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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Raul ARELLANO,  
  
Plaintiff,  
  
v.  
  
SEDIGHI, et al.,  
  
Defendants.

Case No.: 15-cv-02059-AJB-BGS  
  
**ORDER DENYING PLAINTIFF’S  
MOTION FOR APPOINTMNT OF  
COUNSEL**  
  
**[ECF No. 74]**

Plaintiff Raul Arellano is a state prisoner proceeding in forma pauperis (“IFP”) and pro se in this civil rights action filed pursuant to the Civil Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Plaintiff’s Motion for Appointment of Counsel is currently pending before the Court. (ECF No. 74.) He argues that “exceptional circumstances” necessitate the appointment of counsel because: (1) he needs an attorney to locate a witness who is “somewhere in the streets by now”; (2) he needs to look for an expert witness; and (3) he has never taken depositions before. (Id. at 1.)

“There is no absolute right to counsel in civil proceedings.” *Hedges v. Resolution Trust Corp.*, 32 F.3d 1360, 1363 (9th Cir. 1994); *Palmer v. Valdez*, 560 F.3d 965, 970 (9th Cir. 2009). Further, there is no constitutional right to a court-appointed attorney in section 1983

1 claims. *Rand v. Rowland*, 113 F.3d 1520, 1525 (9th Cir. 1997) (citing *Storseth v. Spellman*,  
2 654 F.2d 1349, 1353 (9th Cir. 1981)). District Courts have discretion, however, pursuant  
3 to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(c)(1), to “request” that an attorney represent indigent civil litigants  
4 upon a showing of exceptional circumstances. See *Terrell v. Brewer*, 935 F.2d 1015, 1017  
5 (9th Cir. 1991); *Burns v. Cty. of King*, 883 F.2d 819, 823 (9th Cir. 1989); *Palmer*, 560 F.3d  
6 at 970. “A finding of exceptional circumstances requires an evaluation of both the  
7 ‘likelihood of success on the merits and the ability of the plaintiff to articulate his claims  
8 pro se in light of the complexity of the legal issues involved.’ Neither of these issues is  
9 dispositive and both must be viewed together before making a decision.” *Terrell*, 935 F.2d  
10 at 1017 (quoting *Wilborn v. Escalderon*, 789 F.2d 1328, 1331 (9th Cir. 1986)).

11 Here, Plaintiff’s stated inability to locate a witness who has since been released from  
12 prison, to locate an expert witness, and conduct depositions, does not demonstrate  
13 exceptional circumstances. See *Price v. Weise*, No. 16CV1174-CAB(KSC), 2019 WL  
14 3887341, at \*2 (S.D. Cal. Aug. 16, 2019) (inability to locate expert witness not exceptional  
15 circumstance); *Morris v. Barr*, No. 10-CV-2642-AJB BGS, 2011 WL 3859711, at \*3 (S.D.  
16 Cal. Aug. 31, 2011) (finding “the potential need for experts, and [plaintiff’s] ability to  
17 obtain discovery and conduct depositions are not exceptional circumstances warranting the  
18 appointment of counsel”). The hardships associated with litigating Plaintiff’s case are  
19 shared by all incarcerated litigants lacking legal experience. Most of Plaintiff’s arguments  
20 are not based on the complexity of the legal issues involved but rather on the general  
21 difficulty of litigating pro se. See *Wilborn*, 789 F.2d at 1331 (noting that “[i]f all that was  
22 required to establish successfully the complexity of the relevant issues was a demonstration  
23 of the need for development of further facts, practically all cases would involve complex  
24 legal issues”).

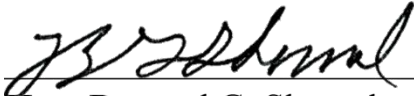
25 Additionally, Plaintiff has not demonstrated he has the financial means to hire an expert  
26 even if one were to be located. As a general matter, IFP litigants must hire their own  
27 experts. *Sinegal v. Duarte*, 11CV2534-BEN JMA, 2013 WL 5408602, at \*2 (S.D. Cal.  
28 Sept. 25, 2013). The IFP statute does not waive the requirement of the payment of fees or

1 expenses for witnesses, including experts, in a section 1983 prisoner civil rights action.  
2 Dixon v. Ylst, 990 F.2d 478, 480 (9th Cir. 1993). While the Court is cognizant of the  
3 challenges an IFP litigant such as Plaintiff faces in retaining an expert witness, the IFP  
4 statute does not grant the Court the authority to appoint expert witnesses on behalf of a  
5 party. 28 U.S.C. § 1915; see also Pedraza v. Jones, 71 F.3d 194, 196 (5th Cir. 1995).  
6 Further the Court has the ability to appoint a neutral expert under Federal Rule of Evidence  
7 706 if it becomes necessary.

8 Plaintiff's filings to date demonstrate that he is able to understand and articulate the  
9 essential facts supporting his claims. Plaintiff has successfully litigated his case and  
10 survived a motion to dismiss his remaining claim against the remaining defendants. Thus,  
11 the Court finds Plaintiff has demonstrated an adequate understanding of the relevant facts  
12 as well as the legal issues involved. Accordingly, the Court does not find exceptional  
13 circumstances warranting the appointment of counsel at this time. Plaintiff's Motion for  
14 Appointment of Counsel (ECF No. 74) is **DENIED** without prejudice.

15 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

16 Dated: February 7, 2020

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18 Hon. Bernard G. Skomal  
19 United States Magistrate Judge  
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