

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

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SALAHUDDIN F. SMART,	:	
	:	
Plaintiff,	:	Civ. No. 22-1875 (NLH) (MJS)
	:	
v.	:	OPINION
	:	
COUNTY OF BURLINGTON	:	
BOARD OF CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS,	:	
et al.,	:	
	:	
Defendants.	:	

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APPEARANCE:

Salahuddin F. Smart  
91107  
Burlington County Correctional Center  
PO Box 6000  
Mt. Holly, NJ 08060

Plaintiff Pro se

HILLMAN, District Judge

Plaintiff Salahuddin F. Smart submitted a complaint under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. ECF No. 1. He seeks to proceed in forma pauperis ("IFP"). ECF No. 1-3.

The Prison Litigation Reform Act ("PLRA") established certain financial requirements for prisoners who are attempting to bring a civil action IFP.<sup>1</sup> 28 U.S.C. § 1915. If the prisoner

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<sup>1</sup> "'Prisoner' means 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 terms and conditions of parole, probation, pretrial release, or diversionary program." 28 U.S.C. § 1915(h). Plaintiff is a

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 IFP unless he is in imminent danger of serious physical injury. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g); Millhouse v. Sage, 639 F. App'x 792, 793 (3d Cir. 2016) (citing 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g)).

"Plaintiff 'is a recreational litigant,' and the majority of his prior actions have been commenced in forma pauperis." Smart v. Aramark Inc., No. 14-3007, 2014 WL 2215972, at \*1 (D.N.J. May 29, 2014) (footnote omitted). The Court "now proceed[s] to count [Plaintiff's] strikes, stopping if [it] count[s] to three." Garrett v. Murphy, 17 F.4th 419, 425 (3d Cir. 2021). If the Court concludes Plaintiff has three strikes, it "will consider whether he is in imminent danger of serious physical injury. If he is not, [the Court] will deny his application for in forma pauperis status, and . . . will defer consideration of the merits until he pays the filing fee." Id.

According to the Public Access To Court Electronic Records ("PACER") case locator, Plaintiff has filed at least 80 cases within the Third Circuit. PACER Case Locator, available at

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pretrial detainee currently detained in the Burlington County Correctional Facility in Mount Holly, New Jersey. ECF No. 1.

<https://pcl.uscourts.gov> (last visited May 2, 2022). The Court easily finds three qualifying dismissals among the many cases Plaintiff has filed over the years: Smart v. Admin. Off. of the Cts., No. 14-4303, 2016 WL 632230 (D.N.J. Feb. 17, 2016) (dismissed for failure to state a claim), aff'd sub nom. Smart, v. Admin. Off. of the Cts. State of New Jersey, 672 F. App'x 182, 2017 WL 34475 (3d Cir. 2017); Smart, No. 14-3007, 2014 WL 2215972 (dismissed for failure to state a claim); Smart v. McLivaine, No. 14-4375, 2014 WL 6386768 (D.N.J. Nov. 14, 2014) (dismissed for failure to state a claim).

The relevant inquiry is whether a person "brought an action or appeal" "while incarcerated or detained in any facility," 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g), and Plaintiff filed each of these actions while he was detained in either a county or state prison. It is irrelevant for § 1915(g) purposes that Plaintiff was released from custody prior to two complaints' dismissals. See Parker v. Montgomery Cty. Corr. Facility/Bus. Office Manager, 870 F.3d 144, 149 n.8 (3d Cir. 2017); Harris v. City of New York, 607 F.3d 18, 21-22 (2d Cir. 2010) ("Had Congress intended that the three strikes rule would no longer apply once a prisoner had been released, it would have written the statutory provision differently.").

Each case was explicitly dismissed for failure to state a claim. See Dooley v. Wetzel, 957 F.3d 366, 377 (3d Cir. 2020)

(requiring district courts to evaluate strikes under § 1915(g) "at a moment when it carries immediate significance").

Accordingly, the Court may not grant Plaintiff's IFP application unless Plaintiff is in imminent danger of serious physical injury. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g).

On March 7, 2022, Plaintiff received a 7-day disciplinary detention for violating prohibited act \*.256, refusing to obey an order of a staff member. ECF No. 1-2 at 4; see also N.J.A.C. 10A:4-4.1(a)(2)(xvii). The charge was upheld on disciplinary appeal. ECF No. 1-2 at 2. Plaintiff alleges that he was held in the disciplinary cell after his 7 days were over. ECF No. 1 at 5. He argues jail staff discriminated against him and violated his due process rights when they failed to release him on time. Id. at 6.

"[A] prisoner may invoke the 'imminent danger' exception only to seek relief from a danger which is 'imminent' at the time the complaint is filed." Abdul-Akbar v. McKelvie, 239 F.3d 307, 312 (3d Cir. 2001). Plaintiff's complaint alleges a past violation of his constitutional rights; there are no facts suggesting he is in danger of physical injury, let alone imminent danger of serious physical injury. "'Imminent' dangers are those dangers which are about to occur at any moment or are impending." Id. at 315. "A physical injury is 'serious' for purposes of § 1915(g) if it has potentially dangerous

consequences such as death or severe bodily harm. Minor harms or fleeting discomfort don't count." Gresham v. Meden, 938 F.3d 847, 850 (6th Cir. 2019). Therefore, the Court must deny Plaintiff's IFP application under § 1915(g).

The Clerk will be ordered to administratively terminate the case without filing the complaint. Plaintiff must pay the \$402 filing and administrative fees before the complaint may be filed. An appropriate Order follows.

Dated: May 11, 2022  
At Camden, New Jersey

s/ Noel L. Hillman  
NOEL L. HILLMAN, U.S.D.J.