of the Jewish and Muslim faiths were being offered fruit juices with their meals. He asserts that he lost weight due to skipping meals where coffee and tea were served with the meals. He acknowledges being offered water as a substitute for coffee and tea. He states that he has spoken with a representative of his faith who has offered to pay for the extra cost of juice if costs are a consideration. It is unclear whether the offer is to pay for juices for all inmates in the prison system or for Plaintiff only.

Plaintiff does not allege that he is being forced to drink coffee or tea. He does not allege that his faith requires him to drink juices or that it prohibits him from drinking water. He does not allege that the mere presence of coffee or tea on his tray is deemed by his faith to contaminate the entire meal.

Plaintiff is, at most, asserting a preference, not a religious belief or practice. He has alternatives including consumption of water, which is free, or even obtaining juices from the prison commissary. For those reasons, the case was dismissed (#9) for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted.

Accordingly, Plaintiff should not be permitted to proceed *in forma pauperis* where, as here, the appeal is frivolous and not taken in good faith. 28 U.S.C. §1915(a)(3).

Accordingly, Plaintiff's forma pauperis status is revoked.

DATED this 28th day of April 2011.

Kent J. Dawson

United States District Judge