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8	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
9	FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
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11	JESSE JAMES ISLEY,) Case No.: 1:10-cv-01378 JLT
12	Plaintiff,) ORDER DISMISSING PLAINTIFF'S) COMPLAINT
13	V.)) ORDER DIRECTING THE CLERK TO CLOSE
14	MICHAEL J. ASTRUE, Commissioner of Social Security,) THIS MATTER
15 16	Defendant.	
10	Jesse James Isley ("Plaintiff") initiated this action by filing his complaint against the	
18	Commissioner of Social Security ("Defendant") on July 30, 2010. (Doc. 1). For the following	
19	reasons, Plaintiff's complaint is DISMISSED .	
20	I. Procedural History	
21	On August 2, 2010, the Court entered its Scheduling Order, setting the applicable deadlines.	
22	(Doc. 7). Pursuant to the Scheduling Order, the administrative record was lodged on December 7,	
23	2010. (Doc. 11). On March 10, 2010, the parties stipulated to an extension of time to for Plaintiff to	
24	file his Opening Brief. (Doc. 12).	
25	Plaintiff's counsel filed a motion to withdraw as attorney of record, which was granted by the	
26	Court on May 11, 2011. (Docs. 16, 29). The Court ordered Plaintiff, appearing in propria persona,	
27	to file his Opening Brief within forty-five days of service of the order, or by June 27, 2011. (Doc. 19	
28	at 3). Plaintiff was advised that failure to comply with the Court's order, the Local Rules, or the	

Federal Rules may result in dismissal of the action. *Id.* at 4. However, Plaintiff failed to file his
 Opening Brief or otherwise respond to the Court's order, and the Court issued an Order to Show
 Cause why the matter should not be dismissed on June 29, 2011. (Doc. 20). On August 1, 2011, the
 Court's Order was returned by the U.S. Postal Service as undeliverable to Plaintiff, with the
 following notation: "Moved/Left No Address/Unable to Forward/ Return to Sender."

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II. Local Rules Requirements

7 Pursuant to Local Rule 183(b), a party appearing in propria persona is required to keep the 8 Court apprised of his current address: "If mail directed to a plaintiff in propria persona by the Clerk 9 is returned by the U.S. Postal Service, and if such plaintiff fails to notify the Court and opposing 10 parties within sixty-three (63) days thereafter of a current address, the Court may dismiss the action 11 without prejudice for failure to prosecute." LR 183(b). In addition, the Local Rules, corresponding with Fed. R. Civ. P. 11, provide: "Failure of counsel or of a party to comply with . . . any order of the 12 Court may be grounds for the imposition by the Court of any and all sanctions . . . within the inherent 13 power of the Court." LR 110. 14

15 III. Discussion and Analysis

16 "District courts have inherent power to control their dockets," and in exercising that power, a 17 court may impose sanctions including dismissal of an action. Thompson v. Housing Authority of Los 18 Angeles, 782 F.2d 829, 831 (9th Cir. 1986). A court may dismiss an action with prejudice, based on 19 a party's failure to prosecute an action or failure to obey a court order, or failure to comply with local 20 rules. See, e.g., Ghazali v. Moran, 46 F.3d 52, 53-54 (9 th Cir. 2995) (dismissal for failure to 21 comply with local rules); Ferdik v. Bonzelet, 963 F.2d 1258, 1260-61 (9th Cir. 1992) (dismissal for 22 failure to comply with an order requiring amendment of complaint); Malone v. U.S. Postal Service, 833 F.2d 128, 130 (9th Cir. 1987) (dismissal for failure to comply with a court order); Henderson v. 23 24 Duncan, 779 F.2d 1421, 1424 (9th Cir. 1986) (dismissal for failure to prosecute and to comply with 25 local rules).

In determining whether to dismiss an action for failure to prosecute, failure to obey a court
order, or failure to comply with the Local Rules, the Court must consider several factors, including:
"(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; (4) the public policy favoring disposition of cases
 on their merits; and (5) the availability of less drastic sanctions." *Henderson*, 779 F.2d at 1423-24;
 see also Ferdik, 963 F.2d at 1260-61; *Thomspon*, 782 F.2d at 831.

In the case at hand, the public's interest in expeditiously resolving this litigation and the Court's interest in managing the docket weigh in favor of dismissal. The risk of prejudice to the

defendant also weighs in favor of dismissal, since a presumption of injury arises from the occurrence
of unreasonable delay in prosecution of an action. *See Anderson v. Air West*, 542 F.2d 522, 524 (9th
Cir. 1976). The Court will not, and cannot, hold the case in abeyance based upon Plaintiff's failure
to prosecute or notify the Court of a change in address. Further, the policy favoring disposition of
cases on their merits is outweighed by the factors in favor of dismissal.

On May 11, 2011, the Court warned Plaintiff "failure to comply with the Local Rules,
Federal Rules, or a Court Order, including this Order, may result in dismissal of this action pursuant
to Local Rule 110." (Doc. 19 at 4) (emphasis in original). Thus, Plaintiff had adequate warning that
dismissal would result from his noncompliance with the Court's order, and this satisfies the
requirement that the Court consider less drastic measures than dismissal of the action. *Ferdik*, 963
F.2d at 1262; *Henderson*, 779 F.2d at 1424. Moreover, no lesser sanction is feasible given the
Court's inability to communicate with Plaintiff.

18 **IV**.

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IV. Conclusion and Order

Plaintiff has failed to prosecute his case, comply with the Court's orders, and follow the
requirements of the Local Rules in this action. As set forth above, the factors set forth by the Ninth
Circuit weigh in favor of dismissal of the matter.

- Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:
- 1. This action is **DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE**; and
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 2. The Clerk of Court **IS DIRECTED** to close this action because this order terminates
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 the action in its entirety.

26 IT IS SO ORDERED.

27 Dated: October 3, 2011

/s/ Jennifer L. Thurston UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE