IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

MICHAEL E. VAN SICKEL,

Petitioner,

12 vs.

MICHAEL S. EVANS, ORDER AND

Respondent. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No. CIV S-08-0716 FCD DAD P

Petitioner, a state prisoner proceeding pro se, has filed an application for a writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254, together with a request to proceed in forma pauperis pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915. Petitioner has submitted a declaration that makes the showing required by § 1915(a). Accordingly, the request to proceed in forma pauperis will be granted. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a).

The exhaustion of state court remedies is a prerequisite to the granting of a petition for writ of habeas corpus. <u>See</u> 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b)(1). If exhaustion is to be waived, it must be waived explicitly by the respondent's counsel. <u>See</u> 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b)(3). A waiver of exhaustion, thus, may not be implied or inferred.

A petitioner satisfies the exhaustion requirement by fairly presenting to the highest state court all federal claims before presenting them to the federal court. See Duncan v.

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Henry, 513 U.S. 364, 365 (1995); Picard v. Connor, 404 U.S. 270, 276 (1971); Crotts v. Smith, 73 F.3d 861, 865 (9th Cir. 1996); Middleton v. Cupp, 768 F.2d 1083, 1086 (9th Cir. 1986).

After reviewing the pending petition for a writ of habeas corpus, the court concludes that petitioner has failed to exhaust his claims by presenting them to the highest state court. In his form petition submitted to this court, petitioner alleges that he filed a habeas petition with the Tehama County Superior Court claiming that he had received ineffective assistance of counsel in his underlying criminal prosecution. However, petitioner also indicates that this ineffective assistance of counsel claim was not presented to the California Supreme Court. Furthermore, petitioner does not allege that state court remedies are no longer available to him. Accordingly, the pending petition should be dismissed without prejudice.¹

Petitioner has also requested the appointment of counsel. (Doc. No. 10 at 30.)

There currently exists no absolute right to appointment of counsel in habeas proceedings. See

Nevius v. Sumner, 105 F.3d 453, 460 (9th Cir. 1996). However, 18 U.S.C. § 3006A authorizes
the appointment of counsel at any stage of the case "if the interests of justice so require." See

Rule 8(c), Fed. R. Governing § 2254 Cases. In light of the conclusion reached above that the
pending petition should be dismissed due to failure to satisfy the exhaustion requirement, the
court does not find that the interests of justice would be served by the appointment of counsel at
the present time.

Good cause appearing, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that:

1. Petitioner's April 4, 2008 application to proceed in forma pauperis (Doc. No.

2) is granted;

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Petitioner is cautioned that the habeas corpus statute imposes a one year statute of limitations for the filing of habeas corpus petitions in federal court. In most cases, the one year period will start to run on the date on which the state court judgment became final by the conclusion of direct review or the expiration of time for seeking direct review, although the statute of limitations is tolled while a properly filed application for state post-conviction or other collateral review is pending. See 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d).

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