

the civil action. If granted leave to proceed in forma pauperis, plaintiff is entitled to pay the filing fee over time through the payment of an initial partial filing fee to be assessed by the court under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1) and through periodic payments from the plaintiff's inmate trust account as authorized in 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(2).

Plaintiff submitted his complaint to the court without paying the \$400.00 filing fee or submitting an application to proceed in forma pauperis. As a result of this deficiency with plaintiff's submission to the court, the above-captioned case is **DISMISSED**, without prejudice.

Additionally, to the extent plaintiff alleges he is wrongfully imprisoned, this court notes that the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit has held that the Court of Federal Claims does not have subject matter jurisdiction over actions alleging unlawful confinement or imprisonment. See Cochran v. United States, 250 F.3d 754 (Fed. Cir. 2000) (affirming lower court's decision that it did not have subject matter jurisdiction over plaintiff's claim for false imprisonment and unjust conviction). Similarly, it is well established that this court does not have jurisdiction to hear tort claims against the United States. See 28 U.S.C. § 1491(a)(1) (2012) ("The United States Court of Federal Claims shall have jurisdiction . . . in cases not sounding in tort."); see also Keene Corp. v. United States, 508 U.S. 200, 214 (1993) ("[T]ort cases are outside the jurisdiction of the Court of Federal Claims today."); Brown v. United States, 105 F.3d 621, 623 (Fed. Cir. 1997) ("The Court of Federal Claims is a court of limited jurisdiction. It lacks jurisdiction over tort actions against the United States."); Kant v. United States, 123 Fed. Cl. 614, 616 (2015).

IT IS SO ORDERED.


MARIAN BLANK HORN
Judge