

1 of a party to comply with . . . any order of the Court may be grounds for the imposition by the
2 Court of any and all sanctions . . . within the inherent power of the Court.” Local Rule 110.
3 “District courts have inherent power to control their dockets,” and in exercising that power, a
4 court may impose sanctions, including dismissal of an action. *Thompson v. Housing Authority of*
5 *Los Angeles*, 782 F.2d 829, 831 (9th Cir. 1986). A court may dismiss an action with prejudice,
6 based on a party’s failure to prosecute an action or failure to obey a court order, or failure to
7 comply with local rules. *See, e.g. Ferdik v. Bonzelet*, 963 F.2d 1258, 1260-61 (9th Cir. 1992)
8 (dismissal for failure to comply with an order requiring amendment of complaint); *Malone v. U.S.*
9 *Postal Service*, 833 F.2d 128, 130 (9th Cir. 1987) (dismissal for failure to comply with a court
10 order); *Henderson v. Duncan*, 779 F.2d 1421, 1424 (9th Cir. 1986) (dismissal for failure to
11 prosecute and to comply with local rules).

12 Accordingly, Plaintiff is ORDERED to show cause in writing **within 30 days** of the date
13 of service of this Order why the action should not be dismissed for his failure comply with the
14 Court’s order.

15
16 IT IS SO ORDERED.

17 Dated: December 11, 2014

/s/ Jennifer L. Thurston
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE