(PC) Hubbs v. May	/berg et al I	Do
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5	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
6	FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
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8	NORMAN HUBBS,	1:10-cv-02218-GSA-PC
9	Plaintiff,	FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO DISMISS CASE FOR FAILURE TO OBEY A COURT ORDER
10	VS.	
11	STEPHEN MAYBERG, et al.,	(Doc. 4.)
12	Defendants.	OBJECTIONS, IF ANY, DUE IN THIRTY DAYS
13		)
14	On December 2, 2010, the court issued an order requiring plaintiff to submit an application to	
15	proceed in forma pauperis for a non-prisoner, or in the alternative, to pay the \$350.00 filing fee for this	
16	action, within thirty (30) days. The thirty (30) day period has now expired, and plaintiff has not filed	
17	an application, paid the filing fee, or otherwise responded to the court's order.	
18	In determining whether to dismiss this action for failure to comply with the directives set forth	
19	in its order, "the Court must weigh the following factors: (1) the public's interest in expeditious	
20	resolution of litigation; (2) the court's need to manage its docket; (3) the risk of prejudice to	
21	defendants/respondents; (4) the availability of less drastic alternatives; and (5) the public policy favoring	
22	disposition of cases on their merits." Pagtalunan v. Galaza, 291 F.3d 639, 642 (9th Cir. 2002) (citing	
23	Ferdik v. Bonzelet, 963 F.2d 1258, 1260-61 (9th Cir. 1992)).	
24	"The public's interest in expeditious resolution of litigation always favors dismissal," id.	
25	(quoting Yourish v. California Amplifier, 191 F.3d 983, 990 (9th Cir. 1999)), and here, the action has	
26	been pending since November 30, 2010. Plaintiff's failure to respond to the Court's order may reflect	
27	Plaintiff's disinterest in prosecuting this case. In such an instance, the Court cannot continue to expend	
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its scarce resources assisting a litigant who will not help himself by resolving the payment of the filing fee for his lawsuit. Thus, both the first and second factors weigh 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>. (citing <u>Yourish</u> at 991). However, "delay inherently increases the risk that witnesses' memories will fade and evidence will become stale," <u>id</u>., and it is Plaintiff's failure to pay the filing fee in the first instance and to respond to the Court's order in the second instance 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. Plaintiff has indicated that he is indigent, making monetary sanctions of little use, and given the early stage of these proceedings, the preclusion of evidence or witnesses is not available. However, inasmuch as the dismissal being considered in this case is without prejudice, the Court is stopping short of issuing the harshest possible sanction of dismissal with prejudice.

Finally, because public policy favors disposition on the merits, this factor will always weigh against dismissal. <u>Id</u>. at 643.

Accordingly, the court HEREBY RECOMMENDS that this action be dismissed based on plaintiff's failure to obey the court's order of December 2, 2010.

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

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: January 20, 2011 /s/ Gary S. Austin

## UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE