



meritorious claim in order to spare himself complete destitution.” *Cotto*, 369 F. App’x at 322 (quoting *Jones v. Zimmerman*, 752 F.2d 76, 79 (3d Cir. 1985)). Accordingly, the IFP Motion is **DENIED**.

Hence, Petitioner is **ORDERED** to pay the \$5.00 filing fee on or before August 30, 2013.

However, in an abundance of caution, this Court **STAYS** until August 30, 2013, that portion of this Order which denies Petitioner’s IFP Motion. The Court does so out of a concern for the Statute of Limitations contained in the Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act (“AEDPA”), 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d) and its potential impact on the timeliness of the Petition. The filing and the pendency of an IFP Motion tolls the running of the statute of limitations. *See, e.g., Urrutia v. Harrisburg County Police Dept.*, 91 F.3d 451, 459 (3d Cir. 1996) (“This is a matter of first impression in this Circuit, but other courts have suspended the running of the statute of limitations during the pendency of an in forma pauperis motion.”). To obviate any concerns about the running of the AEDPA statute of limitations, the Court’s entering of this Stay of the Order denying the IFP Motion will provide the Petitioner with thirty days in which to pay the \$5.00 filing fee. The Court deems that the effect of this Stay is to permit the IFP Motion to continue pending during these thirty days and hence, the AEDPA statute of limitations is tolled during these thirty days. The Stay will automatically be dissolved at

the end of the thirty days and if no filing fee has been received by the end of the thirty days, the Court will order the case closed for failure to prosecute.

BY THE COURT:

/s Cynthia Reed Eddy

Cynthia Reed Eddy

United States Magistrate Judge

cc: Elisa A. Long  
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