Oropeza v. Wong

Doc. 14

the exception rather than the rule. Appointment is mandatory only when the circumstances of a particular case indicate that appointed counsel is necessary to prevent due process violations. See Chaney v. Lewis, 801 F.2d 1191, 1196 (9th Cir. 1986).

Petitioner has thus far been able to adequately present his claims for relief. Respondent has been ordered to produce the state record, which may include petitioner's state appellate briefs prepared by counsel. No evidentiary hearing appears necessary in this case, nor are any other extraordinary circumstances apparent. Accordingly, the court concludes that appointment of counsel is not necessary at this time. Petitioner's request for appointment of counsel is DENIED without prejudice.

Petitioner also requests that the court order his immediate release on his own recognizance, pending the outcome of this federal habeas action. However, it remains undecided in the Ninth Circuit whether a prisoner may be released on bail during the pendency of his district court habeas action. See In re Roe, 257 F.3d 1077, 1080 (9th Cir. 2001). In Land v. Deeds, the court noted that the district court may have the authority to release a state prisoner on bail pending resolution of a habeas proceeding, but only in extraordinary cases involving special circumstances or a high probability of success. Land v. Deeds, 878 F.2d 318, 318-9 (9th Cir. 1989) (per curiam). Here, petitioner has not shown either special circumstances or a high probability of success. Accordingly, the court DENIES petitioner's request for release.

This order terminates docket no. 12.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: __9/30/09 _____

RONALD M. WHYTE
United States District Judge