



1 (Dkt. 65). On January 8, 2018, plaintiff filed a “Motion to Stay While Appeal is Pending in  
2 Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.” Dkt. 71. The Court will address each motion in turn.

3 I. Motion to Appoint Counsel

4 Plaintiff moves for an order appointing counsel. Dkt. 65. Plaintiff states that he is unable  
5 to afford counsel and due to the complexity and number of defendants named in the suit he has a  
6 limited ability to identify the liable defendants’ names and addresses. *Id.* Plaintiff asserts that  
7 counsel will be able to identify specific persons or people liable and the level of liability which  
8 will require further investigation. *Id.* He further indicates that he believes medical expert  
9 testimony will be necessary to testify to the effects of his alleged injuries and mental health  
10 history and that cross-examination of witnesses may be required, and that counsel will be able to  
11 distinguish the “issue of question and how it applie [sic] to each defendant.” *Id.*

12 No constitutional right exists to appointed counsel in a § 1983 action. *Storseth v.*  
13 *Spellman*, 654 F.2d 1349, 1353 (9th Cir. 1981); *see also United States v. \$292,888.04 in U.S.*  
14 *Currency*, 54 F.3d 564, 569 (9th Cir. 1995) (“[a]ppointment of counsel under this section is  
15 discretionary, not mandatory.”). In “exceptional circumstances,” a district court may appoint  
16 counsel for indigent civil litigants pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1)). *Rand v. Roland*, 113 F.3d  
17 1520, 1525 (9th Cir. 1997), *overruled on other grounds*, 154 F.3d 952 (9th Cir. 1998) (emphasis  
18 supplied.) To decide whether exceptional circumstances exist, the Court must evaluate both “the  
19 likelihood of success on the merits [and] the ability of the petitioner to articulate his claims *pro*  
20 *se* in light of the complexity of the legal issues involved.” *Wilborn v. Escalderon*, 789 F.2d 1328,  
21 1331 (9th Cir. 1986) (quoting *Weygandt v. Look*, 718 F.2d 952, 954 (9th Cir. 1983)). A plaintiff  
22 must plead facts that show he has an insufficient grasp of his case or the legal issue involved, and  
23 an inadequate ability to articulate the factual basis of his claim. *Agyeman v. Corrections Corp. of*

1 *America*, 390 F.3d 1101, 1103 (9th Cir. 2004). Although a *pro se* litigant may be better served  
2 with the assistance of counsel, being better served by a lawyer as opposed to being a *pro se*  
3 litigant is not the legal criteria. *See Wilborn*, 789 F.2d at 1331; *Rand*, 113 F.3d at 1525.

4 The Court finds that plaintiff's alleged reasons do not constitute exceptional  
5 circumstances that warrant appointment of counsel. Plaintiff's pleadings appear to demonstrate  
6 an adequate ability to articulate his claims *pro se*. Although plaintiff asserts the issues in this  
7 case are "complex", he has not demonstrated as such but, rather, his complaint appears to  
8 articulate relatively straight-forward claims of alleged Due Process and Eighth Amendment  
9 violations. Plaintiff claims he requires counsel to assist him in identifying and locating various  
10 defendants. However, plaintiff makes no effort to explain what efforts, if any, he has made to  
11 identify or locate the individuals he names or seeks to name as defendants. The fact that plaintiff  
12 believes prosecution of this case would be easier with the assistance of counsel does not establish  
13 an exceptional circumstance that would justify appointing counsel in this case. *See Wilborn*, 789  
14 F.2d at 1331. Furthermore, plaintiff has also not shown a likelihood of success on the merits. *Id.*

15 Accordingly, plaintiff's Motion for Appointment of Counsel (Dkt. 5) is denied.

16 II. Motion for Extension of Time

17 Plaintiff states he needs additional time to conduct research and requests an extension of  
18 60 days. *Id.* Defendant does not oppose the extension. Dkt. 68. Accordingly, plaintiff's motion is  
19 granted to the extent that he may have until **April 9, 2018**, to file a second amended complaint.

20 However, the Court also notes that defendant Bill Hamby has not yet been served in this  
21 case and that the Attorney General's Office has notified the Court that Mr. Hamby has retired  
22 and no longer works for the Department of Corrections or the State of Washington. Dkt. 48.  
23 Accordingly, to the extent plaintiff includes Bill Hamby as a defendant in his second amended  
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1 complaint, he is directed to provide the Court with a last known address for Mr. Hamby so that  
2 service may be properly effected.

3 III. Motion to Stay While Appeal is Pending

4 Plaintiff moves to stay all proceedings while his appeal of Judge Bryan's order is  
5 pending. Dkt. 71. Plaintiff requests that all proceedings be stayed pending a decision on his  
6 appeal. *Id.* On January 24, 2018, the Court of Appeals issued an order dismissing plaintiff's  
7 appeal for lack of jurisdiction, because the trial court's order dismissing plaintiff's complaint  
8 (Dkt. 62) was not final or appealable. Dkt. 73. In light of the Court of Appeals Order dismissing  
9 plaintiff's appeal, there is no appeal currently pending. Mr. Ejonga-Deogracias' motion to stay  
10 (Dkt. 71) is therefore denied as moot.

11 Accordingly, it is **ORDERED** that:

12 (1) Plaintiff's Motion for Appointment of Counsel (Dkt. 65) is **DENIED**.

13 (2) Plaintiff's Motion for Extension of Time (Dkt. 63) is **GRANTED**. Plaintiff may have  
14 until **April 9, 2018**, to file a second amended complaint. To the extent plaintiff  
15 includes Bill Hamby as a defendant in his second amended complaint, he is directed  
16 to provide the Court with a last known address for Mr. Hamby.

17 (3) Plaintiff's Motion to Stay While Appeal is Pending (Dkt. 71) is **DENIED** as moot.

18 Dated this 7th day of February, 2018.  
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Theresa L. Fricke  
23 United States Magistrate Judge  
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