

1 Escalderon, 789 F.2d 1328, 1331 (9th Cir. 1986); Weygandt v. Look, 718 F.2d 952, 954 (9th Cir.
2 1983).

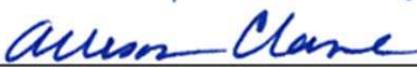
3 The court ordered service of plaintiff's first amended complaint upon four defendants
4 (doctors) by order filed on October 21, 2014.¹ ECF No. 21. Plaintiff requests appointment of
5 counsel, asserting that his "blindness" forecloses his ability to access the prison law library. ECF
6 No. 25. Plaintiff includes a letter from what appears to be his primary care physician, confirming
7 that plaintiff suffers from a "severe vision impairment" and can neither read nor write on his own.
8 Id. at 6. Medical documentation indicates plaintiff is "legally blind." Id. at 7.

9 As plaintiff has been previously informed, circumstances common to most prisoners, such
10 as lack of legal education and limited law library access, do not establish exceptional
11 circumstances that would warrant a request for voluntary assistance of counsel. See Order, ECF
12 No. 18, filed on September 25, 2014. The court has also noted that prisoner-plaintiffs proceeding
13 pro se are commonly afflicted with disabilities but are able nonetheless to proceed with their
14 litigation on their own. Id. at 5-6.

15 Plaintiff has been able, with or without inmate assistance, to proceed to the point of
16 having framed colorable claims of a violation of the Eighth Amendment in the treatment of his
17 visual impairment/conditions by four defendant physicians. At this time, the court does not find
18 the requisite exceptional circumstances.

19 Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that plaintiff's October 14, 2014 and November
20 24, 2014 motions for the appointment of counsel (ECF Nos. 20 and 25) are denied.

21 DATED: December 5, 2014

22 
23 ALLISON CLAIRE
24 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
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28 ¹ Plaintiff has consented to dismissal of two defendants and an ADA claim.