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## DISTRICT COURT OF GUAM

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TAISEN JESSY,

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Plaintiff,

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vs.

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JOSE B. PALACIOS, Director of Guam  
Department of Corrections; DR. YOUNG  
CHANG, Physician of Guam Department of  
Corrections,

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Defendants.

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Civil Case No. No. 10-00020

**ORDER RE: APPLICATION TO  
PROCEED WITHOUT PREPAYMENT  
OF FEES, MOTION FOR SERVICE OF  
PROCESS BY UNITED STATES  
MARSHAL, AND MOTION FOR  
APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL**

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This matter comes before the court on the Application to Proceed without Prepayment of Fees, Motion for Service of Process by United States Marshals and Motion for Appointment of Counsel, filed by the Plaintiff Taisen Jessy on August 3, 2010. *See* Docket Nos. 2, 3, and 5.

**A. Request to proceed without prepayment of fees**

The Plaintiff is an inmate confined at the Guam Department of Corrections (“DOC”). *See* Docket No. 1. The court has reviewed Plaintiff’s application and affidavit, which indicates that he is not employed at DOC, does not receive any payment from DOC, and has no cash, checking or savings accounts. *See* Docket No. 3. Furthermore, the Plaintiff has not received any money from any source in the last twelve months. *See id.*

The court finds that the Plaintiff has sufficiently shown that he is unable to pay the fees required to maintain this action. Therefore, the Application to Proceed Without Prepayment of Fees is hereby **GRANTED**.

1       **B. Request for service by U.S. Marshals Service**

2       The Plaintiff has requested that service of the summons and complaint be effected by the  
3       U.S. Marshals Service. *See* Docket No. 5. The Ninth Circuit has held that “an incarcerated pro  
4       se plaintiff proceeding in forma pauperis is entitled to rely on the U.S. Marshal for service of the  
5       summons and complaint.” *Puett v. Blandford*, 912 F.2d 270, 275 (9th Cir. 1990). Based on this  
6       court’s finding that the Plaintiff is qualified to proceed in forma pauperis, he therefore “is  
7       entitled to rely on the U.S. Marshal for service of the summons and complaint.” *Id.*

8       Accordingly, the Motion is hereby **GRANTED**.

9       **C. Motion for appointment of counsel**

10       The Plaintiff requests the court to appoint counsel to assist him in his case. *See* Docket  
11       No. 2. He contends that the issues in the case are complex and will require investigation that  
12       cannot be undertaken while he is in DOC custody. *See id.* He further contends, *inter alia*, that  
13       the DOC Law Library lacks legal materials and that he has limited knowledge of the law, and  
14       that counsel would be able to explain to him the legal principles and limit litigation to  
15       meritorious claims. *See id.*

16       28 U.S.C. § 1915 (e)(1) provides for the appointment of counsel, and states: “The court  
17       may request an attorney to represent any person unable to afford counsel.” However, an  
18       appointment pursuant to this statute is discretionary, not mandatory. *United States v.*  
19       \$292,888.04 in U.S. Currency, 54 F.3d 564, 569 (9th Cir. 1995).<sup>1</sup> “Generally, a person has no  
20       right to counsel in civil actions.” *Palmer v. Valdez.*, 560 F.3d 965, 970 (9th Cir. 2009). An  
21       appointment of counsel in a civil case requires a court to find that “exceptional circumstances”  
22       exist. *Terrell v. Brewer*, 935 F.2d 1015, 1017 (9th Cir. 1991).<sup>2</sup> “A finding of exceptional  
23       circumstances requires an evaluation of both ‘the likelihood of success on the merits [and] the

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25       <sup>1</sup> This case cite s § 1915(d), the former codification of 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1). Section  
26       1915(d) stated: “The court may request an attorney to represent any such person unable to employ  
27       counsel and may dismiss the case if the allegation of poverty is untrue, or if satisfied that the action  
      is frivolous or malicious.”

2       <sup>2</sup> *Terrell* interpreted § 1915(d). *See supra*, note 1.

1 ability of the petitioner to articulate his claims pro se in light of the complexity of the legal  
2 issues involved.”” *Wilborn v. Escalderon*, 789 F.2d 1328, 1331 (9th Cir. 1986) (quoting  
3 *Weygandt v. Look*, 718 F.2d 952, 954 (9th Cir. 1983)). “Neither of these factors is dispositive  
4 and both must be viewed together before reaching a decision on request of counsel . . . .” *Id.*  
5 Therefore, the court examines the Plaintiff’s claims and to determine whether “exceptional  
6 circumstances” exist.

7       **1.       Likelihood of success on the merits**

8       The Plaintiff’s action is made pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, and he alleges that the  
9 defendants’ failure to provide him with medical treatment amounts to deliberate indifference and  
10 violates his constitutional rights. The Plaintiff describes the incident giving rise to his  
11 Complaint: “Sometime in 2007 at the Guam Detention Facility in Hagåtña, while working on an  
12 air conditioning unit, debris went into plaintiff’s right eye.” Docket No. 1. The Plaintiff  
13 contends that as a result of this incident, he is experiencing “blurry vision, redness of his eyes,  
14 pain and itchiness, as well as headaches.” Docket No. 1. He contends that he “is suffering from  
15 acute physical conditions and is in urgent need of medical care that the defendants have failed to  
16 provide. As a result, plaintiff suffers from pain and discomfort due to his medical conditions.”

17 *See id.*

18       According to the Plaintiff, he has made many complaints about his eye condition during  
19 his current confinement at DOC. *See id.* In April or May 2009, he was referred to and was  
20 treated by Dr. Jack Robert. *See id.* Dr. Robert scraped a cataract from the Plaintiff’s right eye,  
21 prescribed eye drops and scheduled him for a follow-up appointment. Dr. Robert also informed  
22 the Plaintiff that he needed eyeglasses. *See id.*

23       According to the Plaintiff, he was never taken to his follow-up appointment, his  
24 prescription for eyedrops was not refilled because he needed another prescription, and he was  
25 told his family would have to pay for eyeglasses. *See id.* The Plaintiff submitted a “Remedy  
26 Request” to the DOC Warden on February 17, 2010, and the Warden responded on February 19,  
27 2010, indicating that action was needed in his case. *See id.* Four days later, the Plaintiff was

1 brought to Dr. Robert, who gave another prescription for eyedrops. The Plaintiff states that  
2 when the eyedrops ran out, DOC would not provide him with more. *See id.* On March 30, 2010,  
3 the Plaintiff saw Defendant Chang, but was not treated by him or referred to an eye doctor  
4 because DOC “owes the clinic money and that there is no money.” Docket No. 1. When the  
5 Plaintiff again asked about eyeglasses, Defendant Chang reiterated that the Plaintiff was “to  
6 check his family.” *Id.* The Plaintiff filed grievances on April 7, 2010 and April 26, 2010 but did  
7 not receive responses.

8 “An inmate’s complaint of inadequate medical care amounts to a constitutional violation  
9 if the inmate alleges ‘acts or omissions sufficiently harmful to evidence deliberate indifference to  
10 serious medical needs.’” *Wood v. Housewright*, 900 F.2d 1332, 1334 (9th Cir. 1990) (quoting  
11 *Estelle v. Gamble*, 429 U.S. 97, 106 (1976)). “In determining deliberate indifference, we  
12 scrutinize the particular facts and look for substantial indifference in the individual case,  
13 indicating more than mere negligence or isolated occurrences of neglect.” *Id.*

14 In essence, the Plaintiff’s § 1983 case is based on his claim that his medical condition is  
15 “urgent,” and that he “suffers from pain and discomfort due to his medical conditions.” Docket  
16 No. 1. However, he has failed to show “deliberate indifference” by prison officials to his  
17 “serious medical needs.” *Estelle*, 429 U.S. at 104.

18 The record reveals that the Plaintiff was treated by a specialist and provided with  
19 medication. “Although [his] treatment was not as prompt or efficient as a free citizen might  
20 hope to receive, [he] was given medical care at the prison that addressed his needs.” *Wood*, 900  
21 F.2d at 1334. The Plaintiff believes that his medical condition is “urgent” and that he needs  
22 eyeglasses and eyedrops as prescribed by Dr. Robert. This dispute, however, constitutes a  
23 difference of opinion regarding treatment. “A difference of opinion” between medical  
24 professionals as to the appropriate course of treatment does not amount to deliberate indifference  
25 to serious medical needs. *Sanchez v. Vild*, 891 F.2d 240, 242 (9th Cir. 1989). “A difference of  
26 opinion between a prisoner-patient and prison medical authorities regarding treatment does not  
27 give rise to a s 1983 claim.” *Franklin v. Oregon*, 662 F.2d 1337, 1344 (9th Cir. 1981). For the

1 Plaintiff to successfully challenge this decision, he must show that the course followed by  
2 Defendant Chang was “chosen ‘in conscious disregard of an excessive risk to [the prisoner’s]  
3 health.’” *Toguchi v. Chung*, 391 F.3d 1051, 1058 (9th Cir. 2004) (quoting *Jackson v. McIntosh*,  
4 90 F.3d 330, 332 (9th Cir. 1996)). He has not made this showing.

5 Based on the foregoing analysis, the Plaintiff has not demonstrated a likelihood of  
6 success on the merits, which weighs against a finding of exceptional circumstances.

7 **2. Complexity of the issues**

8 The second factor requires evaluation of the Plaintiff’s ability to articulate his claims in  
9 light of the complexity of the issues raised. The Plaintiff contends that he needs an attorney to  
10 assist him, as he has a limited knowledge of the law, DOC does not provide inmates with legal  
11 assistance from those trained in the law, and the DOC Law Library lacks legal materials.  
12 Moreover, he argues that the case will require investigation and that appointed counsel would  
13 give him “representation equally qualified with the professional counsel provided by the  
14 Government of Guam for the defendants.” Docket No. 2. Finally, he argues that “the ends of  
15 justice would be served” if counsel were appointed in this case. *See id.*

16 Contrary to the Plaintiff’s contention, the issues in this case are not complex. Quite  
17 simply, he challenges the treatment he received for the pain and discomfort in his eye.  
18 Furthermore, the court is not persuaded by his argument that investigation is needed. The Ninth  
19 Circuit has recognized:

20 Most actions require development of further facts during litigation and a pro se  
21 litigant will seldom be in a position to investigate easily the facts necessary to  
22 support the case. If all that was required to establish successfully the complexity  
of the relevant issues was a demonstration of the need for development of further  
facts, practically all cases would involve complex legal issues.

23 *Wilborn v. Escalderon*, 789 F.2d 1328, 1331 (9th Cir. 1986) (footnote omitted). The record in  
24 the case, including Plaintiff’s pro se court documents and the exhibits (his communications to  
25 DOC), reveal that he is able to articulate his arguments. This factor also weighs against a  
26 finding of exceptional circumstances.

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1                   **3. Conclusion**

2                   The court concludes that the Plaintiff has neither demonstrated a likelihood of success on  
3 the merits, nor shown that the complexity of the issues involved was sufficient to require the  
4 appointment of an attorney. Accordingly, the court finds that the Plaintiff has not demonstrated  
5 exceptional circumstances to warrant the appointment of counsel pursuant to § 1915(e)(1).  
6 Therefore, his Motion for Appointment of Counsel is **DENIED**.

7                   **SO ORDERED.**



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9                   /s/ Frances M. Tydingco-Gatewood  
10                   Chief Judge  
11                   Dated: Sep 14, 2010  
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