



1 inherent power to control their dockets,” and in exercising that power, a court may impose sanctions  
2 including dismissal of an action. *Thompson v. Housing Authority of Los Angeles*, 782 F.2d 829, 831  
3 (9th Cir. 1986). A court may dismiss an action with prejudice, based on a party’s failure to prosecute  
4 an action or failure to obey a court order, or failure to comply with local rules. *See, e.g. Ferdik v.*  
5 *Bonzelet*, 963 F.2d 1258, 1260-61 (9th Cir. 1992) (dismissal for failure to comply with an order  
6 requiring amendment of complaint); *Malone v. U.S. Postal Service*, 833 F.2d 128, 130 (9th Cir. 1987)  
7 (dismissal for failure to comply with a court order); *Henderson v. Duncan*, 779 F.2d 1421, 1424 (9th  
8 Cir. 1986) (dismissal for failure to prosecute and to comply with local rules).

9           Accordingly, Plaintiff is **ORDERED** to show cause **within twenty-one days** of the date of  
10 service of this Order why the action should not be dismissed for his failure comply with the Court’s  
11 order. In the alternative, within the same twenty-one day period, Plaintiff may pay the filing fee of  
12 \$350.00 or file an amended motion to proceed *in forma pauperis*, as instructed in the Court’s order  
13 dated January 23, 2013.

14  
15 IT IS SO ORDERED.

16 Dated: February 22, 2013

/s/ Jennifer L. Thurston  
17 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE