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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

DAVID VINCENT CARSON,  
  
Plaintiff,  
  
v.  
  
F. MARTINEZ, et al.,  
  
Defendants.

Case No.: 16cv1736-JLS (BLM)

**ORDER DENYING PLAINTIFF'S  
MOTION FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF  
AN INDEPENDENT MEDICAL EXPERT**

**[ECF No. 47]**

Currently before the Court are Plaintiff's "Motion for the Appointment of an Independent Medical Expert" [ECF No. 47 ("Mot.")], Defendants' opposition [ECF No. 51 ("Oppo.")], and Plaintiff's reply to Defendant's opposition [ECF No. 53 ("Reply")]. Having considered all of the briefing and supporting documents, and for the reasons set forth below, the Court **DENIES** Plaintiff's motion for appointment of an independent medical expert.

**RELEVANT BACKGROUND**

On November 2, 2017, Plaintiff, a state prisoner proceeding *pro se* and *in forma pauperis*, filed a First Amended Complaint under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 against five correctional officers and one medical provider alleging violations of his constitutional rights. ECF No. 35 ("FAC"). Plaintiff claims that Dr. G. Casian, his primary care physician at Richard J. Donovan Correctional Facility, was deliberately indifferent to Plaintiff's serious medical needs in violation of the Eighth Amendment. FAC at 3, 8-12, 14-15. Plaintiff alleges that after he was assaulted in February

1 2014, he requested medical care for extreme pain in his neck and left arm “with numbness,  
2 tingling, lightheadedness, headaches, dizziness, and decreased mobility affecting his daily life’s  
3 activities.” Id. at 5-8. Plaintiff claims Defendant Casian’s “refusal and delay to provide  
4 reasonable medical treatment,” including, *inter alia*, the termination of his previously granted  
5 permanent medical accommodation “chronos,” caused him unnecessary pain and suffering.<sup>1</sup> Id.  
6 at 8-9, 14-15.

## 7 **DISCUSSION**

8 Plaintiff asks the Court to appoint an independent medical expert of internal medicine  
9 with special knowledge in neurology and vascular diseases under Federal Rule of Evidence 706.  
10 Mot. at 1. In support, Plaintiff states that the appointment would assist the Court and jury “in  
11 understanding the complex issues of spinal cord damage resulting in radicular [neuropathy],  
12 fibromyalgi[a], atrophy, and Toracic Outlet Syndrome, their symptomology, causes, and  
13 treatments.” Id. Plaintiff further states that an independent medical expert would examine  
14 Plaintiff and his medical records and submit an unbiased report of his opinions, findings, and  
15 determinations about the reasonableness of Plaintiff’s medical care. Id. at 2, 4, 10-12. Plaintiff  
16 explains that all of the medical doctors he will be “forced to rely on” are employees of, or under  
17 contract with, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitations (“CDCR”) and  
18 therefore may be biased or unwilling to cooperate with him.<sup>2</sup> Id. at 4. Additionally, Plaintiff  
19 declares that he is indigent and cannot afford to pay for a medical expert. Id. at 3.

20 Defendants oppose Plaintiff’s motion arguing that (1) pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915, the  
21 Court is not permitted to appoint an expert witness to aid an indigent litigant; (2) Plaintiff filed  
22 this motion after the deadline to designate experts had passed on March 2, 2018; and (3) there  
23 is no need for the appointment of an independent medical expert to assist the Court with a  
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25 <sup>1</sup> Plaintiff states that he had been prescribed permanent medical accommodation chronos “for  
26 pre-existing cervical damage and problems” consisting of lower bunk use since 2009 and a lifting  
restriction of twenty pounds since 2011. Mot. at 6-7.

27 <sup>2</sup> Defendants acknowledge that Plaintiff correctly noted that the defense has not designated a  
retained medical expert. Oppo. at 3. They state that the doctors who actually examined and  
28 treated Plaintiff will address the issues related to his injuries and treatment. Id.

1 straightforward Eighth Amendment claim. Oppo. at 1-3. Defendants also state that Plaintiff has  
2 access to medical testimony from doctors who treated him outside of the prison because he may  
3 subpoena them. Id. at 3.

4 In his Reply, Plaintiff argues that the deadline for parties to designate experts does not  
5 pertain to an independent expert appointed by the Court. Reply at 3. He also argues that the  
6 doctors outside the prison would only be able to testify as to limited matters pertaining to Plaintiff  
7 and that he cannot afford to secure their testimony because he is indigent and proceeding *in*  
8 *forma pauperis*. Id. at 3-4.

9 Rule 706 of the Federal Rules of Evidence authorizes the Court to appoint an independent  
10 expert. Such an appointment is within the discretion of the trial judge and may be appropriate  
11 when “scientific, technical, or other specialized knowledge will assist the trier of fact to  
12 understand the evidence or decide a fact in issue.” See Torbert v. Gore, No. 14cv2911-BEN  
13 (NLS), 2016 WL 3460262, at \*2 (S.D. Cal. June 23, 2016) (citation omitted); see also Armstrong  
14 v. Brown, 768 F.3d 975, 987 (9th Cir. 2014) (“A Rule 706 expert typically acts as an advisor to  
15 the court on complex scientific, medical, or technical matters.”). An expert appointed pursuant  
16 to Rule 706 does not serve as an advocate for either party, and each party retains the ability to  
17 call its own experts. Fed. R. Evid. 706(e); Faletogo v. Moya, No. 12cv631-GPC (WMC), 2013 WL  
18 524037, at \*2 (S.D. Cal. Feb. 12, 2013) (Rule 706 “does not contemplate court appointment  
19 and compensation of an expert witness as an advocate for one of the parties.”). “The *in forma*  
20 *pauperis* statute, 28 U.S.C. § 1915, does not authorize federal courts to appoint or authorize  
21 payment for expert witnesses for prisoners or other indigent litigants.” Stakey v. Stander, No.  
22 1:09-CV-00094-BLW, 2011 WL 887563, at \*3 n.1 (D. Idaho Mar. 10, 2011); see also Dixon v.  
23 Ylst, 990 F.2d 478, 480 (9th Cir. 1993) (“The magistrate judge correctly ruled that 28 U.S.C. §  
24 1915, the *in forma pauperis* statute, does not waive payment of fees or expenses for  
25 witnesses.”). “Ordinarily, the plaintiff must bear the costs of his litigation, including expert  
26 expenses, even in *pro se* cases.” Stakey, 2011 WL 887573, at \*3 n.1.

27 In order to prevail on his Eighth Amendment claim, Plaintiff must show that Defendant  
28 Casian acted with deliberate indifference to his serious medical needs. See Estelle v. Gamble,

1 429 U.S. 97, 104-06 (1976). Such a claim has two elements: “the seriousness of the prisoner’s  
2 medical need and the nature of the defendant’s response to that need.” McGuckin v. Smith,  
3 974 F.2d 1050, 1059 (9th Cir. 1992), overruled on other grounds by WMX Techs., Inc. v. Miller,  
4 104 F.3d 1133 (9th Cir. 1997). After reviewing the parties’ briefing papers and the operative  
5 complaint, the Court finds that the issues in this case are not so complex that an expert witness  
6 is required to aid the fact finder.

7 First, the determination of whether there is a serious medical need depends on Plaintiff’s  
8 testimony or records indicating the extent of his injuries and how his injuries impacted his daily  
9 life. See id. at 1059-60 (“The existence of an injury that a reasonable doctor or patient would  
10 find important and worthy of comment or treatment; the presence of a medical condition that  
11 significantly affects an individual’s daily activities; or the existence of chronic and substantial  
12 pain are examples of indications that a prisoner has a ‘serious’ need for medical treatment.”).  
13 This is not a complex inquiry and does not require expert testimony on the “symptomology,  
14 causes, and treatments” of Plaintiff’s medical problems.

15 Second, under the deliberate indifference element, “a person is liable for denying a  
16 prisoner needed medical care only if the person ‘knows of and disregards an excessive risk to  
17 inmate health and safety.’” Gibson v. Cty of Washoe, Nev., 290 F.3d 1175, 1187-88 (9th Cir.  
18 2002) (quoting Farmer v. Brennan, 511 U.S. 825, 837 (1994)). Because this inquiry focuses on  
19 the subjective state of mind of the medical provider, the Court finds that the assistance of an  
20 independent expert is unnecessary. See Torbert v. Gore, No. 14cv2911-BEN (NLS), 2016 WL  
21 3460262, at \*2 (S.D. Cal. June 23, 2016) (“[T]he question of whether the prison officials  
22 displayed deliberate indifference to [Plaintiff’s] serious medical needs [does] not demand that  
23 the jury consider probing, complex questions concerning medical diagnosis and judgment.”  
24 (citation omitted)); Stakey, 2011 WL 887573, at \*3 (“While expert witnesses can help determine  
25 underlying scientific or complex medical issues when needed, they cannot help in the area of  
26 deliberate indifference, a required element of an Eighth Amendment claim.”).

27 Third, the fact that Plaintiff’s medical providers are CDCR employees or contractors and  
28 may be biased against Plaintiff does not justify the appointment of an independent expert. See

1 Arellano v. Hodge, No. 14cv590-JLS (JLB), 2017 WL 2692875, at \*2 (S.D. Cal. June 22, 2017)  
2 (finding plaintiff's concern that defendant's expert will present biased testimony at trial is not a  
3 valid reason for the court to appoint an independent expert under Rule 706 because "[p]laintiff  
4 will have the opportunity to present evidence of bias on cross-examination"). Plaintiff may retain  
5 an expert or cross-examine the CDCR employees or contractors on that potential bias, but 28  
6 U.S.C. § 1915 does not authorize payment for such an expert hired by Plaintiff, and the potential  
7 bias does not warrant appointment of an independent expert.

8 **CONCLUSION**

9 For the reasons set forth above, the Court finds that an independent court-appointed  
10 medical expert is not appropriate for this case and **DENIES** Plaintiff's motion for such an  
11 appointment.

12 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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14 Dated: 9/6/2018

  
15 Hon. Barbara L. Major  
16 United States Magistrate Judge  
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