

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE  
AT GREENEVILLE**

|                     |   |                                    |
|---------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| GREGORY A. CAUDILL, | ) |                                    |
|                     | ) | Case No. 2:18-cv-213               |
| <i>Plaintiff,</i>   | ) |                                    |
|                     | ) | Judge Travis R. McDonough          |
| v.                  | ) |                                    |
|                     | ) | Magistrate Judge Clifton L. Corker |
| HAMBLEN COUNTY,     | ) |                                    |
|                     | ) |                                    |
| <i>Defendant.</i>   | ) |                                    |

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**MEMORANDUM OPINION**

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Before the Court is a *pro se* prisoner’s complaint under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. On June 3, 2019, the Court entered an order screening the complaint and providing that Plaintiff had thirty days from the date of entry of the order to file an amended complaint. (Doc. 15, at 5.) The Court warned Plaintiff that if he failed to timely comply with that order, the Court would dismiss this action. (*Id.*) On June 17, 2019, the United States Postal Service returned the Clerk’s mail containing this order to the Court with a notation that Plaintiff had been released. (Doc. 16.) Plaintiff failed to provide the Court with a forwarding address, and more than a month has passed without Plaintiff complying with the order or otherwise communicating with the Court.

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b) gives this Court the authority to dismiss a case for “failure of the plaintiff to prosecute or to comply with these rules or any order of the court.” *See, e.g., Nye Capital Appreciation Partners, L.L.C. v. Nemchik*, 483 F. App’x 1, 9 (6th Cir. 2012); *Knoll v. Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.*, 176 F.3d 359, 362–63 (6th Cir. 1999). The Court examines four factors when considering dismissal under Fed. R. Civ. P. 41(b):

(1) whether the party's failure is due to willfulness, bad faith, or fault; (2) whether the adversary was prejudiced by the dismissed party's conduct; (3) whether the dismissed party was warned that failure to cooperate could lead to dismissal; and (4) whether less drastic sanctions were imposed or considered before dismissal was ordered.

*Wu v. T.W. Wang, Inc.*, 420 F.3d 641, 643 (6th Cir. 2005); *see Reg'l Refuse Sys., Inc. v. Inland Reclamation Co.*, 842 F.2d 150, 155 (6th Cir. 1988).

As to the first factor, the Court finds that Plaintiff's failure to respond to or comply with the Court's previous order is due to Plaintiff's willfulness and/or fault. Specifically, the Court has repeatedly advised Plaintiff of his obligation to keep his address updated, and he has failed to do so. (*See* Docs. 5, 11, 15.) As such, the first factor weighs in favor of dismissal.

As to the second factor, the Court finds that Plaintiff's failure to comply with the Court's order has not prejudiced Defendants.

As to the third factor, the Court warned Plaintiff that the Court would dismiss this case if he failed to comply with the Court's order. (Doc. 15, at 5.)

Finally, as to the fourth factor, the Court finds that alternative sanctions would not be effective. The Court granted Plaintiff leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* in this matter (Doc. 5), and he has not pursued the case since sending a letter to the Court more than six months ago (*see* Doc. 13).

For the reasons set forth above, the Court concludes that the relevant factors weigh in favor of dismissal of Plaintiff's action pursuant to Rule 41(b), and the Court **CERTIFIES** that any appeal from this order would not be taken in good faith.

**AN APPROPRIATE JUDGMENT WILL ENTER.**

*/s/ Travis R. McDonough*

**TRAVIS R. MCDONOUGH  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE**