

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA  
BRUNSWICK DIVISION**

ALICIO YANES,

Plaintiff,

v.

WARDEN SUZANNE HASTINGS; and THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Defendants.

CIVIL ACTION NO. 2:15-cv-36

**ORDER and MAGISTRATE JUDGE'S REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION**

This matter comes before the Court on Plaintiff's failure to comply with the Court's Order to update his address. Plaintiff filed a Motion to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis* in this Court, (doc. 2), and that Motion was granted. (Doc. 3.) For the following reasons, I **RECOMMEND** that the Court **DISMISS** the remaining portions of Plaintiff's Complaint, (doc. 1), **without prejudice** for Plaintiff's failure to prosecute and failure to follow this Court's Order. I further **RECOMMEND** that the Court **DENY** Plaintiff leave to appeal *in forma pauperis*.

**BACKGROUND**

On March 16, 2015, Plaintiff, proceeding *pro se*, filed a Complaint in this Court contesting certain conditions of his confinement while housed at the Federal Correctional Institution in Jesup, Georgia. (Doc. 1.) Plaintiff also filed a Motion to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis*. (Doc. 2.) On April 28, 2015, the Court issued an Order granting Plaintiff's Motion to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis*. (Doc. 3.) In granting Plaintiff's Motion, the Court advised Plaintiff, "While this action is pending, the Plaintiff shall immediately inform this Court in

writing of any change of address. Failure to do so will result in dismissal of this case, without prejudice.” (Doc. 3, p. 4.) Plaintiff informed the Court of a correct address, via Notice of Change of Address, which indicated Plaintiff’s address with an effective date of July 28, 2015. The Court notes Plaintiff informed the Court that his mail should be sent in care of “Noemi Pineda” in Kenansville, North Carolina. (Doc. 6.)

The Court conducted the requisite frivolity review of Plaintiff’s Complaint and recommended that certain claims against certain Defendants be dismissed, as Plaintiff failed to state a claim against those Defendants. (Doc. 8.) Plaintiff failed to file Objections to this recommendation, which was in turn adopted as the opinion of the Court. Thus, Plaintiff’s claims against Wendy McManus; the Regional Director for the Southern Region of the Federal Bureau of Prisons; and the Director for the Bureau of Prisons, were dismissed as named Defendants. (Doc. 12.)

Defendants then filed a Notice of Deportation, which indicated Plaintiff was deported to Mexico on September 29, 2015. (Doc. 17-1, p. 2.) The Court noted Plaintiff failed to notify the Court of his change of address, as he was instructed to do. Therefore, on March 2, 2016, Court directed Plaintiff to update the Court with his current address within twenty-one days of its Order. (Doc. 24.)

Plaintiff has not notified the Court of his change of address or made any effort to inform the Court of his whereabouts. In addition, Plaintiff has not filed any pleading in this case since July 9, 2015.

## DISCUSSION

The Court must now determine how to address Plaintiff's failure to comply with this Court's directive. For the reasons set forth below, I **RECOMMEND** that the Court **DISMISS** Plaintiff's Complaint and **DENY** Plaintiff leave to appeal *in forma pauperis*.

### **I. Dismissal for Failure to Prosecute and Failure to Follow this Court's Order**

A district court may dismiss a plaintiff's claims *sua sponte* pursuant to either Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b) ("Rule 41(b)") or the court's inherent authority to manage its docket. Link v. Wabash R.R. Co., 370 U.S. 626 (1962);<sup>1</sup> Coleman v. St. Lucie Cty. Jail, 433 F. App'x 716, 718 (11th Cir. 2011) (citing Fed. R. Civ. P. 41(b) and Betty K Agencies, Ltd. v. M/V MONADA, 432 F.3d 1333, 1337 (11th Cir. 2005)). In particular, Rule 41(b) allows for the involuntary dismissal of a plaintiff's claims where he has failed to prosecute those claims, comply with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure or local rules, or follow a court order. Fed. R. Civ. P. 41(b); see also Coleman, 433 F. App'x at 718; Sanders v. Barrett, No. 05-12660, 2005 WL 2640979, at \*1 (11th Cir. Oct. 17, 2005) (citing Kilgo v. Ricks, 983 F.2d 189, 192 (11th Cir. 1993)); cf. Local R. 41.1(b) ("[T]he assigned Judge may, after notice to counsel of record, *sua sponte* . . . dismiss any action for want of prosecution, with or without prejudice[,] . . . [based on] willful disobedience or neglect of any order of the Court.") (emphasis omitted)). Additionally, a district court's "power to dismiss is an inherent aspect of its authority to enforce its orders and ensure prompt disposition of lawsuits." Brown v. Tallahassee Police Dep't, 205 F. App'x 802, 802 (11th Cir. 2006) (quoting Jones v. Graham, 709 F.2d 1457, 1458 (11th Cir. 1983)).

It is true that dismissal with prejudice for failure to prosecute is a "sanction . . . to be utilized only in extreme situations" and requires that a court "(1) conclud[e] a clear record of

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<sup>1</sup> In Wabash, the Court held that a trial court may dismiss an action for failure to prosecute "even without affording notice of its intention to do so." 370 U.S. at 633.

delay or willful contempt exists; and (2) mak[e] an implicit or explicit finding that lesser sanctions would not suffice.” Thomas v. Montgomery Cty. Bd. of Educ., 170 F. App’x 623, 625–26 (11th Cir. 2006) (quoting Morewitz v. West of Eng. Ship Owners Mut. Prot. & Indem. Ass’n (Lux.), 62 F.3d 1356, 1366 (11th Cir. 1995)); see also Taylor v. Spaziano, 251 F. App’x 616, 619 (11th Cir. 2007) (citing Morewitz, 62 F.3d at 1366). By contrast, dismissal without prejudice for failure to prosecute is not an adjudication on the merits, and, therefore, courts are afforded greater discretion in dismissing claims in this manner. Taylor, 251 F. App’x at 619; see also Coleman, 433 F. App’x at 719; Brown, 205 F. App’x at 802–03.

