



- (4) the amount a case is likely to turn on credibility determinations;
- (5) whether the case will require the testimony of expert witnesses; and
- (6) whether the plaintiff can attain and afford counsel on his own behalf.

Id. (citing Tabron v. Grace, 6 F.3d 147, 155-56, 157 n.5 (3d Cir 1993)). The list of factors identified in Tabron is not exhaustive, but rather serves as a “guidepost” for district courts.

Id. at 458. Moreover, courts must “exercise care in appointing counsel because volunteer lawyer time is a precious commodity and should not be wasted on frivolous cases.” Id. (citing Tabron, 6 F.3d at 157.)

Analysis of the Tabron factors in this case reveals that appointment of pro bono counsel is not appropriate at this time. As a preliminary matter, the Honorable Jose L. Linares, U.S.D.J., found that dismissal of the entirety of Plaintiff’s claims was not appropriate. See Order dated October 10, 2007 and Opinion dated September 29, 2008. It is apparent from Plaintiff’s Second Amended Complaint that he is able to articulate his legal claims, as well as the facts supporting such claims. In addition, the legal issues here appear to be fairly straightforward. While some factual investigation, such as the obtaining of certain prison records and other documentation may be necessary, it does not appear that Plaintiff would have any difficulty obtaining this information or developing other relevant factual evidence or other testimony in this matter.

Accordingly, for the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff’s applications for appointment of counsel will be denied, without prejudice to Plaintiff raising the issue again should circumstances change.

### **ORDER**

**IT IS** on this 25<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2009

**ORDERED** that Plaintiff Moore's Applications for Pro Bono Counsel (Docket Entry Nos. 28, 70 and 79) are **DENIED**.

*s/ Claire C. Cecchi*  
**HON. CLAIRE C. CECCHI**  
**United States Magistrate Judge**