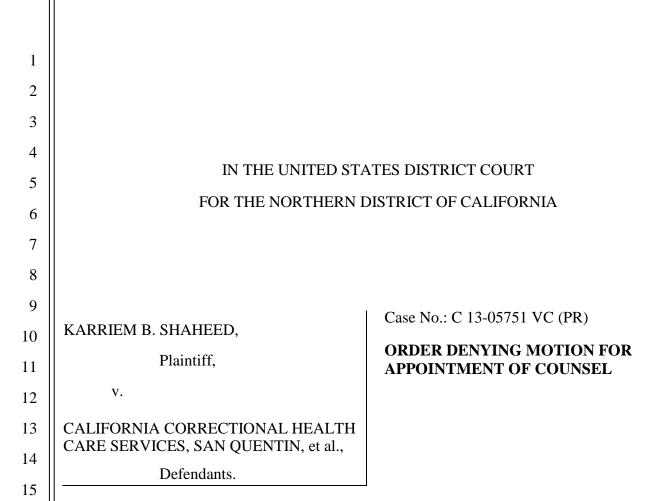
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Plaintiff moves for the appointment of counsel because the legal issues are complex and he is unable to adequately investigate or present the factual issues regarding his claims.

"[I]t is well-established that there is generally no constitutional right to counsel in civil 19 cases." United States v. Sardone, 94 F.3d 1233, 1236 (9th Cir. 1996). Nonetheless, under 28 20 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1), the Court has the discretion to appoint counsel to "any person unable to 21 afford counsel." The discretionary appointment of counsel typically is reserved for cases 22 involving "exceptional circumstances." Terrell v. Brewer, 935 F.2d 1015, 1017 (9th Cir. 1991). 23 "A finding of exceptional circumstances requires an evaluation of both 'the likelihood of success 24 on the merits and the ability of the petitioner to articulate his claims pro se in light of the 25 complexity of the legal issues involved.' Neither of these factors is dispositive and both must be 26 viewed together before reaching a decision." Id. Here, exceptional circumstances requiring the 27 28 appointment of counsel are not evident. The request for appointment of counsel is DENIED.

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United States District Court Northern District of California

If, in the future, the Court concludes it is necessary to appoint counsel to represent Plaintiff, it shall do so sua sponte. This Order terminates Docket No. 13. IT IS SO ORDERED. Dated: May 12, 2014 /_/ VINCE CHHABRIA UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE