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5 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
6 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
7 AT SEATTLE

8 LEE FERGUSON; PERRY  
9 SANDBERG,

10 Plaintiffs,

11 v.

12 M/V THE PORN STAR, ET AL.,

13 Defendants.

CASE NO. 23-cv-1338

DISMISSAL ORDER

14 The Court raises this matter on its own accord to address the viability of pro  
15 se Plaintiffs Lee Ferguson and Perry Sandberg’s federal maritime lien claim, which  
16 is the only surviving claim in this action. *See* Dkt. No. 27 at 10–11 (dismissing all  
17 other claims as time-barred).

18 On February 7, the Court issued an Order identifying several deficiencies  
19 with Plaintiffs’ federal maritime lien claim. *Id.* Most importantly, the Court found  
20 that even assuming the facts alleged in the complaint as true, any maritime lien  
21 claim arising from those facts would appear to belong to Mobile Fleet Service and  
22 Repair (“Mobile Fleet”), a business entity, not to Ferguson or Sandberg as  
23 individuals. *See id.* at 1–3. Because a business entity may not proceed pro se, the

1 Court ordered Ferguson and Sandberg, within thirty days, to “either: (1) through  
2 counsel, file an amended, properly verified complaint that states a valid federal  
3 maritime lien claim on behalf of Mobile Fleet; or (2) show cause, in writing, why  
4 Ferguson or Sandberg, or both, have standing to bring this pro se action as lien  
5 claimants under federal law.” *Id.* at 3. The Court warned that failure to comply with  
6 this Order would result in dismissal of this action. *Id.*

7 The deadline to respond to the Court’s Order passed, and Plaintiffs did not  
8 comply. They neither filed an amended complaint through counsel, nor showed  
9 cause why they, as individuals, have standing to bring this action as lien claimants.  
10 *See* Dkt. Instead, on March 10, 2025—the last possible day before the expiration of  
11 the Court’s Order—they filed a notice of appeal. Dkt. No. 30.

12 On March 27, the Ninth Circuit dismissed Plaintiffs’ appeal, concluding that  
13 it lacked appellate jurisdiction because the “order challenged in the notice of appeal  
14 granted leave to amend one claim, and is not final or immediately appealable.” Dkt.  
15 No. 32 at 2 (citing U.S.C. § 1291; *United States v. Washington*, 573 F.2d 1121, 1122  
16 (9th Cir. 1978); 9th Cir. R. 3-6(b)). The Court also notes that nothing in Plaintiffs’  
17 appeal calls any of the Court’s legal conclusions to-date into question.<sup>1</sup>

18 Plaintiffs’ appeal having failed, and the window for Plaintiffs to rectify the  
19 deficiencies in their pleadings having elapsed, the Court DISMISSES this action in  
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21 <sup>1</sup> The main basis for Plaintiffs’ appeal is that the Court apparently misconstrued  
22 Plaintiffs’ pleadings and affidavits and mistakenly characterized two civilian  
23 defendants as police officers. This potential factual error does not alter any of the  
Court’s legal conclusions and has no bearing on the viability of Plaintiffs’ federal  
maritime lien claim.

1 its entirety without prejudice for failure to prosecute and failure to comply with a  
2 court order. *See Edwards v. Marin Park, Inc.*, 356 F.3d 1058, 1065 (9th Cir. 2004)  
3 (“The failure of the plaintiff eventually to respond to the court’s ultimatum ... is  
4 properly met with the sanction of a Rule 41(b) dismissal.”). Plaintiffs’ federal  
5 maritime lien claim is dismissed without prejudice. Plaintiffs’ remaining claims are  
6 dismissed with prejudice, as previously ordered. Dkt. No. 27 at 10–11. The Clerk of  
7 Court is directed to ENTER JUDGMENT and CLOSE THIS CASE.

8 It is so ORDERED.

9 Dated this 1st day of April, 2025.

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11 Jamal N. Whitehead  
12 United States District Judge  
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