## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

ROBERT MCDANIEL,

Plaintiff,

V.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS, RECOMMENDING THAT THIS CASE BE DISMISSED, WITHOUT PREJUDICE, BECAUSE OF PLAINTIFF'S FAILURE TO PROSECUTE AND FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH A COURT ORDER

Defendants.

(ECF NO. 74)

OBJECTIONS, IF ANY, DUE WITHIN TWENTY-ONE DAYS

Robert McDaniel ("Plaintiff") is a former state prisoner proceeding *pro se* and *in forma* pauperis in this civil rights action filed pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

On January 24, 2018, the Court held a telephonic scheduling conference. As discussed on the record at the conference, the Court converted Defendants' motion to dismiss into a motion for summary judgment. (ECF No. 74). The Court provided Plaintiff with the <u>Rand</u> warning, and gave Plaintiff until April 30, 2018, to respond to the motion for summary judgment. (<u>Id.</u> at 2-3).

The deadline for Plaintiff to respond has passed, and Plaintiff failed to file an opposition to the motion, or a statement of non-opposition. Accordingly, the Court will recommend that this case be dismissed, without prejudice, because of Plaintiff's failure to prosecute and failure to comply with a Court order.

"In determining whether to dismiss a[n] [action] 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) (citing Ferdik v. Bonzelet, 963 F.2d 1258, 1260-61 (9th Cir. 1992)).

"The public's interest in expeditious resolution of litigation always favors dismissal." <u>Id.</u> (quoting <u>Yourish v. California Amplifier</u>, 191 F.3d 983, 990 (9th Cir. 1999)). Accordingly, this factor weighs in favor of dismissal.

Turning to the risk of prejudice, "pendency of a lawsuit is not sufficiently prejudicial in and of itself to warrant dismissal." <u>Id.</u> at 642 (citing <u>Yourish</u>, 191 F.3d at 991). However, "delay inherently increases the risk that witnesses' memories will fade and evidence will become stale," <u>id.</u> at 643, and it is Plaintiff's failure to file a Court-ordered response that is causing delay. Therefore, the third factor weighs in favor of dismissal.

As for the availability of lesser sanctions, at this stage in the proceedings there is little available to the Court which would constitute a satisfactory lesser sanction while protecting the Court from further unnecessary expenditure of its scarce resources. Considering Plaintiff's *in forma pauperis* status, monetary sanctions are of little use, and given the posture of the case, the preclusion of evidence or witnesses is not available. Additionally, because the dismissal being considered in this case is without prejudice, the Court is stopping short of using the harshest possible sanction of dismissal with prejudice.

Finally, because public policy favors disposition on the merits, this factor weighs against dismissal. <u>Id.</u>

After weighing the factors, including the Court's need to manage its docket, the Court finds that dismissal without prejudice is appropriate. Accordingly, the Court HEREBY RECOMMENDS that:

- 1. This action be dismissed, without prejudice, because of Plaintiff's failure to prosecute and failure to comply with a Court order; and
- 2. The Clerk of Court be directed to close this case.

These findings and recommendations are submitted to the United States district judge assigned to the case, pursuant to the provisions of Title 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(l). Within twenty-one (21) days after being served with these findings and recommendations, any party may file written objections with the court. Such a document should be captioned "Objections to Magistrate Judge's Findings and Recommendations." Any reply to the objections shall be served and filed within seven days after service of the objections.

The parties are advised that failure to file objections within the specified time may result in the waiver of rights on appeal. Wilkerson v. Wheeler, 772 F.3d 834, 838-39 (9th Cir. 2014) (citing Baxter v. Sullivan, 923 F.2d 1391, 1394 (9th Cir. 1991)).

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: May 7, 2018

| Similar P. Short
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE