

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE  
WESTERN DIVISION

JOHNATHAN RAY,	)	
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	
	)	
VS.	)	No. 16-2128-JDT-tmp
	)	
NURSE REYES, ET AL.,	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	

ORDER DIRECTING PLAINTIFF TO COMPLY WITH  
28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(1)-(2) OR PAY \$400 CIVIL FILING FEE

On February 22, 2016, Plaintiff Johnathan Ray, who is incarcerated at the West Tennessee State Penitentiary (“WTSP”) in Henning, Tennessee, filed a *pro se* complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. (ECF No. 1.) However, Plaintiff neglected to submit either the \$400 civil filing fee required by 28 U.S.C. §§ 1914(a)-(b) or an application to proceed *in forma pauperis*.

Under the Prison Litigation Reform Act (“PLRA”), 28 U.S.C. §§ 1915(a)-(b), a prisoner bringing a civil action must pay the filing fee required by 28 U.S.C. § 1914(a).<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Twenty-eight U.S.C. § 1914(a) requires a civil filing fee of \$350. However, pursuant to § 1914(b), “[t]he clerk shall collect from the parties such additional fees only as are prescribed by the Judicial Conference of the United States.” The Judicial Conference has prescribed an additional administrative fee of \$50 for filing any civil case, except for cases seeking habeas corpus and cases in which the plaintiff is granted leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* under 28 U.S.C. § 1915. Thus, if Plaintiff is granted leave to proceed *in forma pauperis*, he will not be liable for the additional \$50 fee.

Although the obligation to pay the fee accrues at the moment the case is filed, *see McGore v. Wrigglesworth*, 114 F.3d 601, 605 (6th Cir. 1997), *partially overruled on other grounds by LaFountain v. Harry*, 716 F.3d 944, 951 (6th Cir. 2013), the PLRA provides the prisoner the opportunity to make a “down payment” of a partial filing fee and pay the remainder in installments. *Id.* at 604. However, in order to take advantage of the installment procedures, the prisoner must complete and submit to the district court, along with the complaint, an *in forma pauperis* affidavit and a certified copy of his inmate trust account statement for the last six months. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(2). In this case, although Plaintiff submitted two copies of his trust account statement (ECF Nos. 1-1 & 3), he did not submit an *in forma pauperis* affidavit.

Therefore, the Plaintiff is ORDERED to submit, within 30 days after the date of this order, either the entire \$400 civil filing fee or a properly completed and executed application to proceed *in forma pauperis*.<sup>2</sup> The Clerk is directed to mail Plaintiff a copy of the prisoner *in forma pauperis* affidavit form along with this order. If Plaintiff needs additional time to submit the affidavit, he may, within 30 days after the date of this order, file a motion for an extension of time.

If Plaintiff timely submits the necessary document and the Court finds that he is indeed indigent, the Court will grant leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* and assess only a \$350 filing fee in accordance with the installment procedures of 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b).

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<sup>2</sup> Plaintiff does not need to submit another copy of his trust account statement.

However, if Plaintiff fails to comply with this order in a timely manner the Court will deny leave to proceed *in forma pauperis*, assess the entire \$400 filing fee from his inmate trust account without regard to the installment payment procedures, and dismiss the action without further notice for failure to prosecute, pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 41(b). *McGore*, 114 F.3d at 605.<sup>3</sup>

If Plaintiff is transferred to a different prison or jail or if he is released, he is ORDERED to notify the Court immediately, in writing, of his change of address.<sup>4</sup> Failure to abide by this requirement also may result in the dismissal this action, without further notice, for failure to prosecute.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

s/ James D. Todd  
JAMES D. TODD  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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<sup>3</sup> Even a voluntary dismissal by Plaintiff will not eliminate the obligation to pay the filing fee. *McGore*. 114 F.3d at 607; *see also In re Alea*, 286 F.3d 378, 381 (6th Cir. 2002).

<sup>4</sup> On February 23, 2016, the Clerk received a letter from Plaintiff in which he states that he “will be going back to county jail soon for court and could be there for quite sometime and maybe even transferred from WTSP. Please forward a copy of everything the court sends me to my home address provided below.” (ECF No. 3-2.) However, Plaintiff must keep the Court apprised of his actual address and whereabouts each time he is moved or transferred to a different facility, even if it is temporary. Using his home address may result in Plaintiff not receiving mail from the Court in a timely manner, which could result in Plaintiff missing an imposed deadline.