

Amendment claim of deliberate indifference to proceed and ordered Plaintiff to either: (1) file a fully complete application to proceed *in forma pauperis* for non-prisoners; or (2) pay the full filing fee of \$400.00. (ECF No. 14 at 13:24-14:2.) The Court specifically stated that "if Plaintiff does not timely comply with the order to either: (1) file a fully complete application to proceed *in forma pauperis* for non-prisoners; or (2) pay the full filing fee of \$400.00, dismissal of this action will result." (*Id.* at 13:10-12.)

Plaintiff did not file a complete application to proceed *in forma pauperis* for nonprisoners or pay the full filing fee of \$400.00. 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. *Thompson v. Hous. Auth. of City of Los Angeles*, 782 F.2d 829, 831 (9th Cir. 1986). 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 the local rules. *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 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).

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 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. *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.

15 In the instant case, the Court finds that the first two factors, the public's interest in 16 expeditiously resolving this litigation and the Court's interest in managing the docket, 17 weigh in favor of dismissal. The third factor, risk of prejudice to defendants, also weighs 18 in favor of dismissal, since a presumption of injury arises from the occurrence of 19 unreasonable delay in filing a pleading ordered by the court or prosecuting an action. 20 See Anderson v. Air West, 542 F.2d 522, 524 (9th Cir. 1976). The fourth factor — public 21 policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits — is greatly outweighed by the 22 factors in favor of dismissal discussed herein. Finally, a court's warning to a party that 23 his failure to obey the court's order will result in dismissal satisfies the "consideration of 24 alternatives" requirement. Ferdik, 963 F.2d at 1262; Malone, 833 F.2d at 132-33; 25 Henderson, 779 F.2d at 1424.

The Court's order requiring Plaintiff to file a complete application to proceed *in* forma pauperis for non-prisoners or pay the full filing fee of \$400.00 expressly stated that failure to comply would result in dismissal. (ECF No. 14 at 13:10-12.) Thus, Plaintiff

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had adequate warning that dismissal would result from his noncompliance with the
 Court's order to file a complete application to proceed *in forma pauperis* for non prisoners or pay the full filing fee of \$400.00.

## 4 II. CONCLUSION

5 For the foregoing reasons, it is ordered that this action is dismissed without 6 prejudice based on Plaintiff's failure to file a complete application to proceed *in forma* 7 *pauperis* for non-prisoners or pay the full filing fee of \$400.00 in compliance with this 8 Court's May 25, 2016, order.

DATED THIS 13<sup>th</sup> day of July, 2016. MIRANDA M. DU UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE