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SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

RUBEN GARCIA,  
Plaintiff,  
v.  
D. STRAYHORN, et al.,  
Defendants.

Case No.: 3:13-cv-0807 BEN (KSC)

**ORDER:**  
**(1) DENYING MOTION TO APPOINT COUNSEL;**  
**(2) DENYING MOTION TO EXTEND SCHEDULES; AND**  
**(3) DENYING MOTION FOR REFERRAL TO PRISONER SETTLEMENT PROGRAM**

Before this Court are the following three motions filed by Plaintiff Ruben Garcia, a state prisoner proceeding *pro se* and *in forma pauperis*: (1) Motion to Appoint Counsel; (2) Motion to Extend Schedules for Pretrial Conference and Relevant Pretrial Deadlines; and (3) Motion for Referral to Prisoner Settlement Program. (Docket Nos. 77, 81, 83.) Currently, this case is set for a final pretrial conference on June 13, 2016, with trial on July 19, 2016.

For the reasons stated below, these Motions are **DENIED**.

**I. MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL**

Plaintiff asks this Court, for a second time, to appoint counsel because (1) his claims are meritorious; (2) he is unable to afford counsel; and (3) the issues in his case are too complex for a person of his education and medical condition. Plaintiff previously

1 filed a Motion for Appointment of Counsel on March 9, 2015. (Docket No. 38.) The  
2 magistrate judge denied that motion, and this Court denied Plaintiff's Motion for  
3 Reconsideration. (Docket Nos. 45, 59.) The reasons for Plaintiff's current request have  
4 not changed, and neither has this Court's decision.

#### 5 **A. Legal Standard**

6 Courts have discretion, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1) (1996), to appoint  
7 counsel for indigent civil litigants upon a showing of exceptional circumstances. "A  
8 finding of exceptional circumstances requires an evaluation of both the likelihood of  
9 success on the merits and the ability of the petitioner to articulate his claims *pro se* in  
10 light of the complexity of the legal issues involved." *Terrell v. Brewer*, 935 F.2d 1015,  
11 1017 (9th Cir. 1991) (internal citations omitted). "Neither of these factors is dispositive  
12 and both must be viewed together before reaching a decision." *Id.* (internal citations  
13 omitted).

#### 14 **B. Analysis**

15 Exceptional circumstances do not exist in this case. Although one of Plaintiff's  
16 claims has survived summary judgment and been ordered to trial<sup>1</sup>—thus suggesting that  
17 he might succeed on the merits—the record shows that Plaintiff has not struggled to  
18 articulate his claims. Rather, Plaintiff has consistently demonstrated the ability to  
19 prosecute his claims *pro se*. He has filed several pleadings and motions explaining his  
20 claims' legal and factual bases with sufficient clarity to allow them to be addressed on the  
21 merits. (*See, e.g.*, Docket Nos. 6, 19, 67.) Indeed, Plaintiff defeated part of Defendants'  
22 motion for summary judgment. (Docket No. 72.) *See Shepard v. Bass*, 610 F. App'x  
23 625, 625 (9th Cir. 2015) (affirming denial of *pro se* prisoner's request for counsel where  
24 plaintiff made numerous filings "that cogently articulated his legal arguments" and  
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27 <sup>1</sup> In March 2016, this Court partially denied Defendants' motion for summary judgment  
28 and set a trial schedule for the remaining claim. (Docket Nos. 72, 73.)

1 “succeeded in defeating” defendant’s summary judgment motion); *Torbert v. Gore*, No.  
2 14-cv-2911, 2016 WL 1399230, at \* 1 (S.D. Cal. Apr. 8, 2016) (“Where a *pro se* civil  
3 rights plaintiff shows he has a good grasp of basic litigation procedures and has been able  
4 to articulate his claims adequately, he does not demonstrate the exceptional  
5 circumstances required for the appointment of counsel.”).

