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7	UNITED STATES I	DISTRICT COURT	
8	EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA		
9		OF CHER ORALL	
10	10 RAYMOND E. JENKINS,	Case No. 1:14-cv-00482 DLB PC	
11	Plaintiff,	ORDER DISMISSING ACTION FOR FAILURE TO PROSECUTE AND FAILURE	
12	12 v.	TO STATE A CLAIM	
13	CDCR, et al.,		
14	Defendants.		
15	15/		
16	16		
17	Plaintiff Raymond E. Jenkins, a state prisoner proceeding pro se and in forma pauperis,		
18	filed this civil rights action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 on April 1, 2014.		
19	On February 23, 2015, the Court issued an order dismissing the complaint for failure to		
20	state a claim. Plaintiff was granted thirty (30) days to file an amended complaint. On March 16,		
21	2015, the order served on Plaintiff was returned by the United States Postal Service as		
22	undeliverable.		
23	Plaintiff is required to keep the Court appr	Plaintiff is required to keep the Court apprised of his current address at all times, and Local	
24	Rule 183(b) provides, "If mail directed to a plaintiff in propria persona by the Clerk is returned by		
25	the U.S. Postal Service, and if such plaintiff fails to notify the Court and opposing parties within		
26	sixty-three (63) days thereafter of a current add	sixty-three (63) days thereafter of a current address, the Court may dismiss the action without	
27	prejudice for failure to prosecute." Federal Ru	ale of Civil Procedure 41(b) also provides for	
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 $^{1}\,Plaintiff\,consented\,to\,the\,jurisdiction\,of\,the\,Magistrate\,Judge\,pursuant\,to\,28\,U.S.C.~\S\,\,636(c)\,on\,April\,\,11,\,2014.$ 

dismissal of an action for failure to prosecute.<sup>2</sup>

Plaintiff's address change was due by May 26, 2015, but he failed to file one and he has not otherwise been in contact with the Court. "In determining whether to dismiss an action for lack of prosecution, the district court is required to 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 sanctions." *Carey v. King*, 856 F.2d 1439, 1440 (9th Cir. 1988) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted); *accord Omstead v. Dell, Inc.*, 594 F.3d 1081, 1084 (9th Cir. 2010); *In re Phenylpropanolamine (PPA) Products Liability Litigation*, 460 F.3d 1217, 1226 (9th Cir. 2006). These factors guide a court in deciding what to do, and are not conditions that must be met in order for a court to take action. *In re PPA*, 460 F.3d at 1226 (citation omitted).

This case has been pending since 2014, and the expeditious resolution of litigation and the Court's need to manage its docket weigh in favor of dismissal. *Id.* at 1227. Further, the opposing party is necessarily prejudiced when he is unaware of the plaintiff's location during the discovery phase of the litigation. *Id.* 

With respect to the fourth factor, "public policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits strongly counsels against dismissal," but "this factor lends little support to a party whose responsibility it is to move a case toward disposition on the merits but whose conduct impedes progress in that direction." *Id.* at 1228.

Finally, given the Court's inability to communicate with Plaintiff, there are no other reasonable alternatives available to address Plaintiff's failure to prosecute. *In re PPA*, 460 F.3d at 1228-29; *Carey*, 856 F.2d at 1441.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Courts may dismiss actions sua sponte under Rule 41(b) based on the plaintiff's failure to prosecute. *Hells Canyon Preservation Council v. U. S. Forest Serv.*, 403 F.3d 683, 689 (9th Cir. 2005) (citation omitted).

**ORDER** Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that this action is DISMISSED for failure to state a claim and failure to prosecute. Fed. R. Civ. P. 41(b); Local Rule 183(b). This terminates this action in its entirety. IT IS SO ORDERED. 1s/ Dennis L. Beck Dated: May 28, 2015 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE