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expiration of the thirty-day deadline the court will issue an order setting forth the requirements for conducting discovery in this case. Plaintiff's discovery motion is therefore premature and must be denied without prejudice. However, all parties are cautioned that they will be required, in conducting discovery, to comply with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, including Rule 26, which requires each party to provide, early in the case, all pertinent initial disclosures. Cursory review of plaintiff's motion demonstrates that the information and documents he seeks are probably subject to the initial disclosure requirements.

Plaintiff also moves for appointment of counsel. Plaintiff states that he indigent, has a limited knowledge and understanding of the law, has attempted unsuccessfully to obtain counsel, and that counsel would be more effective at presenting evidence and cross-examining witnesses. However, the challenges faced by plaintiff are not dissimilar to those faced by most prisoners pursuing civil rights actions.

District courts lack authority to require counsel to represent indigent prisoners in § 1983 cases. Mallard v. United States District Court, 490 U.S. 296, 298 (1989). In certain exceptional circumstances, the court may request the voluntary assistance of counsel pursuant to 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); Franklin v.Murphy, 745 F.2d 1221, 1236 (9th Cir. 1984). A finding of exceptional circumstances requires a likelihood that plaintiff will succeed on the merits of his action coupled with a limited ability to articulate his claims "in light of the complexity of the legal issues involved." Agyeman v. Corrections Corp. of America, 390 F.3d 1101, 1103 (9th Cir. 2004) (citations and internal quotations omitted). "Neither of these factors is dispositive and both must be viewed together before reaching a decision on request of counsel under section 1915(d)." Wilborn v. Escalderon, 789 F.2d 1328, 1331 (9th Cir. 1986) (fn. omitted),

The court does not find the required exceptional circumstances in the instant case.

While there may be some likelihood of success on the merits of plaintiff's claims, plaintiff has

ably demonstrated an ability to adequately present his claims, including those pertinent to the instant matters. The court therefore finds that appointment of counsel is not warranted at this time. Accordingly, for the foregoing reasons, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that: 1. Plaintiff's motion to compel discovery (Dkt. No. 34) is denied without prejudice; and 2. Plaintiff's motion for appointment of counsel (Dkt. No. 35) is denied without prejudice. SO ORDERED. DATED: September 21, 2010 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE pass2792.premature.disc