

1 1017 (9th Cir. 1991). “A finding of exceptional circumstances requires an evaluation of both the
2 likelihood of success on the merits and the ability of the petitioner to articulate his claims *pro se* in light
3 of the complexity of the issues involved. Neither of these factors is dispositive and both must be viewed
4 together before reaching a decision.” *Id.* (citing *Wilburn v. Escalderon*, 789 F.2d 1328, 1331 (9th Cir.
5 1986)). The burden rests upon the Plaintiff to demonstrate that this standard has been met. *See Rand v.*
6 *Rowland*, 113 F.3d 1520, 1525 (9th Cir. 1997), *op. reinstated in pertinent part*, 154 F.3d 952, 954 n. 1
7 (9th Cir. 1998) (en banc).

8 **III. Analysis**

9 In support of his motion, Plaintiff states that appointment of counsel would be appropriate
10 because he is physically impaired due to the amputation of his thumb, he does not have full access to the
11 prison’s law library, the law library and prison mailing systems are inadequate, and Plaintiff has not
12 previously seen a motion to dismiss. (#38 at 4, 6-7). Plaintiff’s motion fails to satisfy the above legal
13 standard for court appointed counsel for four reasons. First, Plaintiff fails to argue that he will succeed
14 on the merits of his case. (*See* #38). Second, Plaintiff’s allegations of theft of \$75 from his inmate trust
15 account do not equate to complex legal issues, which require a lawyer trained in “banking and trust
16 accounts” as Plaintiff asserts. (#38 at 5). Second, Plaintiff provides copies of the Notice of Charges with
17 his motion, indicating that he has access to the evidence in this case. (#38 at 10-13). Finally, although
18 his paperwork is not of the quality that would be produced by a lawyer, Plaintiff has drafted a legible
19 and sufficiently articulate motion. (*See* #38). These documents demonstrate that Plaintiff is capable of
20 adequately articulating his claims. As such, Plaintiff has failed to demonstrate that his case meets the
21 Ninth Circuit’s exceptional circumstances requirement for appointment of counsel in a civil matter.

22 ACCORDINGLY, and for good cause shown,

23 IT IS ORDERED that Plaintiff’s Motion to Appoint Counsel (#38) is DENIED.

24 IT IS SO ORDERED.

NOTICE

Pursuant to Local Rules IB 3-1 and IB 3-2, a party may object to orders and reports and recommendations issued by the magistrate judge. Objections must be in writing and filed with the Clerk of the Court within fourteen days. LR IB 3-1, 3-2. The Supreme Court has held that the courts of appeal may determine that an appeal has been waived due to the failure to file objections within the specified time. *Thomas v. Arn*, 474 U.S. 140, 142 (1985). This circuit has also held that (1) failure to file objections within the specified time and (2) failure to properly address and brief the objectionable issues waives the right to appeal the District Court's order and/or appeal factual issues from the order of the District Court. *Martinez v. Ylst*, 951 F.2d 1153, 1157 (9th Cir. 1991); *Britt v. Simi Valley United Sch. Dist.*, 708 F.2d 452, 454 (9th Cir. 1983).

Pursuant to Local Special Rule 2-2, the Plaintiff must immediately file written notification with the court of any change of address. The notification must include proof of service upon each opposing party of the party's attorney. **Failure to comply with this Rule may result in dismissal of the action.** See LSR 2-2.

DATED this 27th day of June, 2014.



CAM FERENBACH
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE