

CAUSE NO. 2024-70302

PSHATOIA LA ROSE,
Plaintiff

§
§
§
§
§
§
§
§

IN THE DISTRICT COURT

V.

OF HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS

HOLLINGSWORTH LAW FIRM, PLLC,
Defendant

80TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

ORDER

On this day, the Court considered Hollingsworth Law Firm, PLLC’s motion to find Plaintiff, Pshatoia LaRose, a vexatious litigant under Texas Civil Practice & Remedies Code § 11.051 *et seq.*, the response, if any, and the evidence presented and finds that the motion should be and is GRANTED.

The Court notes Chapter 11 of the Texas Civil Practice and Remedies Code governs suits brought by vexatious litigants and specifies that a court may, on defendant’s motion or *sua sponte*, designate a party as a vexatious litigant. *See* TEX. CIV. PRAC. & REM. CODE § 11.101. A court may declare a party to be a vexatious litigant if there is not a reasonable probability that she will prevail in litigation and the party has a history of filing or repeatedly re-litigating unsuccessful or frivolous suits. *See* TEX. CIV. PRAC. & REM. CODE § 11.054.

Here, there is not a reasonable probability Plaintiff will prevail in litigation against Hollingsworth Law Firm, PLLC. The outcome in the litigation in which Hollingsworth Law Firm, PLLC represented Plaintiff was caused by Plaintiff and not Hollingsworth Law Firm, PLLC. Further, there is no evidence Hollingsworth Law Firm, PLLC breached any duty to Plaintiff. Additionally, Plaintiff’s negligent misrepresentation claim is a fractured legal malpractice claim and cannot succeed. *See Goffney v. Rabson*, 56 S.W.3d 186, 190 (Tex. App.—Houston [1st Dist.] 2001, pet. denied).

During the seven-year period immediately preceding the date the Hollingsworth Law Firm, PLLC filed its motion to declare Plaintiff a vexatious litigant, Plaintiff has “commenced, prosecuted, or maintained at least five litigations as a pro se litigant” that have been “finally determined adversely to the plaintiff” or have been “determined by a trial or appellate court to be frivolous or groundless under state or federal law or rules of procedure.” See TEX. CIV. PRAC. & REM. CODE § 11.054. Those litigations include, but are not limited to:

1. Cause No. 24-cv-3464; *Pshatoia LaRose v. Sean Combs et al.*; in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York;
2. Cause No. 23-DCV-310213; *Pshatoia LaRose v. Missouri City Police Department*; in the 434th District Court of Fort Bend County, Texas;
3. Cause No. 23-DCV-310244; *Pshatoia LaRose v. Sugarland Police Department*; in the 434th District Court of Fort Bend County, Texas;
4. Cause No. 2024-10498; *Pshatoia LaRose v. Lewis Brisbois*; in the 61st District Court of Harris County, Texas;
5. Cause No. 24-cv-00159; *Pshatoia LaRose v. Wal-Mart Stores of Texas, LLC*; in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas- Houston Division; and
6. Cause No. 24-DCV-314942; *Pshatoia LaRose v. DJ Khaled et al.*; in the 400th District Court of Fort Bend County, Texas.

It is evident from the record and the pleadings that during the seven-year period immediately preceding the date the Defendant filed its motion to declare Plaintiff a vexatious litigant, Plaintiff “commenced, prosecuted, or maintained at least five litigations as a pro se litigant” that have been “finally determined adversely to the plaintiff” or have been determined “by a trial or appellate court to be frivolous or groundless under state or federal law or rules of procedure.” TEX. CIV. PRAC. & REM. CODE § 11.054. The cases noted above were prosecuted or maintained in courts other than small claims court and may be considered when determining whether a pro se plaintiff meets the criteria for a being declared a vexatious litigant. See *id.*

It is also true that a court may find a plaintiff to be a vexatious litigant if, after a litigation has been finally determined against the plaintiff, the plaintiff repeatedly relitigates or attempts to relitigate, pro se, against the same defendant the same cause of action, claim, controversy, or any of the issues of fact or law determined or concluded by final determination against plaintiff. TEX. CIV. PRAC. & REM. CODE § 11.054. LaRose sued Sean Combs in Cause No. 24-cv-3464; *Pshatoia LaRose v. Sean Combs et al.*; in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York; and her claims were dismissed with prejudice. In its order dismissing those claims the Court found, “any appeal from this order would not be taken in good faith, and therefore IFP status is denied for the purpose of an appeal.” After she lost the case October 28, 2024, LaRose refiled the same claims against Mr. Combs on November 19, 2024, as Cause No. 24-cv-8908; *Pshatoia LaRose v. Sean Combs et al.*; in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. The causes of action are the same and Mr. Combs is a defendant in both suits.

LaRose filed suit against Lewis Brisbois *pro se*, Cause No. 2024-10498; *Pshatoia LaRose v. Lewis Brisbois*; in the 61st District Court of Harris County, Texas; and that case was dismissed with prejudice April 29, 2024. LaRose sued the firm again on June 15, 2024, asserting the same claims in Cause No. 2024-38002; *Pshatoia LaRose v. Lewis Brisbois*; in the 334th District Court of Harris County, Texas. The defendant and the causes of action are the same.

Additionally, LaRose filed suit against DJ Khaled in Cause No. 24-DCV-314942; *Pshatoia LaRose v. DJ Khaled et al.*; in the 400th District Court of Fort Bend County, Texas; and that case was dismissed with prejudice December 5, 2024. LaRose sued DJ Khaled again in Cause No. Cause No. 25-DCV-325809; *Pshatoia LaRose v. DJ Khaled et al.*; in the 268th District Court of Fort Bend County, Texas. The causes of action are the same and DJ Khaled is a defendant in both suits.

The Court finds Pshatoia LaRose is a vexatious litigant under TEX. CIV. PRAC. & REM. CODE § 11.054. It is further

ORDERED Plaintiff must security and post a cost bond or pay into the registry of the court the amount of \$15,000.00 as security for costs within ten (10) days from the date of this Order. It is further

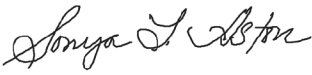
ORDERED if Plaintiff does not furnish the security within ten days as required above, all LaRose’s claims against Hollingsworth Law Firm, PLLC are dismissed with prejudice. It is further

ORDERED Pshatoia LaRose cannot file, *pro se*, a new suit in a Texas court without first getting the permission of the appropriate local administrative judge to file the suit. TEX. CIV. PRAC. & REM. CODE § 11.101(a). Such permission shall be granted only if the litigation appears to have merit and is not filed for purposes of harassment or delay; such permission may also be conditioned on the furnishing of security.

The Court ORDERS the Harris County District Clerk to refuse the filing of any new litigation by Pshatoia LaRose unless she first obtains written permission from the appropriate local administrative judge.

The Court further ORDERS the Harris County District Clerk to forward a copy of this Order to the Office of Court Administration. *See* TEX. CIV. PRAC. & REM. CODE §11.104(a).

Signed this ____ day of _____, 2025.

Signed: 
3/19/2025

Judge Presiding



I, Marilyn Burgess, District Clerk of Harris County, Texas certify that this is a true and correct copy of the original record filed and or recorded in my office, electronically or hard copy, as it appears on this date.

Witness my official hand and seal of office this March 19, 2025

Certified Document Number: 119543492 Total Pages: 5

Marilyn Burgess, DISTRICT CLERK
HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS

In accordance with Texas Government Code 51.301 and 406.013 electronically transmitted authenticated documents are valid. If there is a question regarding the validity of this document and or seal please e-mail support@hcdistrictclerk.com