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6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
7 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
8 AT TACOMA

9 BRIAN TERWILLEGER,

10 Plaintiff,

11 v.

12 STATE OF WASHINGTON, GRAYS  
HARBOR COUNTY,

13 Defendants.

CASE NO. C17-5596 RJB

ORDER DENYING  
APPLICATION TO PROCEED  
IFP, DISMISSING CASE, AND  
STRIKING APPLICATION FOR  
COURT APPOINTED COUNSEL

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15 This matter comes before the Court on Plaintiff's Application to Proceed *In Forma*  
16 *Pauperis* ("IFP") (Dkt. 1) and Application for Court Appointed Counsel (Dkt. 1-4). The Court  
17 has considered the applications, relevant record, and the remainder of the file herein.

18 On July 28, 2017, Plaintiff filed a proposed civil complaint, an application to proceed  
19 IFP, that is, without paying the filing fee for a civil case, and an application for the Court to  
20 appoint him counsel. Dkt. 1 and 1-2.

21 **Standard for Granting Application for IFP.** The district court may permit indigent  
22 litigants to proceed IFP upon completion of a proper affidavit of indigency. *See* 28 U.S.C. §  
23 1915(a). However, the court has broad discretion in denying an application to proceed IFP.  
24 *Weller v. Dickson*, 314 F.2d 598 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1963), *cert. denied* 375 U.S. 845 (1963). A district

ORDER DENYING APPLICATION TO PROCEED  
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APPLICATION FOR COURT APPOINTED  
COUNSEL- 1

1 court may deny leave to proceed IFP at the outset if it appears from the face of the proposed  
2 complaint that the action is frivolous or without merit. *Minetti v. Port of Seattle*, 152 F.3d 1113  
3 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1998) (*quoting Tripati v. First Nat'l Bank & Trust*, 821 F. 2d 1368, 1370 (9th Cir.  
4 1987)). Accordingly, the proposed complaint should be reviewed before a decision is made on  
5 Plaintiff's IFP application.

6 **Review of the Complaint and Other Related Cases.** The Court has carefully reviewed  
7 the proposed complaint in this matter. Because Plaintiff filed this complaint *pro se*, the Court  
8 has construed the pleadings liberally and has afforded Plaintiff the benefit of any doubt. *See*  
9 *Karim-Panahi v. Los Angeles Police Dep't*, 839 F.2d 621, 623 (9th Cir.1988).

10 The proposed complaint is entitled "Civil Rights Complaint Under 42 U.S.C. §  
11 1983," and asserts that on September 11, 2016, Plaintiff was arrested and detained at the  
12 Grays Harbor County jail "for 202 days with no waiver of rights." Dkt. 1-1, at 3. He  
13 asserts that he wrote the superior court several times that he did not want to waive his  
14 speedy trial rights, in Grays Harbor County, Washington Superior Court case number 16-  
15 1-408-6. *Id.* Plaintiff asserts that his lawyer, Mr. Soriano Jr. moved the superior court to  
16 have his trial date continued to May 2, 2017, and the superior court granted the motion  
17 over his "concerns." *Id.* He states that he was not released from pre-trial custody until  
18 March 31, 2017. *Id.* As relief, Plaintiff seeks a "federal injunction to dismiss with  
19 prejudice" Grays Harbor County, Washington Superior Court case number 16-1-408-6 or  
20 a change of venue to a Pierce County, Washington Superior Court, King County,  
21 Washington Superior Court, or "if possible and perferred [sic] Federal District Court  
22 Tacoma." *Id.*, at 4. He also seeks damages. *Id.*

