

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

MAURICE GAY, et al., :  
 : Civil Action No. 11-4303 (PGS)  
 Plaintiffs, :  
 :  
 v. : MEMORANDUM OPINION  
 :  
 DIAMOND CRYSTAL BRAND INC., :  
 :  
 Defendant. :

**APPEARANCES:**

Plaintiffs pro se  
Maurice Gay  
Bernard Jenkins  
Trenton State Prison  
P.O. Box 861  
Trenton, NJ 08625

**SHERIDAN**, District Judge

Plaintiffs Maurice Gay and Bernard Jenkins, prisoners confined at Trenton State Prison in Trenton, New Jersey, seek to bring this civil action asserting a claim that the Defendant distributed bad peanut butter which made them ill. Plaintiffs have neither prepaid the filing fee nor submitted applications for leave to proceed in forma pauperis.

Civil actions brought in forma pauperis are governed by 28 U.S.C. § 1915. The Prison Litigation Reform Act of 1995, Pub. L. No. 104-135, 110 Stat. 1321 (April 26, 1996) (the "PLRA"), which amends 28 U.S.C. § 1915, establishes certain financial requirements for prisoners who are attempting to bring a civil action or file an appeal in forma pauperis.

Under the PLRA, a prisoner seeking to bring a civil action in forma pauperis must submit an affidavit, including a statement of all assets, which states that the prisoner is unable to pay the fee. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(1). The prisoner also must submit a certified copy of his inmate trust fund account statement(s) for the six-month period immediately preceding the filing of his complaint. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(2). The prisoner must obtain this certified statement from the appropriate official of each prison at which he was or is confined. Id.

Even if the prisoner is granted in forma pauperis status, the prisoner must pay the full amount of the \$350 filing fee in installments. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1). In each month that the amount in the prisoner's account exceeds \$10.00, until the \$350.00 filing fee is paid, the agency having custody of the prisoner shall assess, deduct from the prisoner's account, and forward to the Clerk of the Court an installment payment equal to 20 % of the preceding month's income credited to the prisoner's account. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(2).

Where two or more prisoner plaintiffs seek to proceed in forma pauperis, each must submit a complete application for leave to proceed in forma pauperis. Hagan v. Rogers, 570 F.3d 146 (3d Cir. 2009).

Plaintiffs may not have known when they submitted the complaint that they must pay the filing fee, and that even if the

full filing fee, or any part of it, has been paid, the Court must dismiss the case if it finds that the action: (1) is frivolous or malicious; (2) fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted; or (3) seeks monetary relief against a defendant who is immune from such relief. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B) (in forma pauperis actions). See also 28 U.S.C. § 1915A (dismissal of actions in which prisoner seeks redress from a governmental defendant); 42 U.S.C. § 1997e (dismissal of prisoner actions brought with respect to prison conditions). If the Court dismisses the case for any of these reasons, the PLRA does not suspend installment payments of the filing fee or permit the prisoner to get back the filing fee, or any part of it, that has already been paid.

If the prisoner has, on three or more prior occasions while incarcerated, brought in federal court an action or appeal that was dismissed on the grounds that it was frivolous or malicious, or that it failed to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, he cannot bring another action in forma pauperis unless he is in imminent danger of serious physical injury. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g).

In this action, Plaintiffs failed either to prepay the \$350 filing fee or to submit their individual complete in forma pauperis applications as required by 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(1), (2), including a certified account statement. See, e.g., Tyson v.

Youth Ventures, L.L.C., 42 Fed.Appx. 221 (10th Cir. 2002);  
Johnson v. United States, 79 Fed.Cl. 769 (2007). Accordingly,  
this action will be administratively terminated for failure to  
satisfy the filing fee requirement.

Moreover, the Court notes that Plaintiff Bernard Jenkins has  
failed to sign the Complaint, as required by Rule 11(a) of the  
Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

The allegations of the Complaint do not suggest that  
Plaintiffs are in imminent danger of serious physical injury.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons set forth above, the Clerk of the Court will  
be ordered to administratively terminate this action, without  
filing the complaint or assessing a filing fee. Plaintiffs will  
be granted leave to move to re-open within 30 days.<sup>1</sup>

An appropriate Order will be entered.



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Peter G. Sheridan  
United States District Judge

Dated:

Aug 3, 2011

<sup>1</sup> Such an administrative termination is not a "dismissal" for purposes of the statute of limitations, and if the case is reopened pursuant to the terms of the accompanying Order, it is not subject to the statute of limitations time bar if it was originally filed timely. See Houston v. Lack, 487 U.S. 266 (1988) (prisoner mailbox rule); McDowell v. Delaware State Police, 88 F.3d 188, 191 (3d Cir. 1996); see also Williams-Guice v. Board of Education, 45 F.3d 161, 163 (7th Cir. 1995).