

1 the deadline nor moved for an extension of time to do so. And he has not paid the filing fee or
2 filed an IFP application.

3 The law permits a district court to dismiss an action based on a party’s failure to comply
4 with a court order.⁵ In determining whether to dismiss an action on this ground, the court must
5 consider: (1) the public’s interest in expeditious resolution of litigation; (2) the court’s need to
6 manage its docket; (3) the risk of prejudice to the defendants; (4) the public policy favoring
7 disposition of cases on their merits; and (5) the availability of less drastic alternatives.⁶

8 The first two factors, the public’s interest in expeditiously resolving this litigation and the
9 court’s interest in managing its docket, weigh in favor of dismissal of the plaintiff’s claims. The
10 third factor, risk of prejudice to defendants, also weighs in favor of dismissal because a
11 presumption of injury arises from the occurrence of unreasonable delay in filing a pleading
12 ordered by the court or prosecuting an action.⁷ The fourth factor—the public policy favoring
13 disposition of cases on their merits—is greatly outweighed by the factors favoring dismissal.

14 The fifth factor requires the court to consider whether less drastic alternatives can be used
15 to correct the party’s failure that brought about the court’s need to consider dismissal.⁸ Courts
16 “need not exhaust every sanction short of dismissal before finally dismissing a case, but must
17 explore possible and meaningful alternatives.”⁹ Because this action cannot proceed until and
18

19 ⁵ See *Ferdik v. Bonzelet*, 963 F.2d 1258, 1260–61 (9th Cir. 1992) (dismissal for failure to comply
with an order requiring amendment of complaint).

20 ⁶ *In re Phenylpropanolamine Prod. Liab. Litig.*, 460 F.3d 1217, 1226 (9th Cir. 2006) (quoting
Malone v. U.S. Postal Serv., 833 F.2d 128, 130 (9th Cir. 1987)).

21 ⁷ See *Anderson v. Air West*, 542 F.2d 522, 524 (9th Cir. 1976).

22 ⁸ *Yourish v. Cal. Amplifier*, 191 F.3d 983, 992 (9th Cir. 1999) (explaining that considering less
drastic alternatives *before* the party has disobeyed a court order does not satisfy this factor);
23 *accord Pagtalunan v. Galaza*, 291 F.3d 639, 643 & n.4 (9th Cir. 2002).

⁹ *Henderson v. Duncan*, 779 F.2d 1421, 1424 (9th Cir. 1986).

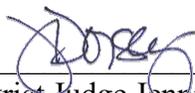
1 unless Camacho files a complaint, and this Court cannot operate without collecting reasonable
2 fees, the only alternative is to enter a third order setting another deadline. But the reality of
3 repeating an ignored order is that it often only delays the inevitable and squanders finite
4 resources along the way. The circumstances here do not indicate that this case will be an
5 exception: there is no hint that Camacho needs additional time nor evidence that he did not
6 receive the court's order. Setting another deadline is not a meaningful alternative given these
7 circumstances. So the fifth factor favors dismissal.

8 Having thoroughly considered these dismissal factors, I find that they weigh in favor of
9 dismissal. **IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** that **THIS ACTION IS DISMISSED** for failure to
10 follow a court order.

11 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the emergency injunctive-relief motions (**ECF Nos. 4,**
12 **5) are DENIED AS MOOT.**

13 The Clerk of Court is directed to **ENTER JUDGMENT** accordingly and **CLOSE THIS**
14 **CASE. No other documents may be filed in this now-closed case.**

15 Dated: September 19, 2022

16 
17 _____
18 U.S. District Judge Jennifer A. Dorsey
19
20
21
22
23