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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

RACHEL MARIE WHITTED,

Case No. 3:20-cv-00633-APG-CLB

Plaintiff,

ORDER

v.

ROJAS,

Defendant.

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This action began with a *pro se* civil rights complaint filed under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 by Rachel Marie Whitted. ECF No. 1-1. On July 26, 2021, I dismissed the complaint without prejudice and with leave to amend and directed Whitted to file an amended complaint by August 31, 2021. ECF No. 11 at 8. That deadline has passed and Whitted has not filed an amended complaint or otherwise responded to my order.

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

1 dismissal for failure to comply with court order); *Henderson v. Duncan*, 779 F.2d 1421, 1424
2 (9th Cir. 1986) (affirming dismissal for lack of prosecution and failure to comply with local
3 rules).

4 In determining whether to dismiss an action for such reasons, the court must consider
5 several factors: (1) the public's interest in expeditious resolution of litigation; (2) the court's
6 need to manage its docket; (3) the risk of prejudice to the defendants; (4) the public policy
7 favoring disposition of cases on their merits; and (5) the availability of less drastic alternatives.
8 *See Thompson*, 782 F.2d at 831; *Henderson*, 779 F.2d at 1423-24; *Malone*, 833 F.2d at 130;
9 *Ferdik*, 963 F.2d at 1260-61; *Ghazali*, 46 F.3d at 53.

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

20 My order expressly stated that "if Whitted fails to file an amended complaint curing the
21 deficiencies outlined in this order this action will be dismissed without prejudice." ECF No. 11 at
22 8. Thus, Whitted had adequate warning that dismissal would result from his noncompliance with
23 my order.

1 I therefore order that this action is dismissed without prejudice based on Whitted's failure
2 to file an amended complaint in compliance with my order.

3 I further order that Whitted's application to proceed *in forma pauperis* (ECF No. 10) is
4 denied as moot.

5 I further ordered the Clerk of Court to enter judgment accordingly.

6 DATED THIS 7th day of September 2021.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE