

1 The Local Rules, corresponding with Fed. R. Civ. P. 11, provide: “Failure of counsel or of a
2 party to comply with . . . any order of the Court may be grounds for the imposition by the Court of any
3 and all sanctions . . . within the inherent power of the Court.” Local Rule 110. “District courts have
4 inherent power to control their dockets,” and in exercising that power, a court may impose sanctions
5 including dismissal of an action. *Thompson v. Housing Authority of Los Angeles*, 782 F.2d 829, 831
6 (9th Cir. 1986). A court may dismiss an action with prejudice, based on a party’s failure to prosecute
7 an action or failure to obey a court order, or failure to comply with local rules. *See, e.g. Ferdik v.*
8 *Bonzelet*, 963 F.2d 1258, 1260-61 (9th Cir. 1992) (dismissal for failure to comply with an order);
9 *Malone v. U.S. Postal Service*, 833 F.2d 128, 130 (9th Cir. 1987) (dismissal for failure to comply with
10 a court 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 within fourteen days of the date of service
13 of this Order why the action should not be dismissed for his failure to prosecute or to follow the
14 Court’s Order, or to file an opening brief.

15
16 IT IS SO ORDERED.

17 Dated: November 1, 2016

/s/ Jennifer L. Thurston
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE