

¹ A mediation has since been scheduled. (ECF No. 8).

appropriate . . . dismissal" of a case. Thompson v. Hous. Auth. of City of Los Angeles, 782 1 2 F.2d 829, 831 (9th Cir. 1986). A court may dismiss an action, with prejudice, based on a 3 party's failure to prosecute an action, failure to obey a court order, or failure to comply with See Ghazali v. Moran, 46 F.3d 52, 53-54 (9th Cir. 1995) (dismissal for 4 local rules. noncompliance with local rule); Ferdik v. Bonzelet, 963 F.2d 1258, 1260-61 (9th Cir. 1992) 5 (dismissal for failure to comply with an order requiring amendment of complaint); Carey v. 6 7 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, 8 9 833 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 10 11 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 126061; *Ghazali*, 46 F.3d at 53.

19 In the instant case, the Court finds that the first two factors, the public's interest in 20 expeditiously resolving this litigation and the Court's interest in managing the docket, weigh 21 in favor of dismissal. The third factor, risk of prejudice to Defendants, also weighs in favor of 22 dismissal, since a presumption of injury arises from the occurrence of unreasonable delay in filing a pleading ordered by the court or prosecuting an action. See Anderson v. Air West, 542 23 24 F.2d 522, 524 (9th Cir. 1976). The fourth factor – public policy favoring disposition of cases 25 on their merits – is greatly outweighed by the factors in favor of dismissal discussed herein. Finally, a court's warning to a party that his failure to obey the court's order will result in 26 dismissal satisfies the "consideration of alternatives" requirement. Ferdik, 963 F.2d at 1262; 27 28 Malone, 833 F.2d at 132-33; Henderson, 779 F.2d at 1424. The Court's order requiring

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1	Plaintiff to file an updated address within thirty days expressly stated: "If Plaintiff fails to timely
2	comply with the order to file an updated address, the Court shall dismiss this action with
3	prejudice." (ECF No. 5 at 2:18-19). Thus, Plaintiff had adequate warning that dismissal would
4	result from his noncompliance with the Court's order to file an updated address within thirty
5	days.
6	II. CONCLUSION
7	For the foregoing reasons, IT IS ORDERED that this action is dismissed with prejudice
8	based on Plaintiff's failure to file an updated address in compliance with this Court's June 7,
9	2016, order (ECF No. 5).
10	IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Plaintiff's application to proceed in forma pauperis
11	(ECF No. 1) is DENIED as moot.
12	IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the mediation currently scheduled for September 6,
13	2016 (ECF No. 8), is VACATED.
14	IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Clerk of Court shall enter judgment accordingly.
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16	DATED this 18th day of July, 2016.
17	K. Janes
18	United States District Judge
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