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6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
7 AT TACOMA

8 TOMMIE SLACK,

9 Plaintiff,

Case No. C20-05508-RSM-SKV

10 v.

ORDER RE: MOTION TO  
WITHDRAW AS ATTORNEY

11 S. KARIKO, et al.,

12 Defendants.

13  
14 INTRODUCTION

15 Plaintiff's counsel, Jay Krulewitch, filed a Motion to Withdraw as Attorney ("Motion").  
16 Dkt. 70. Both Defendants and Plaintiff submitted objections to the motion. *See* Dkts. 71, 73, 75,  
17 and 78. On April 18, 2022, Kurt Bulmer filed a Declaration in support of Mr. Krulewitch's  
18 Motion. Dkt. 79. On April 20, 2022, the Court held a hearing to address the Motion. The Court,  
19 having now considered the briefing, argument and relevant record, herein GRANTS the Motion  
20 to Withdraw.

21 BACKGROUND

22 Plaintiff initiated this matter on June 1, 2020. Dkt. 1. His pro se 42 U.S.C. § 1983 civil  
23 rights complaint named thirteen Defendants and alleged deliberate indifference to his serious

1 medical needs in violation of the Eighth Amendment during his incarceration by the Washington  
2 State Department of Corrections (DOC). Dkt. 5.

3 On April 2, 2021, Plaintiff's counsel entered an appearance on Plaintiff's behalf. Dkt.  
4 45. The Court thereafter entered a case schedule, Dkt. 51, and twice granted stipulated  
5 continuances of one or more case deadlines, Dkts. 53 & 65. The most recent case schedule  
6 included a March 11, 2022 discovery deadline, April 11, 2022 dispositive motion deadline, and a  
7 trial set for August 8, 2022. Dkt. 65. However, at Defendants' request, the Court stayed the  
8 dispositive motion deadline pending the Court's decision on the instant motion. Dkt. 77.

9 Plaintiff's Counsel filed an Amended Complaint on December 8, 2021. Dkt. 65. The  
10 amended complaint alleges violations of the Eighth Amendment through a failure to protect and  
11 deficient medical care and treatment, and names one additional Defendant. On January 13,  
12 2022, counsel filed the motion seeking to withdraw as counsel of record. Dkt. 70.

### 13 DISCUSSION

#### 14 A. Motion to Withdraw

15 Local Civil Rule (LCR) 83.2(b) requires that an attorney seeking to withdraw an  
16 appearance obtain leave of court through a motion or stipulation. LCR 83.2(b)(1). A request to  
17 withdraw will "ordinarily be permitted" until sixty days prior to the deadline for completion of  
18 discovery. *Id.* "Unless the attorney withdraws in accordance with these rules, the authority and  
19 duty of an attorney of record shall continue after final judgment." LCR 83(b)(7). Factors  
20 considered in evaluating a motion to withdraw include: "(1) the reasons why withdrawal is  
21 sought; (2) the prejudice withdrawal may cause to other litigants; (3) the harm withdrawal might  
22 cause to the administration of justice; and (4) the degree to which withdrawal will delay the  
23 resolution of the case.'" *Russell v. Samec*, No. C20-0263-RSM-JRC, 2021 WL 3130053, at \*1

1 (W.D. Wash. July 23, 2021) (quoting *Curtis v. Illumination Arts, Inc.*, No. C12-0991-JLR, 2014  
2 WL 556010, at \*4 (W.D. Wash. Feb. 12, 2014)).

3 In support of his request to withdraw, Plaintiff’s counsel asserts a difference of opinion  
4 over tactics and strategy, causing an irreconcilable conflict with Plaintiff. Dkt. 70 at 1; Dkt. 70-  
5 1, ¶5. He asserts that, while this “very strong” difference of opinion “does not involve anything  
6 dishonest, untruthful, or unlawful[,]” he can no longer properly and effectively provide  
7 representation in this matter. Dkt. 70-1, ¶5. He requests both permission to withdraw and a  
8 seventy-five day extension of case deadlines to allow Plaintiff additional time to obtain substitute  
9 counsel. He also asks that the Court consider referring this case to the Court’s Pro Bono Panel  
10 for possible assignment of counsel. Dkt. 72 at 5. Kurt Bulmer, an attorney specializing in  
11 matters relating to professional responsibility, declared that, based upon his review of the record  
12 including pleadings and communications between Mr. Krulewitch and Mr. Slack, a non-waivable  
13 conflict of interest existed that mandated Mr. Krulewitch withdraw as counsel. Dkt. 79 at ¶¶ 12,  
14 15.

15 Plaintiff objects to the motion. He, in particular, expresses concern over the fact counsel  
16 never provided him with a copy of the amended complaint. He otherwise disputes contentions of  
17 counsel and states counsel informed him of an inability to find an expert witness and “just turned  
18 his back alleging irreconcilable conflict.” Dkt. 75 at 2.<sup>1</sup> Defendants note that, as of the January  
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20 <sup>1</sup> When represented by an attorney of record, a party may not “appear or act on his or her own  
21 behalf in that case, or take any step therein,” until making a proper request and granted an order of  
22 substitution allowing the party to proceed pro se. LCR 83.2(b)(5). Given this rule, this Court has, on at  
23 least one occasion, declined to consider pro se objections to an attorney’s motion to withdraw. *Sidbury v.*  
*Boeing*, No. C14-1446-JCC, 2015 WL 11714358, at \*2 (W.D. Wash. June 24, 2015) (citing precursor to  
LCR 83.2(b)(5)). *But see Ville v. First Choice in Home Care*, No. C17-0548-JLR, 2018 WL 1040190, at  
\*1-2 (W.D. Wash. Feb. 21, 2018) (considering pro se objections with no mention of LCR 83.2(b)(5)). In  
this instance, Plaintiff submitted two documents in opposition to the motion to withdraw, neither of which  
were timely filed and the latter of which is characterized as a motion. *See* Dkts. 73 & 75. Because the

1 13, 2022 filing of the motion to withdraw, less than sixty days remained before the expiration of  
2 the March 11, 2022 discovery deadline. The motion is therefore not one “ordinarily . . .  
3 permitted” under LCR 83.2(b)(1). Defendants further argue none of the relevant factors favor  
4 granting the request to withdraw.

5 1. Reason for Withdrawal:

6 Plaintiff’s counsel asserts that the difference of opinion regarding tactics and strategy and  
7 resulting irreconcilable conflict with Plaintiff justifies granting his request to withdraw. *See,*  
8 *e.g., Sidbury v. Boeing*, No. C14-1446-JCC, 2015 WL 11714358, at \*1-2 (W.D. Wash. June 24,  
9 2015) (permitting withdrawal where attorney asserted a disagreement as to the direction a case  
10 should go and the Court found the reason cited – “an *actual* conflict of interest” involving the  
11 Rules of Professional Conduct that impacted the attorney’s ability to properly represent the client  
12 – “a grave one”) (emphasis in original); *Spangler v. Cty. of Ventura*, No. C16-9174, 2017 WL  
13 10560629, at \*1 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 11, 2017) (noting “a conflict of interest ordinarily constitutes a  
14 sufficient basis” for withdrawal and that such a conflict “is present when there has been an  
15 irreparable breakdown of the working relationship between counsel and client.”) (cleaned up and  
16 citations omitted). Defendants note counsel’s failure to provide any detail as to his alleged  
17 strategic differences with Plaintiff and deny this reason is persuasive given that counsel had been  
18 involved in this case for more than ten months before seeking to withdraw.

19 The absence of detail underlying a conflict of interest between an attorney and client does  
20 not preclude an order allowing for the attorney’s withdrawal. *See, e.g., Spangler*, 2017 WL  
21 10560629, at \*1 & n.2 (accepting counsel’s representation that the undisclosed communications

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23 Court finds it to allow a more complete understanding of the issues, it considers Plaintiff’s objections to  
the motion to withdraw. Also, because the Court declines to construe the second of Plaintiff’s  
submissions as a separate motion, it herein directs the Clerk to STRIKE the noting date for the “Motion to  
Object”, Dkt. 75.

1 with the client caused an “irreparable breakdown in the attorney-client relationship”). Indeed,  
2 and as Plaintiff’s counsel observes, the disclosure of such details may violate the Washington  
3 Rules of Professional Conduct (RPC). *See* RPC 1.6 (precluding an attorney from revealing  
4 “information relating to the representation of a client unless the client gives informed consent,  
5 the disclosure is impliedly authorized in order to carry out the representation or the disclosure is  
6 permitted” by certain delineated exceptions). In this case, the details underlying the alleged  
7 conflict of interest remain unclear. However, the Court finds no basis to doubt the  
8 representations of Plaintiff’s counsel or question the opinion of Mr. Bulmer. It further finds an  
9 irreconcilable conflict as to tactics and strategy preventing proper and effective representation to  
10 constitute a proper basis for withdrawal. Accordingly, this factor weighs in favor of granting the  
11 motion.

12 2. Prejudice, Harm to Administration of Justice, and Delay:

13 Defendants note that this matter has been pending since 2020 and repeatedly delayed due  
14 to extensions requested by Plaintiff’s counsel. They assert they will be prejudiced and the  
15 administration of justice will be harmed if this matter is further delayed by the withdrawal of  
16 counsel and if Plaintiff is afforded seventy-five days to obtain substitute counsel. They also  
17 observe that three of the fourteen named Defendants have not yet been served, five are no longer  
18 employed by the DOC, and one lives overseas and works only in a limited capacity, while the  
19 remaining five Defendants have changed DOC jobs and locations since 2018.

20 Plaintiff’s counsel responds that the conflict of interest did not arise until late December  
21 2021 and that he was thereafter unable to communicate with Plaintiff through January 10, 2022,  
22 when he learned Plaintiff had been incarcerated in the Benton County Jail. Dkt. 72 at 2-3. He  
23 notes he filed the motion well in advance of the August 2022 trial date and has continued to

1 pursue service on the additional Defendant named in the amended complaint. Counsel rejects  
2 the allegations as to prejudice, harm, and delay, noting Defendants have yet to serve any  
3 discovery requests or to seek Plaintiff's deposition, as well as ongoing delays caused by the  
4 COVID-19 pandemic. *Id.* at 4-5.

5 This matter has been pending for more than a year and a half and it is undisputed the  
6 withdrawal of Plaintiff's counsel would further delay the proceedings. However, whether or not  
7 counsel is permitted to withdraw, delay appears inevitable. Service on one or more of the  
8 Defendants remains incomplete, it is unclear what, if any, discovery has been conducted, and the  
9 discovery deadline has now passed and the dispositive motion deadline stayed. In other words, it  
10 appears the deadlines in this matter would necessarily be extended even if the Court denied the  
11 request to withdraw. The Court is not, as such, persuaded the motion should be denied based on  
12 considerations of prejudice, the alleged harm to the administration of justice, or additional delay.  
13 The Court, instead, finds the request to withdraw properly granted.

14 B. Additional Relief Requested

15 As stated above, Plaintiff's counsel also requests a seventy-five day extension of case  
16 deadlines to allow Plaintiff additional time to obtain substitute counsel and referral of this case to  
17 the Pro Bono Panel for possible assignment of counsel. The Court finds an extension of the  
18 deadlines in this matter appropriate and, indeed, necessary for the reasons set forth above. The  
19 Court will promptly enter a revised case schedule extending the remaining case deadlines and  
20 providing for additional time for Plaintiff to determine whether to file a second amended  
21 complaint and obtain counsel.

22 The Court, however, declines to direct the appointment of counsel. While a person  
23 generally has no right to counsel in a civil action, *Campbell v. Burt*, 141 F.3d 927, 931 (9th Cir.

1 1998), “exceptional circumstances” may prompt the Court to request the voluntary assistance of  
2 counsel for indigent civil litigants under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1), *Agyeman v. Corrections Corp.*  
3 *of Am.*, 390 F.3d 1101, 1103 (9th Cir. 2004). When determining whether exceptional  
4 circumstances exist, the Court considers “the likelihood of success on the merits as well as the  
5 ability of the [plaintiff] to articulate his claims pro se in light of the complexity of the legal issues  
6 involved.” *Weygandt v. Look*, 718 F.2d 952, 954 (9th Cir. 1983). Neither factor is dispositive  
7 and they must be viewed together before reaching a decision on a request for counsel. *Id.*

8 While this matter has been pending for some time, the likelihood of Plaintiff’s success on  
9 the merits remains unclear. It is, for example, not clear any significant discovery has occurred  
10 and no dispositive motions have been filed. Also, in addition to the fact Plaintiff previously  
11 demonstrated an adequate ability to articulate his claims pro se, *see* Dkt. 44 (Order denying  
12 request for appointment of counsel), he now has the ability to proceed on an amended and  
13 improved complaint prepared by counsel if he so chooses, *see* Dkt. 65. The Court therefore does  
14 not find exceptional circumstances warranting the appointment of counsel at this time. Given the  
15 withdrawal of counsel, Plaintiff is permitted to again proceed pro se. *See* LCR 83.2(b)(5).

#### 16 CONCLUSION

17 For the reasons set forth above, Plaintiff’s Counsel’s Motion to Withdraw as Attorney,  
18 Dkt. 70, is GRANTED. Plaintiff now proceeds pro se and the Court will separately enter a  
19 revised case schedule extending the remaining case deadlines.

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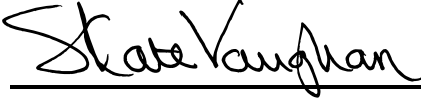
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1 The Clerk is directed to send copies of this order to Jay Krulewitch, Plaintiff Tommie  
2 Slack at Benton County Jail in Kennewick, WA, Defendants, and to the Honorable Ricardo S.  
3 Martinez.

4 Dated this 25<sup>th</sup> day of April, 2022.

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7 S. KATE VAUGHAN  
8 United States Magistrate Judge  
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