

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF
CALIFORNIA

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company v. Molina

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. v. Molina, No. 1:23-cv-01553-CDB (E.D. Cal. Mar. 11, 2025) · No. 1:23-cv-01553-CDB · Decided March 11, 2025

SUMMARY

The United States District Court for the Eastern District of California found Cross-Defendant Lupe C. Flores incompetent to pursue the action under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 17, applying North Carolina competency law. The court denied renewed motions for appointment of a guardian ad litem and counsel because no suitable person had been identified, stayed the action, and required status reports every 90 days. The court permitted Flores to renew her guardian ad litem motion upon identifying a willing and suitable candidate.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	United States District Court for the Eastern District of California
JURISDICTION	United States District Court for the Eastern District of California
DECIDED	March 11, 2025
DOCKET	1:23-cv-01553-CDB
DISPOSITION	other
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	In an ongoing federal action, Cross-Defendant Lupe C. Flores renewed motions for appointment of a guardian ad litem and counsel. After conducting a competency hearing, the court found Flores incompetent to pursue the action, denied the renewed motions because no suitable willing guardian ad litem or counsel had been identified, stayed the action, and ordered periodic status reports.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	The court applied the law of the individual's domicile to determine competency under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 17(b)(1), while using procedures satisfying federal due process. A competency hearing is required when substantial evidence of incompetence is presented, and the decision whether to appoint a guardian ad litem is committed to the district court's broad discretion.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	unpublished_nonprecedential

TOPICS

guardianship procedure

guardian ad litem

guardianships

civil procedure

PRACTICE AREAS

civil procedure

guardianships

elder law

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether Flores was incompetent to pursue the action under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 17 and applicable North Carolina law.
2. Whether the court was required to appoint a guardian ad litem or counsel after finding Flores incompetent.
3. Whether the action should be stayed and subject to periodic case-management reports while the court sought a suitable guardian ad litem or counsel.

HOLDINGS

1. Flores was incompetent to pursue the action because the medical evidence, her declarations, and the testimony at the competency hearing established that her logopenic primary progressive aphasia significantly impaired her communication, comprehension, and ability to make informed decisions concerning her affairs.
2. The court denied the renewed motions for appointment of a guardian ad litem and counsel because no suitable individual willing and able to serve had been identified, while preserving the ability to appoint one when an appropriate person is located.
3. The action was stayed pending identification and appointment of a suitable guardian ad litem or counsel, with Flores permitted to renew her motion when she identifies a willing guardian ad litem.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“The standard for determining competency is supplied by the law of the individual’s domicile.” (Opinion at governing-law section)

“Under Rule 17(c), a district court must hold a competency hearing “when substantial evidence of incompetence is presented.”” (Opinion at governing-law section)

“A[n] incompetent person who does not have a duly appointed representative may sue by a next friend or by guardian ad litem. The court must appoint a guardian ad litem—or issue another appropriate order—to protect a minor or incompetent person who is unrepresented in an action.” (Opinion at governing-law section)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Lupe C. Flores was domiciled in North Carolina and had submitted medical letters, declarations, and records describing logopenic primary progressive aphasia, dementia, cognitive deficits, and impaired ability to understand, communicate, and make informed decisions. At the January 17, 2025 competency hearing, the court questioned Flores about her condition and ability to represent herself and questioned Dawn Harris about serving

as guardian ad litem; Harris declined to serve. The court also attempted to locate a willing guardian ad litem or counsel through pro bono and legal-aid resources but had not found anyone willing to serve.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Flores filed successive motions seeking appointment of a guardian ad litem and counsel. The court denied earlier motions without prejudice for failure to provide substantial evidence of incompetence, confer with Cross-Plaintiff Concepcion Molina, identify a willing candidate, and comply with Local Rule 202. Following additional medical submissions and a January 17, 2025 competency hearing, the court issued this amended order finding Flores incompetent, denying the renewed motions, staying the action, and requiring reports every 90 days.

