

may request volunteer counsel in exceptional cases, it has no power to make a mandatory
appointment. <u>Mallard v. U.S. Dist. Court of Iowa</u>, 490 U.S. 296, 301-08 (1989). In order to
determine whether exceptional circumstances exist, the court evaluates the plaintiff's likelihood of
success on the merits and the ability of the plaintiff to articulate his or her claim pro se in light of
the complexity of the legal issues involved. <u>Wood</u>, at 1335-36; <u>Richards v. Harper</u>, 864 F.2d 85, 87
(9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1988).

As detailed by the Magistrate Judge, Plaintiff has had no difficulty in articulating and
litigating his claims *pro se*. He also has failed to demonstrate a likelihood of the success on the
merits or demonstrated that the complexity of the issues involved is sufficient to require designation
of counsel.

Plaintiff's objections concern an ongoing discovery dispute with Defendants. Resistence to
discovery requests is not a sufficient basis for appointment of counsel. See, <u>Wilborn v. Escalderon</u>,
789 F.2d 1328, 1331 (9th Cir. 1986).

14 ACCORDINGLY;

15 IT IS ORDERED:

Plaintiff's Objections to the Order Denying Appointment of Counsel [Dkt. # 73 & 79] are
 DENIED. This matter is referred back to Magistrate Judge Karen L. Strombom for further
 proceedings.

DATED this 28<sup>th</sup> day of September, 2009

all

FRANKLIN D. BURGESS UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

26 ORDER - 2

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