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<u>8</u>	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
9	EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
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11	JAMES HILL,	CASE NO. 1:15-cv-00787-MJS (PC)
12	Plaintiff,	ORDER DIRECTING CLERK OF COURT
13	V.	TO ASSIGN DISTRICT JUDGE; AND
14	PAM AHLIN, Director of California	FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION TO DISMISS ACTION WITHOUT PREJUDICE
15	Department of State Hospitals,	FOR FAILURE TO OBEY A COURT ORDER AND FAILURE TO PROSECUTE
16	Defendant.	
17		(ECF No. 8)
18		FOURTEEN (14) DAY OBJECTION DEADLINE
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20	Plaintiff is a civil detainee proceeding pro se and in forma pauperis in this civil	
21	rights action brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. On October 20, 2015, Plaintiff's	
22	complaint was screened and dismissed for failure to state a claim. Plaintiff was directed	
23	to file an amended complaint by November 20, 2015. That date has now passed, and	
24	Plaintiff has not responded to the Court's order.	
25	Local Rule 110 provides that "failure of counsel or of a party to comply with these	
26	Rules or with any order of the Court may be grounds for imposition by the Court of any	
27	and all sanctions 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

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impose sanctions including, where appropriate, default or dismissal." Thompson v. Housing Auth., 782 F.2d 829, 831 (9th Cir. 1986). A court may dismiss an action based on a party's failure to prosecute, 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 a 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 apprised of address); Malone v. U.S. Postal Service, 833 F.2d 128, 130-31 (9th Cir. 1987) (dismissal for failure to comply with a court order); Henderson v. Duncan, 779 F.2d 1421, 1424-25 (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. Thompson, 782 F.2d at 831; Henderson, 779 F.2d at 1423.

In the instant case, the public's interest in expeditiously resolving this litigation and the Court's interest in managing its docket weigh in favor of dismissal. The third factor, risk of prejudice to Defendants, also weighs in favor of dismissal, since a presumption of injury arises from the occurrence of unreasonable delay in prosecuting this 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 discussed herein. Finally, as for the availability of lesser sanctions, at this stage in the proceedings there is little available which would constitute a satisfactory lesser sanction while preserving scarce Court resources. Plaintiff has not

paid the filing fees in this action and likely is unable to pay, making monetary sanctions of little use.

Based on the foregoing, it is HEREBY ORDERED that the Clerk of Court assign a district judge to this case; and

IT IS HEREBY RECOMMENDED that the action be dismissed, without prejudice, for failure to obey a court order and failure to prosecute.

These Findings and Recommendations are submitted to the United States District Judge assigned to the case, pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). Within fourteen (14) days after being served with these Findings and Recommendations, 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 Recommendations." Any reply to the objections shall be served and filed within fourteen (14) days after service of the objections. The parties are advised that failure to file objections within the specified time may result in the waiver of rights on appeal. Wilkerson v. Wheeler, 772 F.3d 834, 839 (9th Cir. 2014) (citing Baxter v. Sullivan, 923 F.2d 1391, 1394 (9th Cir. 1991)).

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: <u>December 1, 2015</u> <u>Isl Michael J. Seng</u>