



1 The Local Rules, corresponding with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 11, provide,  
2 “[f]ailure of counsel or of a party to comply with . . . any order of the Court may be grounds for  
3 the imposition by the Court of any and all sanctions . . . within the inherent power of the Court.”  
4 Local Rule 110. “District courts have inherent power to control their dockets” and, in exercising  
5 that power, may impose sanctions, including dismissal of an action. *Thompson v. Housing Auth.*,  
6 *City of Los Angeles*, 782 F.2d 829, 831 (9th Cir. 1986). A court may dismiss an action based on a  
7 party’s failure to prosecute an action, obey a court order, or comply with local rules. *See, e.g.*,  
8 *Ferdik v. Bonzelet*, 963 F.2d 1258, 1260-61 (9th Cir. 1992) (dismissal for failure to comply with a  
9 court order to amend a complaint); *Malone v. U.S. Postal Service*, 833 F.2d 128, 130-31 (9th Cir.  
10 1987) (dismissal for failure to comply with a court order); *Henderson v. Duncan*, 779 F.2d 1421,  
11 1424 (9th Cir. 1986) (dismissal for failure to prosecute and to comply with local rules).

12 Based on the foregoing, the Court ORDERS Plaintiff to show cause in writing, **within 21**  
13 **days** of the date of service of this order, why this action should not be dismissed for his failure to  
14 comply with the Court’s order. Alternatively, within that same time, Plaintiff may pay the \$402  
15 filing fee in full. **Failure to comply with this order will result in a recommendation that this**  
16 **action be dismissed for failure to obey court orders.**

17 IT IS SO ORDERED.

18  
19 Dated: **March 14, 2022**

*/s/ Sheila K. Oberto*  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE