

20 Servs., 452 U.S. 18, 25 (1981). However, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1), the Court has the

21 discretion to appoint counsel for indigent litigants who are proceeding IFP. United States v.

22 \$292,888.04 in U.S. Currency, 54 F.3d 564, 569 (9th Cir. 1995). The Court will appoint counsel

23 only under "exceptional circumstances." Id.; Wilborn v. Escalderon, 789 F.2d 1328, 1331 (9th

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1	Cir. 1986). "A finding of exceptional circumstances requires an evaluation of both the likelihood
2	of success on the merits and the ability of the plaintiff to articulate his claims pro se in light of
3	the complexity of the legal issues involved." Wilborn, 789 F.2d at 1331 (internal quotations
4	omitted). These factors must be viewed together before reaching a decision on whether to
5	appoint counsel under § 1915(e)(1). Id.
6	Under the facts known by the Court, there is no good reason to appoint counsel at
7	taxpayer expense. Plaintiff has been able to articulate his claims and positions without difficulty
8	in his filings, and has not demonstrated a likelihood of success on the merits. Accordingly,
9	Plaintiff's application for appointment of counsel [Dkt. #55] is DENIED .
10	IT IS SO ORDERED.
11	Dated this 30 th day of April, 2018.
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13	Ronald B. Leighton
14	United States District Judge
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