

1 document by writing: "Therefore, plaintiff's request from this court to deny defendants motion to 2 proceed with a jury trial without facing the Federal Court's rules of Summary Judgment, 3 Interrogatories, Discoveries & Product of Documents, etc..." (sic) (Id. at 3.) 4 Plaintiff has apparently misconstrued defendants Harper, Jennings, and Mallory's answer. 5 An answer serves to put plaintiff and the court on notice as to the defendants' response to his 6 complaint. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(b)(1) ("In responding to a pleading, a party must: (A) state in 7 short and plain terms its defenses to each claim asserted against it; and (B) admit or deny the allegations asserted against it by an opposing party.") The answer is not a motion that requires an 8 9 opposition from defendant. As set forth in the court's October 14, 2015 discovery and scheduling 10 order, both plaintiff and defendants may now conduct discovery and bring motions to compel 11 discovery responses until February 26, 2016, and may bring other pre-trial motions (including 12 motions for summary judgment) until May 27, 2016. No jury trial will be held in the matter until 13 after those deadlines have passed and any outstanding motions have been decided by the court. 14 Plaintiff has also requested appointment of counsel. (ECF No. 20.) The United States 15 Supreme Court has ruled that district courts lack authority to require counsel to represent indigent 16 prisoners in § 1983 cases. Mallard v. United States Dist. Court, 490 U.S. 296, 298 (1989). In 17 certain exceptional circumstances, the district court may request the voluntary assistance of 18 counsel pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1). Terrell v. Brewer, 935 F.2d 1015, 1017 (9th Cir. 19 1991); Wood v. Housewright, 900 F.2d 1332, 1335-36 (9th Cir. 1990). 20 The test for exceptional circumstances requires the court to evaluate the plaintiff's 21 likelihood of success on the merits and the ability of the plaintiff to articulate his claims pro se in 22 light of the complexity of the legal issues involved. See Wilborn v. Escalderon, 789 F.2d 1328, 23 1331 (9th Cir. 1986); Weygandt v. Look, 718 F.2d 952, 954 (9th Cir. 1983). Circumstances 24 common to most prisoners, such as lack of legal education and limited law library access, do not 25 establish exceptional circumstances that would warrant a request for voluntary assistance of 26 counsel. In the present case, the court does not find the required exceptional circumstances. 27 ///// 28 ///// 2

1	Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that plaintiff's March 30, 2015 motion for the
2	appointment of counsel (ECF No. 20) is denied.
3	Dated: October 30, 2015
4	Dale A. Dright
5	DALE A. DROZD
6	DAD:10 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
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