Miller v. Williams et al Doc. 4

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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Jack Miller,

Plaintiff

v.

Brian Williams, et al.,

Defendants

Case No.: 2:18-cv-00666-JAD-NJK

Order Dismissing Case

Pro se plaintiff Jack Miller brings this civil-rights case under § 1983 for events that allegedly occurred during his incarceration at the High Desert State Prison (HDSP). The court directed Miller to file a fully completed application to proceed *in forma pauperis* or pay the \$400 filing fee¹ and warned him that his case would be dismissed if he failed to do either of those things. The deadline is two-weeks expired, and Miller has neither paid the fee nor filed a complete pauper application.

District courts have the inherent power to control their dockets and "[i]n the exercise of that power, they may impose sanctions including, where appropriate . . . dismissal" of a case.² A court may dismiss an action with prejudice based on a party's failure to prosecute an action, failure to obey a court order, or failure to comply with local rules.³ In determining whether to dismiss an action for lack of prosecution, failure to obey a court order, or failure to comply with local rules, the court must consider several factors: (1) the public's interest in expeditious

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¹ ECF No. 3.

² Thompson v. Hous. Auth. of City of Los Angeles, 782 F.2d 829, 831 (9th Cir. 1986).

³ See Ghazali v. Moran, 46 F.3d 52, 53–54 (9th Cir. 1995) (dismissal for noncompliance with local rule); Ferdik v. Bonzelet, 963 F.2d 1258, 1260–61 (9th Cir. 1992) (dismissal for failure to comply with an order requiring amendment of complaint); Carey v. King, 856 F.2d 1439, 1440–41 (9th Cir. 1988) (dismissal for failure to comply with local rule requiring pro se plaintiffs to keep court apprised of address); Malone v. U.S. Postal Service, 833 F.2d 128, 130 (9th Cir. 1987) (dismissal for failure to comply with court order); Henderson v. Duncan, 779 F.2d 1421, 1424 (9th Cir. 1986) (dismissal for lack of prosecution and failure to comply with local rules).

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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 alternatives.⁴

I find that the first two factors—the public's interest in expeditiously resolving the litigation and the court's interest in managing the docket—weigh in favor of dismissing this case. The risk-of-prejudice factor also weighs in favor of dismissal because a presumption of injury arises from the occurrence of unreasonable delay in filing a pleading ordered by the court or prosecuting an action.⁵ The fourth factor is greatly outweighed by the factors in favor of dismissal, and a court's warning to a party that his failure to obey the court's order will result in dismissal satisfies the consideration-of-alternatives requirement. Miller was warned that his case would be dismissed if he failed to pay the fee or submit a completed application within 30 days. So, Miller had adequate warning that his failure to pay the fee or submit a completed application would result in this case's dismissal.

Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that this action is DISMISSED without prejudice based on Miller's failure to pay the fee or submit a completed application in compliance with this Court's April 17, 2018, order; and

The Clerk of Court is directed to ENTER JUDGMENT accordingly and CLOSE THIS CASE.

Dated: May 31, 2018

⁴ *Thompson*, 782 F.2d at 831; *Henderson*, 779 F.2d at 1423–24; *Malone*, 833 F.2d at 130; Ferdik, 963 F.2d at 1260–61; Ghazali, 46 F.3d at 53.

⁵ See Anderson v. Air West, 542 F.2d 522, 524 (9th Cir. 1976).

⁶ Ferdik, 963 F.2d at 1262; Malone, 833 F.2d at 132–33; Henderson, 779 F.2d at 1424.

⁷ ECF No. 3 (order).