UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

JOSEPH GUARNERI,

Plaintiff,

9:15-cv-1447 (GLS/ATB)

v.

ROBERSON, Correctional Officer, Albany County Correctional Facility

Defendant.

APPEARANCES:

OF COUNSEL:

FOR THE PLAINTIFF:

JOSEPH GUARNERI Plaintiff, *Pro se* 274 Main Street, Apt. 4 Richmondville, New York 12149

FOR THE DEFENDANT:

Albany County Attorney's Office 112 State Street Albany, New York 12207 KEVIN MCDONALD CANNIZZARO, ESQ.

Gary L. Sharpe Senior District Judge

DECISION AND ORDER

The court cannot locate pro se plaintiff Joseph Guarneri.

Accordingly, it considers *sua sponte* plaintiff's noncompliance with this District's Local Rules by failing to notify the court of his current address and by not prosecuting his action.

On December 7, 2015, plaintiff filed a civil rights action. (Dkt. No. 1.) On January 27, 2016, the court issued an order granting plaintiff's in forma pauperis application and directed the clerk to issue summons and forward to the U.S. Marshal for service on defendant. (Dkt. No. 3.) Plaintiff was placed on notice of his requirement to promptly notify the Clerk's Office and all parties or their counsel, in writing, of any change in his address; his failure to do so will result in the dismissal of this action. (Id. at 29.) This District has expended considerable effort in order to familiarize pro se litigants with the Local Rules by reminding them of their obligations in various documents and orders mailed to them, and by preparing a Pro Se Handbook that is easily accessible on the court's website. In fact, copies of the Handbook have been provided to all prison libraries in the Northern District.

In relevant part, Local Rule 10.1(c)(2) provides:

[P]ro se litigants must immediately notify the Court of any change of address. Parties must file the notice of change of address with the Clerk and serve the same on all other parties to the action. The notice must identify each and every action to which the notice shall appl In turn, Local Rule 41.2(b) provides that the "[f]ailure to notify the Court of a change of address in accordance with L.R. 10.1(c)(2) may result in the dismissal of any pending action."

In fact, while this litigation has been pending, Guarneri has acknowledged this obligation by filing or advising a change of address on two (2) separate occasions. *See Dkt. Nos.* 21 and 36¹.

Local Rule 41.2(b) mirrors Rule 41(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, which affords the court discretionary authority to dismiss an action because of the failure to prosecute or to comply with any order of the court. *See Link v. Wabash R.R. Co.*, 370 U.S. 626, 633 (1962); *see also Lyell Theater Corp. v. Loews Corp.*, 682 F.2d 37, 43 (2d Cir. 1982).

On November 3, 2016, Judge Baxter issued a Text Order summarizing the court's rulings from the telephonic discovery conference (Dkt. No. 36.) The Clerk mailed a copy to Guarneri's last known address, which he provided during the conference. The Text Order was marked

¹ On November 3, 2016, during a telephonic discovery conference held before Judge Baxter, plaintiff provided a new mailing address of 274 Main Street, Apt. 4., Richmondville, New York 12149.

"Return to sender - no mail receptacle - unable to forward." (Dkt. No. 37.)²

For the orderly disposition of cases, it is essential that litigants honor their continuing obligation to keep the court informed of address changes. *See Michaud v. Williams*, No. 98CV1141LEKGLS, 1999 WL 33504430, at *1 (N.D.N.Y. Nov. 5, 1999) (citing *Fenza v. Conklin*, 177 F.R.D. 126 (N.D.N.Y. 1998)).

> It is neither feasible nor legally required that the clerks of the district courts undertake independently to maintain current addresses on all parties to pending actions. It is incumbent upon litigants to inform the clerk of address changes, for it is manifest that communications between the clerk and the parties or their counsel will be conducted principally by mail. In addition to keeping the clerk informed of any change of address, parties are obliged to make timely status inquiries. Address changes normally would be reflected by those inquiries if made in writing.

Dansby v. Albany Cty. Corr. Facility Staff, No. 95-CV-1525, 1996 WL

172699 (N.D.N.Y. Apr. 10, 1996) (quoting Perkins v. King, No. 84-3310,

slip op. at 4 (5th Cir. May 19, 1985)).

As a matter of course, courts in this District have dismissed actions

² It is unclear to the court whether or not the plaintiff resides at the address provided during the telephonic discovery conference, however, it is clear to the court that plaintiff is unable to receive mail at the address provided due to the lack of a mail receptacle at that location.

when litigants have failed to abide by either the Local Rules or orders related to address changes, and have subsequently failed to prosecute their actions. *See Williams v. Faulkner*, No. 95-CV-741, 1998 WL 278288, at *1 (N.D.N.Y. May 20, 1998); *Fenza*, 177 F.R.D. at 126; *Dansby*, 1996 WL 172699.

Although the court concludes that it would be an appropriate exercise of discretion to dismiss plaintiff's action at this juncture for failure to notify the court of his address change or to prosecute his action, it nonetheless affords plaintiff additional time, until December 2, 2016, to comply with this Order in providing an address where plaintiff is able to receive mail.

Accordingly, it is hereby

ORDERED that plaintiff be granted until December 2, 2016 to submit his current mailing address to the court, or verify that his mailing address is as listed in the caption of this order, and it is further

ORDERED that, if plaintiff fails to comply, the court will *sua sponte* dismiss this action for failure to notify the court of his mailing address change, for failure to prosecute, and failure to comply with this Order; and it is further

ORDERED that the Clerk serve this Decision and Order on the

plaintiff at his last know address and on all other parties in accordance with

the Local Rules.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

November 21, 2016 Albany, New York

ct Judge