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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

* * *

In Re:	
WILLIAM MARTIN TEZAK, Aka BILL TEZAK,	Debtor.
WILLIAM MARTIN TEZAK,	Appellant,
v.	
KEVIN E. MONSON,	Appellee.

Case No. 3:16-cv-00185-MMD
BK Case No. 16-50124-gwz
Chapter 13

ORDER

On April 28, 2016, the Court issued an Order to Show Cause, directing Appellant to show cause as to why this appeal should not be dismissed for Appellant’s failure to timely file the designation of items to be included in the record on appeal and a statement of the issues to be presented as required under Rule 8009(a)(1) of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure. (ECF No. 5.) Appellant had until May 13, 2016, to respond to the Order to Show Cause. (*Id.*) To date, Appellant has failed to respond.

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

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

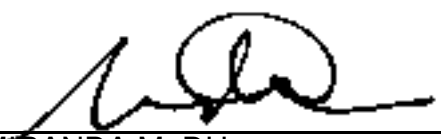
9 In determining whether to dismiss an action for lack of prosecution, failure to
10 obey a court order, or failure to comply with local rules, the court must consider several
11 factors: (1) the public's interest in expeditious resolution of litigation; (2) the court's need
12 to manage its docket; (3) the risk of prejudice to the defendants; (4) the public policy
13 favoring disposition of cases on their merits; and (5) the availability of less drastic
14 alternatives. *Thompson*, 782 F.2d at 831; *Henderson*, 779 F.2d at 1423-24; *Malone*,
15 833 F.2d at 130; *Ferdik*, 963 F.2d at 1260-61; *Ghazali*, 46 F.3d at 53.

16 In the instant case, the Court finds that the first two factors, the public's interest in
17 expeditiously resolving this litigation and the Court's interest in managing the docket,
18 weigh in favor of dismissal. The third factor, risk of prejudice to Appellee, also weighs in
19 favor of dismissal, since a presumption of injury arises from the occurrence of
20 unreasonable delay in filing a pleading ordered by the court or prosecuting an action.
21 See *Anderson v. Air West*, 542 F.2d 522, 524 (9th Cir. 1976). The fourth factor — public
22 policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits — is greatly outweighed by the
23 factors in favor of dismissal discussed herein. Finally, a court's warning to a party that
24 his failure to obey the court's order will result in dismissal satisfies the "consideration of
25 alternatives" requirement. *Ferdik*, 963 F.2d at 1262; *Malone*, 833 F.2d at 132-33;
26 *Henderson*, 779 F.2d at 1424. The Court's Order to Show Cause directs Appellant to
27 show cause why this appeal should not be dismissed. Appellant therefore has adequate
28 warning that failure to respond will result in dismissal of his appeal.

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It is therefore ordered that this appeal is dismissed. The Clerk is directed to close this case.

DATED THIS 18th day of May 2016.



MIRANDA M. DU
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE