# IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA CHARLESTON DIVISION 

## IN RE: COLOPLAST CORP., PELVIC SUPPORT SYSTEMS PRODUCTS LIABILITY LITIGATION

MDL No. 2387

## THIS DOCUMENT RELATES TO:

Monica Chavis v. Mentor Worldwide LLC
Civil Action No. 2:13-cv-28106

## MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER

Pending before the court is Defendant's Motion to Dismiss [ECF No. 14] filed by Mentor Worldwide LLC ("Mentor"). The plaintiff has not responded, and the deadline for responding has expired. Thus, this matter is ripe for my review. For the reasons stated below, the motion is GRANTED.

Defendant's Motion arises from this court's Order [ECF No. 13], entered on October 18, 2017, denying defendant's first Motion to Dismiss for failure to serve a Plaintiff Fact Sheet ("PFS") [ECF No. 7] in compliance with Pretrial Order ("PTO") \# 123. In reaching this decision, I relied on Wilson v. Volkswagen of America, Inc., 561 F.2d 494 (4th Cir. 1977), in which the Fourth Circuit identified four factors that a court must consider when reviewing a motion to dismiss on the basis of noncompliance with discovery. See Order at 4-7 (applying the Wilson factors to the plaintiff's case). ${ }^{1}$ Concluding that the first three factors weighed in favor of sanctions

[^0]as requested by defendant, I nevertheless declined to award the requested sanction of dismissal with prejudice because it would offend the court's duty under Wilson's fourth factor, which is to consider the effectiveness of lesser sanctions. In recognition of this duty, I gave the plaintiff a final chance to comply with the deadlines set forth in PTO \# 123. I afforded her thirty days from the entry of the Order to submit to defendant a completed PFS, with the caveat that failure to do so may result in dismissal of her case with prejudice upon motion by the defendant. Despite this warning, the plaintiff has again failed to comply with this court's orders and did not provide defendant with a completed PFS within the thirty-day period. Consequently, defendant moved to dismiss with prejudice.

Because the less drastic sanction instituted against the plaintiff has had no effect on her compliance with and response to this court's discovery orders, which she has continued to blatantly disregard, I find that dismissing the defendant with prejudice is now appropriate. For the reasons explained in my October 18, 2017 Order, it is ORDERED that the Defendant's Motion to Dismiss [ECF No. 14] is GRANTED, and the defendant is DISMISSED with prejudice.

The court DIRECTS the Clerk to send a copy of this Order to counsel of record and to any unrepresented party.

ENTER: March 21, 2018



[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ The Wilson factors are as follows: (1) Whether the noncomplying party acted in bad faith; (2) the amount of prejudice his noncompliance caused his adversary, which necessarily includes an inquiry into the materiality of the evidence he failed to produce; (3) the need for deterrence of the particular sort of noncompliance; and (4) the effectiveness of less drastic sanctions. Mut. Fed. Sav. \& Loan Ass'n v. Richards \& Assocs., Inc., 872 F.2d 88, 92 (4th Cir. 1989) (citing Wilson, 561 F.2d at 503-06).

