

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

<b>ARIC J. STUTLER,</b>	:	<b>Civil No. 3:09-CV-2168</b>
	:	
<b>Plaintiff</b>	:	
	:	<b>(Judge Conaboy)</b>
<b>v.</b>	:	
	:	<b>(Magistrate Judge Carlson)</b>
<b>J. POTOPE, et al.,</b>	:	
	:	
<b>Defendants</b>	:	

**MEMORANDUM AND ORDER**

This matter comes before the Court on a request the we reconsider an order denying the plaintiff’s previous motion which requested appointment counsel for the plaintiff, a *pro se* litigant. (Doc. 30) The plaintiff, a federal inmate, asks the Court to appoint counsel at an early stage in this case, while the court is considering a potentially dispositive motion filed by the defendants. In the alternative, Stutler requests additional time in which to respond to the pending Motion to Dismiss since he is currently under restrictions which limit his ability to prepare a response to this motion.

For the reasons set forth below, we will decline the motion to appoint counsel, but with grant the plaintiff additional time to respond to the Motion to Dismiss. The

Court recognizes that there is neither a constitutional nor a statutory right to counsel for civil litigants. Parham v. Johnson, 126 F.3d 454, 456-57 (3d Cir. 1997); Tabron v. Grace, 6 F.3d 147, 153 (3d Cir. 1993). Notwithstanding this lack of a constitutional or statutory right to appointed counsel, in a civil case, 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1) provides that “[t]he court may request an attorney to represent any person unable to employ counsel.” A district court’s appointment of counsel pursuant to this statute is discretionary and must be made on a case-by-case basis. Tabron, 6 F.3d at 157-58. The exercise of this discretion, however, is guided by certain basic principles. Gordon v. Gonzalez, 232 F. App’x. 153, 156 (3d Cir. 2007),

In Tabron, the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit first outlined with specificity the applicable standards to be considered by courts upon an application to appoint counsel pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1). Id. at 155-57. In Parham, the Third Circuit identified the following guidelines for appointing counsel to indigent civil litigants:

As a preliminary matter, the plaintiff’s claim must have some merit in fact and law. If the district court determines that the plaintiff’s claim has some merit, then the district court should consider the following factors:

- (1) the plaintiff’s ability to present his or her own case;
- (2) the complexity of the legal issues;

(3) the degree to which factual investigation will be necessary and the ability of the plaintiff to pursue such an investigation;

(4) the amount a case is likely to turn on credibility determinations;

(5) whether the case will require the testimony of expert witnesses;

(6) whether the plaintiff can attain and afford counsel on his own behalf.

Our on-going analysis of these factors continues to suggest that counsel should not be appointed in this case at the present time. At the outset, we still believe that we should defer any such decision until after we have had the opportunity to assess the first benchmark standard we must address, the question of whether the plaintiff's claims have arguable merit. In our view, it would be inappropriate to appoint counsel until we have the opportunity to conduct this threshold merits analysis by reviewing the defendants' potentially dispositive motion.

Moreover, while the plaintiff doubtless faces some obstacles in bringing this action, to date the plaintiff has demonstrated an ability to effectively present his own case. In addition, this case does not appear to present difficult and complex legal issues. Furthermore, the actual investigation that the Plaintiff has to do is minimal,

since the pleadings show that the plaintiff is fully aware of the bases for these claims against the Defendants. Finally, while the case may, in part, turn on credibility determinations between Plaintiff and others, the case likely will not require extensive expert witness testimony. Taking all of these factors into account we believe that the application of these factors weighs against the appointment of counsel at this time.

Accordingly, for the foregoing reasons we will DENY this request to appoint counsel (Doc. 30), at this time without prejudice to re-examining this issue as this litigation progresses. We will, however, provide the plaintiff with further, additional time in which to prepare a response to the Defendants' motion to dismiss or in the alternative for summary judgment. With respect to this motion the plaintiff shall file a response to the motion, along with any brief, in accordance with Local Rule 7.6 on or before **June 3, 2010**. Pursuant to Local Rule 7.7 the defendants' counsel may then file a reply brief on or before **June 17, 2010**.

SO ORDERED, this 23d day of April, 2010.

*S/Martin C. Carlson*  
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**United States Magistrate Judge**