

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA

John T. Taff,	)	C/A No. 0:14-294-JFA-PJG
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	
	)	<b>ORDER</b>
v.	)	
	)	
Warden John Pate; Major Walter Worrick;	)	
Lt. Richard Jenkins; Sgt. Sexton; in their	)	
individual and official capacity,	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	
	)	

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This is a civil action filed by a state prisoner. Therefore, in the event that a limitations issue arises, Plaintiff shall have the benefit of the holding in *Houston v. Lack*, 487 U.S. 266 (1988) (prisoner’s pleading was filed at the moment of delivery to prison authorities for forwarding to District Court). Under Local Civil Rule 73.02(B)(2) DSC, pretrial proceedings in this action have been referred to the assigned United States Magistrate Judge.

By order issued on February 26, 2014, the court allowed Plaintiff an opportunity to bring this case into proper form for initial review. (ECF No. 8.) The court granted Plaintiff an extension to comply with the proper form order on March 24, 2014. (ECF Nos. 11, 14.) Plaintiff filed a second motion for an extension of time to bring this case into proper form on April 14, 2014. (ECF No. 17.) However, as Plaintiff has submitted the documents necessary for initial review, the second motion for an extension shall be terminated as moot.

Plaintiff also files a motion seeking the appointment of counsel. (ECF No. 18.) There is no right to appointed counsel in a case filed pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. *Cf. Hardwick v. Ault*, 517 F.2d 295, 298 (5th Cir. 1975). While the court is granted the power to exercise its discretion to appoint counsel for an indigent in a civil action, 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1); *Smith v. Blackledge*, 451 F.2d 1201 (4th Cir. 1971), such appointment “should be allowed only in exceptional cases.” *Cook v. Bounds*, 518 F.2d 779, 780 (4th Cir. 1975). Plaintiff’s motion fails to demonstrate that exceptional circumstances exist in this case. Rather, Plaintiff alleges that he is unable to afford counsel, that imprisonment will greatly limit his ability to litigate, and that counsel would better enable Plaintiff to present evidence and cross examine witnesses. (ECF No. 18 at 1–2.) After a review of the motion, this court has determined that there are no exceptional or unusual circumstances presented which would justify the appointment of counsel, nor would Plaintiff be denied due process if an attorney were not appointed. *Whisenant v. Yuam*, 739 F.2d 160 (4th Cir. 1984), *abrogated on other grounds by Mallard v. U.S. Dist. Court*, 490 U.S. 296 (1989). The issues in most civil rights cases are not complex, and whenever such a case brought by an uncounseled

litigant goes to trial, the court outlines proper procedure so the uncounseled litigant will not be deprived of a fair opportunity to present his or her case. Accordingly, Plaintiff's motion for a discretionary appointment of counsel under 28 U.S.C. §1915 (e)(1) is denied.

**PAYMENT OF THE FILING FEE:**

By filing this case, Plaintiff has incurred a debt to the United States of America in the amount of \$350.\* See 28 U.S.C. § 1914. This debt is not dischargeable in the event Plaintiff seeks relief under the bankruptcy provisions of the United States Code. See 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(17). The Prison Litigation Reform Act ("PLRA"), Pub. L. No. 104-134, 110 Stat. 1321 (1996), permits a prisoner to file a civil action without prepayment of fees or security, but requires the prisoner "to pay the full amount of the filing fee" as funds are available. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a), (b). As the court grants Plaintiff permission to proceed *in forma pauperis* below, **the agency having custody of Plaintiff shall collect payments from Plaintiff's prisoner trust account in accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1) and (2), until the full \$350 filing fee is paid.** See *Torres v. O'Quinn*, 612 F.3d 237, 252 (4th Cir. 2010) ("We hold that 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(2) caps the amount of funds that may be withdrawn from an inmate's trust account at a maximum of twenty percent *regardless of the number of cases or appeals the inmate has filed.*") (emphasis in original).

Plaintiff has submitted an Application to Proceed Without Prepayment of Fees and Affidavit (Form AO 240) (ECF No. 2), a Financial Certificate (ECF No. 18-4 at 1), which are construed as a Motion for Leave to Proceed *in forma pauperis*. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(1), (2). A review of the Motion reveals that Plaintiff does not have the funds to pay the first installment of the filing fee. Therefore, the amount due from Plaintiff is currently \$350.

Plaintiff's Motion for Leave to Proceed *in forma pauperis* is granted. (ECF No. 2.)

**TO THE CLERK OF COURT:**

This case is subject to summary dismissal based on an initial screening conducted pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1915 and/or 28 U.S.C. § 1915A. Therefore, the Clerk of Court shall not issue the summonses or forward this matter to the United States Marshal for service of process at this time.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

May 13, 2014  
Columbia, South Carolina



Paige J. Gossett  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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\* Effective May 1, 2013, an administrative fee of \$50 is added to the filing fee of \$350. The \$50 administrative fee, however, is not applicable to *in forma pauperis* cases.