

1 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
2 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

3 American European Insurance Company,

Case No.: 2:22-cv-02039-JAD-NJK

4 Plaintiff

**Order Dismissing and
Closing Case**

5 v.

6 Liliana Guadian Perez,

7 Defendant

8 On January 9, 2024, the court advised plaintiff American European Insurance Company
9 that its case would be dismissed for want of prosecution if no action was taken by February 8,
10 2024.¹ Because no action has been taken, I dismiss this case. District courts have the inherent
11 power to control their dockets and “[i]n the exercise of that power, they may impose sanctions
12 including, where appropriate . . . dismissal” of a case.² In determining whether to dismiss an
13 action based on a party’s failure to prosecute,³ the court must consider: (1) the public’s interest in
14 expeditious resolution of litigation; (2) the court’s need to manage its docket; (3) the risk of
15 prejudice to the defendants; (4) the public policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits;
16 and (5) the availability of less drastic alternatives.⁴

17 The first two factors, the public’s interest in expeditiously resolving this litigation and the
18 court’s interest in managing its docket, weigh in favor of dismissal. The third factor, risk of
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¹ ECF No. 7 (notice regarding intent to dismiss for want of prosecution).

21 ² *Thompson v. Hous. Auth. of L.A.*, 782 F.2d 829, 831 (9th Cir. 1986).

22 ³ *Henderson v. Duncan*, 779 F.2d 1421, 1424 (9th Cir. 1986) (dismissal for lack of prosecution
23 and failure to comply with local rules); *see also* L.R. 41-1 (authorizing dismissal of civil actions
pending for “more than 270 days without any proceeding of record having been taken”).

⁴ *Henderson*, 779 F.2d at 1423–24.

1 prejudice to defendants, also weighs in favor of dismissal because a presumption of injury arises
2 from the occurrence of unreasonable delay in prosecuting an action.⁵ The fourth factor—the
3 public policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits—is greatly outweighed by the factors
4 favoring dismissal.

5 The fifth factor requires the court to consider whether less drastic alternatives can be used
6 to correct the party’s failure that brought about the court’s need to consider dismissal.⁶ Courts
7 “need not exhaust every sanction short of dismissal before finally dismissing a case, but must
8 explore possible and meaningful alternatives.”⁷ Because this action cannot realistically proceed
9 without the plaintiff moving it forward, the only alternative is to enter a second order setting
10 another deadline. But given that the plaintiff has ignored this case for an entire year, the
11 likelihood that the second order would prompt action is low, so issuing a second order will only
12 delay the inevitable and further squander the court’s finite resources. Indeed, this case has
13 proceeded this far only because of court intervention. Plaintiff failed to file its required
14 certificate of interested parties, doing so only when so ordered by the court after missing its
15 deadline.⁸ Plaintiff failed to file any proof of service until warned that this case would be
16 dismissed for failure to serve in April 2023.⁹ Besides its complaint, those are the only two

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

19 ⁶ *Yourish v. Cal. Amplifier*, 191 F.3d 983, 992 (9th Cir. 1999) (explaining that considering less
20 drastic alternatives *before* the party has disobeyed a court order does not satisfy this factor);
21 *accord Pagtalunan v. Galaza*, 291 F.3d 639, 643 & n.4 (9th Cir. 2002) (explaining that “the
22 persuasive force of” earlier Ninth Circuit cases that “implicitly accepted pursuit of less drastic
23 alternatives prior to disobedience of the court’s order as satisfying this element[.]” i.e., like the
“initial granting of leave to amend coupled with the warning of dismissal for failure to
comply[.]” have been “eroded” by *Yourish*).


⁷ *Henderson*, 779 F.2d at 1424.

⁸ See ECF No. 3; ECF No. 4.

⁹ See ECF No. 5; ECF No. 6.

1 documents that the plaintiff has filed in this case. The court cannot continue using its limited
2 resources to push this action along for the plaintiff or its counsel. So the fifth factor favors
3 dismissal.

4 Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that **this action is DISMISSED** without
5 prejudice for want of prosecution. The Clerk of Court is directed ENTER JUDGMENT
6 accordingly and to CLOSE THIS CASE.

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U.S. District Judge Jennifer A. Dorsey
April 11, 2024