



Correctional Complex. (Docket Entry No. 6 at p. 1). However, there was no such statement in the court's records.

By order entered on July 30, 2010, the court construed the plaintiff's submission (Docket No. 3) as a timely-filed motion for an extension of time within which to comply with the court's Order of June 21, 2010. (Docket No. 7). The court allowed the plaintiff fourteen (14) days to obtain and submit to the district court a certified copy of his inmate trust fund account statement from the Charles Bass Correctional Complex pertaining to the time period during which he has been incarcerated there. The plaintiff was not required to obtain and submit a statement from his previous place of confinement. The court alternatively gave the plaintiff fourteen (14) days to submit the full civil filing fee of \$350.00 to the district court. (*Id.*) The court specifically forewarned the plaintiff that failure to comply with the court's Order would result in the dismissal of his action for want of prosecution. (*Id.* at p.2).

More than fourteen (14) days have passed since the entry of the court's Order of July 30, 2010. The plaintiff has not submitted the civil filing fee. The docket sheet reflects that the Clerk's Office mailed a copy of the court's Order to the plaintiff on August 3, 2010, at the mailing address provided by the plaintiff to the court. (Docket No. 10). The docket sheet further reflects that, on August 12, 2010, the court received notice of the plaintiff's change of address. (Docket No. 11). The court then mailed the court's Order of July 30, 2010, to the plaintiff at his new address on August 19, 2010. (Docket Nos. 11, 13). The docket sheet reflects the plaintiff received the court's Order at his new address on August 23, 2010. (Docket No. 13). Even if the plaintiff did not receive the court's Order of July 30, 2010, until August 23, 2010, **nearly a month** has passed since the plaintiff's receipt of the Order and the plaintiff has neither complied, nor has attempted to comply,

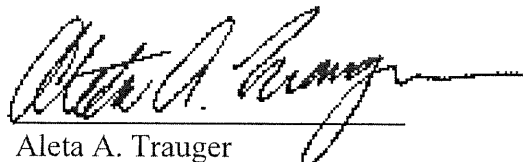
with the court's Order.

An action is subject to dismissal for want of prosecution where the *pro se* litigant fails to comply with the court's orders or engages in a clear pattern of delay. *Gibbons v. Asset Acceptance Corp.*, No. 1:05CV467, 2006 WL 3452521, at \*1 (S.D. Ohio Nov. 29, 2006); *see also Pilgrim v. Littlefield*, 92 F.3d 413, 416 (6<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1996). District courts have the inherent power to *sua sponte* dismiss an action for want of prosecution "to manage their own affairs so as to achieve the orderly and expeditious disposition of cases." *Link v. Wabash Railroad*, 370 U.S. 626, 630-31 (1962).

The Clerk is directed to assign a civil action number to this matter.

Accordingly, this action is hereby **DISMISSED** for failure to comply with the order of the court and for want of prosecution. Fed. R. Civ. P. 41(b).

It is so **ORDERED**.



Aleta A. Trauger  
United States District Judge