

Doc. 6

Section 2254 Cases in the United States District Courts. The failure to name the proper respondent deprives the Court of personal jurisdiction. Smith v. Idaho, 392 F.3d 350, 352-55 (9th Cir. 2004). "[W]hen a habeas petitioner has failed to name the proper respondent pursuant to § 2242 [the Court] must ask *sua sponte* whether the respondent who *is* named has the power to order the petitioner's release." Id. at 355 n.3. "If not, the court may not grant effective relief, and thus should not hear the case unless the petition is amended to name a respondent who can grant the desired relief." Id. Thus, petitioner must name the warden of the facility where he is incarcerated, rather than Gerald Benito who petitioner describes as "Appointed Trustee." (Doc. No. 1 at 1.)

In accordance with the above, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that:

- 1. Petitioner shall submit, within thirty days from the date of this order, an affidavit in support of his request to proceed in forma pauperis or the appropriate filing fee;
- 2. Within thirty days from the date of this order, petitioner shall file an amended habeas petition that complies with the requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure; the amended petition must bear the docket number assigned this case and must be labeled "Amended Petition;" petitioner must use the form petition provided by the Clerk of the Court and answer each question in the form petition; petitioner shall limit the exhibits and attachments to no more than twenty pages;
- 3. Petitioner's failure to comply with this order will result in the dismissal of this action; and
- 4. The Clerk of the Court is directed to send petitioner a copy of the in forma pauperis form used by this district and a copy of the form habeas petition for a state prisoner. DATED: April 17, 2013.

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DALE A. DROZD

UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE