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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT TACOMA

ALAA ELKHARWILY,  
  
  Plaintiff,  
  
  v.  
  
FIRST INTERSTATE BANK et al.,  
  
  Defendants.

CASE NO. 3:24-cv-05720-DGE  
  
ORDER ON PENDING MOTIONS  
(DKT. NOS. 98, 106, 109)

Presently before the Court are Plaintiff Alaa Elkharwily’s Motion for Default Against LPSL Corporate Services Inc. (Dkt. No. 98), Motion for Telephonic Hearing (Dkt. No. 106), and Motion for Alternative Service (Dkt. No. 109).

**I. Motion for Default Against LPSL Corporate Services Inc. (Dkt. No. 98)**

Plaintiff argues Defendant LPSL Corporate Services Inc. (“LPSL”) was properly served with the original Complaint on August 30, 2024 and with the summons issued by the Clerk’s office on September 16, 2024. (Dkt. No. 98 at 2.) Plaintiff contends Defendant did not answer or otherwise respond to the Complaint by October 7, 2024. (*Id.* at 3.)

1           “Upon motion by a party noted in accordance with [Local Civil Rule] 7(d)(1) and  
2 supported by affidavit or otherwise, the clerk shall enter the default of any party against whom a  
3 judgment for affirmative relief is sought but who has failed to plead or otherwise defend.” Local  
4 Civil Rule 55(a). “The affidavit shall specifically show that the defaulting party was served in a  
5 manner” authorized by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4. *Id.*

6           Defendant LPSL argues it was under no obligation to respond to the original Complaint,  
7 which was not accompanied by a summons. (Dkt. No. 103 at 3.) Defendant argues its obligation  
8 to answer in this case was triggered by Plaintiff’s filing and service of his Second Amended  
9 Complaint along with the court-issued summons on September 16, 2024. (*Id.*) Defendant argues  
10 that after the Court issued its order striking Plaintiff’s Second Amended Complaint, there was no  
11 properly served complaint to which Defendant could respond, and that one did not exist until the  
12 Court issued its order on October 17, 2024 granting Plaintiff’s motion for reconsideration and  
13 reinstating Plaintiff’s Second Amended Complaint. (*Id.* at 3–4.) Defendant contends Plaintiff’s  
14 motion for reconsideration did not stay the effect of the Court striking the Second Amended  
15 Complaint, and that once the Court re-instated the Second Amended Complaint, Defendant filed  
16 a motion to dismiss 18 days later. (*Id.* at 4–5.) Defendant LPSL notes that the Court denied  
17 Plaintiff’s motion for default against Defendant First Interstate Bank, which is, for purposes of  
18 the motion for default, situated identically to LPSL. (*Id.* at 6.)

19           LPSL is correct that it is situated identically to First Interstate Bank, and the Court  
20 DENIES Plaintiff’s motion for default against LPSL for the same reason:

21                     Given the procedural circumstances in this case, Defendant could  
22 not reasonably be expected to respond to a stricken Complaint which  
23 may or may not have been re-instated by Court order. In filing a  
24 motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim, Defendant has filed a  
timely defense to Plaintiff’s Second Amended Complaint, given that  
a motion to assert such a defense “must be made before pleading if

1 a responsive pleading is allowed.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b). By filing a  
2 motion to dismiss within 21 days of the existence of an operative  
3 complaint to which it could react, Defendant avoided the possibility  
4 of the default.

5 (Dkt. No. 95 at 6.)

## 6 **II. Motion for Telephonic Hearing (Dkt. No. 106)**

7 On the afternoon of January 6, 2025, Richard Wylie, an attorney purporting to represent  
8 Plaintiff “in matters other than the one on which [Defendants] are dealing with him” emailed  
9 opposing counsel to inform them that Plaintiff was “facing a serious and unforeseen medical  
10 emergency” that arose earlier that day. (Dkt. No. 106 at 22.) Mr. Wylie informed Defendants’  
11 counsel that Plaintiff would be unable to meet the January 6, 2025 deadline to respond to their  
12 motion to dismiss, and requested Defendants “stipulate to an order for a continuance or extension  
13 of the deadline to respond, as permitted under local rule 7(j).” (*Id.*) Mr. Wylie requested a  
14 continuance “of at least two weeks.” (*Id.* at 23.)

15 On January 7, 2025, Defendants’ counsel responded to Mr. Wylie, acknowledging receipt  
16 of his email, but requesting additional information, “given the procedural history of this case and  
17 the fact that the email [came] from an individual who does not represent the Plaintiff” in this  
18 case. (*Id.* at 20.) Defendants’ counsel requested: 1) proof of hospitalization and 2) information  
19 about when Plaintiff would be able to participate in this litigation. (*Id.* at 21.)

20 Plaintiff emailed opposing counsel on January 7, 2025, informing them he was  
21 transferred to the hospital by ambulance on the afternoon of January 6, 2025 due to arrhythmia  
22 and angina. (*Id.* at 17–18.) Plaintiff attached to the email two pages of a fact sheet printed on  
23 January 6, 2025, which Plaintiff allegedly received upon his discharge from the hospital, and  
24 which contained information concerning heart palpitations. (*Id.* at 13–14.) Defense counsel

1 responded to Plaintiff’s email the same day, stating the information provided did “not  
2 substantiate a basis for delaying the court-ordered deadlines.” (*Id.* at 17.)

3 On January 8, 2025, Plaintiff filed a motion for a telephonic hearing pursuant to Local  
4 Civil Rules 7(j) and 7(i). (Dkt. No. 106.) Plaintiff requests the hearing to seek an extension of  
5 time to respond to the motion to dismiss filed by LPSL and First Interstate Bank. (*Id.* at 1–2.)  
6 Plaintiff contends that he developed symptoms stemming from “longstanding uncontrolled  
7 hypertension” on January 4, 2025 and was hospitalized for arrhythmia and angina on January 6,  
8 2025. (*Id.* at 2.) The deadline for Plaintiff to respond to the motion to dismiss was January 6,  
9 2025. (Dkt. No. 95 at 7.) Plaintiff contends he is currently undergoing further cardiac  
10 monitoring and evaluation, which is expected to take between four and six weeks, during which  
11 time he “must remain free from stimulants and stress.” (Dkt. No. 106 at 2–3.) Plaintiff also  
12 seeks additional time to retain local counsel to assist him with his case. (*Id.* at 3.)

13 Under Local Civil Rule 7(i), “[u]pon the request of any party, and with the court’s  
14 approval, a motion may be heard by telephone without the filing of motion papers . . . [w]hether  
15 such telephonic motions will be considered, what procedural requirements will be imposed, and  
16 the type of relief granted are within the sole discretion of the court.” Under Rule 7(j), “[i]f a  
17 true, unforeseen emergency exists that prevents a party from meeting a deadline, and the  
18 emergency arose too late to file a motion for relief from the deadline, the party should contact the  
19 adverse party, meet and confer regarding an extension, and file a stipulation and proposed order  
20 with the court . . . [i]t is expected that if a true emergency exists, the parties will stipulate to an  
21 extension.”

22 In response to Plaintiff’s motion, Defendants note the documents submitted by Plaintiff  
23 describe “heart palpitations” rather than arrhythmia. (Dkt. No. 107 at 3.) Defendants argue that  
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1 none of the information submitted indicates Plaintiff cannot engage in his own litigation,  
2 suggests he must remain free of stress, or indicates that his condition will require four to six  
3 weeks of monitoring and evaluation. (*Id.*) Defendants argue the information submitted by  
4 Plaintiff does not even substantiate that he was in fact hospitalized. (*Id.*) In his reply, Plaintiff  
5 submits additional documentation to support his allegations, including a photograph of an  
6 individual Plaintiff claims is him in a hospital bed, which Plaintiff claims was taken on January  
7 7, 2025, and two pages of a fact sheet given to Plaintiff after a January 9, 2025 doctor’s visit  
8 where he was treated for blood pressure, “[u]nstable angina pectoris”, “[p]alpitation” and other  
9 conditions. (Dkt. No. 108 at 27–32.)

10 None of the materials submitted by Plaintiff substantiate his claims that he suffered a  
11 “true, unforeseen emergency” that prevented him from meeting the deadlines in this case. There  
12 is insufficient evidence that Plaintiff was hospitalized for the conditions he alleges, and no  
13 evidence from a physician or other medical source indicating that Plaintiff is unable to  
14 participate in this case.<sup>1</sup>

15 The Court notes that Plaintiff has, in the past, cited his health problems in seeking  
16 extensions. On November 13, 2024, Plaintiff requested “an extension of the deadline to file [his]  
17 reply [regarding his motion for default] to Friday, November 25, 2024, as an accommodation for  
18 [his] disability.” (Dkt. No. 86 at 2.) Plaintiff argued he had “two other deadlines to respond to  
19 motions in a different case in another court”, which left him “unable to get adequate rest, having  
20 not slept for two days to meet those deadlines, which exacerbate[d] [his] bipolar disorder and  
21 impact[ed] [his] ability to timely respond to the motion.” (*Id.* at 3.) Plaintiff submitted no

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23 <sup>1</sup> It is noted that the same day Plaintiff filed his reply in support of his motion for a telephonic  
24 hearing, Plaintiff separately filed his motion for alternative service on two defendants. (*See* Dkt.  
Nos. 108 and 109.)

1 documentation to substantiate his contentions, and the following day, November 14, 2024,  
2 Plaintiff filed his reply. (Dkt. No. 87.)

3 Other federal courts have questioned whether Plaintiff’s alleged health problems could  
4 justify granting an extension of deadlines. When considering Plaintiff’s request for an extension  
5 due to “uncontrolled seizures” that required Plaintiff “be exposed to no further stressors at t[he]  
6 time”, the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Washington noted that it had  
7 been made aware

8 of a police report averring that Mr. Elkharwily criminally  
9 trespassed the Wall Street property in 2023 while under similar  
10 medical directives to avoid the stress of litigation . . . and that Mr.  
11 Elkharwily has attempted to gain access to the property and harass  
12 employees there as recently as May 31, 2024[.]. These incidents  
13 tend to undercut Mr. Elkharwily’s claims of ill health.

14 (Dkt. No. 21-1 at 3–5.)

15 As for Plaintiff’s contention that he requires additional time to secure counsel, the Court  
16 notes that Plaintiff has been proceeding pro se since he filed his complaint nearly five months  
17 ago. While Plaintiff may obtain counsel if he wishes, he may not, at this stage, invoke his need  
18 for counsel as a justification for delaying his response to Defendants’ motion.

19 Accordingly, Plaintiff’s motion (Dkt. No. 106) is DENIED.

### 20 **III. Motion for Alternative Service (Dkt. No. 109)**

21 Plaintiff requests an extension of 30 days to serve Defendants Matthew Waddell and  
22 Jennifer Matson. (Dkt. No. 109.) Plaintiff argues that despite diligent efforts, he has been  
23 unable to effect service on Waddell and Matson due to their “apparent evasion of service.” (*Id.*  
24 at 1–2.) In its order of December 23, 2024, the Court found that Plaintiff had not properly  
25 effected service on Waddell and Matson and provided Plaintiff another opportunity to effect  
26 service upon Defendants, “in a manner that complies with Rule 4”, no later than January 13,

1 2025. (Dkt. No. 95 at 5.) Plaintiff asserts he made three efforts to serve Defendants at their  
2 shared residence, on January 9, January 11, and January 12. (Dkt. No. 109 at 2.) Plaintiff states  
3 that no one answered the door, and that he has not received a response from Defendants’ attorney  
4 to his request to either waive service or arrange a time to serve Defendants. (*Id.*)

5 Plaintiff also asks the Court to authorize him to effect service by alternate means.  
6 Plaintiff asks the Court to permit him to serve Defendants: 1) by certified mail at Defendants’  
7 home address, 2) via email to Defendants’ attorney, who is “presumably authorized to accept  
8 service” on Defendants’ behalf, or 3) by posting the summons and complaint at Defendants’  
9 residence and mailing copies of the same via regular mail. (*Id.* at 4–6.)

10 Defendants argue Plaintiff “squandered his first, second-chance” to effect proper service  
11 by waiting until three days before the deadline to attempt to serve them. (Dkt. No. 110 at 1.)  
12 Defendants argue they have not been properly served pursuant to Rule 4, and that Plaintiff’s  
13 failure to effect service on them was due to his delay in attempting to serve them, not any  
14 evasion on their part. (*Id.* at 4–5.) Defendants note they have accepted documents from a  
15 process server on two occasions and offered to waive service if Plaintiff would agree to  
16 withdraw his motion for default against them, an offer to which Plaintiff did not respond. (*Id.*)  
17 Defendants argue Plaintiff has not met the burden necessary for the Court to authorize service by  
18 publication and that Plaintiff’s other proposed service methods are not permitted under  
19 Washington law. (*Id.* at 6–7.)

20 Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4(m), if a defendant is not served within 90 days  
21 after the complaint is filed, the court—on motion or on its own after notice to the plaintiff—must  
22 dismiss the action without prejudice against that defendant or order that service be made within a  
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1 specified time. But if the plaintiff shows “good cause” for the failure, the court must extend the  
2 time for service for an appropriate period.

3 There are “two avenues for relief” under Rule 4(m). “The first is mandatory: the district  
4 court must extend time for service upon a showing of good cause.” *Lemoge v. United States*, 587  
5 F.3d 1188, 1198 (9th Cir. 2009). “Good cause to avoid dismissal may be demonstrated by  
6 establishing, at minimum, excusable neglect.” *Id.* at n.3 (citing *Boudette v. Barnette*, 923 F.2d  
7 754, 756 (9th Cir. 1991)). In addition to excusable neglect, a plaintiff may be required to show  
8 the following factors to bring the excuse to the level of good cause: “(a) the party to be served  
9 personally received actual notice of the lawsuit; (b) the defendant would suffer no prejudice; and  
10 (c) plaintiff would be severely prejudiced if his complaint were dismissed.” *Id.* “The second is  
11 discretionary: if good cause is not established, the district court may extend time for service upon  
12 a showing of excusable neglect.” *Id.*

13 The Court granted Plaintiff an additional 21 days to effect service on Defendants Waddell  
14 and Matson after the Court found they had not been properly served. The Court assumes, for the  
15 purposes of argument, the existence of excusable neglect on Plaintiff’s part, and notes Plaintiff’s  
16 good faith, albeit somewhat tardy, efforts to effect service. The Court further notes Defendants  
17 Waddell and Matson have actual notice of this lawsuit, and have been active participants in this  
18 litigation for several months. In this case, any prejudice to Defendants from granting Plaintiff an  
19 additional 30 days to effect service would be minimal. *Lemoge*, 587 F.3d at 1196 (prejudice to  
20 defendants “requires greater harm than simply that relief would delay resolution of the case.”)

21 The third good cause factor —severe prejudice to plaintiff upon dismissal of his  
22 complaint—weighs somewhat against Plaintiff. Under Rule 4(m), a dismissal for untimely  
23 service “is required to be a dismissal without prejudice.” *United States v. 2,164 Watches, More*  
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1 *or Less, Bearing a Registered Trademark of Guess?, Inc.*, 366 F.3d 776, 773 (9th Cir. 2004).  
2 “Such a dismissal ordinarily enables the plaintiff to refile the complaint and effect timely  
3 service.” *Id.* While refiling the complaint would cause some inconvenience to Plaintiff, it would  
4 not be severely prejudicial. Considering all of these factors, the Court finds that good cause  
5 exists to extend the deadline to effect proper service by an additional 30 days, and GRANTS  
6 Plaintiff’s motion for an extension. (Dkt. No. 109.)

7 The Court DENIES Plaintiff’s request for alternative service. Washington allows for  
8 service by publication in certain limited circumstances. *See* Wash. Rev. Code § 4.28.100. Here,  
9 Plaintiff does not propose to serve Defendants by publication, and none of the circumstances  
10 under which an individual can be served by publication appear to apply in this case. Before  
11 service by publication can be authorized, a plaintiff must show “the defendant, being a resident  
12 of this state, has departed therefrom with intent . . . to avoid the service of a summons, or keeps  
13 himself or herself concealed therein with like intent.” Wash. Rev. Code § 4.28.100(2).  
14 Plaintiff’s inability to locate Defendants at their home on three occasions in January does not  
15 establish that Defendants have intentionally concealed themselves with the intent to avoid  
16 service.

17 Plaintiff’s other proposed alternative service methods are likely not permissible under  
18 Washington law or are foreclosed for other reasons; for instance, Defendants’ counsel has stated  
19 that he is not authorized to accept service on behalf of his clients. (Dkt. No. 110 at 7 n.7.)  
20 Accordingly, Plaintiff shall effect service on Defendants Waddell and Matson, in a manner that  
21 complies with Rule 4, no later than 30 days from the date of this order.

22 The Clerk is directed to calendar this event.  
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1 Dated this 27th day of January, 2025.

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5 David G. Estudillo  
6 United States District Judge  
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