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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

ANTHONY JOSEPH SANCHEZ,
Plaintiff,
v.
LERDO KERN COUNTY DETENTION
FACILITY,
Defendant.

Case No. 1:14-cv-01424-MJS (PC)
**ORDER DISMISSING ACTION FOR
FAILURE TO PROVIDE A CURRENT
ADDRESS AND FAILURE TO
PROSECUTE**
CLERK TO CLOSE CASE

Plaintiff is a state prisoner proceeding *pro se* and *in forma pauperis* in this civil rights action filed pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. He has consented to Magistrate Judge jurisdiction.

On March 23, 2015, the Court screened Plaintiff's complaint (ECF No. 1), dismissed it for failure to state a claim, and ordered Plaintiff to file an amended pleading within thirty days. (ECF No. 7.) On March 30, 2015, the Court's screening order was returned as undeliverable. Plaintiff has not responded to the Court's screening order or provided the court with his current address.

Local Rule 183(b) requires a party proceeding *pro se* to keep the Court apprised of his current address: "If mail directed to a plaintiff *in propria persona* by the Clerk is returned by the U.S. Postal service, and if such plaintiff fails to notify the Court and opposing parties within sixty-three (63) days thereafter of a current address, the Court may dismiss the action without prejudice for failure to prosecute." More than sixty-three days have passed

1 since Plaintiff's mail was returned to the Court.

2 Further, District courts have the inherent power to control their dockets and "in the
3 exercise of that power, they may impose sanctions including, where appropriate . . .
4 dismissal of a case." Thompson v. Housing Auth., 782 F.2d 829, 831 (9th Cir. 1986). A
5 court may dismiss an action based on a party's failure to prosecute, failure to obey a court
6 order, or failure to comply with local rules. See, e.g., Ghazali v. Moran, 46 F.3d 52, 53-54
7 (9th Cir. 1995) (dismissal for noncompliance with local rule); Ferdik v. Bonzelet, 963 F.2d
8 1258, 1260-61 (9th Cir. 1992) (dismissal for failure to comply with an order requiring
9 amendment of a complaint); Carey v. King, 856 F.2d 1439, 1440-41 (9th Cir. 1988)
10 (dismissal for failure to comply with local rule requiring pro se plaintiffs to keep court
11 apprised of address); Malone v. U.S. Postal Service, 833 F.2d 128, 130 (9th Cir. 1987)
12 (dismissal for failure to comply with a court order); Henderson v. Duncan, 779 F.2d 1421,
13 1424 (9th Cir. 1986) (dismissal for lack of prosecution and failure to comply with local
14 rules).

15 In determining whether to dismiss an action for lack of prosecution, failure to obey a
16 court order, or failure to comply with local rules, the Court must consider several factors: (1)
17 the public's interest in expeditious resolution of litigation, (2) the Court's need to manage its
18 docket, (3) the risk of prejudice to the defendants, (4) the public policy favoring disposition
19 of cases on their merits, and (5) the availability of less drastic alternatives. Thompson, 782
20 F.2d at 831; Henderson, 779 F.2d at 1423-24; Malone, 833 F.2d at 130; Ferdik, 963 F.2d at
21 1260-61; Ghazali, 46 F.3d at 53.

22 In the instant case, the public's interest in expeditiously resolving this litigation and
23 the Court's interest in managing its docket weigh in favor of dismissal. The third factor, risk
24 of prejudice to Defendants, also weighs in favor of dismissal, since a presumption of injury
25 arises from the occurrence of unreasonable delay in prosecuting this action. Anderson v.
26 Air West, 542 F.2d 522, 524 (9th Cir. 1976). The fourth factor – public policy favoring
27 disposition of cases on their merits – is greatly outweighed by the factors in favor of
28 dismissal discussed herein. Finally, as for the availability of lesser sanctions, at this stage

1 in the proceedings there is little available which would constitute a satisfactory lesser
2 sanction while preserving scarce Court resources. Plaintiff has not paid the filing fee for this
3 action and is likely unable to pay, making monetary sanctions of little use.

4 Plaintiff has not responded to the Court's orders or provided a current address.

5 Accordingly, it is HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

- 6
- 7 1. This action is DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE, based on Plaintiff's failure
8 to provide a current address and failure to prosecute, and
 - 9 2. The Clerk of the Court shall terminate any and all pending motions and
10 CLOSE the case.

11 IT IS SO ORDERED.

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13 Dated: June 10, 2015

14 */s/ Michael J. Seng*
15 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
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