

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, **within 14 days**, Plaintiff **SHALL** show cause in writing why the action should
13 not be dismissed for failure to prosecute or to follow the Court’s Order or, within the same time period
14 to file an opening brief. **If Plaintiff fails to comply with the deadline as ordered, the Court will**
15 **find that Plaintiff has abandoned the action, and dismiss the matter.**

16
17 IT IS SO ORDERED.

18 Dated: May 31, 2017

/s/ Jennifer L. Thurston
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE