1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 9 FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 10 11 CHRISTIAN D. GATES, No. 2:22-cv-1576 DAD CSK P 12 Plaintiff. 13 FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS v. 14 S. SERGENT, et al., 15 Defendants. 16 17 Plaintiff is a state prisoner proceeding without counsel with a civil rights action pursuant 18 to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. For the following reasons, this Court recommends that this action be 19 dismissed based on plaintiff's failure to prosecute. 20 On April 20, 2023, the Court advised plaintiff of the requirements for opposing a motion 21 pursuant to Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. See Rand v. Rowland, 154 F.3d 22 952, 957 (9th Cir. 1998) (en banc); Klingele v. Eikenberry, 849 F.2d 409, 411-12 (9th Cir. 1988). 23 (ECF No. 32.) On August 27, 2024, defendants filed a motion for summary judgment. (ECF No. 24 44.) Plaintiff did not file an opposition. On September 25, 2024, this Court granted plaintiff 25 thirty additional days to file an opposition. (ECF No. 46.) In the order filed September 25, 2024, 26 the Court advised plaintiff that failure to oppose defendants' summary judgment motion would be 27 deemed as consent to have the: (a) action dismissed for lack of prosecution; and (b) action 28 dismissed based on plaintiff's failure to comply with these rules and a court order. (Id.) Plaintiff 1

was also informed that failure to file an opposition would result in a recommendation that this action be dismissed pursuant to Rule 41(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. (Id.)

Plaintiff did not file an opposition within thirty days of the order filed September 25, 2024.

Accordingly, on November 4, 2024, this Court recommended that this action be dismissed without prejudice based on plaintiff's failure to prosecute. (ECF No. 47.) On November 15, 2024, plaintiff filed a motion for a ninety-day extension of time to file an opposition and a request to conduct discovery. (ECF No. 48.) On November 21, 2024, this Court vacated the November 4 findings and recommendations to dismiss, granted plaintiff another thirty days to file his opposition and denied plaintiff's request to conduct discovery. (ECF No. 49.) More than thirty days have passed since the Court's November 21 order, and plaintiff did not file an opposition.

"District courts have inherent power to control their dockets" and, in exercising that power, may impose sanctions, including dismissal of an action. Thompson v. Housing Auth., City of Los Angeles, 782 F.2d 829, 831 (9th Cir. 1986). A court may dismiss an action based on a party's failure to prosecute an action, obey a court order, or comply with local rules. See, e.g., Ferdik v. Bonzelet, 963 F.2d 1258, 1260-61 (9th Cir. 1992) (dismissal for failure to comply with a court order to amend a complaint); Malone v. U.S. Postal Service, 833 F.2d 128, 130-31 (9th Cir. 1987) (dismissal for failure to comply with a court order); Henderson v. Duncan, 779 F.2d 1421, 1424 (9th Cir. 1986) (dismissal for failure to prosecute and to comply with local rules). In determining whether to dismiss an action, the Court must consider several factors: (1) the public's interest in expeditious resolution of litigation; (2) the Court's need to manage its docket; (3) the risk of prejudice to the defendants; (4) the public policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits; and (5) the availability of less drastic sanctions. Carey v. King, 856 F.2d 1439, 1440 (9th Cir. 1988).

Here, in determining to recommend that this action be dismissed, the Court considered the five factors set forth above. The first two factors strongly support dismissal of this action. The action has been pending for over two years and reached the stage, set by the Court's order filed June 27, 2024 for resolution of dispositive motions. (ECF No. 43.) Plaintiff's failure to comply with the Local Rules and the Court's November 21, 2024 order suggests that he abandoned this

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action and that further time spent by the Court thereon will consume scarce judicial resources in addressing litigation which plaintiff demonstrates no intention to pursue.

Under the circumstances of this case, the third factor, prejudice to defendants from plaintiff's failure to oppose the motion, is neutral. While plaintiff's failure to oppose the motion could delay resolution of this action, and a presumption of injury arises from the unreasonable delay in prosecuting an action, <u>Anderson v. Air W.</u>, 542 F.2d 522, 524 (9th Cir. 1976), plaintiff was also warned that the failure to oppose the motion could result in granting the motion and dismissal of the action, which would not prejudice defendants.

The fourth factor, public policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits, weighs against dismissal of this action as a sanction.

The fifth factor favors dismissal. The Court advised plaintiff of the requirements under the Local Rules and granted ample additional time to oppose the pending motion, all to no avail. The Court finds no suitable alternative to dismissal of this action.

Therefore, for the reasons set forth above, the first, second, and fifth factors strongly support dismissal, and the third factor is neutral. Under the circumstances of this case, those factors outweigh the general public policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits.

Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY RECOMMENDED that this action be dismissed without prejudice based on plaintiff's failure to prosecute.

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)(l). 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 filed and served 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: January 6, 2025

CHI SOO KIM

UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE