

response to the Order to Show Cause was due September 21, 2011. That order too was returned to the Court. Not surprisingly, Plaintiff never filed a response to the Order to Show Cause. Accordingly, the case should be dismissed due to Plaintiff's failure to obey a specific Court order.

A district court has the inherent power to *sua sponte* dismiss a case under Rule 41(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure for a plaintiff's failure to comply with an order of court. Adams v. Trustees of New Jersey Brewery Employees' Pension Trust Fund, 29 F.3d 863, 871 (3d Cir. 1994). A court's decision to dismiss for failure to prosecute is committed to the court's sound discretion. See Collinsgru v. Palmyra Bd. of Educ., 161 F.3d 225, 230 (3d Cir. 1998) ("We review for abuse of discretion a district court's dismissal for failure to prosecute pursuant to Rule 41(b)."), *abrogated on other grounds by*, Winkelman ex rel. Winkelman v. Parma City School Dist., 550 U.S. 516 (2007). In exercising that discretion, a district court should, to the extent applicable, consider the six factors known as the Poulis factors¹ when it levies the sanction of dismissal of an action for failure to obey discovery schedules, failure to prosecute, or to comply with other procedural rules. Harris v. City of Philadelphia, 47 F.3d 1311, 1330 n.18 (3d Cir. 1995).

In Poulis v. State Farm Fire and Casualty Co., 747 F.2d 863 (3d Cir. 1984), the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit set forth the following six factors to be considered: (1) the extent of the party's personal responsibility; (2) the prejudice to the adversary caused by the failure to meet scheduling orders and respond to discovery; (3) a history of dilatoriness; (4) whether the conduct of the party or attorney was willful or in bad faith; (5) the effectiveness of

¹ See, e.g., Emerson v. Thiel College, 296 F.3d 184, 190 (3d Cir. 2002) ("In considering the second *Poulis* factor . . ."). Poulis refers to Poulis v. State Farm Fire and Cas. Co., 747 F.2d 863, 868 (3d Cir. 1984).

sanctions other than dismissal, which entails an analysis of alternative sanctions; and (6) the meritoriousness of the claim or defense. Id. at 868. However, “*Poulis* did not provide a magic formula whereby the decision to dismiss or not to dismiss a plaintiff’s complaint becomes a mechanical calculation easily reviewed by” the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. Mindek v. Rigatti, 964 F.2d 1369, 1373 (3d Cir. 1992). Indeed, the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit has recognized that “not all of the *Poulis* factors need be satisfied in order to dismiss a complaint. *See C.T. Bedwell & Sons, Inc. v. Int’l. Fidelity Ins. Co.*, 843 F.2d 683, 696 (3d Cir. 1988). Instead, the decision must be made in the context of the district court’s extended contact with the litigant.” Id.

Consideration of the factors listed above is as follows:

(1) The extent of the party’s personal responsibility.

Plaintiff is proceeding in this matter *pro se*. Although the Order to Show Cause was returned to this Court, given it is Plaintiff’s responsibility to keep the Court informed of his current address, the responsibility for his failure to respond to the order in question is Plaintiff’s alone.

(2) Prejudice to the adversary.

There is no indication that the Defendants have been prejudiced by Plaintiff’s failures. However, there is an indication that the Defendants cannot locate Plaintiff in order to serve motions upon him. ECF No. [38] (motion seeking extension of time in which to serve a motion to dismiss due to inability to locate Plaintiff).

(3) A history of dilatoriness.

Plaintiff has failed to keep the Court informed of his current address and has failed to respond to Court order requiring him to show cause. Plaintiff’s failures to respond to this

Court's Order to Show Cause is sufficient evidence, in this Court's view, to indicate that Plaintiff does not intend to proceed with this case in a timely fashion. If he does not keep us informed of his current address, there is no way for the case to proceed.

(4) Whether the party's conduct was willful or in bad faith.

There is no indication on this record that Plaintiff's failure was the result of any "excusable neglect," Poulis, *supra*. Plaintiff has disregarded the Order to Show Cause. The conclusion that his failure to respond is willful or, at least, that his failure to file a change of address is willful is inescapable.

(5) Alternative sanctions.

Plaintiff is proceeding *pro se* and has not responded to the Court's orders, and it is not clear that any sanction other than dismissal will properly redress Plaintiff's refusal to comply.

(6) Meritoriousness of Plaintiff's case.

It is difficult to assess the meritoriousness of Plaintiff's claims at this early stage but without the ability to serve Plaintiff, even a meritorious claim cannot go forward.

In light of the foregoing, and given this Court's extended contact with Plaintiff, we find that the Poulis factors weigh in favor of dismissal.

AND NOW, this 29th day of September 2011, this action is dismissed with prejudice for Plaintiff's failure to obey a Court order.

Date: September 29, 2011

s/Maureen P. Kelly
Maureen P. Kelly
United States Magistrate Judge

cc: MICHAEL KEVIN BROWN
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All Counsel of Record via CM-ECF