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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CURTIS LEE MORRISON,
Plaintiff,
v.
J. FALCON, et al.,
Defendants.

No. 2:17-cv-1044 JAM CKD P

ORDER

Plaintiff is a state prisoner proceeding pro se in an action brought under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Plaintiff requests 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 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

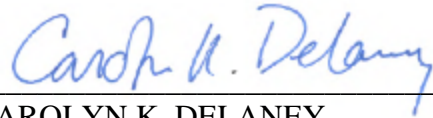
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1 common to most prisoners, such as lack of legal education and limited law library access, do not
2 establish exceptional circumstances that warrant a request for voluntary assistance of counsel.

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.¹

6 Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that plaintiff's motion for the appointment of
7 counsel (ECF No. 26) is denied without prejudice.

8 Dated: March 30, 2018



CAROLYN K. DELANEY
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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25 ¹ From plaintiff's motion, it appears plaintiff has some confusion regarding discovery. Relevant
26 documents can be sought from any defendant through discovery procedures like a request for
27 production of documents. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 34. If plaintiff seeks information from another
28 source, such information can be subpoenaed. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 45. If plaintiff wishes to
subpoena documents, he should apply to the court for issuance of a subpoena. In the application,
plaintiff should identify the documents sought, why he seeks them, and from whom.