

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF
TEXAS, FORT WORTH DIVISION**

Mashiach C. Lassiter v. Clerk of Court, et al.

Lassiter · No. 4:25-cv-1307-O-BP · Decided December 16, 2025

OPINION

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
FORT WORTH DIVISION MASHIACH C. LASSITER, § § Plaintiff, § § v. § Civil Action No.
4:25-cv-1307-O-BP § CLERK OF COURT, et al., § § Defendants. § FINDINGS,
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE
JUDGE On November 18, 2025, pro se Plaintiff Mashiach C. Lassiter filed a civil complaint, and
this case was referred to the undersigned for judicial screening pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b) and
Special Order 3.

ECF Nos. 1, 2. He also filed an application to proceed in forma pauperis (“IFP”). ECF No. 6. The
findings, conclusions and recommendation of the United States Magistrate Judge are as follows:
FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS: A. NATURE OF THE CASE This case is a new civil action.
B. PARTIES Mashiach C. Lassiter is the plaintiff. He names the Clerk of Court for the 325th
District Court, Tarrant County, Texas; Tarrant County, Texas; and the State of Texas as defendants.

C. LEGAL ANALYSIS To proceed with a civil action in this Court, a plaintiff must either pay the
\$405 filing and 1 administrative fees or be granted permission to proceed IFP. See 28 U.S.C. §§
1914, 1915. When Plaintiff filed his complaint, he did not pay the requisite fees or file an IFP
application.

On November 24, the Court ordered Plaintiff to cure this deficiency by December 8, by either
paying \$405 to the clerk of Court or filing a complete long-form IFP application. ECF No. 4. The
Court provided Plaintiff a copy of the IFP application form necessary to comply and warned him
that failure to do so could result in dismissal of this case without further notice for failure to
prosecute.

Id. Rule 41(b) permits a court to dismiss an action sua sponte for failure to prosecute or follow
orders of the court. *McCullough v. Lynaugh*, 835 F.2d 1126, 1127 (5th Cir. 1988). This authority
flows from a court’s inherent power to control its docket, prevent undue delays in the disposition
of pending cases, and avoid congested court calendars. *Link v. Wabash R.R.*

Co., 370 U.S. 626, 629-31 (1962). The deadline for Plaintiff to comply with the Court’s order
expired. To date, Plaintiff has not complied or sought an extension of time to do so. Instead,

Plaintiff filed a short-form IFP application, which does not elicit all of the financial information that is necessary for the Court to review when determining a party's pauper status.

ECF No. 6. Plaintiff also filed a motion that the clerk of Court construed as a notice of interlocutory appeal. ECF No. 7. However, it is unclear what Plaintiff seeks to appeal, as he claims the Northern District of Texas failed to "provide ADA- required resulting in inability to access filing systems and missed notices." *Id.* To the extent Plaintiff intends to appeal the Court's November 24 order and notice of deficiency—the only order entered thus far—the Court finds his appeal is frivolous because it attacks a nonappealable, interlocutory pretrial order, which does not divest the district court of jurisdiction over this case.

See *BancPass, Inc. v. Highway Toll Admin., LLC*, 863 F.3d 391, 397 (5th Cir. 2017); see also 2 *Propes v. Dretke*, 130 F. App'x 654, 655 (5th Cir. 2005) (citations omitted) (explaining over what types of interlocutory appeals of district court pretrial orders the court of appeals has jurisdiction to review).

Because Plaintiff has not paid the requisite fees or obtained permission to proceed IFP, this case is subject to dismissal for failure to comply with the Court's order and for lack of prosecution under Rule 41(b). RECOMMENDATION The undersigned therefore RECOMMENDS that Chief United States District Judge Reed O'Connor DISMISS Plaintiff's Complaint for lack of prosecution and for failure to obey court orders, without prejudice to being refiled.

See Fed. R. Civ. P. 41(b). A copy of these findings, conclusions, and recommendation shall be served on all parties in the manner provided by law. Under 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1), each party to this action has the right to serve and file specific written objections in the United States District Court to the United States Magistrate Judge's proposed findings, conclusions, and recommendation within fourteen (14) days after the party has been served with a copy of this document.

The United States District Judge need only make a de novo determination of those portions of the United States Magistrate Judge's proposed findings, conclusions, and recommendation to which specific objection is timely made. See 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). Failure to file by the date stated above a specific written objection to a proposed factual finding or legal conclusion will bar a party, except upon grounds of plain error or manifest injustice, from attacking on appeal any such proposed factual findings and legal conclusions accepted by the United States District Judge.

See *Douglass v. United Servs. Auto Ass'n*, 79 F.3d 1415, 1428–29 (5th Cir. 1996) (en banc), superseded by statute 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1) (extending the deadline to file objections from ten to fourteen days). 3 SIGNED on December 16, 2025. Hal Ray, Jr. UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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