



1 The Court has the inherent power to control its docket and may, in the exercise of that power,  
2 impose sanctions where appropriate, including dismissal of the action. Bautista v. Los Angeles Cnty.,  
3 216 F.3d 837, 841 (9th Cir. 2000). In determining whether to dismiss an action, the Court must weigh  
4 “(1) the public’s interest in expeditious resolution of litigation; (2) the court’s need to manage its  
5 docket; (3) the risk of prejudice to the defendants; (4) the public policy favoring disposition of cases  
6 on their merits; and (5) the availability of less drastic sanctions.” In re Phenylpropanolamine (PPA)  
7 Prod. Liab. Litig., 460 F.3d 1217, 1226 (9th Cir. 2006) (internal quotations and citations omitted).  
8 These factors guide a court in deciding what to do, and are not conditions that must be met in order for  
9 a court to take action. Id. (citation omitted).

10 Based on Plaintiff’s failure to comply with or otherwise respond to the Court’s order, the Court  
11 is left with no alternative but to dismiss the action for failure to prosecute. Id. This action can proceed  
12 no further without Plaintiff’s cooperation and compliance with the order at issue, and the action cannot  
13 simply remain idle on the Court’s docket, unprosecuted. Id. Accordingly, this action is HEREBY  
14 DISMISSED, without prejudice, for failure to obey a court order and failure to prosecute.

15  
16 IT IS SO ORDERED.

17 Dated: February 14, 2017

  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE