

1 petitioner, thereby allowing petitioner to amend and move on.” (Doc. # 34 at 2).

2 On August 24, 2009, the Magistrate Judge gave Petitioner notice regarding the possible
3 dismissal of his petition for failure to exhaust state remedies as to claims eight through eleven
4 (Doc. # 33). In this notice, Petitioner was warned that the federal statute of limitations will not
5 be tolled for the period of time that his case was under consideration by the state court if his
6 state application is dismissed as improperly filed (Doc. # 33 at 3).

7 On September 3, 2009, Petitioner filed a Notice of Dismissal which reiterated that he
8 wishes to have his claim dismissed in order to exhaust his state remedies (Doc. # 37). In that
9 Notice of Dismissal, Petitioner “incorporates by reference a motion filed on 8/20/09 to dismiss,”
10 referring to Docket # 34 (Doc. # 37). The Notice of Dismissal reiterates that Petitioner does
11 not want his Petition dismissed if the state court rules before this Court rules on the dismissal:
12 “If dismissal isn’t immediate, these latter filings will be deemed moot, so petitioner can amend
13 if the state rules pending the motion to dismiss and notice filed herein.” (Doc. # 37.)

14 The Court amended the order denying Petitioner’s motion to stay his case on October
15 8, 2009 (Doc. # 40). Petitioner’s motion to stay was again denied, but the Court declined to
16 adopt the full Report and Recommendation of the Magistrate Judge (Doc. # 40 at 5). The Court
17 then issued another notice regarding the possible dismissal of his petition for failure to exhaust
18 state remedies as to claims eight through eleven (Doc. # 41).

19 On October 28, 2009, the Court received Petitioner’s Motion for Relief from Order (Doc.
20 # 52). The motion was filed *nunc pro tunc* to October 23, 2009 (Doc. # 52). Petitioner’s
21 motion moves for “relief from [the] order and notice” which were entered on October 9, 2009
22 (Docs. # 40, 41). Petitioner “asserts this court lacked jurisdiction in entering any orders
23 amending prior orders on the denial of the motion to stay” because his Notice of Dismissal was
24 automatic pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(a)(1)(A)(i).

25 **ORDER**

26 A proper Rule 41(a)(1) notice ““automatically terminates the action upon the filing of
27 the dismissal with the clerk.”” *Swedberg v. Marotzke*, 339 F.3d 1139, 1142 (9th Cir. 2003)
28 (quoting *Hamilton v. Shearson-Lehman American Express, Inc.*, 813 F.2d 1532, 1534-35 (9th

1 Cir. 1987)). However, “a plaintiff may not attach conditions to the voluntary dismissal.” 9
2 Charles Allan Wright & Arthur R. Miller, *Federal Practice and Procedure* § 2363 (2d ed.
3 1987) (citing *Hyde Constr. Co. v. Koehring Co.*, 388 F.2d 501 (10th Cir. 1968)).


4 [A] conditional notice of dismissal is not within the scope of Rule 41(a) (1). The
5 purpose of that rule is to provide a means for terminating an action automatically
6 by filing with the clerk a notice of dismissal. That notice closes the file; no order
7 of the court is needed. If the conditioning of notices of dismissal is allowed, the
8 clerk of the court will be called upon to exercise a duty more than merely
9 ministerial. Instead of simply closing the file of a case once the notice of
10 dismissal is filed, the clerk will have to construe the condition and perhaps even
11 become a fact-finder to determine when the condition is satisfied. This defeats
12 the purpose of Rule 41(a) (1) to provide a quick, automatic means of ending an
13 action.

14 Hyde Constr. Co., 388 F.2d at 507; see also *Amore v. Accor N. Am., Inc.*, 529 F. Supp. 2d 85,
15 (D.D.C. 2008) (“[P]laintiff’s alleged dismissal runs afoul of Rule 41(a)(1)’s requirement that
16 notices of dismissal must be unconditional.”). A notice is conditional if it “require[s] more than
17 the Clerk’s ministerial act of closing the court file.” *Blue Cross & Blue Shield v. Nooney*
18 *Kromback Co.*, 170 F.R.D. 467, 471 (E.D. Mo. 1997).

19 The Court concludes that Petitioner’s Rule 41(a)(1) Notice of Dismissal is conditional
20 and therefore did not automatically terminate the action upon filing. Petitioner’s filings would
21 require the clerk of the court to determine whether the state court had ruled on Petitioner’s state
22 habeas before closing the file (Doc. # 34, 37 at 2).

23 IT IS ORDERED that Petitioner’s Motion for Relief from Order (Doc. # 52) is DENIED.

24 DATED: November 10, 2009

25 
26 **WILLIAM Q. HAYES**
27 United States District Judge
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