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broken. *Id.* On April 25, 2013, Mr. Stanley received surgery on his right hand. *Id.* He claims that during the 19 days he waited for the surgery, he suffered avoidable pain and suffering and was denied adequate medication. *Id.* Finally, Mr. Stanley's complaint alleged lasting damage to his right hand due to the delay in obtaining timely and appropriate medical attention. *Id.* at 5.

The case was initially resolved on summary judgment based on defendants' argument that Mr. Stanley had failed to exhaust his administrative remedies. Dkt. 27. On appeal, defendants "waived the affirmative defense of exhaustion that they asserted in the district court [as to Mr. Stanley's claim arising under the FTCA], and request[ed] that [the Court of Appeals] vacate and remand for further proceedings." Dkt. 39 at 2. The Appeals Court therefore vacated the District Court's judgment and remanded the case for further proceedings. *Id*.²

The Court has discretion to appoint counsel for indigent civil litigants pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1), but an appointment of counsel should only be granted under "exceptional circumstances." *Agyeman v. Corrections Corp. of Am.*, 390 F.3d 1101, 1103 (9th Cir. 2004). When determining whether exceptional circumstances exist, the Court considers "the likelihood of success on the merits as well as the ability of the petitioner to articulate his claims pro se in light of the complexity of the legal issues involved." *Weygandt v. Look*, 718 F.2d 952, 954 (9th Cir. 1983). The record suggests that exceptional circumstances exist: defendants have declined to pursue the argument underlying the Court's dismissal on appeal and the Court's earlier judgment has been vacated; the substantive merits of Mr. Stanley's claims have not yet been addressed and may be resolved via supplemental dispositive motions; this matter may be amenable to being resolved via mediation or settlement; and if this matter proceeds to trial, the plaintiff is both proceeding *pro se*, and is incarcerated. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1); Gen. Order

² The Court issued its mandate on June 19, 2017. Dkt. 40.

10-05, Amended Plan for the Representation of Pro Se Litigants in Civil Rights Actions 2 (effective Aug. 1, 2010) ("Pro Bono Plan"). 3 Based on its determination that exceptional circumstances for the appointment of counsel exist, the Court invited Mr. Stanley to file a motion for appointment of pro bono counsel for all 5 further proceedings. Dkt. 42. Mr. Stanley has done so. Dkt. 43. The Court **GRANTS** the motion (Dkt. 43) and **DIRECTS** the Clerk to identify an 6 attorney from the Pro Bono Panel to represent Mr. Stanley in his § 1983 civil-rights action. See 8 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1). Pro Bono Plan § 4(b). After the selected attorney has confirmed that s/he has no conflict of interest, the Court will issue an order directing appointment of counsel. 10 DATED this 14th day of July, 2017. 11 BRIAN A. TSUCHIDA 12 United States Magistrate Judge 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23

ORDER DIRECTING THE CLERK TO IDENTIFY COUNSEL FROM THE PRO BONO PANEL FOR PLAINTIFF - 3