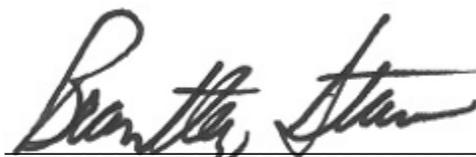


both. First, the requirement of an affidavit to proceed *in forma pauperis* is not limited to prisoners.³ Second, the affidavit requirement does not compel the plaintiff to reveal any financial information because the plaintiff is free to choose not to proceed *in forma pauperis*. Therefore, the affidavit requirement does not violate the Fourth or Fifth Amendment. Third and finally, the plaintiff's statement that the Court must respond to his objection by a certain deadline is not binding. Parties to a lawsuit do not act as their own judge. The Court alone may set and alter deadlines upon a motion from either party.

After making an independent review of the pleadings, files and records in this case, and the Findings, Conclusions, and Recommendation of the Magistrate Judge, the Court finds them correct. It is therefore **ORDERED** that the Findings, Conclusions, and Recommendation of the United States Magistrate Judge are accepted. The plaintiff's insufficient motion to proceed *in forma pauperis* is hereby **DENIED**. The Court will dismiss the plaintiff's complaint in the future if he fails to either pay the \$402.00 filing fee or file a properly supported motion to proceed *in forma pauperis*.

IT IS SO ORDERED this 22nd day of February, 2021.



BRANTLEY STARR
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

³ See *Hayes v. Scott*, 116 F.3d 137, 140 (5th Cir. 1997) (holding that the affidavit requirement of 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(1) applies to both prisoners and non-prisoners).