

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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JOSEPH J. CAVICO, JR.,

Plaintiff,

v.

MURIEL BROWN, Nurse Practitioner, et al.,

Defendants.

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DECISION & ORDER

18-CV-6329W

On April 30, 2018, *pro se* plaintiff Joseph J. Cavico, Jr. (“plaintiff”) commenced this action against the defendants pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 alleging a claim for deliberate indifference to his medical needs. (Docket ## 1, 8, 18). Currently pending before this Court are plaintiff’s fourth and fifth motions seeking appointment of counsel. (Docket ## 52, 55).

Alternatively, plaintiff requests that the matter be stayed pending his anticipated release from custody on March 23, 2022. (Docket # 55 at 1).

It is well-settled that there is no constitutional right to appointed counsel in civil cases. Although the court may appoint counsel to assist indigent litigants pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e), *see, e.g., Sears, Roebuck and Co. v. Charles W. Sears Real Estate, Inc.*, 865 F.2d 22, 23 (2d Cir. 1988), such assignment of counsel is clearly within the judge’s discretion. *In re Martin-Trigona*, 737 F.2d 1254 (2d Cir. 1984). The factors to be considered in deciding whether or not to assign counsel include the following:

1. Whether the indigent’s claims seem likely to be of substance;
2. Whether the indigent is able to investigate the crucial facts concerning his claim;

3. Whether conflicting evidence implicating the need for cross-examination will be the major proof presented to the fact finder;
4. Whether the legal issues involved are complex; and
5. Whether there are any special reasons why appointment of counsel would be more likely to lead to a just determination.

*Hendricks v. Coughlin*, 114 F.3d 390, 392 (2d Cir. 1997); see also *Hodge v. Police Officers*, 802 F.2d 58 (2d Cir. 1986).

The Court must consider carefully the issue of appointment of counsel because “every assignment of a volunteer lawyer to an undeserving client deprives society of a volunteer lawyer available for a deserving cause.” *Cooper v. A. Sargenti Co., Inc.*, 877 F.2d 170, 172 (2d Cir. 1989). Therefore, the Court must first look to the “likelihood of merit” of the underlying dispute, *Hendricks v. Coughlin*, 114 F.3d at 392; *Cooper v. A. Sargenti Co., Inc.*, 877 F.2d at 174, and “even though a claim may not be characterized as frivolous, counsel should not be appointed in a case where the merits of the . . . claim are thin and his chances of prevailing are therefore poor.” *Carmona v. United States Bureau of Prisons*, 243 F.3d 629, 632 (2d Cir. 2001) (denying counsel on appeal where petitioner’s appeal was not frivolous but nevertheless appeared to have little merit).

The Court has reviewed the facts presented herein in light of the factors required by law and finds, pursuant to the standards promulgated by *Hendricks*, 114 F.3d at 392, and *Hodge v. Police Officers*, 802 F.2d at 58, that the appointment of counsel is not necessary at this time. As stated above, a plaintiff seeking the appointment of counsel must demonstrate a likelihood of success on the merits. *See id.* Plaintiff has not done so at this stage. Moreover, the legal issues in this case do not appear to be complex.

Plaintiff maintains that appointment of counsel is warranted in this case because COVID-related lockdowns at his facility have inhibited his ability to conduct legal research and earn funds to pay for paper and mailings. (Docket ## 52, 55). Nevertheless, COVID-related lockdowns are not alone “a sufficient basis upon which to grant pro bono counsel.” *Steele v. United States*, 2021 WL 465360, \*3 (S.D.N.Y. 2021). In any event, since the filing of his motions, plaintiff has been released from lockdown and has demonstrated his continued ability to litigate this matter by filing a motion to compel. (Docket ## 56, 57).

On this record, plaintiff’s requests for the appointment of counsel (**Docket ## 52, 55**) are **DENIED without prejudice** at this time. It is the plaintiff’s responsibility to retain an attorney or press forward with this lawsuit *pro se*. 28 U.S.C. § 1654. Plaintiff’s alternative request for a stay of the litigation pending his release (**Docket # 52**) is **DENIED**. To the extent plaintiff requires an extension of any specific deadline, he is free to request that relief from the Court.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

s/Marian W. Payson  
MARIAN W. PAYSON  
United States Magistrate Judge

Dated: Rochester, New York  
March 29, 2021