



1 a motion or stipulation for leave to amend is granted, the party whose pleading  
2 was amended must file and serve the amended pleading on all parties within  
3 fourteen (14) days of the filing of the order granting leave to amend, unless the  
4 court orders otherwise.

5 Plaintiff must therefore attach a copy of the proposed amended pleading as an exhibit to  
6 his motion. In addition, the proposed amended complaint must stand on its own without  
7 reference to the original complaint. It is not possible for the Court or the defendants to fully  
8 respond to plaintiff's motion without seeing his proposed amended complaint. For this reason,  
9 his motion "to add to complaint" (Dkt. 44) is denied.

10 **B. Motion for Discovery – Dkt. 45**

11 In this "motion," plaintiff requests discovery from defendants. Dkt. 45. Discovery  
12 requests are not filed with the Court but are exchanged between the parties. Counsel for  
13 defendants states in her declaration that the discovery requested by plaintiff has been provided.  
14 Dkt. 47. Therefore, this motion (Dkt. 45) is denied.

15 **C. Motion to Exempt Funds – Dkt. 46**

16 Plaintiff was granted leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* in this matter pursuant to 28  
17 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1), on March 29, 2016. Dkt. 9 (the "IFP Order"). The IFP Order provides that,  
18 after an initial partial filing fee is collected, plaintiff is required to pay 20 percent of the  
19 preceding month's income credited to his account until the full amount of the filing fee is paid.  
20 *Id.* In this motion, plaintiff asks the Court to order the Department of Corrections (DOC) to  
21 refrain from taking funds from his account to pay the filing fee until his case is over. He claims  
22 that the IFP Order is inhibiting his ability to purchase envelopes, stamps, and writing paper  
23 needed to prosecute his case. Dkt. 46. Plaintiff does not state whether he has asked for and has  
been denied these items or whether he has not been allowed to charge these items to his account.

1 Title 28 U.S.C. § 1915 does not provide any authority or mechanism for the Court to  
2 waive the payment of a plaintiff's filing fee or to return the filing fee after dismissal of an action.  
3 "Filing fees are part of the costs of litigation." *Lucien v. DeTella*, 141 F.3d 773, 775 (7th  
4 Cir.1998). Prisoner cases are no exception. *See Goins v. Decaro*, 241 F.3d 260, 261–62 (2d  
5 Cir.2001) (inmates who proceeded pro se and *in forma pauperis* were not entitled to refund of  
6 appellate fees or to cancellation of indebtedness for unpaid appellate fees after they withdrew  
7 their appeals). In fact, "[a] congressional objective in enacting the [Prisoner Litigation Reform  
8 Act] was to 'mak[e] all prisoners seeking to bring lawsuits or appeals feel the deterrent effect  
9 created by liability for filing fees.'" *Goins*, 241 F.3d at 261.

10 The Court is unaware of any authority allowing the suspension of a prisoner's obligation  
11 to repay the filing fee during the pendency of a lawsuit. Moreover, the Supreme Court has stated  
12 that "[i]t is indisputable that indigent inmates must be provided at state expense with paper and  
13 pen to draft legal documents, with notarial services to authenticate them, and with stamps to mail  
14 them." *Bounds v. Smith*, 430 U.S. 817, 824–25 (1977). Thus, even if 20 percent of plaintiff's  
15 income is recouped for filing fees, he will not be denied access to paper, writing instruments, or  
16 postage because the government is required to provide these materials to indigent inmates.  
17 Moreover, plaintiff has not shown that his access to courts has been impaired by the IFP Order.  
18 In fact, plaintiff has filed numerous motions in this action. Accordingly, Plaintiff's motion for a  
19 suspension of the IFP Order (Dkt. 46) is denied.

20 **D. Motion for Order to Bring Legal Documents to Prison – Dkt. 48**

21 In this motion, plaintiff asks the Court to allow him to stay in jail or to be allowed to  
22 bring all of his legal papers with him when he is transferred to prison. Dkt. 48. Plaintiff bases  
23 this request on his belief that he will not be able to take legal documents with him to prison. *Id.*

1 Since the filing of this motion, plaintiff was transferred to the Washington Corrections  
2 Center (WCC). Thus, his motion is now moot. Additionally, plaintiff addresses access to his  
3 legal materials in his motion to continue (Dkt. 58), which is noted for January 27, 2017. That  
4 request will be considered after defendants have responded to the motion and the motion is ripe  
5 for review. Accordingly, this motion (Dkt. 48) is denied.

6 **E. Motion to Add Evidence – Dkt. 49**

7 In this motion, plaintiff seeks to submit exhibits and subpoena witnesses to Court in  
8 support of his case. Plaintiff is concerned that he will be prohibited from doing so after he is  
9 transferred to prison as he has been told he cannot take all of the papers he has accumulated in in  
10 jail. Dkt. 49. As previously noted, plaintiff has been transferred to the WCC. In addition, now  
11 is not the time to submit exhibits or subpoena witnesses. There are no dispositive motions  
12 pending and this case has not been set for trial. Accordingly, this motion (Dkt. 49) is denied.

13 Based on the foregoing, it is **ORDERED:**

- 14 1) Plaintiff's motions (Dkts. 44, 45, 46, 48, and 49) are **DENIED**.  
15 2) The Clerk shall send a copy of this Order to plaintiff and counsel for defendants.

16 Dated this 19th day of January, 2017.

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BRIAN A. TSUCHIDA  
United States Magistrate Judge