(SS) Jackson v. C	ommissioner of Social Security		Doc. 21
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7	IN THE UNITED STAT	TES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE	
8	EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA		
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10	MICHAEL JACKSON,	) 1:10cv02418 DLB	
11		) )	
12	Plaintiff,	ORDER DISMISSING ACTION	
13	vs.	) )	
14	COMMISSIONER OF SOCIAL	) )	
15	SECURITY,	) )	
16	Defendant.		
17	On December 20, 2010, Plaintiff that	) 	
18	On December 30, 2010, Plaintiff, through counsel, filed the present action for judicial review		
19	of the denial of Social Security benefits. On August 8, 2011, the Court granted counsel's request to		το
20	withdraw and substituted Plaintiff in pro se. Pursuant to the Scheduling Order in this case,		
21	Plaintiff's opening brief was due on or about August 17, 2011.		
22	Plaintiff did not file an opening brief, and on September 8, 2011, the Court issued an order to		r to
23	show cause why the action should not be dismissed for Plaintiff's failure to file an opening brief.		
24		y (20) days. More than twenty days have passed and	l
25	Plaintiff has not responded or otherwise contacted the Court.		
26	DISCUSSION		
27	Local Rule 110 provides that "failure	of counsel or of a party to comply with these Local	
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Rules or with any order of the Court may be grounds for the imposition by the Court of any and all sanctions . . . within the inherent power of the Court." District courts have the inherent power to control their dockets and "[i]n the exercise of that power, they may impose sanctions including, where appropriate, . . . dismissal." Thompson v. Housing Auth., 782 F.2d 829, 831 (9th Cir. 1986). A court may dismiss an action, with prejudice, based on a party's failure to prosecute an action, failure to obey a court order, or failure to comply with local rules. See, e.g. Ghazali v. Moran, 46 F.3d 52, 53-54 (9th Cir. 1995) (dismissal for noncompliance with local rule); Ferdik v. Bonzelet, 963 F.2d 1258, 1260-61 (9th Cir. 1992) (dismissal for failure to comply with an order requiring amendment of complaint); Carey v. King, 856 F.2d 1439, 1440-41 (9th Cir. 1988) (dismissal for failure to comply with local rule requiring pro se plaintiffs to keep court apprised of address); Malone v. U.S. Postal Service, 833 F.2d 128, 130 (9th Cir. 1987) (dismissal for failure to comply with court order); Henderson v. Duncan, 779 F.2d 1421, 1424 (9th Cir. 1986) (dismissal for lack of prosecution and failure to comply with local rules).

In determining whether to dismiss an action for lack of prosecution, failure to obey a court order, or failure to comply with local rules, the court must consider several 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 the defendants; (4) the public policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits; and, (5) the availability of less drastic alternatives. Thompson, 782 F.2d at 831; Henderson, 779 F.2d at 1423-24; Malone, 833 F.2d at 130; Ferdik, 963 F.2d at 1260-61; Ghazali, 46 F.3d at 53.

In the instant case, the Court finds that the public's interest in expeditiously resolving this litigation and the Court's interest in managing the docket weigh in favor of dismissal. This case has been pending since December 30, 2010, but no opening brief has been filed. Plaintiff has made no effort to contact this Court or prosecute this case. The third factor, risk of prejudice to defendant, also weighs in favor of dismissal, since a presumption of injury arises from the occurrence of unreasonable delay in prosecuting an action. Anderson v. Air West, Inc., 542 F.2d 522, 524 (9th Cir. 1976). The fourth factor -- public policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits -- is greatly outweighed by the factors in favor of dismissal discussed herein. Finally, a court's warning to a

1	party that his failure to obey the court's order will result in dismissal satisfies the "consideration of
2	alternatives" requirement. Ferdik, 963 F.2d at 1262; Malone, 833 at 132-33; Henderson, 779 F.2d at
3	1424. The Court's September 8, 2011, order to show cause expressly stated that failure to respond
4	would result in dismissal of the action. Thus, Plaintiff had adequate warning that dismissal would
5	result from non-compliance with the Court's order.
6	<u>ORDER</u>
7	Accordingly, based on Plaintiff's failure to follow the Court's orders and failure to prosecute
8	the Court orders that the action be DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE.
9	This terminates this action in its entirety.
10	IT IS SO ORDERED.
11	Dated: October 11, 2011 /s/ Dennis L. Beck UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
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