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omitted). "Appointment of counsel should be allowed only in exceptional cases." *Id.* (citing *Weller v. Dickson*, 314 F.2d 598 (9th Cir. 1963)). A court must consider together "both the likelihood of success on the merits and the ability of the petitioner to articulate his claims *pro se* in light of the complexity of the legal issues involved." *Weygandt v. Look*, 718 F.2d 952, 954 (9th Cir. 1983). In "exceptional circumstances," a district court may appoint counsel for indigent civil litigants. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1); *Rand v. Rowland*, 113 F.3d 1520, 1525 (9th Cir. 1997), *overruled on other grounds*, 154 F.3d 952 (9th Cir. 1998).

Plaintiff has not presented enough information as to his financial status. Although Plaintiff has stated that he has a fixed income, he has not stated what that income is or his total assets, and in any event he has been able to afford the filing fee in this case. *See* Dkt. #5 at 1. Plaintiff has also failed to argue why his case has a likelihood of success on the merits. Accordingly, the Court finds that Plaintiff has not demonstrated the "exceptional circumstances" necessary to appoint counsel and will deny Plaintiff's Motion. Nothing in this Order prohibits Plaintiff from refiling his Motion with the above missing information.

Having reviewed the relevant briefing, the declarations and exhibits attached thereto, and the remainder of the record, the Court hereby finds and ORDERS that Plaintiff's Motion to Appoint Counsel, Dkt. #4, is DENIED.

DATED this 27 day of June 2017.

RICARDO S. MARTINEZ

CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE