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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

GEORGE BROWN,

Plaintiff,

No. CIV S-10-1765 MCE KJM PS

vs.

BANK OF AMERICAN N.A.,

Defendant.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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Defendant’s motion to dismiss was submitted on the papers. Upon review of the documents in support, no opposition having been filed, and good cause appearing, THE COURT FINDS AS FOLLOWS:

Plaintiff filed this action in state court and the action was removed to this court on July 8, 2010. On July 15, 2010, defendant filed a motion to dismiss, to which plaintiff did not timely respond. By order filed August 13, 2010, plaintiff was given additional time in which to file opposition to defendant’s motion and was cautioned that failure to file opposition would be deemed as a statement of non-opposition. Plaintiff still has not filed an opposition and the time for filing opposition expired on September 15, 2010.

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1 The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provide for dismissal of actions based on
2 lack of prosecution. Fed. R. Civ. P. 41(b). Pro se litigants are bound by the rules of procedure,
3 even though pleadings are liberally construed in their favor. King v. Atiyeh, 814 F.2d 565, 567
4 (9th Cir. 1987). In determining whether to dismiss for lack of prosecution, generally the court
5 considers (1) the public’s interest in expeditious resolution of litigation, (2) the court’s need to
6 manage its docket, (3) the risk of prejudice to the defendants, (4) the public policy favoring
7 disposition of cases on their merits, and (5) the availability of less drastic sanctions. See, e.g.,
8 Al-Torki v. Kaempfen, 78 F.3d 1381, 1384 (9th Cir. 1996). The court may dismiss a case sua
9 sponte for lack of prosecution by the plaintiff. Hamilton Copper & Steel Corp. v. Primary Steel,
10 Inc., 898 F.2d 1428 (9th Cir. 1990). Sua sponte dismissal requires a “close focus” on
11 consideration of “less drastic alternatives” and whether or not there has been a “warning of
12 imminent dismissal of the case.” Oliva v. Sullivan, 958 F.2d 272, 274 (9th Cir. 1992).

13 In determining that this action will be dismissed, the court has considered all the
14 factors set forth in Al-Torki. The first two factors on their face favor the imposition of sanctions
15 in this case brought by plaintiff and which has been proceeding forward since its removal from
16 state court more than two months ago.¹ Compare Wanderer v. Johnston, 910 F.2d 652, 656 (9th
17 Cir. 1990). Regarding the third factor, defendant already has briefed its motion to dismiss, and
18 would be prejudiced by the need for further litigation of this matter despite plaintiff’s non-
19 responsiveness. Moreover, delay itself generally is prejudicial – witness memories fade and
20 evidence becomes stale or undiscoverable. While the fourth factor favors resolution on the
21 merits, in this case plaintiff has declined to oppose the motion to dismiss and thus has precluded
22 the court’s evaluation of the potential merits of such an opposition. Under these circumstances,
23 the fourth factor is outweighed by the others.

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26 ¹ Plaintiff filed the action originally in state court on May 28, 2010.

1 Focusing on the fifth Al-Torki factor and warning regarding imminent dismissal,
2 as required by Oliva, the court in its order of August 13, 2010 has advised plaintiff that this
3 action is subject to dismissal, directed plaintiff to file opposition, and granted ample additional
4 time to oppose the pending motion after plaintiff failed to timely oppose defendant's motion to
5 dismiss, all to no avail. From plaintiff's failure to respond to the most recent order and failure to
6 file opposition, the court finds that plaintiff has abandoned this litigation. The court therefore
7 concludes there is no suitable alternative less drastic sanction to dismissal.

8 Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY RECOMMENDED that this action be dismissed
9 with prejudice.

10 These findings and recommendations are submitted to the United States District
11 Judge assigned to the case, pursuant to the provisions of Title 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). Within
12 fourteen days after being served with these findings and recommendations, any party may file
13 written objections with the court and serve a copy on all parties. Such a document should be
14 captioned "Objections to Magistrate Judge's Findings and Recommendations." Any reply to the
15 objections shall be served and filed within seven days after service of the objections. The parties
16 are advised that failure to file objections within the specified time may waive the right to appeal
17 the District Court's order. Martinez v. Ylst, 951 F.2d 1153 (9th Cir. 1991).

18 DATED: October 1, 2010.

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22 U.S. MAGISTRATE JUDGE
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