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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

EARNEST CASSELL WOODS, II,
Plaintiff,
v.
TOM L. CAREY, et al.,
Defendants.

No. 2:04-cv01225 MCE AC P

ORDER

Plaintiff is a state prisoner proceeding pro se in an action brought under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. On September 2, 2014, plaintiff filed a motion requesting that the court appoint counsel. District courts lack authority to require counsel to represent indigent prisoners in section 1983 cases. Mallard v. United States Dist. Court, 490 U.S. 296, 298 (1989). In exceptional circumstances, the court may request an attorney to voluntarily to represent such a plaintiff. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1). Terrell v. Brewer, 935 F.2d 1015, 1017 (9th Cir. 1991); Wood v. Housewright, 900 F.2d 1332, 1335-36 (9th Cir. 1990). When determining whether “exceptional circumstances” exist, the court must consider plaintiff’s likelihood of success on the merits as well as the ability of the plaintiff to articulate his claims pro se in light of the complexity of the legal issues involved. Palmer v. Valdez, 560 F.3d 965, 970 (9th Cir. 2009) (district court did not abuse discretion in declining to appoint counsel). The burden of demonstrating exceptional circumstances is on the plaintiff. Id. Circumstances common to most prisoners, such as lack of

1 legal education and limited law library access, do not establish exceptional circumstances that
2 warrant a request for voluntary assistance of counsel.

3 Having considered the factors under Palmer, the court finds that plaintiff has failed to
4 meet his burden of demonstrating exceptional circumstances warranting the appointment of
5 counsel at this time.

6 Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that plaintiff's September 2, 2014 motion for
7 the appointment of counsel is denied without prejudice.

8 DATED: September 8, 2014

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10 ALLISON CLAIRE
11 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
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