(HC)Shadden v. On Habeas Corpus		Doc. 14
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10	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
11	EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
12	THOMAS SHADDEN,	1:12-CV-01455 GSA HC
13	Petitioner,	ORDER DIRECTING CLERK OF COURT
14	V.	TO ASSIGN DISTRICT JUDGE
15	v.	FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION REGARDING PETITIONER'S FAILURE TO
16	DERRAL G. ADAMS,	FOLLOW COURT ORDERS [Docs. #8,10]
17	Respondent.	
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19	Petitioner is proceeding pro se with a petition for writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C.	
20	§ 2254.	
21	On April 10, 2012, Petitioner filed a petition for writ of habeas corpus in the Ninth Circuit	
22	Court of Appeals. On September 5, 2012, the Ninth Circuit transferred the petition to this Court.	
23	On September 11, 2012, the Court issued new case documents, and ordered Petitioner to complete	
24	and file a form indicating consent or decline to the jurisdiction of the magistrate judge. Petitioner	
25	was granted thirty (30) days to file the completed form. Over thirty (30) days passed, and Petitioner	
26	failed to comply. On October 29, 2012, the Court issued the order a second time and provided	
27	Petitioner with another thirty (30) days to comply. Again, thirty (30) days passed with no response	
28	from Petitioner.	
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DISCUSSION

Local Rule 110 provides that a "[f]ailure of counsel or of a party to comply with these Rules or with any order of the Court may be grounds for imposition by the Court of any and all sanctions authorized by statute or Rule or within the inherent power of the Court." District courts have the inherent power to control their dockets and "in the exercise of that power, they may impose sanctions including, where appropriate . . . dismissal of a case." 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 apprized 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. Ghazali, 46 F.3d at 53; Ferdik, 963 F.2d at 1260-61; Malone, 833 F.2d at 130; Thompson, 782 F.2d at 831; Henderson, 779 F.2d at 1423-24.

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 because this case has been pending in this Court since September 5, 2012. The third factor, risk of prejudice to defendants, also weighs in favor of dismissal because a presumption of injury arises from any unreasonable delay in prosecuting an action. Anderson v. Air West, 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.

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ORDER

Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Clerk of Court is DIRECTED to randomly assign a district judge to this case.

RECOMMENDATION

Accordingly, the Court HEREBY RECOMMENDS that this action be DISMISSED for Petitioner's failure to comply with a court order.

This Findings and Recommendation is submitted to the district judge assigned to this case, United States District Court Judge, pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636 (b)(1)(B) and Rule 304 of the Local Rules of Practice for the United States District Court, Eastern District of California. Within fifteen (15) days after service of the Findings and Recommendation, any party may file written objections with the court and serve a copy on all parties. Such a document should be captioned "Objections to Magistrate Judge's Findings and Recommendation." Replies to the objections shall be served and filed within fourteen (14) days after service of the objections. The Court will then review the Magistrate Judge's ruling pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(C). The parties are 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: <u>January 7, 2013</u>

<u>/s/ Gary S. Austin</u> UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

U.S. District Court