

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI  
EASTERN DIVISION**

<b>DWAYNE WOODS,</b>	)	
	)	
<b>Petitioner,</b>	)	
	)	
<b>vs.</b>	)	<b>Case No. 1:14-CV-87-JAR</b>
	)	
<b>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,</b>	)	
	)	
<b>Respondent.</b>	)	

**MEMORANDUM AND ORDER**

This matter is before the Court on Petitioner’s Motion for the Appointment of Counsel (Doc. 10). Petitioner indicates that (1) he is unable to afford counsel, (2) the issues in this case are complex, (3) he has limited access to legal materials, (4) he has limited knowledge of the law, and (5) “no previous application for the relief sought herein has been made” (Doc. 10 at 1). For the following reasons, Petitioner’s motion will be denied without prejudice.

The appointment of counsel for an indigent *pro se* petitioner lies within the discretion of the Court, since there is no constitutional or statutory right to appointed counsel in civil cases. *Phillips v. Jasper County Jail*, 437 F.3d 791, 794 (8th Cir. 2006) (citation omitted); *see* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1) (“The court may request an attorney to represent any person unable to afford counsel.”) *See also Sours v. Norris*, 782 F.2d 106, 107 (8th Cir. 1986) (citation omitted).

Once Petitioner alleges a *prima facie* claim, the Court must determine Petitioner’s need for counsel to litigate his claim effectively. *In re Lane*, 801 F.2d 1040, 1043 (8th Cir. 1986). The standard for appointment of counsel in a civil case is whether both Petitioner and the Court would benefit from the assistance of counsel. *Edwards v. Dwyer*, 2008 WL 222511 at \*1 (E.D.

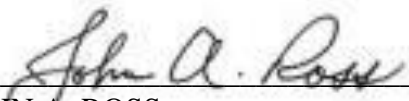
Mo., January 25, 2008)(citations omitted). This determination involves the consideration of several relevant criteria which include “the factual complexity of the issues, the ability of the indigent person to investigate the facts, the existence of conflicting testimony, the ability of the indigent person to present the claims, and the complexity of the legal arguments.” *Id. See also Rayes v. Johnson*, 969 F.2d 700, 703 (8th Cir. 1992); *Johnson v. Williams*, 788 F.2d 1319 (8th Cir. 1986).

After reviewing Petitioner’s Motion to Vacate, Set Aside or Correct Sentence pursuant to Section 2255 (Doc. 1), the Court does not believe that either the factual or legal issues are complex. Moreover, it appears to the Court that Petitioner is clearly capable of articulating and presenting his claim. For these reasons, the Court finds that appointment of counsel is not mandated at this time, and Petitioner’s motion should be denied without prejudice.

Accordingly,

**IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that Petitioner’s Motion for the Appointment of Counsel (Doc. 10) is **DENIED** without prejudice.

Dated this 7<sup>th</sup> day of November, 2014.

  
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JOHN A. ROSS  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE