## IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

| AMIR FATIR,                       |             | )     |                       |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------|-----------------------|
| •                                 | Plaintiff,  | )     |                       |
|                                   |             | )     |                       |
|                                   | V.          | ) Civ | vil Action No. 24-580 |
|                                   |             | )     |                       |
| KONINKLUKE PHILIPS, N.V., et al., |             | )     |                       |
|                                   | Defendants. | )     |                       |

## **MEMORANDUM OPINION**

Presently before the court is a MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL (Document No. 5) filed *pro se* by plaintiff Amir Fatir ("plaintiff"). For the following reasons, the motion will be denied without prejudice.

A plaintiff has no right to counsel in a civil case. Parham v. Johnson, 126 F.3d 454, 456-57 (3d Cir. 1997). A court cannot compel counsel to represent an indigent civil litigant. Tarbon v. Grace, 6 F.3d 147, 157 n.7 (3d Cir. 1993). A court may consider requesting counsel to represent a plaintiff. When considering whether to request counsel in a civil case, a court must determine first whether the plaintiff's claim has arguable merit in fact and law. Tarbon, 6 F.3d at 155. Once a district court makes such a determination, it must consider the following factors: (1) a plaintiff's ability to present his or her own case; (2) the difficulty of the particular legal issues; (3) the degree to which factual investigation will be necessary and the ability of a plaintiff to pursue such investigation; (4) a plaintiff's capacity to retain counsel on his or her own behalf; (5) the extent to which a case is likely to turn on credibility determinations; and (6) whether the case will require testimony from expert witnesses.

Gordon v. N. Gonzalez, 232 F. App'x 153, 156 (3d Cir. 2007); see Tarbon, 6 F.3d at 156-57.

The court is unable to evaluate the foregoing factors because no facts have been alleged

that might aid the court in evaluating whether requesting a counsel to represent plaintiff is

necessary. The court observes that the parties have reached settlements with respect to

economic losses and personal injury claims and have filed a motion for preliminary approval of

a medical monitoring class settlement. Accordingly, plaintiff's request for the appointment of

counsel must be denied without prejudice.

The court forwarded plaintiff's motion to attorney Aaron Rihn, for his consideration and

review. Attorney Rihn was appointed by the court as liaison counsel in the overall multidistrict

litigation at Master Docket No. 21-1230. A copy of this Opinion and Order will be mailed to

Plaintiff.

CONCLUSION

In accordance with the foregoing, Plaintiff's Motion for Appointment of Counsel

(ECF No. 5) will be **DENIED** without prejudice.

An appropriate order will be entered.

DATED: May 9, 2024

BY THE COURT:

/s/ Joy Flowers Conti

Senior United States District Court Judge

cc:

Amir Fatir

PRO SE