pace of the docket rather than the Court.” *Yourish*, 191 F.3d at 990 (finding that this factor favored dismissal when the plaintiffs had 60 days to file an amended complaint and instead tardily filed a motion for clarification); *Alliant Credit Union v. Vessel EAGLE REST*, 2010 WL 3746727, at *1 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 20, 2010) (explaining that a plaintiff’s failure to comply with a court order to file an amended complaint or dismiss “inherently delays resolution of the case and works to the detriment of the public”).

As to the third factor, “the risk of prejudice to the defendant is related to the plaintiff’s reason for defaulting in failing to timely amend.” *Yourish*, 191 F.3d at 991. Here, Plaintiff

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offers no reason for failing to timely file an amended complaint. (*See generally* Dkt.) This factor therefore favors dismissal. *See Yourish*, 191 F.3d at 991-92 (“Plaintiffs’ paltry excuse for his default on the judge’s order [to file an amended complaint] indicates that there was sufficient prejudice to Defendants from the delay that this factor also strongly favors dismissal.”).

Fourth, the public policy favoring disposition on the merits generally weighs against dismissal, but “it logically rests upon an inherent presumption a litigant . . . has manifested a diligent desire to prosecute his or her claims.” *Ewing v. Ruano*, 2012 WL 2138159, at *2 (C.D. Cal. June 12, 2012). Indeed, “it is the plaintiff’s responsibility to move a case toward a merits disposition.” *Thomas v. Kernan*, 2019 WL 8888200, at *1 (C.D. Cal. July 10, 2019) (citing *Morris v. Morgan Stanley & Co.*, 942 F.2d 648, 652 (9th Cir. 1991)). Therefore, “this factor ‘lends little support’ to a party whose responsibility it is to move a case toward disposition on the merits but whose conduct impedes progress in that direction.” *In re Phenylpropanolamine (PPA) Prod. Liab. Litig.*, 460 F.3d 1217, 1228 (9th Cir. 2006) (citations omitted). Plaintiff’s failure to timely prosecute this case, including his failure to file a sufficient complaint by the court’s deadline, lessens the weight of the public policy favoring disposition on the merits. *See Ewing*, 2012 WL 2138159, at *2. This factor is neutral and does not preclude dismissal.

Finally, the court has attempted less drastic alternatives, but they have failed. The court gave Plaintiff ample time to file an amended complaint addressing the identified deficiencies. (*See generally* Order); *see also Ferdik v. Bonzelet*, 963 F.2d 1258, 1262 (9th Cir. 1992), *as amended* (May 22, 1992) (“Here the fact that the district court first allowed Ferdik an additional thirty days in which to amend his complaint to bring it into compliance with Rule 10(a), constituted an attempt at a less drastic sanction to that of outright dismissal.”). The court also informed Plaintiff that failure to file an amended complaint by the deadline in the Order would result in dismissal of the Complaint with prejudice. (Order at 11); *see Ferdik*, 963 F.2d at 1262 (“[A] district court’s warning to a party that his or her failure to obey the court’s order will result in dismissal can satisfy the ‘consideration of alternatives’ requirement.”); *Alliant Credit Union*, 2010 WL 3746727, at *2 (“The Court’s prior order warned Plaintiff that the failure to

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file an amended complaint or a notice of voluntary dismissal would result in the dismissal of the action.”). This favor therefore weighs in favor of dismissal.

On balance, the court finds the relevant factors weigh in favor of dismissal. *Cf. Ferdik*, 963 F.2d 1258, 1263 (“Even if the prejudice factor as well as the fifth factor regarding the public policy favoring disposition on the merits both weighed against dismissal, they would not outweigh the other three factors that strongly support dismissal here.”). The court gave Plaintiff ample time to file an amended complaint addressing specifically-identified deficiencies, and warned Plaintiff that failure to file an amended complaint by the deadline would result in dismissal, yet Plaintiff failed to file an amended complaint by the deadline or otherwise prosecute this case. Plaintiff’s Complaint is therefore **DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE**.