

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

10 Accordingly, Plaintiff is **ORDERED** to show cause within fourteen days why terminating
11 sanctions should not be imposed for failure to follow the Court’s Order and failure to prosecute the
12 action or to file the opening brief.

13
14 IT IS SO ORDERED.

15 Dated: September 11, 2020

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