

1 Plaintiff has also requested an extension of time to compel settlement. ECF No. 80.

2 Plaintiff was previously cautioned against filing multiple, repetitive motions, and warned
3 that continuing to do so would result in duplicative requests being stricken from the record. ECF
4 No. 62 at 3-4. The duplicative motions for preliminary injunction and for appointment of counsel
5 will therefore be stricken from the record. Plaintiff is warned that continued repetitive filings will
6 be stricken, and will expose plaintiff to potential limits on filing or sanctions. Sanctions could
7 range all the way up to dismissal of this case based upon the degree of noncompliance.

8 With respect to plaintiff's outstanding request for the appointment of counsel (ECF No.
9 76), the United States Supreme Court has ruled that district courts lack authority to require
10 counsel to represent indigent prisoners in § 1983 cases. Mallard v. United States Dist. Court, 490
11 U.S. 296, 298 (1989). In certain exceptional circumstances, the district court may request the
12 voluntary assistance of counsel pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1). Terrell v. Brewer, 935 F.2d
13 1015, 1017 (9th Cir. 1991); Wood v. Housewright, 900 F.2d 1332, 1335-36 (9th Cir. 1990).

14 “When determining whether ‘exceptional circumstances’ exist, a court must consider ‘the
15 likelihood of success on the merits as well as the ability of the [plaintiff] to articulate his claims
16 *pro se* in light of the complexity of the legal issues involved.’” Palmer v. Valdez, 560 F.3d 965,
17 970 (9th Cir. 2009) (quoting Weygandt v. Look, 718 F.2d 952, 954 (9th Cir. 1983)). The burden
18 of demonstrating exceptional circumstances is on the plaintiff. Id. Circumstances common to
19 most prisoners, such as lack of legal education and limited law library access, do not establish
20 exceptional circumstances that would warrant a request for voluntary assistance of counsel.

21 Plaintiff requests appointment of counsel on the grounds that he currently housed in a
22 crisis bed; is heavily medicated; and has no access to the law library, legal paging service, or his
23 legal materials due to his placement in a crisis bed. ECF No. 76. However, plaintiff provides no
24 documentation to support his claims, and defendants have advised that plaintiff was discharged
25 from the mental health crisis bed on October 20, 2022, and has had at least some of his property
26 returned to him since that time. ECF No. 83. Furthermore, as plaintiff has previously been
27 advised, the fact that he suffers from mental health conditions and experiences side effects from
28 his medication, without more, does not establish exceptional circumstances warranting

1 appointment of counsel. ECF Nos. 75. Finally, plaintiff has not demonstrated that he has a
2 likelihood of success on the merits and up to this point, has been capable of articulating his claims
3 without assistance. The motion will therefore be denied.

4 Plaintiff's motion for an extension of time to compel a settlement will also be denied.
5 Plaintiff has already been advised on two prior occasions that the court cannot compel the parties
6 to enter into a settlement agreement. ECF No 25; ECF No. 62 at 2. Accordingly, there is no need
7 to extend the time to do so. Plaintiff is free to contact defense counsel in writing regarding
8 potential settlement at any time during this case, but such correspondence should not be filed with
9 the court. Defendants are under no obligation to participate in discussion regarding settlement.

10 Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that:

- 11 1. Plaintiff's motion for appointment of counsel (ECF No. 76) is DENIED;
- 12 2. Plaintiff's motion for an extension of time to compel a settlement (ECF No. 80) is
13 DENIED; and
- 14 3. The Clerk of the Court is directed to strike the duplicative motions for preliminary
15 injunction and to appoint counsel (ECF Nos. 76, 78-82, 85) from the record.

16 DATED: November 17, 2022

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18 ALLISON CLAIRE
19 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
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