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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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THOMAS L. WILLIAMS, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

SECRETARY OF THE U.S. ARMY, *et al.*,

Defendants.

Case No. 3:23-cv-00509-MMD-CSD

ORDER

Plaintiff Thomas L. Williams brings this civil-rights action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 to redress constitutional violations that he claims he suffered while incarcerated at Washoe County Detention Center (“WCDC”). (ECF No. 1-1.) On December 29, 2023, this Court issued a screening order dismissing the complaint, dismissing all of the other Plaintiffs from the case, and giving Williams leave to file an amended complaint by January 28, 2024. (ECF No. 6.) The Court warned Williams that the action could be dismissed if he failed to file an amended complaint by that deadline. (*Id.* at 6.)

The Court’s screening order came back as undeliverable. However, based on WCDC’s website, it appeared that Plaintiff was still being detained at WCDC. The Court resent the screening order and extended the deadline for Plaintiff to file an amended complaint until March 15, 2024. (ECF No. 10.) The resent order did not come back as undeliverable, suggesting that Williams received it. The March 15, 2024, deadline has passed, and Williams did not file an amended complaint, move for an extension, or otherwise respond to the Court’s orders.

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 L.A.*, 782 F.2d 829, 831 (9th Cir.

1 1986). A court may dismiss an action based on a party's failure to obey a court order or  
2 comply with local rules. See *Carey v. King*, 856 F.2d 1439, 1440-41 (9th Cir. 1988)  
3 (affirming dismissal for failure to comply with local rule requiring *pro se* plaintiffs to keep  
4 court apprised of address); *Malone v. U.S. Postal Serv.*, 833 F.2d 128, 130 (9th Cir. 1987)  
5 (dismissal for failure to comply with court order). In determining whether to dismiss an  
6 action on one of these grounds, the Court must consider: (1) the public's interest in  
7 expeditious resolution of litigation; (2) the Court's need to manage its docket; (3) the risk  
8 of prejudice to the defendants; (4) the public policy favoring disposition of cases on their  
9 merits; and (5) the availability of less drastic alternatives. See *In re Phenylpropanolamine*  
10 *Prod. Liab. Litig.*, 460 F.3d 1217, 1226 (9th Cir. 2006) (quoting *Malone*, 833 F.2d at 130).

11 The first two factors, the public's interest in expeditiously resolving this litigation  
12 and the Court's interest in managing its docket, weigh in favor of dismissal of Williams's  
13 claims. The third factor, risk of prejudice to defendants, also weighs in favor of dismissal  
14 because a presumption of injury arises from the occurrence of unreasonable delay in filing  
15 a pleading ordered by the court or prosecuting an action. See *Anderson v. Air West*, 542  
16 F.2d 522, 524 (9th Cir. 1976). The fourth factor—the public policy favoring disposition of  
17 cases on their merits—is greatly outweighed by the factors favoring dismissal.


18 The fifth factor requires the Court to consider whether less drastic alternatives can  
19 be used to correct the party's failure that brought about the Court's need to consider  
20 dismissal. See *Yourish v. Cal. Amplifier*, 191 F.3d 983, 992 (9th Cir. 1999) (explaining  
21 that considering less drastic alternatives *before* the party has disobeyed a court order  
22 does not satisfy this factor); accord *Pagtalunan v. Galaza*, 291 F.3d 639, 643 & n.4 (9th  
23 Cir. 2002) (explaining that “the persuasive force of” earlier Ninth Circuit cases that  
24 “implicitly accepted pursuit of less drastic alternatives prior to disobedience of the court's  
25 order as satisfying this element[,]” e.g., the “initial granting of leave to amend coupled with  
26 the warning of dismissal for failure to comply[,]” have been “eroded” by *Yourish*). Courts  
27 “need not exhaust every sanction short of dismissal before finally dismissing a case, but  
28 must explore possible and meaningful alternatives.” *Henderson v. Duncan*, 779 F.2d

1 1421, 1424 (9th Cir. 1986). Because this action cannot realistically proceed until and  
2 unless Williams files an amended complaint, the only alternative is to enter another order  
3 setting another deadline. But the reality of repeating an ignored order is that it often only  
4 delays the inevitable and squanders the Court's finite resources. The circumstances here  
5 do not indicate that this case will be an exception: there is no hint that Williams needs  
6 additional time or evidence that he did not receive the Court's screening order. Setting  
7 another deadline is not a meaningful alternative given these circumstances. So the fifth  
8 factor favors dismissal.

9 Having thoroughly considered these dismissal factors, the Court finds that they  
10 weigh in favor of dismissal. It is therefore ordered that this action is dismissed without  
11 prejudice based on Williams's failure to file an amended complaint in compliance with this  
12 Court's December 29, 2023, and February 13, 2024, orders. The Clerk of Court is directed  
13 to enter judgment accordingly and close this case. No other documents may be filed in  
14 this now-closed case. If Williams wishes to pursue his claims, he must file a complaint in  
15 a new case.

16 It is further ordered that Williams's application to proceed *in forma pauperis* (ECF  
17 No. 1) is denied as moot.

18 DATED THIS 7<sup>th</sup> day of May 2024.

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23 MIRANDA M. DU  
24 CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
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