DISPOSITION

other

CASES CITED

- Tarlton v. Town of Red Springs, No. 5:15-CV-451-BO, 2017 WL 4782641 (E.D.N.C. Oct. 23, 2017)
- Matter of M.S.E., 378 N.C. 40, 44
- Nicholson v. Zimmerman, No. 1:19CV585, 2020 WL 5518701 (M.D.N.C. Sept. 14, 2020)
- In re Ivers, No. 19-20026-E-13, 2019 WL 6033198 (Bankr. E.D. Cal. Nov. 8, 2019)
- Allen v. Calderon, 408 F.3d 1150, 1152-1154 (9th Cir. 2005)
- Ferrelli v. River Manor Health Care Ctr., 323 F.3d 196, 203 (2d Cir. 2003)
- Thomas v. Humfield, 916 F.2d 1032, 1034 (5th Cir. 1990)
- Hoang Minh Tran v. Gore, No. 10cv464-GPC (DHB), 2013 WL 1625418 (S.D. Cal. Apr. 15, 2013)
- AT&T Mobility, LLC v. Yeager, 143 F. Supp. 3d 1042, 1042 (E.D. Cal. 2015)
- United States v. 30.64 Acres of Land, 795 F.2d 796, 805 (9th Cir. 1986)
- Davis v. Walker, 745 F.3d 1303, 1310 (9th Cir. 2014)
- Johns v. County of San Diego, 114 F.3d 874, 877 (9th Cir. 1997)
- Stoner v. Santa Clara County Office of Education, 502 F.3d 1116, 1127 (9th Cir. 2007)
- Byrd on behalf of Byrd v. United States, No. 1:20-CV-03090-LMM, 2021 WL 5033826 (N.D. Ga. July 19, 2021)

OPINION

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company v. Molina
PER CURIAM.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

9 FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

10 11 METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE Case No. 1:23-cv-01553-CDB

COMPANY,

12 ORDER DENYING CROSS-DEFENDANT'S

Plaintiff, RENEWED MOTIONS FOR APPOINTMENT 13

OF GUARDIAN AD LITEM AND COUNSEL

14 v. (Doc. 58)

15 CONCEPCION FLORES MOLINA,

AMENDED ORDER FINDING CROSS-

16 Defendant/Cross-Plaintiff, DEFENDANT INCOMPETENT TO PURSUE THIS ACTION

PURSUANT TO FED. R. CIV. 17 v. P. 171 18

LUPE C. FLORES, ORDER STAYING PROCEEDINGS AND

19 DIRECTING PERIODIC CASE

Defendant/Cross-Defendant. MANAGEMENT REPORTS 20 21 90-Day Deadline 22 23 On

January 17, 2025, the Court held a competency hearing as to Cross-Defendant Lupe C. 24 Flores.

Thereafter, the Court took the matter under submission. On March 10, 2025, the Court 25 issued

its order finding Cross-Defendant Lupe C. Flores incompetent to pursue this action and 26 staying

the case. The Court hereby issues an amended order finding Lupe C. Flores incompetent 27 1 to

pursue this action under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 17, staying the case, and directing 2

periodic case management reports.

3 I. GOVERNING LAW

4 The standard for determining competency is supplied by the law of the individual's 5 domicile.

See Fed. R. Civ. P. 17(b)(1). The complaint provides that Cross-Defendant Lupe Flores 6 is

domiciled in North Carolina. (Doc. 1 at 2). Additionally, her correspondence with the Court 7

contains an address located in North Carolina (Docs. 31 at 3; 39 at 1) as do medical records she 8

has attached to her filings with the Court (see, e.g., Doc. 58 at 3). Accordingly, for purposes of 9

evaluating competency, the Court concludes Lupe Flores is domiciled in North Carolina. See 10

Tarlton v. Town of Red Springs, No. 5:15-CV-451-BO, 2017 WL 4782641, at *3 (E.D.N.C. Oct.

11 23, 2017) ("Although the record is limited on this issue, the Court will presume for the

purposes 12 of its determination that at the time this suit was filed in 2015 McCollum was

domiciled in North 13 Carolina where he was living at the time."). 14 North Carolina law defines

an incompetent adult as someone "who lacks sufficient 15 capacity to manage the adult's own

affairs or to make or communicate important decisions 16 concerning the adult's person, family, or

property whether the lack of capacity is due to mental 17 illness, intellectual disability, epilepsy,

cerebral palsy, autism, inebriety, senility, disease, injury, 18 or similar cause or condition." Matter

of M.S.E., 378 N.C. 40, 44 (quoting N.C. Gen. Stat. § 35A- 19 1101(7)). To find an individual

incompetent, "the finder of fact in a state court incompetency 20 adjudication must find by clear,

cogent, and convincing evidence that the individual is 21 incompetent." Nicholson v. Zimmerman,

No. 1:19CV585, 2020 WL 5518701, at *5 (M.D.N.C.

22 Sept. 14, 2020) (quotations omitted; citing N.C. Gen. Stat. § 35A-1112(d)).

23 The North Carolina Supreme Court interprets “the word [a]ffairs to encompass a person’s 24 entire property and business and recognizes that [i]ncompetency to administer one’s property 25 obviously depends upon the general frame and habit of mind ... it is not enough to show that 26 another might manage a man’s property more wisely or efficiently than he himself.” *Id.* 27 (quotations omitted). 1 Although a district court must use the law of an individual’s domicile when determining 2 their capacity, it need not adopt any procedures required by state law and must meet only the 3 requirements of due process. *In re Ivers*, No. 19-20026-E-13, 2019 WL 6033198, at *8 (Bankr. 4 E.D. Cal. Nov. 8, 2019); see *Tarlton*, 2017 WL 4782641, at *5 (“As discussed above, this Court 5 need not use North Carolina’s procedures for determining competency, so long as its procedures 6 comport with due process.”). Under Rule 17(c), a district court must hold a competency hearing 7 “when substantial evidence of incompetence is presented.” *Allen v. Calderon*, 408 F.3d 1150, 8 1153 (9th Cir. 2005); see *Ferrelli v. River Manor Health Care Ctr.*, 323 F.3d 196, 203 (2d Cir. 9 2003) (explaining that “due process considerations attend an incompetency finding and the 10 subsequent appointment of a guardian ad litem”); *Thomas v. Humfield*, 916 F.2d 1032, 1034 (5th

11 Cir. 1990) (observing that the appointment of a guardian ad litem implicates due process concerns

12 because it deprives a litigant of the right to control litigation and subjects them to possible 13 stigmatization). 14 The Ninth Circuit has not clearly stated what constitutes “substantial evidence” of 15 incompetence warranting such a hearing. See *Hoang Minh Tran v. Gore*, No. 10cv464–GPC 16 (DHB), 2013 WL 1625418, at *3 (S.D. Cal. April 15, 2013). However, the Ninth Circuit has 17 indicated that sworn declarations from the allegedly incompetent litigant, sworn declarations or 18 letters from treating psychiatrists or psychologists, and medical records may be considered in this 19 regard. See *Allen*, 408 F.3d at 1152–54; see also *Hoang Minh Tran*, 2013 WL 1625418, at *3. 20 Such evidence must speak to the court’s concern as to whether the person in question is able to 21 meaningfully take part in the proceedings. See *AT&T Mobility, LLC v. Yeager*, 143 F. Supp. 3d 22 1042, 1042 (E.D. Cal. 2015). 23 “A[n] incompetent person who does not have a duly appointed representative may sue by 24 a next friend or by guardian ad litem. The court must appoint a guardian ad litem—or issue 25 another appropriate order—to protect a minor or incompetent person who is unrepresented in an 26 action.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 17(c)(2). As opposed to a determination of competency, “a district court’s 27 decision whether to appoint a guardian ad litem is purely procedural and wholly uninformed by 1 Within its obligation of assessing competency, a district court has broad discretion to 2 determine the suitability of appointing a guardian ad litem. See *United States v. 30.64 Acres of 3 Land*, 795 F.2d 796, 805 (9th Cir. 1986). Thus, “[if] the court determines that a pro se litigant is 4 incompetent, the court generally should appoint a guardian ad litem under Rule 17(c).” *Davis v. 5 Walker*, 745 F.3d 1303, 1310 (9th Cir. 2014). “If another order would sufficiently protect the 6 incompetent person’s interests in the litigation in lieu of a guardian, the court may enter such an 7 order.” *Id.* 8 “[N]otwithstanding the incompetency of a

party, the guardian may make binding contracts 9 for the retention of counsel and expert witnesses and may settle the claim on behalf of his ward.” 10 30.64 Acres of Land, 795 F.2d at 805. However, a guardian ad litem who is not an attorney must 11 be represented by counsel in order to litigate a case on another’s behalf. See *Johns v. Cnty. of San Diego*, 114 F.3d 874, 877 (9th Cir. 1997); *Stoner v. Santa Clara Cnty. Office of Educ.*, 502 F.3d 13 1116, 1127 (9th Cir. 2007) (explaining the right to proceed pro se is personal to the litigant).

14 II. DISCUSSION

15 a. Cross-Defendant Lupe Flores’ Filings and Declarations 16 On March 25, 2024, Lupe Flores filed a motion for appointment of guardian ad litem. 17 (Doc. 31). The motion attached a letter, dated January 15, 2024, from physician Peter Thomas 18 Leistikow in Winston Salem, North Carolina, explaining that Lupe Flores was seen on December 19 22, 2023, in regards to memory changes from a “possible neurocognitive disorder. She is pending 20 additional testing and workup.” *Id.* at 5. On April 19, 2024, the Court denied the motion without 21 prejudice on three grounds: (1) the motion failed to provide substantial evidence of incompetence; 22 (2) the motion failed to show efforts to confer with Cross-Plaintiff Concepcion Molina and 23 indicate in the application whether Concepcion Molina concurs or objects to the proposed 24 appointment; and (3) the motion failed to identify potential candidates willing to be appointed as 25 guardian ad litem and include their sworn attestations that they did not have conflicts of interest, 26 as required by Local Rule 202. See (Doc. 33). 27 On July 8, 2024, Lupe Flores filed a renewed motion for appointment of guardian ad 1 representing that a neuropsychological assessment done on Lupe Flores on June 10, 2024, showed 2 “moderate deficits across multiple cognitive domains,” including learning, retrieval, speed 3 processing, and language, consistent with “mild vascular neurocognitive disorder.” *Id.* at 4. Dr. 4 Leistikow provides that he suggested they pursue formal legal representation in the instant action, 5 but Lupe Flores stated it was not financially possible at the time. *Id.* at 4. On July 19, 2024, Lupe 6 Flores filed a supplement to her motion stating that she has moderate vascular dementia and 7 dyslexia. (Doc. 45). It is signed by both Lupe Flores and Dawn Harris. *Id.* at 1. A durable power 8 of attorney, consisting of 21 pages, attached to the supplemental filing represents that Dawn 9 Harris is Lupe Flores’ attorney-in-fact. *Id.* at 2-22. It is stamped and signed by notary public Julie 10 R. Whatley. *Id.* at 22. On August 1, 2024, the Court denied the motion without prejudice on the 11 grounds that points (2) and (3) above still had not been remedied. (Doc. 46). The Court directed 12 that its order be served on Dawn Harris. *Id.* at 4. 13 On August 26, 2024, Lupe Flores filed a second renewed motion for appointment of 14 guardian ad litem and motion for appointment of counsel. (Doc. 48). This motion was signed by 15 both Lupe Flores and Dawn Harris. *Id.* at 1. The motion attached a one-page undated and 16 unsigned letter from Victoria R. Shada. It did not establish Dr. Shada’s status as a healthcare 17 professional, lacking any title for her, nor her relationship to Lupe Flores. The letter stated that 18 Lupe Flores has “logopenic primary progressive aphasia,” a type of dementia that affects 19 language abilities and makes it “incredibly difficult, and ultimately impossible, for someone to 20

articulate his or herself clearly and accurately ... She has had this condition for a minimum of 21 three years, if not longer.” Id. at 2. Also attached to the motion was a two-page pamphlet 22 published by the Judicial Council of California regarding accommodations under the Americans 23 With Disabilities Act for court activities, programs, and services. Id. at 3-4. The Court denied the 24 motion without prejudice on the grounds that Lupe Flores had again failed to remedy the 25 deficiencies of the prior motion, namely points (2) and (3) above. In that same order, the Court set 26 a mandatory status conference for October 23, 2024, invited Dawn Harris to appear, invited the 27 parties to confer and notify the Court of any conflicts of availability to attend the conference, and 1 In advance of the noticed hearing, on October 10, 2024, Lupe Flores filed a third renewed 2 motion for appointment of guardian ad litem and a renewed motion to appoint counsel. (Doc. 50). 3 Like her prior motion, this third motion was signed by both Lupe Flores and Dawn Harris. The 4 motion attached a one-page undated letter from Victoria R. Shada, substantially similar to the one 5 attached to the previous motion (see supra). Id. at 3. In the motion, neither Lupe Flores nor Dawn 6 Harris represented they were unable to attend the mandatory status conference scheduled for

7 October 23, 2024. On October 23, 2024, Concepcion Molina and her counsel Eric Leroy appeared

8 for the conference. Neither Lupe Flores nor Dawn Harris, nor any representative acting on their 9 behalf, appeared for the status conference. (Doc. 51). 10 Following her failure to appear at the mandatory status conference, the Court ordered 11 Lupe Flores to show cause in writing why she should not be sanctioned. (Doc. 52). Lupe Flores 12 filed her response to the order to show cause on November 6, 2024, signed by both her and Dawn 13 Harris. (Doc. 54). In her response, she stated that she cannot speak in front of other people 14 because of anxiety and that her daughter (presumably her power of attorney, Dawn Harris) was 15 on honeymoon and out of state. She stated that, due to her medical diagnosis, she did not know 16 what the video link was and what to do. She also sought leave for additional time to file medical 17 documentation from her neurologist. Id. at 1-2. The response attaches a one-page undated letter 18 from Victoria R. Shada, substantially identical to the prior such letters, only with what appear to 19 be highlights on text naming the medical condition and its effects. Id. at 3. The response also 20 attaches a document from the Social Security Administration, titled “Program Operations Manual 21 System,” with contains information relating to “primary progressive aphasia.” Id. at 4-15. 22 On November 25, 2024, Lupe Flores filed a fourth renewed motion for appointment of 23 guardian ad litem and a second renewed motion for appointment of counsel. (Doc. 55). This 24 motion, too, was signed by both Lupe Flores and Dawn Harris. The motion attached a letter from 25 physician assistant Abbie Connoy Eaton, detailing a condition of logopenic primary progressive 26 aphasia and discussing an abnormal cognitive test score by Lupe Flores, as well as identifying the 27 impacts her diagnosis may have on her ability to speak, comprehend, and retrieve words. The 1 will continue to get worse over time ... she is not able to represent herself in court.” Id. at 55. 2 On December

12, 2024, the Court denied Lupe Flores' fourth renewed motion for 3 appointment of guardian ad litem and second renewed motion for appointment of counsel for 4 reasons substantially similar to prior denials. Additionally, the Court set a mandatory hearing to 5 determine Lupe Flores' competency, directing Lupe Flores to make available Dawn Harris, her 6 treating neurologist or another medical provider who can testify regarding her diagnosis, and any 7 other individual she chooses to nominate as guardian ad item, if not Dawn Harris. In advance of 8 the hearing, the Court directed Lupe Flores to file a motion for appointment of guardian ad litem 9 that complies with the Local Rules of the Court. (Doc. 56). 10 On January 16, 2025, Lupe Flores filed her fifth renewed motion for appointment of 11 guardian ad litem and third renewed motion for appointment of counsel. (Doc. 58). Substantially 12 similar to prior motions, it is signed by both Lupe Flores and Dawn Harris. It attaches a letter 13 from Victoria R. Shada, representing her as a physician with a specialty in geriatrics, and 14 provides that Lupe Flores has been under Dr. Shada's care since August 2024, that she "has a 15 diagnosis of dementia due to primary progressive aphasia" that has "progressed to the stage 16 where she can no longer understand even simple questions nor one-step instructions," and that it 17 is Dr. Shada's professional opinion that Lupe Flores cannot make "informed and independent 18 medical, legal and financial decisions." Id. at 3 (emphasis added). 19 The letter is marked as "[e]lectronically signed" on December 13, 2024. Id. Also attached 20 to the motion is a form from the Central District of California requesting accommodations for 21 trial participants with disabilities (form G-122). The form is signed by both Lupe Flores and 22 Dawn Harris and seeks appointment of a guardian ad litem. Id. at 6. Additionally, the motion 23 attaches a scanned printout of an email from dawnharris347@gmail.com to "access_coordinator," 24 appearing to attach the aforementioned Central District form and Dawn Harris' power of attorney; 25 hand-written on the document are the words "Sent 9 Jan 25." Id. at 7. Lastly, the motion attaches 26 the same two-page pamphlet published by the Judicial Council of California regarding 27 accommodations under the Americans with Disabilities Act as was attached to Lupe Flores' 1 b. Competency Hearing 2 On January 17, 2025, the Court held the aforementioned competency hearing. (Doc. 59). 3 Lupe Flores and Dawn Harris appeared by videoconference from North Carolina. Concepcion 4 Molina appeared by telephone and her counsel Eric Leroy appeared by videoconference. The 5 Court directed its inquiries to Lupe Flores and sought additional information from her concerning 6 her medical diagnosis and symptoms and affects, particularly in regards to her ability to represent 7 herself in this action. The Court also examined Dawn Harris regarding her willingness and ability 8 to serve as guardian ad litem. Ms. Harris informed the Court that she would not serve as guardian 9 ad litem for Lupe Flores for various personal reasons, which are preserved on the record. 10 Finally, the Court sought input from Concepcion Molina and her counsel. The Court 11 informed the parties that the matter was submitted, with an order to follow. 12 c. Analysis 13 The Court has considered the declarations of Lupe Flores, the medical letters proffered, 14 and the testimony elicited from her and Dawn Harris during the competency hearing and 15 concludes that

the showing supports a finding of incompetency. Lupe Flores' diagnosis of 16 logopenic primary progressive aphasia is a mental impairment that significantly limits her 17 communication skills and, as represented by her medical providers in the proffered letters, 18 adversely impacts her ability to understand and make informed decisions as to her own affairs. 19 See, e.g., Tarlton, 2017 WL 4782641, at *6 (holding numerous factors evidenced incompetence 20 under North Carolina law, including frontal lobe impairment and doctor's report finding plaintiff 21 "generally needing support to make health and legal decisions"); Byrd on behalf of Byrd v. United 22 States, No. 1:20-CV-03090-LMM, 2021 WL 5033826, at *5 (N.D. Ga. July 19, 2021) (finding 23 plaintiff incompetent where physician's letter represented that plaintiff "continues to experience 24 aphasia, memory deficits, and impaired comprehension" and that the aphasia "affects all language 25 modalities with severely impaired comprehension" and that plaintiff "lacks sufficient ability to 26 comprehend and communicate responsible decisions concerning his person"). 27 The Court has inquired with the Pro Bono Coordinator for the Eastern District of 1 | guardian ad litem or counsel, including as to pro bono attorneys, law school programs, bar 2 | associations, or other relevant organizations. Additionally, the Court has contacted the Ninth 3 | Circuit Pro Bono Program Coordinator, the North Carolina Pro Bono Resource Center, a 4 | statewide legal aid organization within North Carolina, a law school clinical program within the 5 || state, as well as state and county-level government services. To date, the Court has been unable to 6 | locate any individuals willing serve to as guardian ad litem or as counsel. 7 For the foregoing reasons, the Court will stay the action and require periodic case 8 | management reports. Upon locating any individual willing and able to serve as guardian ad litem 9 | or counsel, the Court will appoint them. Lupe Flores may renew her motion for appointment of 10 | guardian ad litem at any time if she identifies an individual willing to serve as such."

11 I. CONCLUSION AND ORDER

12 Accordingly, the Court HEREBY ORDERS that: 13 1. The renewed motion of Cross-Defendant Lupe Flores for appointment of counsel of 14 guardian ad litem (Doc. 58) is DENIED; 15 2. This action STAYED; 16 3. Cross-Defendant Lupe Flores SHALL RE-FILE a motion for appointment of guardian 17 ad litem upon her identification of a suitable individual willing to serve as guardian ad 18 litem, with any such application complying with Local Rule 202 and this Court's prior 19 orders denying her earlier applications; and 20 4. Cross-Defendant Lupe Flores is DIRECTED to file a status report every 90 days from 21 the date of service of this order addressing the status of her medical condition and 22 diagnoses, her search for a guardian ad litem, and any other relevant matters. 23 | IT IS SO ORDERED. | Dated: __March 11, 2025 | br 25 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

26 27 > For substantially the same reasons set forth herein and in the Court's prior orders (see 2g || supra), the Court will deny the renewed motion of Cross-Defendant Lupe Flores for appointment of counsel and guardian ad litem. OQ

