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2  
3 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
4 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
5 AT TACOMA

6 JOHN STEINER,

7 Plaintiff,

No. C13-5120 RBL/KLS

8 v.

9 G. STEVEN HAMMOND, SARA  
10 SMITH, J. DAVID KENNEY,  
WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF  
CORRECTIONS,

**ORDER DENYING MOTIONS TO  
PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS AND  
TO APPOINT COUNSEL**

11 Defendants.

12 Before the Court are Plaintiff's motions to proceed *in forma pauperis* (IFP) and for the  
13 appointment of counsel. ECF No. 38 and 40, respectively. Having reviewed the motions and  
14 balance of the record, the Court finds that the motions should be denied.  
15

16 **DISCUSSION**

17 **A. Motion for Application to Proceed In Forma Pauperis (ECF No. 38)**

18 Mr. Steiner filed his complaint in this action and paid the \$350.00 filing fee on February  
19 20, 2013. ECF No. 1 (Receipt # TAC10518). On June 25, 2013, he filed a declaration and  
20 application to proceed IFP, stating that he is now not financially able to pursue this litigation.  
21 ECF No. 38.  
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23 Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(1), a court may authorize the *commencement* of an  
24 action, without the prepayment of fees, by a person who establishes that he is unable to pay such  
25 fees. Mr. Steiner has already paid the \$350.00 filing fee and has, therefore, established that he is  
26 financially able to pay the \$350.00 filing fee to commence this action. § 1915 provides for the

ORDER - 1

1 payment of filing fees and service of process only. Thus, even if Plaintiff were granted IFP  
2 status, he would still bear the burden of costs related to discovery and any other costs related to  
3 his litigation. *See United States v. MacCollom*, 426 U.S. 317, 321 (1976) (“the expenditure of  
4 public funds [on behalf of an indigent litigant] is proper only when authorized by Congress ...”);  
5 *see also Tedder v. Odel*, 890 F.2d 210 (9th Cir.1989) (citations omitted); *Murray v. Palmer*,  
6 2006 WL 2516485, \*4, (N.D.N.Y. Aug. 29, 2006) (“Although Plaintiff has been granted in  
7 forma pauperis status under 28 U.S.C. § 1915, such status does not relieve him of the duty to pay  
8 his share of the cost of discovery (or somehow shift that cost to either Defendants or the  
9 Court”).

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11 **B. Motion for Appointment of Counsel (ECF No. 40)**

12 No constitutional right exists to appointed counsel in a § 1983 action. *Storseth v.*  
13 *Spellman*, 654 F.2d 1349, 1353 (9th Cir. 1981). *See also United States v. \$292,888.04 in U.S.*  
14 *Currency*, 54 F.3d 564, 569 (9th Cir. 1995) (“[a]ppointment of counsel under this section is  
15 discretionary, not mandatory.”) However, in “exceptional circumstances,” a district court may  
16 appoint counsel for indigent civil litigants pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1) (formerly 28  
17 U.S.C. § 1915(d)). *Rand v. Roland*, 113 F.3d 1520, 1525 (9th Cir. 1997), *overruled on other*  
18 *grounds*, 154 F.3d 952 (9th Cir. 1998) (emphasis supplied.) To decide whether exceptional  
19 circumstances exist, the court must evaluate both “the likelihood of success on the merits [and]  
20 the ability of the petitioner to articulate his claims *pro se* in light of the complexity of the legal  
21 issues involved.” *Wilborn v. Escalderon*, 789 F.2d 1328, 1331 (9th Cir. 1986) (quoting  
22 *Weygandt v. Look*, 718 F.2d 952, 954 (9th Cir. 1983)). A plaintiff must plead facts that show he  
23 has an insufficient grasp of his case or the legal issue involved and an inadequate ability to  
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1 articulate the factual basis of his claim. *Agyeman v. Corrections Corp. of America*, 390 F.3d  
2 1101, 1103 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2004).

3 That a *pro se* litigant may be better served with the assistance of counsel is not the test.  
4 *Rand*, 113 F.3d at 1525. Moreover, the need for discovery does not necessarily qualify the issues  
5 involved as “complex.” *Wilborn*, 789 F.2d at 1331. Most actions require development of further  
6 facts during litigation. But, if all that was required to establish the complexity of the relevant  
7 issues was a demonstration of the need for development of further facts, then practically all cases  
8 would involve complex legal issues. *Id.*

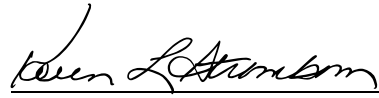
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10 Plaintiff states that he requires the appointment of counsel because he lacks the ability to  
11 present his own case, the legal issues are complex, expert medical testimony will be required,  
12 and he cannot afford to retain counsel. ECF No. 40. The Court finds no exceptional  
13 circumstances in this case. Plaintiff filed his complaint *pro se* and has demonstrated an adequate  
14 ability to articulate his claims *pro se*. In fact, Plaintiff survived a motion to dismiss and filed an  
15 amended complaint clearly articulating his claims. This case is not legally or factually complex.  
16 While Plaintiff may not have vast resources or legal training, he meets the threshold for a *pro se*  
17 litigant. Concerns regarding investigation and discovery are also not exceptional factors, but are  
18 the type of difficulties encountered by many *pro se* litigants. There are also numerous avenues  
19 of discovery available to the parties through the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure during the  
20 litigation process. In addition, Plaintiff has not yet shown a likelihood of success on the merits.  
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22 *See* ECF No. 29 (Report and Recommendation on Plaintiff’s motion for temporary relief, p. 18).

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24 Accordingly, it is **ORDERED**:

- 25 (1) Plaintiff’s motion to proceed IFP (ECF No. 38) and motion for the appointment of  
26 counsel (ECF No. 40) are **DENIED**.

1 (2) The Clerk shall send a copy of this Order to Plaintiff and counsel for Defendants.  
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3 **DATED** this 16th day of July, 2013.  
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6 Karen L. Strombom  
7 United States Magistrate Judge  
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