

1 490 U.S. 296, 298, 109 S. Ct. 1814, 1816 (1989). However, in certain exceptional circumstances,
2 the Court may request the voluntary assistance of counsel pursuant to section 1915(e)(1). Rand,
3 113 F.3d at 1525. Without a reasonable method of securing and compensating counsel, the Court
4 will seek volunteer counsel only in the most serious and exceptional cases. In determining
5 whether “exceptional circumstances exist, the district court must evaluate both the likelihood of
6 success on the merits [and] the ability of the [plaintiff] to articulate his claims pro se in light of
7 the complexity of the legal issues involved.” Id. (internal quotation marks and citations omitted).

8 In the present case, the Court does not find the required exceptional circumstances. The
9 record reflects that Plaintiff cannot read or write in the English language. However, Plaintiff’s
10 recent submissions, including the current motion, have all been translated into English by an
11 unnamed translator. Plaintiff does not explain under what circumstances he has access to such a
12 translator, or whether he can be accommodated to obtain translation assistance through his
13 institution or with the assistance of other inmates. Without this information, the Court cannot
14 conclude that exceptional circumstances exist. The Court has also not yet screened Plaintiff’s
15 complaint, and therefore cannot make a determination that Plaintiff is likely to succeed on the
16 merits. Plaintiff’s complaint will be screened in due course.

17 Therefore, Plaintiff’s request for appointed counsel is denied, without prejudice.

18 **III. Petition for Writ of Mandamus**

19 Plaintiff also seeks an order by writ of mandamus regarding his legal property, which he
20 has not received since being transferred. The federal mandamus statute provides: “The district
21 courts shall have original jurisdiction of any action in the nature of mandamus to compel an
22 officer or employee of the United States or any agency thereof to perform a duty owed to the
23 plaintiff.” 28 U.S.C. § 1361. Mandamus relief is an extraordinary remedy, however. It is available
24 to compel a federal officer to perform a duty only if: (1) the plaintiff’s claim is clear and certain;
25 (2) the duty of the officer is ministerial and so plainly prescribed as to be free from doubt; and (3)
26 no other adequate remedy is available. See Fallini v. Hodel, 783 F.2d 1343, 1345 (9th Cir. 1986).

27 Plaintiff states that his property is being held by state officials, not a federal official, and
28 therefore no writ may be issued regarding his request. See Demons v. U.S. District Court, 925

1 F.2d 1160, 1161-62 (9th Cir. 1991) (a petition for mandamus to compel a state court or official to
2 take or refrain from some action is frivolous as matter of law). Further, Plaintiff states that he has
3 just recently been transferred to a new facility, and is currently being held in ASU. Plaintiff's
4 property may be in the process of being transferred to him as part of the regular procedures.
5 Plaintiff should request his property when he is able to, and may inform the Court if necessary if
6 he does not receive legal property needed for prosecuting this action.

7 **IV. Conclusion and Order**

8 For the reasons explained above, it is HEREBY ORDERED that:

- 9 1. Plaintiff's objections to the Court's May 23, 2017 order are overruled;
- 10 2. Plaintiff's request for the appointment of counsel is denied, without prejudice; and
- 11 3. Plaintiff's petition for a writ of mandamus is denied.

12
13 IT IS SO ORDERED.

14 Dated: September 14, 2017

/s/ Barbara A. McAuliffe
15 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE