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6	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
7	FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
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9	CONSTANCE SOLANO and the SOLANO FAMILY TRUST,	) ) 2:10-cv-02426-GEB-GGH
10	Plaintiffs,	)
11	V.	) <u>ORDER OF DISMISSAL</u> )
12	AMERICA'S SERVICING COMPANY, a division of WELLS FARGO, NA;	) ) )
13 14	MORTGAGEIT, INC.; MORTGAGE ELECTRONIC REGISTRATION SYSTEMS,	) )
15	INC.; NDEX WEST, LLC; FINANCIAL TITLE COMPANY; U.S. BANK NA;	
16	BANC OF AMERICA FUNDING 2007-6 TRUST; MORTGAGE AND INVESTORS	
17	INVESTMENT CONSULTANTS, INC., Defendants.	
18	Delendants.	
19		)
20	Plaintiffs failed to file	an amended complaint within the time
21	provided in an order filed on September 27, 2011. The September 27,	
22	2011 order granted Defendants / Fodo	ral Rule of Civil Procedure ("Rule")

ber 27, 2011 order granted Defendants' Federal Rule of Civil Procedure ("Rule") 22 12(b)(6) dismissal motion, provided Plaintiffs fourteen (14) days within 23 which to file a Second Amended Complaint, and warned Plaintiffs "that a 24 dismissal with prejudice could be entered under [Rule] 41(b) if 25 Plaintiffs fail[] to file an amended complaint within the prescribed 26 time period." (ECF No. 54, 25:6-8.) Plaintiffs did not file an amended 27 complaint within the prescribed time period. Therefore, this action will 28

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1 be dismissed with prejudice under Rule 41(b) because of Plaintiffs'
2 failure to comply with the September 27, 2011 order.

Rule 41(b) allows the court to dismiss an action for failure 3 4 to file an amended complaint within the period specified in an order. 5 See Yourish v. Cal. Amplifier, 191 F.3d 983, 986 (9th Cir. 1999) ("Under 6 Ninth Circuit precedent, when a plaintiff fails to amend his complaint 7 after the district judge dismisses the complaint with leave to amend, 8 the dismissal is typically considered a dismissal for failing to comply 9 with a court order rather than for failing to prosecute the claim."). 10 When determining whether a dismissal sanction is appropriate, "the 11 district court must consider five factors: (1) the public's interest in 12 expeditious resolution of litigation; (2) the court's need to manage its docket; (3) the risk of prejudice to the defendants; (4) the public 13 policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits; and (5) the 14 15 availability of less drastic alternatives." Id. at 990 (quotation and citations omitted). 16

The first and second factors weigh in favor of dismissal in 17 this case because Plaintiffs' non-compliance with the above-referenced 18 19 order has impaired the public's interest in expeditious resolution of 20 litigation and undermines the Court's ability to manage its docket. See 21 Yourish, 191 F.3d at 990 (9th Cir. 1999) ("[T]he public's interest in 22 expeditious resolution of litigation always favors dismissal."); 23 Paqtalunan v. Galaza, 291 F.3d 639, 642 (9th Cir. 2002) ("It is incumbent upon the Court to manage its docket without being subject to 24 routine noncompliance of litigants."); Oliva v. Sullivan, 958 F.2d 272, 25 26 273 (9th Cir. 1991) ("District courts have inherent power to control their dockets and may impose sanctions, including dismissal, in the 27 28 exercise of that discretion.").

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The third factor concerning the risk of prejudice to Defendants considers the strength of a plaintiff's excuse for non-compliance. <u>See Pagtalunan</u>, 291 F.3d at 642-43 ("[T]he risk of prejudice [is related] to the plaintiff's reason for defaulting."). Since Plaintiffs have provided no reason for their non-compliance, the third factor also favors dismissal.

7 The fourth factor concerning the public policy favoring 8 disposition of cases on their merits, weighs against dismissal of 9 Plaintiffs' case. <u>Pagtalunan</u>, 291 F.3d at 643 ("Public policy favors 10 disposition of cases on the merits.").

11 The fifth factor concerning whether the Court has considered 12 less drastic sanctions, also weighs in favor of dismissal since Plaintiffs failed to amend its complaint within the prescribed time 13 period despite the warning that the action could be dismissed with 14 15 prejudice as a result. See Ferdik v. Bonzelet, 963 F.2d 1258, 1262 (9th Cir. 1992) ("[A] district court's warning to a party that his failure to 16 obey the court's order will result in dismissal can satisfy the 17 'consideration of alternatives' requirement."). 18

19 Since the balance of the factors favors dismissal of this 20 action with prejudice, this action is dismissed with prejudice and 21 judgment shall be entered in favor of Defendants.

Dated: October 25, 2011

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GARLAND E. BUR

United States District Judge

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