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6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
7 EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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9
10 WILLIAM MORENO,

11 Plaintiff,

12 v.

13 J. BURNES, et al.,

14 Defendants.

Case No. 1:20-cv-00065-EPG (PC)

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS,
RECOMMENDING THAT THIS CASE BE
DISMISSED, WITHOUT PREJUDICE,
BECAUSE OF PLAINTIFF'S FAILURE
TO COMPLY WITH COURT ORDERS
AND FAILURE TO PROSECUTE

(ECF NOS. 3 & 9)

OBJECTIONS, IF ANY, DUE WITHIN
FOURTEEN DAYS

ORDER DIRECTING CLERK TO ASSIGN
DISTRICT JUDGE

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18 William Moreno ("Plaintiff") is proceeding *pro se* and *in forma pauperis* in this civil
19 rights action filed pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

20 Plaintiff filed the complaint commencing this action on January 14, 2020. (ECF No. 1).
21 On April 23, 2020, the Court screened Plaintiff's complaint and found that it stated a
22 cognizable claim. (ECF No. 9). The Court gave Plaintiff thirty days from the date of service
23 of the order to either: "a. File a First Amended Complaint, which the Court will screen in due
24 course; b. Notify the Court in writing that he does not want to file an amended complaint and
25 instead wants to proceed only on his claim for excessive force in violation of the Eighth
26 Amendment against Defendants W. Cervantes, E. Cerda, and Unidentified Officer; or c. Notify
27 the Court in writing that he does not want to go forward on only the claim found cognizable by
28 this order or file an amended complaint, in which case the Court will issue findings and

1 recommendations to a district judge consistent with this order.” (Id. at 8-9).

2 On May 4, 2020, the copy of the screening order that was mailed to Plaintiff was
3 returned as undeliverable.

4 The thirty-day period Plaintiff had to respond to the screening order has expired, and
5 Plaintiff has not responded to the screening order. Additionally, Plaintiff failed to keep the
6 Court informed of his current address, as required by Local Rule 183(b)¹ and the First
7 Informational Order in Prisoner/Civil Detainee Civil Rights Case (ECF No. 3, p. 5).
8 Accordingly, the Court will recommend that this case be dismissed, without prejudice, for
9 failure to comply with court orders and failure to prosecute.

10 “In determining whether to dismiss a[n] [action] for failure to prosecute or failure to
11 comply with a court order, the Court must weigh the following factors: (1) the public’s interest
12 in expeditious resolution of litigation; (2) the court’s need to manage its docket; (3) the risk of
13 prejudice to defendants/respondents; (4) the availability of less drastic alternatives; and (5) the
14 public policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits.” Pagtalunan v. Galaza, 291 F.3d
15 639, 642 (9th Cir. 2002) (citing Ferdik v. Bonzelet, 963 F.2d 1258, 1260-61 (9th Cir. 1992)).

16 ““The public’s interest in expeditious resolution of litigation always favors dismissal.””
17 Id. (quoting Yourish v. California Amplifier, 191 F.3d 983, 990 (9th Cir. 1999)). Accordingly,
18 this factor weighs in favor of dismissal.

19 As to the Court’s need to manage its docket, “[t]he trial judge is in the best position to
20 determine whether the delay in a particular case interferes with docket management and the
21 public interest.... It is incumbent upon the Court to manage its docket without being subject to
22 routine noncompliance of litigants....” Pagtalunan, 291 at 639. Plaintiff has failed to respond
23 to the Court’s screening order and to keep the Court informed of his current address. These
24 failures are delaying this case and interfering with docket management. Therefore, the second

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27 ¹ Local Rule 183(b) states: “A party appearing in propria persona shall keep the Court and opposing
28 parties advised as to his or her 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.”

1 factor weighs in favor of dismissal.

2 Turning to the risk of prejudice, “pendency of a lawsuit is not sufficiently prejudicial in
3 and of itself to warrant dismissal.” Id. at 642 (citing Yourish, 191 F.3d at 991). However,
4 “delay inherently increases the risk that witnesses’ memories will fade and evidence will
5 become stale,” id. at 643, and it is Plaintiff’s failure to respond to the Court’s screening order
6 and to keep the Court informed of his current address that is causing delay. Therefore, the third
7 factor weighs in favor of dismissal.

8 As for the availability of lesser sanctions, at this stage in the proceedings there is little
9 available to the Court that would constitute a satisfactory lesser sanction while protecting the
10 Court from further unnecessary expenditure of its scarce resources. Considering Plaintiff’s *in*
11 *forma pauperis* status, it appears that monetary sanctions are of little use. And, given the stage
12 of these proceedings, the preclusion of evidence or witnesses is not available. Additionally,
13 because the dismissal being considered in this case is without prejudice, the Court is stopping
14 short of using the harshest possible sanction of dismissal with prejudice.

15 Finally, because public policy favors disposition on the merits, this factor weighs
16 against dismissal. Id.

17 After weighing the factors, the Court finds that dismissal without prejudice is
18 appropriate. Accordingly, the Court HEREBY RECOMMENDS that:

- 19 1. This case be dismissed, without prejudice, because of Plaintiff’s failure to
20 comply with court orders and to prosecute this case; and
- 21 2. The Clerk of Court be directed to close this case.

22 These findings and recommendations will be submitted to the United States district
23 judge assigned to the case, pursuant to the provisions of Title 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). Within
24 fourteen (14) days after being served with these findings and recommendations, Plaintiff may
25 file written objections with the Court. The document should be captioned “Objections to
26 Magistrate Judge’s Findings and Recommendations.” Plaintiff is advised that failure to file
27 objections within the specified time may result in the waiver of rights on appeal. Wilkerson v.
28 Wheeler, 772 F.3d 834, 838-39 (9th Cir. 2014) (citing Baxter v. Sullivan, 923 F.2d 1391, 1394

