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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

JOSHUA ROBERTS,
Plaintiff(s),
v.
LAS VEGAS METROPOLITAN POLICE
DEPARTMENT, et al.,
Defendant(s).

Case No.: 2:18-cv-00649-APG-NJK

Order
[Docket Nos. 35, 36]

Pending before the Court are Plaintiff’s motions to extend the time to serve Defendant Devore, for an order regarding the means to complete service, and to extend other deadlines. Docket Nos. 35, 36. Defendants filed a response in partial opposition. Docket No. 37. The motions are properly resolved without a hearing. See Local Rule 78-1. The motions are hereby **GRANTED** in part and **DENIED** in part as stated below.

I. EXTENSION OF DEADLINE TO SERVE DEFENDANT DEVORE

Plaintiff first asks for an extension to the deadline to serve Defendant Devore. Where good cause is shown, the time for serving the complaint is extended for an appropriate period. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(m). As Plaintiff notes, the United States Marshal Service has been unable to effectuate service to date. The Court will permit an additional extension and this aspect of the motions will be granted. Service shall be completed on Defendant Devore by March 15, 2019. Given the procedural posture of this case, the Court is not inclined to grant further extensions to this deadline.

1 **II. AN ORDER REGARDING THE MEANS TO COMPLETE SERVICE**

2 Plaintiff next asks the Court (1) to order the Marshals to locate Defendant Devore for
3 Plaintiff so that service can be effectuated, (2) to order “another service” to help Plaintiff serve
4 Defendant Devore, or (3) to allow service by publication while waiving the cost therefor. The
5 Court has outlined the procedures and responsibilities attendant to effectuating service in a prisoner
6 civil rights case in which the plaintiff is proceeding in forma pauperis:

7 In cases involving a plaintiff proceeding in forma pauperis, service
8 on the defendant may be effectuated by the United States Marshal.
9 Nonetheless, it is ultimately the plaintiff’s responsibility to obtain
10 an address at which the defendant may be served by the Marshal.
11 Moreover, when the Marshal is not able to effectuate service based
12 on the information provided, the plaintiff must seek further relief to
13 remedy that situation. While the Court has a duty to construe the
14 filings of a pro se litigant liberally, it does not act as his attorney and
cannot make decisions on his behalf regarding how his case should
proceed. [I]t is [the plaintiff’s] responsibility once the initial service
attempt proved unsuccessful to file a motion identifying the
unserved Defendant(s) and specifying a more detailed name and/or
address for said Defendant(s), or whether some other manner of
service should be attempted.

15 *Gibbs v. Fey*, 2017 WL 8131473, at *3 (D. Nev. Nov. 14, 2017) (internal citations and quotations
16 omitted), adopted, 2018 WL 1157544 (D. Nev. Mar. 2, 2018).

17 In this case, Plaintiff has essentially asked the Court to figure out a means by which
18 Defendant Devore may be served, identifying various theoretical paths toward service without
19 providing any reason to believe that any of them is viable. For example, Plaintiff provides no legal
20 authority or meaningful discussion that the Court is empowered to order the United States Marshal
21 Service to find Defendant Devore, and such relief is contrary to the authority requiring the plaintiff
22 to do so. Similarly, Plaintiff has not shown that service by publication is appropriate and provides
23 no legal authority or meaningful discussion that the Court is empowered to allow him to do so
24 without making appropriate payment to, inter alia, the news publication providing the notice. The
25 Court is well aware of the difficulties a prisoner may have in effectuating service, but it is
26 ultimately his responsibility to do so. The Court cannot act as the prisoner’s attorney to determine
27 an appropriate method for meeting that responsibility. See *Pliler v. Ford*, 542 U.S. 225, 231 (2004)
28 (“judges have no obligation to act as counsel or paralegal to pro se litigants”).

1 Accordingly, this aspect of the motions will be denied. Any renewed motion must identify
2 with specificity the relief sought and must explain why the Court should grant that relief.

3 **III. EXTENSION OF OTHER DEADLINES**

4 Plaintiff next seeks an extension of the other deadlines in the case given the inability to
5 date to serve Defendant Devore. The pretrial phase of this case is coming to a close, with discovery
6 ending on December 27, 2018, and dispositive motions due on January 28, 2019. See Docket No.
7 19. At this stage, it is unclear if or when Defendant Devore will be served. See Docket No. 34
8 (latest unexecuted summons indicating that Defendant Devore has moved). The Court declines to
9 delay further the resolution of this case as it pertains to the appearing Defendants, and this aspect
10 of the motions will be denied.¹

11 **IV. CONCLUSION**

12 For the reasons stated above, Plaintiff's motions are hereby **GRANTED** in part and
13 **DENIED** in part.

14 IT IS SO ORDERED.

15 Dated: January 7, 2019

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Nancy J. Koppe
United States Magistrate Judge

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¹ In the event Defendant Devore is eventually served, Plaintiff and/or Defendant Devore may seek relief from the deadlines as currently established.