While the Court exercises its discretion to dismiss cases with caution, dismissal of this action without prejudice is warranted. See Coleman, 433 F. App’x at 719 (upholding dismissal without prejudice for failure to prosecute Section 1983 complaint, where plaintiff did not respond to court order to supply defendant’s current address for purpose of service); Taylor, 251 F. App’x at 620–21 (upholding dismissal without prejudice for failure to prosecute because plaintiffs insisted on going forward with deficient amended complaint rather than complying, or seeking an extension of time to comply, with court’s order to file second amended complaint); Brown, 205 F. App’x at 802–03 (upholding dismissal without prejudice for failure to prosecute Section 1983 claims, where plaintiff failed to follow court order to file amended complaint and court had informed plaintiff that noncompliance could lead to dismissal). Plaintiff failed to comply with this Court’s directive to provide the Court with an updated address and was forewarned that his failure to comply with the Court’s directives would result in the dismissal of his cause of action. Moreover, without a proper address for Plaintiff, the Court cannot communicate with him and cannot administer this case. Furthermore, Plaintiff has not taken any action in this case in approximately nine months.

For all of these reasons, Plaintiff's remaining claims against Defendants Suzanne Hastings and the United State of America, (doc. 1), should be **DISMISSED without prejudice** for failure to prosecute and failure to follow this Court's Order, and this case should be **CLOSED**.<sup>2</sup>

## **II. Leave to Appeal *In Forma Pauperis***

The Court should also deny Plaintiff leave to appeal *in forma pauperis*. Though Plaintiff has, of course, not yet filed a notice of appeal, it is proper to address these issues in the Court's order of dismissal. See Fed. R. App. P. 24(a)(3) (trial court may certify that appeal of party proceeding *in forma pauperis* is not taken in good faith "before or after the notice of appeal is filed").

An appeal cannot be taken *in forma pauperis* if the trial court certifies that the appeal is not taken in good faith. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(3); Fed. R. App. P. 24(a)(3). Good faith in this context must be judged by an objective standard. Busch v. Cty. of Volusia, 189 F.R.D. 687, 691 (M.D. Fla. 1999). A party does not proceed in good faith when he seeks to advance a frivolous claim or argument. See Coppedge v. United States, 369 U.S. 438, 445 (1962). A claim or argument is frivolous when it appears the factual allegations are clearly baseless or the legal theories are indisputably meritless. Neitzke v. Williams, 490 U.S. 319, 327 (1989); Carroll v. Gross, 984 F.2d 392, 393 (11th Cir. 1993). Or, stated another way, an *in forma pauperis* action is frivolous and, thus, not brought in good faith, if it is "without arguable merit either in law or fact." Napier v. Preslicka, 314 F.3d 528, 531 (11th Cir. 2002); see also Brown v. United States, Nos. 407CV085, 403CR001, 2009 WL 307872, at \*1-2 (S.D. Ga. Feb. 9, 2009).

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<sup>2</sup> In making this recommendation, the undersigned distinguishes between the claims against the remaining Defendants, which should be dismissed without prejudice, and those claims against the Defendants who were dismissed by Order dated January 11, 2016. Plaintiff's claims against these latter Defendants were dismissed with prejudice.

Based on the above analysis of Plaintiff's action, there are no non-frivolous issues to raise on appeal, and an appeal would not be taken in good faith. Thus, the Court should **DENY** Plaintiff *in forma pauperis* status on appeal.

### **CONCLUSION**

For the above-stated reasons, I **RECOMMEND** that the Court **DISMISS** this action **without prejudice**, and **DIRECT** the Clerk of Court to enter the appropriate judgment of dismissal and to **CLOSE** this case. I further **RECOMMEND** that the Court **DENY** Plaintiff leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* on appeal.

The Court **ORDERS** any party seeking to object to this Report and Recommendation to file specific written objections within fourteen (14) days of the date on which this Report and Recommendation is entered. Any objections asserting that the Magistrate Judge failed to address any contention raised in the Complaint must also be included. Failure to do so will bar any later challenge or review of the factual findings or legal conclusions of the Magistrate Judge. See 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(C); Thomas v. Arn, 474 U.S. 140 (1985). A copy of the objections must be served upon all other parties to the action. The filing of objections is not a proper vehicle through which to make new allegations or present additional evidence.

Upon receipt of Objections meeting the specificity requirement set out above, a United States District Judge will make a *de novo* determination of those portions of the report, proposed findings, or recommendation to which objection is made and may accept, reject, or modify in whole or in part, the findings or recommendations made by the Magistrate Judge. Objections not meeting the specificity requirement set out above will not be considered by a District Judge. A party may not appeal a Magistrate Judge's report and recommendation directly to the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit. Appeals may be made only from a final

judgment entered by or at the direction of a District Judge. The Clerk of Court is **DIRECTED** to serve a copy of this Report and Recommendation upon the Plaintiff at his last known address.

**SO ORDERED** and **REPORTED** and **RECOMMENDED**, this 13th day of April, 2016.



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R. STAN BAKER  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA