

A district court may dismiss an action for failure to prosecute or to comply with any order of the court. *McCullough v. Lynaugh*, 835 F.2d 1126 (5th Cir. 1988); Fed. R. Civ. P. 41(b). The exercise of the power to dismiss a case for failure to prosecute or obey a court order is committed to the sound discretion of the Court and appellate review is confined solely in whether the Court's discretion was abused. *Green v. Forney Engineering Co.*, 589 F.2d 243 (5th Cir. 1979); *Lopez v. Aransas County Independent School District*, 570 F.2d 541 (5th Cir. 1978). Not only may a district court dismiss for want of prosecution upon motion of a defendant, but it may also, *sua sponte*, dismiss an action whenever necessary to achieve the orderly and expeditious disposition of cases. *Anthony v. Marion County General Hospital*, 617 F.2d 1164 (5th Cir. 1980).

In the present case, the Plaintiff failed to pay the initial partial filing fee. He has not provided a sufficient explanation for such failure; thus, the lawsuit should be dismissed. As opposed to a stay, he may file a new lawsuit if he desires to renew his claims. He is placed on notice, however, that there is a two year statute of limitations for civil rights lawsuits. It is accordingly

ORDERED that the complaint is **DISMISSED** without prejudice for want of prosecution and failure to obey an order. Fed. R. Civ. P. 41(b); Rule 41, Local Rules for the Eastern District of Texas. All motions not previously ruled on are **DENIED**.
SIGNED this 19th day of January, 2015.


AMOS L. MAZZANT
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE