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3 4 5 6 7 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 8 9 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 10 11 No. C 08-03830 CW (PR) CESAR RODRIGUEZ, 12 ORDER DENYING MOTION FOR Petitioner. APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL 13 v. 14 JOHN F. SALAZAR, Warden, 15 Respondent. 16

17 Petitioner has requested appointment of counsel in this18 action.

19 The Sixth Amendment right to counsel does not apply in habeas 20 corpus actions. See Knaubert v. Goldsmith, 791 F.2d 722, 728 (9th 21 Cir. 1986). Title 18 U.S.C. § 3006A(a)(2)(B), however, authorizes a district court to appoint counsel to represent a habeas 22 petitioner whenever "the court determines that the interests of 23 24 justice so require" and such person is financially unable to obtain 25 representation. The decision to appoint counsel is within the discretion of the district court. See Chaney v. Lewis, 801 F.2d 26 27 1191, 1196 (9th Cir. 1986); <u>Knaubert</u>, 791 F.2d at 728; <u>Bashor v.</u> 28 <u>Risley</u>, 730 F.2d 1228, 1234 (9th Cir. 1984). The courts have made appointment of counsel the exception rather than the rule by

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1 limiting it to: (1) capital cases; (2) cases that turn on 2 substantial and complex procedural, legal or mixed legal and 3 factual questions; (3) cases involving uneducated or mentally or 4 physically impaired petitioners; (4) cases likely to require the assistance of experts either in framing or in trying the claims; (5) cases in which petitioner is in no position to investigate crucial facts; and (6) factually complex cases. See generally 1 J. Liebman & R. Hertz, Federal Habeas Corpus Practice and Procedure § 12.3b at 383-86 (2d ed. 1994). Appointment is mandatory only when the circumstances of a particular case indicate that appointed counsel is necessary to prevent due process violations. See <u>Chaney</u>, 801 F.2d at 1196; <u>Eskridge v. Rhay</u>, 345 F.2d 778, 782 (9th Cir. 1965).

At this early stage of the proceedings the Court is unable to determine whether the appointment of counsel is mandated for Petitioner. The Court notes that Petitioner has presented his claims adequately in the petition, and no evidentiary hearing 18 appears necessary. Accordingly, the interests of justice do not 19 require appointment of counsel at this time, and Petitioner's 20 request is DENIED. This denial is without prejudice to 21 reconsideration should the Court on its own motion find an evidentiary hearing necessary following consideration of the merits 22 of Petitioner's claims. 23

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This Order terminates Docket no. 9.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

26 Dated: 9/18/08

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CLAUDIA WILKEN UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

1 2	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
3 4 5 6 7 8 9	CESAR RODRIGUEZ, Plaintiff, V. JOHN F SALAZAR et al, Defendant. / I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I am an employee in the Office of the Clerk, U.S. District Court, Northern District of California.
<ol> <li>10</li> <li>11</li> <li>12</li> <li>13</li> <li>14</li> </ol>	That on September 18, 2008, I SERVED a true and correct copy(ies) of the attached, by placing said copy(ies) in a postage paid envelope addressed to the person(s) hereinafter listed, by depositing said envelope in the U.S. Mail, or by placing said copy(ies) into an inter-office delivery receptacle located in the Clerk's office.
15 16 17	Cesar Rodriguez F-30844 Chuckwalla Valley State Prison P.O. Box 2349 Blythe, CA 92226
18 19	Dated: September 18, 2008 Richard W. Wieking, Clerk By: Sheilah Cahill, Deputy Clerk
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United States District Court For the Northern District of California