1 This is the third case Plaintiff filed over the last few months. In the first,  
2 *Terwilleger v. State of Washington and Grays Harbor County*, Western District of  
3 Washington case number 17-5360 RJB, Plaintiff's proposed complaint was a mixed  
4 petition; that is, it challenged the fact or duration of a past criminal conviction, (or  
5 attempted to raise issues regarding current criminal proceedings), and challenged  
6 conditions of Plaintiff's confinement at the Grays Harbor County Jail. *Terwilleger v.*  
7 *State of Washington, et. al.*, Western District of Washington case number 17-5360 RJB,  
8 Dkt. 10. Plaintiff was informed that he could not raise all these claims together in the  
9 same case and was given an opportunity to file a proposed amended complaint to clarify  
10 whether he intended to proceed with the case as a habeas corpus proceeding or a  
11 conditions of confinement case. *Terwilleger v. State of Washington, et. al.*, Western  
12 District of Washington case number 17-5360 RJB, Dkt. 10. Although he filed a proposed  
13 amended complaint, he continued to assert both types of claims. *Terwilleger v. State of*  
14 *Washington, et. al.*, Western District of Washington case number 17-5360 RJB, Dkt. 10.  
15 So, the case was dismissed and his pending motions were stricken. *Terwilleger v. State*  
16 *of Washington, et. al.*, Western District of Washington case number 17-5360 RJB, Dkt.  
17 10.

18 Three days later, Plaintiff filed the second case, *Terwilleger v. State of*  
19 *Washington, Department of Assigned Counsel, and Grays Harbor County*  
20 *Sheriff/Jail/Court*, Western District of Washington case number 17-5580 RJB. Plaintiff's  
21 proposed complaint in that case provided:

22 [He is] asking for a redress of grievances. [He] previously in Grays Harbor  
23 County Sherriffs [sic] Office/Jail filed many grievances and grievance appeal.  
[He] extinguished all existing ave. and [is] now moving forward on claims and

1 concerns in grievance and grievance appeal many other issues arise from these  
2 claims.

3 *Terwilleger v. State of Washington, Department of Assigned Counsel, and Grays Harbor*  
4 *County Sheriff/Jail/Court*, Western District of Washington case number 17-5580 RJB  
5 Dkt. 1-1. He names as Defendants: “State of Washington Department of Assigned  
6 Counsel Grays Harbor County Sherriff/Jail/Court.” *Id.* In the section of the proposed  
7 complaint entitled “Relief,” in that case, Plaintiff states that he seeks an “injunction and  
8 [he is] asking for the federal district court in Tacoma to put a stay on [his] current case in  
9 Grays Harbor County Case # [no number is listed] and or grant a change of venu [sic] to  
10 have case moved to federal distric [sic] court Tacoma.” *Id.*, at 4. Plaintiff also states that  
11 he is “seeking an injunction to have his vehical [sic] released from evidence locker” and  
12 “damages in the form of 2,500,000.00.” *Id.* Additionally, Plaintiff states, “[he] would  
13 ask for a motion to reopen case 3-17-cv-05360-RJB under 42 U.S.C. Section 1983 claims  
14 as part of, or in part or as attachment to or separate from this claim.” *Id.* (Plaintiff also  
15 filed a motion to reopen in 17-5360 RJB, and this motion/statement shall be addressed in  
16 the Court’s decision on that motion in that case). On August 2, 2017, *Terwilleger v. State*  
17 *of Washington, Department of Assigned Counsel, and Grays Harbor County*  
18 *Sheriff/Jail/Court*, Western District of Washington case number 17-5580 RJB was  
19 dismissed pursuant the *Younger v. Harris*, 401 U.S. 37 (1971), and as a mixed habeas  
20 corpus petition and conditions of confinement case.

21 The day after the second case was filed, Plaintiff filed the instant proposed complaint and  
22 applications to proceed IFP and for court appointed counsel. Dkt. 1 and 1-2.

23 **Standard on Review of a Complaint.** Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 8 (a):

24 A pleading that states a claim for relief must contain:

- (1) a short and plain statement of the grounds for the court's jurisdiction, unless the court already has jurisdiction and the claim needs no new jurisdictional support;
- (2) a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief; and
- (3) a demand for the relief sought, which may include relief in the alternative or different types of relief.

While the pleading standard under Rule 8 “does not require ‘detailed factual allegations,’ it demands more than an unadorned, the-defendant-unlawfully-harmed-me accusation.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 129 S. Ct. 1937, 1949 (2009). Although pleadings drafted by a party proceeding *pro se* must be read more liberally than pleadings drafted by counsel, a *pro se* litigant is not excused from knowing the most basic pleading requirements. *See American Ass’n of Naturopathic Physicians v. Hayhurst*, 227 F.3d 1104, 1107-08 (9th Cir. 2000).

***Sua Sponte Dismissal.*** A federal court may dismiss a case *sua sponte* pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 12 (b)(6) when it is clear that the plaintiff has not stated a claim upon which relief may be granted. *See Omar v. Sea-Land Serv., Inc.*, 813 F.2d 986, 991 (9th Cir.1987) (“A trial court may dismiss a claim *sua sponte* under Fed. R. Civ. P. 12 (b)(6). Such a dismissal may be made without notice where the claimant cannot possibly win relief”). *See also Mallard v. United States Dist. Court*, 490 U.S. 296, 307-08 (1989) (there is little doubt a federal court would have the power to dismiss frivolous complaint *sua sponte*, even in absence of an express statutory provision). A complaint is frivolous when it has no arguable basis in law or fact. *Franklin v. Murphy*, 745 F.2d 1221, 1228 (9th Cir. 1984).

Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction. Jurisdiction is a threshold issue that must be raised *sua sponte*. *Steel Co. v. Citizens for a Better Environment*, 523 U.S. 83, 94-95

1 (1998). A federal court must have subject matter jurisdiction, which can be established by either  
2 the existence of a federal question or complete diversity of citizenship of the parties. 28 U.S.C. §  
3 1331 and 1332. A court is presumed to lack subject matter jurisdiction until a plaintiff  
4 establishes otherwise. *Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co. of America*, 511 U.S. 375 (1994).

5 This case should be dismissed. To the extent that Plaintiff's proposed complaint attempts  
6 to raise issues related to criminal proceedings which are currently before a Washington superior  
7 court, there is no showing that this Court has jurisdiction over Plaintiff's claims. Moreover, as  
8 was the case in *Terwilleger v. State of Washington, Department of Assigned Counsel, and Grays*  
9 *Harbor County Sheriff/Jail/Court*, Western District of Washington case number 17-5580 RJB,  
10 this Court should abstain from intervening in those proceedings. Under principles of comity and  
11 federalism, a federal court should not interfere with ongoing state criminal proceedings by  
12 granting injunctive or declaratory relief except under special circumstances. *Younger v. Harris*,  
13 401 U.S. 37 (1971); *Samuels v. Mackell*, 401 U.S. 66 (1971). *Younger* abstention is required  
14 when: (1) state proceedings, judicial in nature, are pending; (2) the state proceedings involve  
15 important state interests; (3) the state proceedings afford adequate opportunity to raise the  
16 constitutional issue. *Middlesex Ethics Comm. v. Garden State Bar Ass'n*, 457 U.S. 423, 432  
17 (1982). Criminal trials involve important state interests and Plaintiff has the opportunity to raise  
18 issues before the court in the criminal proceedings and on appeal in the state courts. There is no  
19 allegation that would indicate that special circumstances apply. Further, Plaintiff's damages  
20 claims appear to rest on a finding that his constitutional rights have been violated, and are not  
21 properly before the Court at this time. In light of the fact that criminal proceedings may be or are  
22 currently pending in superior court, this Court should abstain from interfering in those  
23 proceedings.

1 To the extent Plaintiff is attempting to raise issues related to prior convictions, as he was  
2 cautioned in an order in *Terwilleger v. State of Washington, et. al.*, Western District of  
3 Washington case number 17-5360 RJB, Dkt. 6, he should be mindful that “[t]he federal habeas  
4 corpus statute requires that the applicant must be ‘in custody’ when the application for habeas  
5 corpus is filed.” *Carafas v. LaVallee*, 391 U.S. 234, 238, 88 (1968). If Plaintiff is not in custody,  
6 this court would not have jurisdiction to afford him relief under 28 U.S.C. § 2254, (*Carafas*, at  
7 88), and the case would be dismissed. Furthermore, it is unclear whether Plaintiff has exhausted  
8 his state court remedies by raising his issues in the state courts first, as he is generally required to  
9 do before he can file a 28 U.S.C. § 2254 case in this court. 28 U.S.C. § 2254 (b). “[A] petitioner  
10 for habeas corpus relief under 28 U.S.C. § 2254 exhausts available state remedies only if he  
11 characterized the claims he raised in state proceedings specifically as federal claims. In short, the  
12 petitioner must have either referenced specific provisions of the federal constitution or statutes or  
13 cited to federal case law.” *Lyons v. Crawford*, 232 F.3d 666, 670 (9th Cir. 2000). Even though  
14 he has been told he must, Plaintiff has still failed to allege that he is in custody and that he  
15 appealed each of the grounds he attempts to raise in this case to the Washington State Court of  
16 Appeals and Washington State Supreme Court.

17 Unless it is absolutely clear that no amendment can cure the defect, a *pro se* litigant is  
18 entitled to notice of the complaint's deficiencies and an opportunity to amend prior to dismissal  
19 of the action. *See Lucas v. Dep't of Corr.*, 66 F.3d 245, 248 (9th Cir.1995).

20 This case should be dismissed and Plaintiff should not be given leave to amend. This is  
21 Plaintiff's fourth attempt at filing a complaint. Plaintiff still has not followed the directives of  
22 the Court in regard to the viability of the claims on the validity of current or past criminal  
23

1 proceedings. He should not be given leave to file a proposed amended complaint in this case  
2 because he has made four attempts, and further attempts would be futile.

3 **Decision on Application to Proceed IFP.** Based upon the above analysis of the  
4 deficiencies in the proposed complaint, the Court should deny Plaintiff's application to proceed  
5 *in forma pauperis*.

6 **Decision on Application for Court Appointed Counsel and Other Pending Motion.**

7 Pursuant to the *Younger* abstention doctrine and Plaintiff's failure to establish that this  
8 Court has jurisdiction to consider his habeas corpus claims (to the extent he makes such claims)  
9 this case should be dismissed. Accordingly, the Application for Court Appointed Counsel (Dkt.  
10 1-4) should be stricken as moot.

11 **IFP on Appeal.** In the event that Plaintiff appeals this order, and/or appeals dismissal of  
12 this case, IFP status should be denied by this court, without prejudice to Plaintiff to file with the  
13 Ninth Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals an application to proceed *in forma pauperis*.

14 **Future filings.** Other than a Notice of Appeal, any filings in this case in the future will  
15 be docketed by the Clerk but will not be acted upon by the Court.

16 **ORDER**

17 Therefore, it is hereby **ORDERED** that:

- 18 • This case **IS DISMISSED**;
- 19 • Plaintiff's Application to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis* (Dkt. 1) **IS DENIED**; and
- 20 • Application for Court Appointed Counsel (Dkt. 1-4) **IS STRICKEN AS MOOT**;
- 21 • In the event that Plaintiff appeals this order, IFP status **IS DENIED** by this Court,  
22 without prejudice to Plaintiff to file with the Ninth Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals  
23 an application to proceed *in forma pauperis*. Other than a Notice of Appeal, any



1 filings in this case in the future will be docketed by the Clerk but not acted upon  
2 by the Court.

3 The Clerk is directed to send uncertified copies of this Order to all counsel of record and  
4 to any party appearing pro se at their last known address.

5 Dated this 8<sup>th</sup> day of August, 2017.

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9 ROBERT J. BRYAN  
10 United States District Judge