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5 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
6 **EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**
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8 FRANKLIN RAY BROWN,
9 Plaintiff,
10 v.
11 COUNTY OF FRESNO,
12 Defendant.
13

CASE NO. 1:14-CV-998 ---SMS
ORDER DENYING REQUEST FOR
APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL AND
GRANTING REQUEST FOR
EXTENSION OF TIME
(Docs. 8 & 9)

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15 Plaintiff, proceeding in pro se and in forma pauperis, brings his complaint against the
16 County of Fresno and associated parties for a violation of civil rights under 42 U.S.C. § 1983.
17 Doc. 1. The complaint was dismissed for failure to state a claim with leave to amend. Doc. 5.
18 Plaintiff requested and was granted an extension of time to file a first amended complaint. Docs. 6,
19 7. Plaintiff now requests appointment of counsel (Doc. 8) and an additional extension of time to
20 file a first amended complaint (Doc. 9).

21 In both requests Plaintiff asserts that he suffers a mental health condition which makes it
22 difficult for him to concentrate, and appointment of counsel “would ensure that plaintiff has
23 adequate access to court to adjudicate his claim.” Plaintiff also makes allegations intending to
24 support of his cause of action and demonstrate that he has a colorable claim.

25 **I. Request for Appointment of Counsel**

26 Inmates have a fundamental constitutional right of access to the courts, but this right is
27 merely the right to bring to court a grievance the inmate wishes to present, and is limited to direct
28 criminal appeals, habeas petitions, and civil rights actions. *Lewis v. Casey*, 518 U.S. 343, 346, 354

1 (1996).

2 “[T]he Sixth Amendment grants an indigent defendant the right to state-appointed counsel
3 in a *criminal* case.” *Turner v. Rogers*, 131 S. Ct. 2507, 2516 (2011); U.S. Const. amend. VI. It
4 does not govern *civil* cases. *Id.* “[T]he Due Process Clause does not expand the right to counsel
5 beyond the boundaries set by the Sixth Amendment.” *Id.* at 2523 (Thomas, J. dissenting). The Due
6 Process Clause does not automatically require the provision of counsel at civil contempt
7 proceedings even if the indigent individual faces incarceration. *Id.* at 2520.

8 There is no constitutional right to appointed counsel in a civil-rights case. *See Palmer v.*
9 *Valdez*, 560 F.3d 965, 970 (9th Cir. 2009). “However, a court may under ‘exceptional
10 circumstances’ appoint counsel for indigent civil litigants pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1).” *Id.*
11 “When determining whether ‘exceptional circumstances’ exist, a court must consider ‘the
12 likelihood of success on the merits as well as the ability of the petitioner to articulate his claims
13 pro se in light of the complexity of the legal issues involved.’” *Id.* (citing *Weygandt v. Look*, 718
14 F.2d 952, 954 (9th Cir. 1983)).

15 Plaintiff has no constitutional right to appointed counsel in this civil case. After an
16 evaluation of the likelihood of success on the merits and Plaintiff’s ability to articulate his claims
17 pro se in light of the complexity of the legal issues involved, the Court finds that the exceptional
18 circumstances necessary to grant Plaintiff’s request do not exist at this time. Accordingly,
19 Plaintiff’s request for appointment of counsel will be denied.

20 II. Request Extension of Time

21 Plaintiff requests, in the event that his request for appointment of counsel is denied, “an
22 appropriate time period within which to amend his complaint, commensurate with his knowledge
23 and mental health issues.” Doc. 9 at 2:26-27. Having shown good cause, the Court will grant an
24 additional thirty-day extension. The previous extension allowed Plaintiff until June 17, 2015 to file
25 an amended complaint. Thus, Plaintiff will be permitted until July 17, 2015 to file an amended
26 complaint. Plaintiff is not *required* to file an amended complaint, but failure to do so will result in
27 dismissal of the action.
28

IT IS SO ORDERED.

- Dated: **June 11, 2015**

/s/ Sandra M. Snyder
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE