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

8 BRANDON R. SULLIVAN,

9 Plaintiff,

10 v.

11 WILLIAM AURICH et al.,

12 Defendant.
13

Case No. C21-5433-TL-SKV

ORDER DENYING MOTION TO
STAY

14 Plaintiff is a state prisoner who is proceeding *pro se* and *in forma pauperis* in this 42
15 U.S.C. § 1983 civil rights action. On April 8, 2022, Plaintiff moved to stay these proceedings on
16 the ground that he was being moved to King County Jail for court proceedings and would not
17 have access to legal materials he deems “essential to his case.” Dkt. 79 at 1. Defendants
18 opposes Plaintiff’s motion, arguing he has failed to demonstrate good cause for a stay because
19 (1) he has not explained what documents he believes are essential, meaning the Court cannot
20 evaluate this assertion; (2) he has no federal legal right to bring legal materials with him to King
21 County Jail; and (3) he will have the ability to conduct legal research while at King County Jail.
22 Dkt. 81 at 1–2.
23

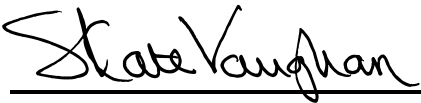
1 A district court has discretion to stay proceedings in its own court. *Landis v. North*
2 *American Co.*, 299 U.S. 248, 254 (1936). In evaluating a request for a stay, the Court considers
3 the competing interests at stake, including the possible damage which may result from a stay, the
4 hardship or inequity a party may suffer in being required to go forward, and “the orderly course
5 of justice measured in terms of simplifying or complicating the issues, proof, and questions of
6 law which could be expected to result from a stay.” *Lockyer v. Mirant Corp.*, 398 F.3d 1098,
7 1110 (9th Cir. 2005). “The proponent of a stay bears the burden of establishing its need.”
8 *Clinton v. Jones*, 520 U.S. 681, 708 (1997). *See also Landis*, 299 U.S. at 255 (providing that the
9 party seeking “a stay must make out a clear case of hardship or inequity in being required to go
10 forward, if there is even a fair possibility that the stay for which he prays will work damage to
11 [someone] else.”).

12 Here, Plaintiff fails to establish a need for the requested stay. While Objections to the
13 Court’s November 23, 2021, Report and Recommendation on Defendants’ Motion for Judgment
14 on the Pleadings, Dkt. 67, are currently due May 13, 2022, *see* Dkt. 80, Defendants have
15 demonstrated that Plaintiff is able to access King County Jail’s law library while in custody
16 there. Dkt. 81 at 2–3. Therefore, his transfer should not impede his ability to prosecute his civil
17 case. Under these circumstances, the Court finds no justification for the stay requested by
18 Plaintiff. Plaintiff’s Motion to Stay, Dkt. 79, is therefore DENIED. The Court will, however,
19 extend the Objections deadline by an additional week to May 20, 2022, to allow Plaintiff to
20 schedule time at the Jail’s legal research workstations and prepare his Objections.

21 Plaintiff should further advise the Court of any changes to his location. In the meantime,
22 any future motions, orders, or other materials are to be served on Plaintiff at King County Jail.
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1 The Clerk is directed to re-note the Objections deadline for **May 20, 2022**, and to send copies of
2 this Order to the parties and to the Honorable Tana Lin.

3 Dated this 9th day of May, 2022.

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5 A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "S. Kate Vaughan", written over a horizontal line.

6 S. KATE VAUGHAN
7 United States Magistrate Judge
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