

1 failure to comply with a court order.

2 In determining whether a dismissal is appropriate, the court has considered five factors.
3 Ferdik v. Bonzelet, 963 F.2d 1258, 1260-61 (9th Cir. 1992). These factors include: “(1) the
4 public’s interest in expeditious resolution of litigation; (2) the court’s need to manage its docket;
5 (3) the risk of prejudice to the defendants; (4) the public policy favoring disposition of cases on
6 their merits; and (5) the availability of less drastic alternatives. Ferdik, 963 F.2d at 1260-61
7 (citing Thompson v. Housing Auth., 782 F.2d 829, 831 (9th Cir. 1986)). The first three factors in
8 Ferdik suggest that dismissal is warranted in this case. Plaintiff’s refusal to accept service of
9 court orders renders it impossible for the court to adjudicate pending matters in a timely manner
10 in this case, including defendants’ motion for summary judgment. See Pagtalunan v. Galaza, 291
11 F.3d 639, 642 (9th Cir. 2002) (emphasizing that “the trial judge is in the best position to
12 determine whether the delay in a particular case interferes with docket management and the
13 public interest...”). Moreover, plaintiff’s actions are interfering with the rightful decision of this
14 case. See Malone v. United States Postal Serv., 833 F.2d 128, 131 (9th Cir. 1987). The last
15 factor also tips in favor of dismissal as the court warned plaintiff about the possible consequence
16 for his ongoing refusal to accept service. ECF No. 77. This latest attempt by the court to avoid
17 imposing sanctions met with the same result: plaintiff’s refusal to accept service. There are no
18 less drastic alternatives available to the court at this juncture.¹ While a dismissal runs counter to
19 disposing of cases on their merits, the remaining factors counsel in favor of dismissing this case
20 for failure to prosecute. See Malone v. United States Postal Service, 833 F.2d 128, 133 n. 2 (9th
21 Cir. 1987) (finding that district court’s dismissal of action with prejudice was not an abuse of
22 discretion where four factors outweighed the single remaining factor). Having considered the
23 Ferdik factors, the undersigned concludes that dismissal with prejudice is appropriate in this case.

24 Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that defendants’ motion for leave to file an
25 amended answer (ECF No. 64) and plaintiff’s motion to compel (ECF No. 65) are denied as moot
26 in light of the recommendation to dismiss this case with prejudice.

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28 ¹ Considering plaintiff’s incarceration and his in forma pauperis status, it appears that monetary sanctions are not appropriate nor useful in this case.


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IT IS FURTHER RECOMMENDED that:

1. This action be dismissed with prejudice based on plaintiff's failure to prosecute and to comply with court orders.
2. Defendants' motion for summary judgment (ECF No. 73) be denied as moot.
3. The Clerk of Court be directed to close this case.

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 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 response to the objections shall be served and filed within fourteen days after service of the objections. The parties are advised that failure to file objections within the specified time may waive the right to appeal the District Court's order. Martinez v. Ylst, 951 F.2d 1153 (9th Cir. 1991).

Dated: December 29, 2023



CAROLYN K. DELANEY
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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