result in the dismissal of the action, without prejudice, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b)." Id.

To date, Plaintiffs have not filed their Amended Complaint. However, on April 15, 2013, Plaintiff Alan Cooke individually filed a Notice of Appeal from the Court's March 25 Order. Dkt. 31. He simultaneously filed an "Ex Parte Motion of Allen Anthony Cooke for Leave to File Late Appeal Rule 4(a)(5)." Dkt. 32. In his accompanying declaration, Plaintiff Alan Cooke claims that he has been "in and out of Humboldt County Jail since the court entered its judgment," and therefore, he requires additional time to appeal. Cooke Decl. ¶¶ 3-4, Dkt. 33.

Under Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 4(a), a notice of appeal must be filed within thirty days after "entry of judgment or order appealed from." Fed. R. App. P. 4(a)(1)(A). The notice of appeal was filed less than thirty days after the Court issued its March 25 ruling. Therefore, no extension of time is necessary. Accordingly, Plaintiff's motion to file a late appeal is DENIED as moot.

The Court next addresses whether Plaintiff may proceed in forma pauperis ("IFP") on appeal. Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 24(a)(3)(A) states:

A party who was permitted to proceed in forma pauperis in the district-court action, or who was determined to be financially unable to obtain an adequate defense in a criminal case, may proceed on appeal in forma pauperis without further authorization, unless:

(A) the district court—before or after the notice of appeal is filed—certifies that the appeal is not taken in good faith or finds that the party is not otherwise entitled to proceed in forma pauperis and states in writing its reasons for the certification or finding[.]

Similarly, 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(3) provides that "[a]n appeal may not be taken in forma pauperis if the trial court certifies in writing that it is not taken in good faith."

A notice of appeal taken from an order that is not immediately appealable is not in good faith. <u>Javor v. Brown</u>, 295 F.2d 60, 61 (9th Cir. 1961) ("If it appears from the record that the order sought to be reviewed is not appealable, the conclusion is warranted that the appeal is not taken in good faith.") (citing 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)). Here, no final judgment

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has been entered, and the rulings set forth in the Court's March 25 Order are not immediately appealable. See WMX Tech., Inc. v. Miller, 104 F.3d 1133, 1135-37 (9th Cir. 1997) (holding that an order of dismissal with leave to amend is not a final, appealable order) (en banc); In re Cement Antitrust Litig., 673 F.2d 1020, 1022-24 (9th Cir. 1982) (holding that a motion to recuse is not a final appealable order).¹

Finally, the Court notes that the deadline for Plaintiffs to file their Amended Complaint has lapsed. In view of the Court's express warning that the failure to timely amend would result in the dismissal of the action, the Court is well within its discretion to terminate the action at this juncture. See Ferdik v. Bonzelet, 963 F.2d 1258, 1260 (9th Cir. 1992). Nonetheless, in consideration of less drastic alternatives to dismissal, the Court sua sponte grants Plaintiffs additional time to file their Amended Complaint. Plaintiffs are again warned that the failure to file an Amended Complaint within the specified time-frame will result in the dismissal of the action with prejudice. See Al-Torki v. Kaempen, 78 F.3d 1381, 1385 (9th Cir. 1996) (noting that under Rule 41(b), the district court has the discretion to dismiss an action with prejudice for failure to prosecute). Accordingly,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

- 1. Plaintiff's Ex Parte Motion of Allen Anthony Cooke for Leave to File Late Appeal Rule 4(a)(5) is DENIED.
- 2. The Court certifies under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(3) that Plaintiff Alan Cooke's appeal from the Court's March 25, 2013 Order is not taken in good faith, and leave to proceed IFP on appeal is DENIED.
- 3. Plaintiffs shall have until May 10, 2013 to file their Amended Complaint. Plaintiffs are warned that the failure to file an Amended Complaint within the specified

¹ The substantive basis for the Court's rulings in its March 25 Order is based on well settled law. As such, Plaintiff Alan Cooke has no non-frivolous basis for his appeal. See Neitzke v. Williams, 490 U.S. 319, 325, 327 (1989); Franklin v. Murphy, 745 F.2d 1221, 1225 (9th Cir. 1984).

time-frame will result in the dismissal of the action with prejudice, without further notice, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b). 4. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 24(a)(4), the Clerk is directed to provide notice of this order to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals and the parties. 5. This Order terminates Docket 32. IT IS SO ORDERED. Dated: April 26, 2013 United States District Judge