6 Moreover, the issues in this case are not complex. Only one cause of action  
7 remains to be tried, and it concerns simple factual circumstances regarding a claim of  
8 retaliation. Plaintiff argues that conflicting testimony at trial will make the case too  
9 difficult for him to prosecute *pro se*, but such conflict occurs as a matter of course at any  
10 trial. “Conflicting testimony and factual disputes are not ‘exceptional circumstances.’”  
11 *Garcia v. Smith*, No. 10-cv-1187, 2012 WL 2499003, at \*5 (S.D. Cal. June 27, 2012).

12 While Plaintiff argues that his low education level, medical conditions and daily  
13 intake of medication, and lack of legal training prejudice his ability to represent himself,  
14 “he has not shown that his burden[s] [are] greater than those that are typically  
15 experienced by incarcerated *pro se* plaintiffs.” *Id.* at \*5. As to his argument that he  
16 cannot afford counsel, “[m]erely alleging indigence is insufficient to entitle him to  
17 appointed counsel; he must also demonstrate that he made a good faith effort, but was  
18 unable, to obtain counsel.” *Id.* at \*4. Plaintiff has failed to make this showing. In sum,  
19 despite Plaintiff’s claimed hardships, he has demonstrated through the course of  
20 proceedings that he can sufficiently articulate and litigate his case *pro se*.

21 For these reasons, the Court finds that the exceptional circumstances required for  
22 the appointment of counsel are not present. Plaintiff’s Motion is **DENIED**.

23 **II. MOTION TO EXTEND SCHEDULES FOR PRETRIAL**  
24 **CONFERENCE AND RELEVANT PRETRIAL DEADLINES**

25 Plaintiff asks to extend the schedule set for pretrial conference and other pretrial  
26 deadlines ordered by this Court on March 15, 2016 (the “March order”) (Docket No. 73)  
27 or, in the alternative, to postpone the pretrial conference and pretrial deadlines until after  
28

1 the Court has decided his Motion for Appointment of Counsel. He claims that he “has  
2 found himself unable to properly function or to diligently adhere to the court schedule”  
3 due to his medical condition and placement in Enhanced Outpatient inmate housing.  
4 (Docket No. 81.) However, since the Court’s March order, Plaintiff has filed two  
5 Motions in Limine, a Motion to Appoint Counsel, a Motion to Extend Schedules, a  
6 Motion for Referral to Prisoner Settlement Program, and his Memorandum of  
7 Contentions of Fact and Law. (Docket Nos. 76, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85.) Notably, Plaintiff  
8 filed his Motions in Limine and Memorandum of Contentions of Fact and Law by the  
9 deadlines ordered. *See Groce v. Claudat*, No. 09-cv-01630, 2013 WL 1828555, at \*2  
10 (S.D. Cal. Apr. 30, 2013) (for *pro se* prisoners, date of mailing is deemed filing date).

11 Come July, this case will have been pending three years. Considering Plaintiff’s  
12 demonstrated ability to litigate his case and meet pretrial deadlines, as well as the Court’s  
13 decision on his Motion for Appointment of Counsel, the Court does not find good cause  
14 to extend the pretrial schedule. Accordingly, Plaintiff’s Motion is **DENIED**.

### 15 **III. MOTION FOR REFERRAL TO PRISONER SETTLEMENT** 16 **PROGRAM**

17 Plaintiff also moves the Court to refer his case to the prisoner settlement program.  
18 Given the length of time this case has been pending and the Court’s March order setting a  
19 trial schedule, the court does not find good cause to refer this case to the prisoner  
20 settlement program. The parties are encouraged, nevertheless, to reach a resolution  
21 before trial. Plaintiff’s Motion is **DENIED**.

### 22 **IV. CONCLUSION**

23 For the reasons set forth above, the Court hereby:

- 24 (1) **DENIES** Plaintiff’s Motion for Appointment of Counsel (Docket No. 77);  
25 (2) **DENIES** Plaintiff’s Motion to Extend Schedules for Pretrial Conference and  
26 Relevant Pretrial Deadlines (Docket No. 81); and  
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1 (3) **DENIES** Plaintiff's Motion for Referral to Prisoner Settlement Program  
2 (Docket No. 83).  
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4 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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6 DATED: 6/1, 2016

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8 HON. ROGER T. BENITEZ  
9 United States District Judge  
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