Frost v. Pinkus et al

Dod. 9

Dockets.Justia.com

Unless a party may lose his or her physical liberty if the case is lost, there is generally no constitutional right to an attorney in a civil action. *See Lassiter v. Dep't of Soc. Serv. of Durham Cnty., N.C.*, 452 U.S. 18, 25 (1981); *Nicholson v. Rushen*, 767 F.2d 1426, 1427 (9th Cir. 1985). Nonetheless, under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1), the court has the discretion to appoint volunteer counsel for "any person unable to afford counsel" in a case involving "exceptional circumstances." *Terrell v. Brewer*, 935 F.2d 1015, 1017 (9th Cir. 1991). "A finding of exceptional circumstances requires an evaluation of both [(1)] the likelihood of success on the merits and [(2)] the ability of the petitioner to articulate his claims *pro se* in light of the complexity of the legal issues involved. Neither of these factors is dispositive and both must be viewed together before reaching a decision." *Id.* (internal quotation omitted).

Here, Mr. Frost requests appointment of counsel "[b]ecause the San Francisco Pro Se Counsel is a defendant in this action." The court notes that Mr. Frost seeks only "limited-scope legal assistance for this and other actions filed before the court in San Francisco." But, at this stage in the litigation, the court does not find exceptional circumstances warranting the appointment of counsel. The court previously provided Mr. Frost with the district's *Handbook for Pro Se Litigants*, and gave him information about the Legal Help Center. It appears that Mr. Frost has named as defendants Help Center employees, but the *Handbook* may prove helpful at this stage.

Because this case does not exhibit exceptional circumstances, the court denies Mr. Frost's motion. The denial is without prejudice, however, meaning that Mr. Frost may again move for appointment of counsel at a later date.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: April 6, 2017

LAUREL BEELER United States Magistrate Judge

⁶ *Id*.

⁷ *Id*.

⁸ See ECF No. 4.

⁹ See First Amended Comp. at 3.