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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

SEAN R. THURMAN,

Plaintiff,

vs.

N. GRANNIS, et al.,

Defendants.

1:08 CV 00198 LJO YNP SMS (PC)

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION

Plaintiff is a state prisoner proceeding pro se. Plaintiff seeks relief pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and has requested leave to proceed in forma pauperis pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915.

On May 7, 2009, the Court sent to Plaintiff an order directing him to return to the Court a form regarding consent. On May 12, 2009, the order served on Plaintiff was returned by the U.S. Postal Service as undeliverable.

Pursuant to Local Rule 83-183(b), a party appearing in propria persona is required to keep the court apprised of his or her current address at all times. Local Rule 83-183(b) provides, in pertinent part:

If mail directed to a plaintiff in propria persona by the Clerk is

1 returned by the U.S. Postal Service, and if such plaintiff fails to  
2 notify the Court and opposing parties within sixty (60) days  
3 thereafter of a current address, the Court may dismiss the action  
4 without prejudice for failure to prosecute.

5 In the instant case, sixty days have passed since plaintiff's mail was returned and he has not  
6 notified the court of a current address.

7 In determining whether to dismiss an action for lack of prosecution, the court  
8 must consider several factors: (1) the public's interest in expeditious resolution of litigation; (2)  
9 the court's need to manage its docket; (3) the risk of prejudice to the defendants; (4) the public  
10 policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits; and (5) the availability of less drastic  
11 sanctions. Henderson v. Duncan, 779 F.2d 1421, 1423 (9th Cir. 1986); Carey v. King, 856 F.2d  
12 1439 (9th Cir. 1988). The court finds that the public's interest in expeditiously resolving this  
13 litigation and the court's interest in managing the docket weigh in favor of dismissal. The court  
14 cannot hold this case in abeyance indefinitely based on plaintiff's failure to notify the court of his  
15 address. The third factor, risk of prejudice to defendants, also weighs in favor of dismissal, since  
16 a presumption of injury arises from the occurrence of unreasonable delay in prosecuting an  
17 action. Anderson v. Air West, 542 F.2d 522, 524 (9th Cir. 1976). The fourth factor -- public  
18 policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits -- is greatly outweighed by the factors in favor  
19 of dismissal discussed herein. Finally, given the court's inability to communicate with plaintiff  
20 based on plaintiff's failure to keep the court apprised of his current address, no lesser sanction is  
21 feasible.

22 Accordingly, the court HEREBY RECOMMENDS that this action be dismissed  
23 for plaintiff's failure to prosecute.

24 These findings and recommendations are submitted to the United States District  
25 Judge assigned to the case, pursuant to the provisions of Title 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). Within  
26 thirty days after being served with these findings and recommendations, plaintiff may file written  
objections with the court. Such a document should be captioned "Objections to Magistrate

1 Judge's Findings and Recommendations." Plaintiff is advised that failure to file objections  
2 within the specified time may waive the right to appeal the District Court's order. Martinez v.  
3 Ylst, 951 F.2d 1153 (9th Cir. 1991).

4 IT IS SO ORDERED.

5 **Dated:** July 14, 2009

/s/ Sandra M. Snyder  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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