

1 829, 831 (9th Cir. 1986). A court may dismiss an action, with prejudice, based on a party's
2 failure to prosecute an action, failure to obey a court order, or failure to comply with local rules.
3 See, e.g., Ghazali v. Moran, 46 F.3d 52, 53-54 (9th Cir. 1995) (dismissal for noncompliance with
4 local rule); Ferdik v. Bonzelet, 963 F.2d 1258, 1260-61 (9th Cir. 1992) (dismissal for failure to
5 comply with an order requiring amendment of complaint); Carey v. King, 856 F.2d 1439, 1440-
6 41 (9th Cir. 1988) (dismissal for failure to comply with local rule requiring pro se plaintiffs to
7 keep court apprised of address); Malone v. U.S. Postal Service, 833 F.2d 128, 130 (9th Cir.
8 1987) (dismissal for failure to comply with court order); Henderson v. Duncan, 779 F.2d 1421,
9 1424 (9th Cir. 1986) (dismissal for failure to lack of prosecution and failure to comply with local
10 rules).

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

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20 In the instant case, the Court finds that the public's interest in expeditiously resolving this
21 litigation and the Court's interest in managing the docket weigh in favor of dismissal. The third
22 factor, risk of prejudice to defendants, also weighs in favor of dismissal, since a presumption of
23 injury arises from the occurrence of unreasonable delay in prosecuting an action. Anderson v.
24 Air West, 542 F.2d 522, 524 (9th Cir. 1976). The fourth factor -- public policy favoring
25 disposition of cases on their merits -- is greatly outweighed by the factors in favor of dismissal
26 discussed herein. Finally, a court's warning to a party that his failure to obey the court's order
27 will result in dismissal satisfies the "consideration of alternatives" requirement. Ferdik v.
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1 Bonzelet, 963 F.2d at 1262; Malone, 833 at 132-33; Henderson, 779 F.2d at 1424. The Court’s
2 order expressly stated: “Failure to comply with this order will result in dismissal of this action.”
3 Thus, Plaintiff had adequate warning that dismissal would result from his noncompliance with
4 the Court’s order.

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6 **RECOMMENDATION**

7 Accordingly, the Court HEREBY RECOMMENDS that this action be dismissed based
8 on Plaintiff's failure to obey the Court’s order of May 5, 2015.

9 These Findings and Recommendations are submitted to the United States District Judge
10 assigned to the case, pursuant to the provisions of Title 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). Within fourteen
11 (14) days after date of service of these Findings and Recommendations, Plaintiff may file written
12 objections with the Court. Such a document should be captioned “Objections to Magistrate
13 Judge's Findings and Recommendations.” Plaintiff is advised that failure to file objections
14 within the specified time may waive the right to appeal the District Court's order. Martinez v.
15 Ylst, 951 F.2d 1153 (9th Cir. 1991).

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17 IT IS SO ORDERED.

18 Dated: July 17, 2015

19 /s/ Dennis L. Beck
20 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE