

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF
CALIFORNIA**

Foust v. Akintola

Foust · No. 2:23-cv-1208 DJC AC P · Decided August 29, 2025

SUMMARY

The United States District Court for the Eastern District of California screens a prisoner's fifth amended complaint under 28 U.S.C. § 1915A. The court allows an Eighth Amendment deliberate-indifference claim against defendant Akintola to proceed, denies appointed counsel, and denies as moot a motion for an extension of time. It recommends dismissing without leave to amend the claims against Kahlon and Anugwara based on taking plaintiff's blood pressure, while maintaining the prior dismissal of claims against Campos and certain claims against Kahlon.

OPINION

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 9 FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF
CALIFORNIA 10 11 CARL FOUST, No. 2:23-cv-1208 DJC AC P 12 Plaintiff, 13 v. ORDER
AND FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS 14 OMONIYI TEMITOPE AKINTOLA, et al.,
15 Defendants. 16 17 18 Plaintiff is a state prisoner proceeding pro se with a civil rights action
pursuant to 42 19 U.S.C. § 1983. 20 I. Procedural History 21 On screening the fourth amended
complaint, the court found that plaintiff had stated a 22 claim for deliberate indifference against
defendant Akintola; the claims defendants Campo, 23 Kahlon, Anugwara, and Mitchell, as well as
the Doe defendants, were dismissed without leave to 24 amend.

ECF Nos. 31, 41. In response to the complaint, defendant Akintola filed a motion to 25 dismiss.
ECF No. 45. Despite receiving numerous extensions of time to file a response to the 26 motion,
plaintiff has instead filed a fifth amended complaint which was accompanied by a motion 27 to
appoint counsel. ECF Nos. 58, 59. He has also filed another motion for an extension of time 28 to
respond to the motion to dismiss (ECF No. 61), despite being advised that no further 1 extensions
would be granted absent a showing of extraordinary circumstances (ECF No. 55).

In 2 response to the fifth amended complaint, defendant withdrew his motion to dismiss and
requested 3 screening of the fifth amended complaint. ECF No. 60. 4 II. Fifth Amended
Complaint 5 A party may amend the complaint once as a matter of course within twenty-one days
of 6 serving the complaint or within service of a motion to dismiss. Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a)(1).

All 7 other amendments may be made "only with the opposing party's written consent or the
court's 8 leave." Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a)(2). Plaintiff is well past the time for filing an amended
complaint as 9 a matter of right, and the court has not granted him leave to file a fifth amended

complaint. 10 However, defendant's withdrawal of his motion to dismiss and request for screening of the fifth 11 amended complaint constitutes consent to the amendment and the court will proceed to screen the 12 amended complaint.

13 III. Statutory Screening of Prisoner Complaints 14 A. Legal Standard 15 The court is required to screen complaints brought by prisoners seeking relief against "a 16 governmental entity or officer or employee of a governmental entity." 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(a). A 17 claim "is [legally] frivolous where it lacks an arguable basis either in law or in fact." *Neitzke v. Williams*, 490 U.S. 319, 325 (1989).

The court may dismiss a claim as frivolous if it is based on 19 an indisputably meritless legal theory or factual contentions that are baseless. *Id.*, 490 U.S. at 20 327. The critical inquiry is whether a constitutional claim, however inartfully pleaded, has an 21 arguable legal and factual basis. *Jackson v. Arizona*, 885 F.2d 639, 640 (9th Cir. 1989), 22 superseded by statute on other grounds as stated in *Lopez v. Smith*, 203 F.3d 1122, 1130 (9th Cir.

23 2000). 24 In order to avoid dismissal for failure to state a claim a complaint must contain more than 25 "naked assertion[s]," "labels and conclusions," or "a formulaic recitation of the elements of a 26 cause of action." *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555, 557 (2007).

In other words, 27 "[t]hreadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere conclusory 28 statements, do not suffice." *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009). A claim upon which the 1 court can grant relief has facial plausibility. *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 570. "A claim has facial 2 plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable 3 inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged." *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678 (citation 4 omitted).

When considering whether a complaint states a claim, the court must accept the 5 allegations as true, *Erickson v. Pardus*, 551 U.S. 89, 94 (2007) (per curiam), and construe the 6 complaint in the light most favorable to the plaintiff, *Jenkins v. McKeithen*, 395 U.S. 411, 421 7 (1969) (citations omitted). 8 B. Factual Allegations 9 The fifth amended complaint alleges that defendants Ankintola, Campo, Kahlon, and 10 Anugwara violated plaintiff's rights under the Eighth Amendment.

ECF No. 59. Some of the 11 allegations against Ankintola and Kahlon are identical to those found in the fourth amended 12 complaint. Compare ECF No. 28 at 2, 4 with ECF No. 59 at 2, 5. Specifically, plaintiff alleges 13 that Ankintola, a physician assistant, switched his blood pressure medication without notice, 14 causing his blood pressure to rise to dangerous levels.

Id. at 2. Since then, plaintiff's blood 15 pressure has remained high and Ankintola has done nothing to address his now dangerous blood 16 pressure levels. *Id.* Plaintiff also re-alleges that on

May 26, 2023, Kahlon tried to give him the 17 wrong medication for his blood pressure but plaintiff refused and has not taken any medication 18 from since because he fears being poisoned.

Id. at 5. Plaintiff also alleges that on May 19, 2023, 19 Kahlon and Anugwara, both nurses, took his blood pressure in the presence of Campo, a 20 correctional officer, and found it to be dangerously high. Id. at 4. They sent him out to the 21 hospital the next day. Id. 22 C. Claims for Which a Response Will Be Required 23 After conducting the screening required by 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(a), the court finds that 24 plaintiff has adequately stated a valid claim for relief pursuant to the Eighth Amendment against 25 defendant Ankintola.

Plaintiff has sufficiently alleged facts showing that after Ankintola changed 26 his medication, his blood pressure shot up to dangerous levels, and that Ankintola was notified of 27 /// 28 /// 1 change but took no action to address the problem.¹ Although the complaint is not a model of 2 clarity, the allegations are sufficient to indicate that Ankintola was notified of the issue.

To the 3 extent plaintiff alleges facts indicating he stopped taking his medication after May 26, 2023, he 4 has alleged that his blood pressure had reached dangerous levels prior to that date. See ECF No. 5 59 at 2, 4 (alleging high readings on May 18 and 19, 2023). Defendant Ankintola will therefore 6 be required to respond to the fifth amended complaint.

7 D. Failure to State a Claim 8 The allegations that Kahlon failed to provide plaintiff with the correct medication on May 9 26, 2023, and that Campos was present when medical staff took his blood pressure and found it to 10 be high, are identical to those made in the fourth amended complaint.² The district judge has 11 already dismissed these claims without leave to amend (ECF No. 41), and plaintiff has offered no 12 new or different facts in support of these claims.

To the extent plaintiff now alleges that the high 13 blood pressure readings Campos witnessed were made by Kahlon and Anugwara, he fails to state 14 a claim against these defendants for deliberate indifference because he also alleges that they had 15 him sent to the hospital the next day because of the readings. See *Jett v. Penner*, 439 F.3d 1091, 16 1096 (9th Cir.

2006) (deliberate indifference shown by a purposeful act or failure to respond to 17 plaintiff's pain or medical need and harm caused by indifference). 18 E. No Leave to Amend 19 Leave to amend should be granted if it appears possible that the defects in the complaint 20 could be corrected, especially if a plaintiff is pro se. *Lopez v. Smith*, 203 F.3d 1122, 1130-31 21 (9th Cir.

2000) (en banc). However, if, after careful consideration, it is clear that a complaint 22 cannot be cured by amendment, the court may dismiss without leave to amend. *Cato v. United 23 States*, 70 F.3d 1103, 1105-06 (9th Cir. 1995). 24 The undersigned finds that, as set forth above, the fifth amended complaint fails to state 25 1 The fact that plaintiff has not identified the specific date on which Ankintola changed his 26 medication does not render plaintiff's allegations insufficient, see *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555 ("a complaint attacked by a Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss does not

need detailed factual 27 allegations” (citations omitted)), and this information can easily be sought in discovery.

2 The allegations against Kahlon are word-for-word identical, while those against Campos are 28 substantively identical. Compare ECF No. 28 at 3-4 with ECF No. 59 at 4-5. 1 any claims upon which relief may be granted against Campo, Kahlon, and Anugwara.

The claims 2 against defendants Kahlon and Campos are identical to those in the fourth amended complaint 3 and were previously dismissed by the district judge without leave to amend. With respect to the 4 claim that Kahlon and Anugwara took plaintiff’s high blood pressure readings on May 19, 2023, 5 plaintiff has already been given multiple opportunities to amend the complaint and continually 6 failed to state any claims against these defendants.

Given plaintiff’s continued failure to allege 7 facts sufficient to state claims against these defendants, and that the allegations against these 8 defendants show that they sent him to the hospital, it does not appear that further amendment 9 would result in cognizable claims against them.

As a result, leave to amend would be futile and 10 the additional claim against Kahlon and Anugwara should be dismissed without leave to amend. 11 IV. Motion to Appoint Counsel 12 Plaintiff has once again requested the appointment of counsel. ECF No. 58.

The United 13 States Supreme Court has ruled that district courts lack authority to require counsel to represent 14 indigent prisoners in § 1983 cases. *Mallard v. United States Dist. Court*, 490 U.S. 296, 298 15 (1989).

In certain exceptional circumstances, the district court may request the voluntary 16 assistance of counsel pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1). *Terrell v. Brewer*, 935 F.2d 1015, 1017 17 (9th Cir. 1991); *Wood v. Housewright*, 900 F.2d 1332, 1335-36 (9th Cir. 1990). 18 “When determining whether ‘exceptional circumstances’ exist, a court must consider ‘the 19 likelihood of success on the merits as well as the ability of the [plaintiff] to articulate his claims 20 pro se in light of the complexity of the legal issues involved.’” *Palmer v. Valdez*, 560 F.3d 965, 21 970 (9th Cir.

2009) (quoting *Weygandt v. Look*, 718 F.2d 952, 954 (9th Cir. 1983)). The burden 22 of demonstrating exceptional circumstances is on the plaintiff. *Id.* Circumstances common to 23 most prisoners, such as lack of legal education and limited law library access, do not establish 24 exceptional circumstances that would warrant a request for voluntary assistance of counsel.

25 Plaintiff requests the appointment of counsel on the grounds that he is suffering from 26 various medical conditions, evidence of the misconduct he has experienced is on video, and he is 27 going to check into the hospital upon his release from prison. ECF No. 58. None of these 28 ///

1 circumstances constitutes and extraordinary circumstance warranting the appointment of counsel
2 and the motion will be denied.

3 V. Plain Language Summary of this Order for Party Proceeding Without a Lawyer 4 This case is
going forward on your Eighth Amendment claim against defendant Ankintola. 5 Your claims
against Campos and your claim against Kahlon for giving you the wrong medication 6 have
already been dismissed without leave to amend and you have not made any additional 7 factual
allegations to support these claims.

It is being recommended that the claims against 8 Kahlon and Anugwara based on taking your
blood pressure be dismissed without leave to amend 9 because you also allege that they sent you
to the hospital in response to the high readings. 10 CONCLUSION 11 Accordingly, IT IS
HEREBY ORDERED that: 12 1. Plaintiff's motion to appoint counsel (ECF No. 58) is DENIED;
13 2.

Defendant's motion to screen the complaint (ECF No. 60) is GRANTED; 14 3. Plaintiff's motion
for an extension of time to respond to the motion to dismiss (ECF 15 No. 61) is DENIED as moot;
16 4. All claims against defendant Campos and the claims against defendant Kahlon for 17 giving
plaintiff the wrong medication remain dismissed in accordance with the January 21, 2025 18 order
dismissing these claims without leave to amend (ECF No. 41); and 19 5.

Within twenty-one days of the service of this order, defendant Ankintola shall file a 20 response to
the fifth amended complaint. 21 IT IS FURTHER RECOMMENDED that the claims against
defendants Kahlon and 22 Anugwara based on taking plaintiff's blood pressure be dismissed
without leave to amend. 23 These findings and recommendations are submitted to the United
States District Judge 24 assigned to the case, pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1).

Within fourteen days 25 after being served with these findings and recommendations, any party
may file written 26 objections with the court and serve a copy on all parties. Such a document
should be captioned 27 "Objections to Magistrate Judge's Findings and Recommendations." Any
response to the 28 objections shall be served and filed within fourteen days after service of the
objections.

The 1 | parties are advised that failure to file objections within the specified time may waive the
right to 2 || appeal the District Court's order. Martinez v. Ylst, 951 F.2d 1153 (9th Cir. 1991). 3 ||
DATED: August 28, 2025 ~ 4 ttt0n— ALLISON CLAIRE 5 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE
JUDGE 6 7 8 9 10 1] 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28