

Although Johnson is no longer at USP Coleman, he is nonetheless a "prisoner" within Section 1915(h)'s definition¹ because his confinement at a halfway house is as a result of his criminal violation. See Jackson v. Johnson, 475 F.3d 261, 2007 WL 10728 (5th Cir. Jan. 3, 2007) (plaintiff, a halfway house resident, was a "prisoner" within § 1915(h)'s definition because he was confined as a result of his criminal violation); Asquith v. Dept. of Corr., 186 F.3d 407, 411 (3d Cir. 1999) (halfway houses are institutional confinement similar to prison).

Despite the fact that Johnson is now in a halfway house, he is still obligated to make monthly payments, when funds exist, towards the filing fee for this action. Accordingly, it is hereby Ordered that the motions (Docket Nos. 45, 50) are DENIED.

SO ORDERED.

/s/ Patti B. Saris
PATTI B. SARIS
CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

¹ The in forma pauperis statute defines a "prisoner" as "any person incarcerated or detained in any facility who is accused of, convicted of, sentenced for, or adjudicated delinquent for, violations of criminal law or the term and conditions of parole, probation, pretrial release, or diversionary program." See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(h).