## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

ROBERT SIMS,

1:13-cv-00536-GSA-PC

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Plaintiff,

ORDER DISMISSING ACTION, WITHOUT PREJUDICE, FOR FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH

12 vs.

**COURT ORDER** 

(Doc. 9.)

YVETTE DUNCAN, et al.,

ORDER FOR CLERK TO CLOSE **CASE** 

Defendants.

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## I. **BACKGROUND**

Robert Sims ("Plaintiff") is a civil detainee proceeding pro se and in forma pauperis with this civil rights action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Plaintiff filed the Complaint commencing this action on April 15, 2013. (Doc. 1.) On May 6, 2013, Plaintiff consented to the jurisdiction of a Magistrate Judge under 28 U.S.C. § 636(c), and no other party has appeared. (Doc. 6.) Therefore, pursuant to Appendix A(k)(4) of the Local Rules of the Eastern District of California, the undersigned shall conduct any and all proceedings in the case until such time as reassignment to a District Judge is required. Local Rule Appendix A(k)(3).

On June 12, 2014, the court issued an order requiring Plaintiff to complete and return documents to initiate service of process within thirty days. (Doc. 9.) The thirty day deadline has now expired, and Plaintiff has not returned the service documents or otherwise responded to the order.

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In determining whether to dismiss this action for failure to comply with the directives set forth in its 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," id. (quoting Yourish v. California Amplifier, 191 F.3d 983, 990 (9th Cir. 1999)), and here, the action has been pending since April 15, 2013. Plaintiff's failure to respond to the Court's order may reflect Plaintiff's disinterest in prosecuting this case. In such an instance, the Court cannot continue to expend its scarce resources assisting a litigant who will not help himself by returning documents to the court to initiate service of process in 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 respond to the Court's order 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 is proceeding in forma pauperis in this action, 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, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that:

- 1. This action is DISMISSED without prejudice, based on Plaintiff's failure to obey the court's order of June 12, 2014; and
- 2. The Clerk is directed to close this case.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: July 31, 2014 /s/ Gary S. Austin
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE