

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

DENNIS PATRICK HOULE,

*Plaintiff,*

vs.

STATE OF NEVADA, *et al.*

*Defendants.*

2:09-cv-02442-JCM-PAL

ORDER

This *pro se* prisoner civil rights action comes before the court for initial review under 28 U.S.C. § 1915A of the amended complaint, on plaintiff’s motion (#16) for appointment of counsel, and on his motion (#17) for relief from order.

In considering whether the plaintiff has stated a claim upon which relief can be granted, all material factual allegations in the complaint are accepted as true for purposes of initial review and are to be construed in the light most favorable to the plaintiff. *See, e.g., Russell v. Landrieu*, 621 F.2d 1037, 1039 (9th Cir. 1980). However, mere legal conclusions unsupported by any actual allegations of fact are not assumed to be true in reviewing the complaint. *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, \_\_\_ U.S. \_\_\_, 129 S.Ct. 1937, 1949-51 & 1954, 173 L.Ed.2d 868 (2009). That is, bare, naked and conclusory assertions that merely constitute formulaic recitations of the elements of a cause of action and that are devoid of further factual enhancement are not accepted as true and do not state a claim for relief. *Id.*

Further, the factual allegations must state a plausible claim for relief, meaning that the well-pleaded facts must permit the court to infer more than the mere possibility of misconduct:

1 [A] complaint must contain sufficient factual matter,  
2 accepted as true, to “state a claim to relief that is plausible on its  
3 face.” [*Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570, 127  
4 S.Ct. 1955, 1974, 167 L.Ed.2d 929 (2007).] A claim has facial  
5 plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the  
6 court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable  
7 for the misconduct alleged. *Id.*, at 556, 127 S.Ct. 1955. The  
8 plausibility standard is not akin to a “probability requirement,” but  
9 it asks for more than a sheer possibility that a defendant has  
10 acted unlawfully. *Ibid.* Where a complaint pleads facts that are  
11 “merely consistent with” a defendant’s liability, it “stops short of  
12 the line between possibility and plausibility of ‘entitlement to  
13 relief.’” *Id.*, at 557, 127 S.Ct. 1955 (brackets omitted).

14 . . . . [W]here the well-pleaded facts do not permit the court  
15 to infer more than the mere possibility of misconduct, the  
16 complaint has alleged - but it has not “show[n]” - “that the pleader  
17 is entitled to relief.” Fed. Rule Civ. Proc. 8(a)(2).

18 *Iqbal*, 129 S.Ct. at 1949-50.

19 Allegations of a *pro se* complainant are held to less stringent standards than formal  
20 pleadings drafted by lawyers. *Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519, 520, 92 S.Ct. 594, 596, 30  
21 L.Ed.2d 652 (1972).

22 In the amended complaint, plaintiff brings claims against a number of state officials,  
23 in their official capacity, challenging a denial of parole due to multiple alleged procedural  
24 violations and other alleged errors. He seeks an order directing that his sentence be deemed  
25 complete with time served, an order requiring “more stringent laws guiding [the] Parole  
26 Board,” and compensatory and punitive damages for “illegal confinement.”

27 The claims presented are not cognizable in a civil rights action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983.  
28 Claims seeking to set aside a past denial of parole or to obtain a release on parole are not  
cognizable under Section 1983. See *Wilkinson v. Dotson*, 544 U.S. 74, 78-82, 125 S.Ct. at  
1242, 1245-48, 161 L.Ed.2d 253 (2005); *Bogovich v. Sandoval*, 189 F.3d 999, 1003-04 (9th  
Cir. 1999); *Butterfield v. Bail*, 120 F.3d 1023, 1024-25 (9th Cir. 1997). The inmate’s remedies,  
if any, as to such claims instead are found in habeas corpus rather than § 1983. *Id.* In this  
case, plaintiff clearly is presenting claims that necessarily challenge the validity of his  
confinement following the denial of parole. Such a claim is not cognizable in a civil rights  
action under § 1983.

1           The amended complaint therefore will be dismissed without prejudice. The court finds  
2 that allowance for leave to amend would be futile following upon the earlier opportunity to  
3 amend. The objects of the suit, release from custody and damages for alleged illegal  
4 confinement, are not available under § 1983 in the context presented.<sup>1</sup>

5           On the motion for appointment of counsel, there is no constitutional right to appointed  
6 counsel in a § 1983 action. *E.g., Rand v. Rowland*, 113 F.3d 1520, 1525 (9th Cir. 1997),  
7 *opinion reinstated in pertinent part*, 154 F.3d 952, 954 n.1 (9th Cir. 1998)(*en banc*). However,  
8 the provision in 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1) gives a district court the discretion to request that an  
9 attorney represent an indigent civil litigant. *See, e.g., Wilborn v. Escalderon*, 789 F.2d 1328,  
10 1331 (9th Cir. 1986); 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1) ("The court may request an attorney to represent  
11 any person unable to afford counsel."). Yet the statute does not give the court the authority  
12 to compel an attorney to accept appointment, such that counsel remains free to decline the  
13 request. *See Mallard v. United States District Court*, 490 U.S. 296, 109 S.Ct. 1814, 104  
14 L.Ed.2d 318 (1989). While the decision to request counsel is a matter that lies within the  
15 discretion of the district court, the court may exercise this discretion to request counsel only  
16 under "exceptional circumstances." *E.g., Terrell v. Brewer*, 935 F.2d 1015, 1017 (9th Cir.  
17 1991). A finding of exceptional circumstances requires an evaluation of both the likelihood  
18 of success on the merits and the plaintiff's ability to articulate his claims *pro se* in light of the  
19 complexity of the legal issues involved. *Id.* Neither of these factors is determinative and both

---

21           <sup>1</sup>The amended complaint also is deficient in a number of additional respects. First, plaintiff may not  
22 recover monetary damages from the defendant officials in their official capacity. Claims for monetary  
23 damages from the defendants in their official capacity are barred by state sovereign immunity under the  
24 Eleventh Amendment. *See, e.g., Taylor*, 880 F.2d at 1045; *Cardenas v. Anzal*, 311 F.3d 929, 934-35 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir.  
25 2002). State officials sued in their official capacity for monetary damages in any event are not "persons"  
26 subject to suit under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. *See Will v. Michigan Dept. of State Police*, 491 U.S. 58, 71 & n.10,  
27 109 S.Ct. 2304, 2312 n.10, 105 L.Ed.2d 45 (1989). Second, the vague reference in Count III to a limitation  
28 on law library access does not state a claim. Plaintiff refers to a number of exhibits, but plaintiff clearly was  
advised in the prior order that "[h]e must state the entirety of his claims on the complaint form, within the body  
of that form, and without incorporation of other documents." #13, at 1, lines 27-28. In all events, a bare  
allegation of a limitation on law library access, without more, fails to state a claim for relief. *See, e.g., Lewis v.*  
*Casey*, 518 U.S. 343, 351 & 362, 116 S.Ct. 2174, 2180 & 2185, 135 L.Ed.2d 606 (1996). Third, a federal  
court has no jurisdiction to enter an order directing a state legislature to adopt "more stringent laws" guiding a  
parole board.

1 must be viewed together before reaching a decision. *Id.* In the present case, looking to both  
2 the noncognizability of plaintiff's claims and plaintiff's ability to articulate the claims presented,  
3 the court does not find that exceptional circumstances exist in this case. The motion for  
4 appointment of counsel therefore will be denied.

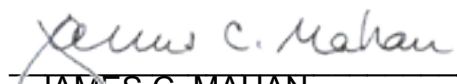
5 In the motion for relief from order, plaintiff challenges the portion of the court's prior  
6 order stating that plaintiff had not complied with Local Rule LSR 2-1, which requires that a *pro*  
7 *se* civil rights complaint must be filed on the court's required complaint form. See #13, at 1,  
8 lines 18-23. Plaintiff contends that this portion of the order conflicts in some manner with the  
9 prior grant of his application to proceed *in forma pauperis*. One has nothing to do with the  
10 other. The motion is nonsensical and will be denied.

11 IT THEREFORE IS ORDERED that this action shall be DISMISSED without prejudice.

12 IT FURTHER IS ORDERED that plaintiff's motion (#16) for appointment of counsel,  
13 and his motion (#17) for relief from order both are DENIED.

14 The clerk of court shall enter final judgment accordingly, dismissing this action without  
15 prejudice.

16 DATED: December 17, 2010.

17  
18  
19   
20 \_\_\_\_\_  
21 JAMES C. MAHAN  
22 United States District Judge  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28