

1 inherent power of the Court.” District courts have the inherent power to control their dockets and “[i]n
2 the exercise of that power they may impose sanctions including, where appropriate, ... dismissal.”
3 Thompson v. Hous. Auth., 782 F.2d 829, 831 (9th Cir. 1986). A court may dismiss an action, with
4 prejudice, based on a party's failure to prosecute an action, failure to obey a court order, or failure to
5 comply with local rules. See, e.g., Ghazali v. Moran, 46 F.3d 52, 53–54 (9th Cir. 1995) (dismissal for
6 noncompliance with local rule); Ferdik v. Bonzelet, 963 F.2d 1258, 1260–61 (9th Cir. 1992)
7 (dismissal for failure to comply with an order requiring amendment of complaint); Malone v. U.S.
8 Postal Serv., 833 F.2d 128, 130–33 (9th Cir. 1987) (dismissal for failure to comply with court order).

9 Accordingly, it is HEREBY ORDERED that within **ten (10)** days from the date of service of
10 this order, Defendants shall show cause in writing why sanctions should not be imposed for failure to
11 comply with the court’s order.

12
13 IT IS SO ORDERED.

14 Dated: May 27, 2021



UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE