

for default, however, Defendants the County of San Diego filed a motion to dismiss. 1 (Doc. No. 9.) And on July 25, 2013, within the time allowed to file a responsive 2 pleading, Defendants Torres, Hays and Saunders also filed a motion to dismiss. (Doc. 3 No. 12.) Accordingly, Plaintiff's motion for default was premature and is moot. The 4 motion for default judgment is **DENIED**. 5

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B. Motion for Appointment of Counsel

Plaintiff also filed a motion for appointment of counsel. (Doc. No. 15.) Plaintiff specifically requested a "good civil rights" law firm or the contact information for the "Law Offices of Johny Cocdrin's in L.A. [sic]" He seeks counsel to assist him in because his mail is delayed and he has back problems. (Id.)

The Constitution provides no right to appointment of counsel in a civil case, 11 12 however, unless an indigent litigant may lose his physical liberty if he loses the 13 litigation. Lassiter v. Dept. of Social Services, 452 U.S. 18, 25 (1981). Nonetheless, under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1), district courts are granted discretion to appoint counsel 14 for indigent persons. This discretion may be exercised only under "exceptional 15 circumstances." Terrell v. Brewer, 935 F.2d 1015, 1017 (9th Cir. 1991). "A finding of 16 exceptional circumstances requires an evaluation of both the 'likelihood of success 17 on the merits and the ability of the plaintiff to articulate his claims pro se in light of the 18 complexity of the legal issues involved.' Neither of these issues is dispositive and both 19 must be viewed together before reaching a decision." Id. (quoting Wilborn v. Escalderon, 20 21 789 F.2d 1328, 1331 (9th Cir. 1986)).

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Plaintiff has thus far been able to articulate his claims. (Doc. No. 1, 7.) Furthermore, it does not appear that the legal issues involved are complex. See Wilborn 23 v. Escalderon, 789 F.3d 1328, 1331 (9th Cir. 1986) (noting that, "If all that was required 24 to establish successfully the complexity of the relevant issues was a demonstration of the 25 need for development of further facts, practically all cases would involve complex legal 26 issues."). Moreover, it does not appear that Plaintiff has a likelihood of succes son the 27

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merits because the Court already recommended that the claims be dismissed for failing
to exhaust the required administrative procedures prior to filing. (Doc. No. 24.)

The Court **DENIES** Plaintiff's request without prejudice, as neither the interests of justice nor exceptional circumstances warrant appointment of counsel at this time. *LaMere v. Risley*, 827 F.2d 622, 626 (9th Cir. 1987); *Terrell*, 935 F.2d at 1017.

C. Motions to Stay and for Monetary Relief

7 Plaintiff filed two motions to stay with additional motions for the court to grant his request for all monetary relief. (Doc. Nos. 17, 20.) Plaintiff's basis for requesting 8 9 a stay is that he is incarcerated and has a "monetary problem." (Doc. No. 17 at 1.) Plaintiff further requested that all relief sought in his First Amended Complaint be 10 granted due to defendants failure to answer the complaint. (Id. at 2.) In the subsequent 11 12 motion for stay, Plaintiff reiterates that he needs a stay because he is incarcerated and 13 lacks money. (Doc. No. 20 at 3.) Plaintiff also states he needs a stay because he has a conflict of interest with the County of San Diego. (Id.) 14

The district court has broad discretion to stay proceedings as an incident to its 15 power to control its own docket." Clinton v. Jones, 520 U.S. 681, 707 (1997) (citing 16 17 Landis v. North American Co., 299 U.S. 248, 254 (1936)). "The proponent of the stay bears the burden of establishing its need." Id. at 706. The Court considers the following 18 factors when ruling on a request to stay proceedings: (1) the possible damage which may 19 result from the granting of a stay; (2) the hardship or inequity which a party may suffer 20 21 in being required to go forward, and (3) the orderly course of justice, measured in terms of the simplifying or complicating of issues, proof, and questions of law which could be 22 expected to result from a stay. Filtrol Corp. v. Kelleher, 467 F.2d 242, 244 (9th 23 Cir.1972) (quoting CMAX, Inc. v. Hall, 300 F.2d 265, 268 (9th Cir.1962)). In 24 considering a stay order, the court should "balance the length of any stay against the 25 strength of the justification given for it." Young v. I.N.S., 208 F.3d 1116, 1119 (9th 26 Cir.2000). 27

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1	The Court finds that Plaintiff has not met his burden of showing that a stay of this
2	action is necessary. The Court reviewed Plaintiff's First Amended Complaint and
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4	without prejudice for failure to exhaust his claims before filing suit. (Doc. No. 24.) In
5	any event, granting a stay at this time will delay the case unnecessarily, especially given
6	the Court's recommendation that Plaintiff's complaint be dismissed without prejudice.
7	Moreover, it is not likely that a stay will simplify the issues in the case or resolve any
8	questions of law. For the reasons stated, the Court DENIES the motion to stay.
9	The Court further denies Plaintiff's requests for monetary relief for the same
10	reasons addressed in the Report and Recommendation. (See Doc. No. 24.)
11	IT IS SO ORDERED.
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13	DATED: November 19, 2013
14	3 Almal
15	Hon. Bernard G. Skomal U.S. Magistrate Judge
16	United States District Court
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