

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA

LEODAN ALARCON-CHAVEZ,

Petitioner,

vs.

THE STATE OF NEBRASKA, and  
SCOTT FRAKES, Director of the  
Nebraska Department of Corrections;

Respondents.

**8:17CV345**

**MEMORANDUM  
AND ORDER**

This matter is before the court on preliminary review of Petitioner Leodan Alarcon-Chavez's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus ([Filing No. 1](#)) brought pursuant to [28 U.S.C. § 2254](#). The purpose of this review is to determine whether Petitioner's claims, when liberally construed, are potentially cognizable in federal court. Condensed and summarized for clarity, Petitioner's claims are:

Claim One: Petitioner was denied his right to due process under the 5th, 6th, and 14th Amendments because the trial court erred in rejecting Petitioner's proposed jury instruction and failing to find the entire step instruction was an incorrect statement of law.

Claim Two: Petitioner was denied his right to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures under the 4th and 14th Amendments because the trial court erred in overruling Petitioner's amended motion to suppress based on an unauthorized seizure of Petitioner's vehicle without a warrant.

Claim Three: Petitioner was denied his right to a fair trial under the 5th, 6th, and 14th Amendments because of the prosecutor's inflammatory remarks made during his closing and rebuttal arguments.

Claim Four: Petitioner was denied his rights to due process and to effective assistance of counsel under the 5th, 6th, and 14th Amendments because trial counsel failed to (1) verify, ensure, and/or preserve the making of an official record of the voir dire proceeding, (2) raise a challenge under *Batson v. Kentucky*, 476 U.S. 79 (1986), when the State struck a Hispanic juror from the venire; (3) communicate plea offers; (4) speak with witnesses provided by Petitioner; (5) advise Petitioner of his right to independently test DNA, (6) advise Petitioner of his right to depose the State's expert witnesses, and (7) object during trial to the State's questioning of key witnesses and offers of exhibits.

Claim Five: Petitioner was denied his rights to due process and to a fair trial under the 5th, 6th, and 14th Amendments because he could not understand one of the trial court Spanish interpreters.

The court determines that these claims, when liberally construed, are potentially cognizable in federal court. However, the court cautions Petitioner that no determination has been made regarding the merits of these claims or any defenses to them or whether there are procedural bars that will prevent Petitioner from obtaining the relief sought.

Petitioner requests the appointment of counsel. ([Filing No. 3](#)). “[T]here is neither a constitutional nor statutory right to counsel in habeas proceedings;

instead, [appointment] is committed to the discretion of the trial court.” *McCall v. Benson*, 114 F.3d 754, 756 (8th Cir. 1997). As a general rule, counsel will not be appointed unless the case is unusually complex or the petitioner’s ability to investigate and articulate the claims is unusually impaired or an evidentiary hearing is required. *See, e.g., Morris v. Dormire*, 217 F.3d 556, 558–59 (8th Cir. 2000), *cert. denied*, 531 U.S. 984 (2000); *Hoggard v. Purkett*, 29 F.3d 469, 471 (8th Cir. 1994). *See also* Rule 8(c) of the *Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in the United States District Courts* (requiring appointment of counsel if an evidentiary hearing is warranted). The court has carefully reviewed the record and finds there is no need for the appointment of counsel at this time.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that:

1. Upon initial review of the habeas corpus petition ([Filing No. 1](#)), the court preliminarily determines that Petitioner’s claims, as they are set forth in this Memorandum and Order, are potentially cognizable in federal court.
2. Petitioner’s Motion to Appoint Counsel ([Filing No. 3](#)) is denied without prejudice to reassertion.
3. By **February 26, 2018**, Respondents must file a motion for summary judgment or state court records in support of an answer. The clerk of the court is directed to set a pro se case management deadline in this case using the following text: **February 26, 2018**: deadline for Respondents to file state court records in support of answer or motion for summary judgment.
4. If Respondents elect to file a motion for summary judgment, the following procedures must be followed by Respondents and Petitioner:
  - A. The motion for summary judgment must be accompanied by a separate brief, submitted at the time the motion is filed.

- B. The motion for summary judgment must be supported by any state court records that are necessary to support the motion. Those records must be contained in a separate filing entitled: “Designation of State Court Records in Support of Motion for Summary Judgment.”
  
- C. Copies of the motion for summary judgment, the designation, including state court records, and Respondents’ brief must be served on Petitioner *except* that Respondents are only required to provide Petitioner with a copy of the specific pages of the record that are cited in Respondents’ motion and brief. In the event that the designation of state court records is deemed insufficient by Petitioner or Petitioner needs additional records from the designation, Petitioner may file a motion with the court requesting additional documents. Such motion must set forth the documents requested and the reasons the documents are relevant to the cognizable claims.
  
- D. No later than 30 days following the filing of the motion for summary judgment, Petitioner must file and serve a brief in opposition to the motion for summary judgment. Petitioner may not submit other documents unless directed to do so by the court.
  
- E. No later than 30 days after Petitioner’s brief is filed, Respondents must file and serve a reply brief. In the event that Respondents elect not to file a reply brief, they should inform the court by filing a notice stating that they will not file a reply brief and that the motion is therefore fully submitted for decision.

- F. If the motion for summary judgment is denied, Respondents must file an answer, a designation and a brief that complies with terms of this order. (*See* the following paragraph.) The documents must be filed no later than 30 days after the denial of the motion for summary judgment. **Respondents are warned that failure to file an answer, a designation and a brief in a timely fashion may result in the imposition of sanctions, including Petitioner’s release.**

5. If Respondents elect to file an answer, the following procedures must be followed by Respondents and Petitioner:

- A. By **February 26, 2018**, Respondents must file all state court records that are relevant to the cognizable claims. *See, e.g.*, Rule 5(c)-(d) of the *Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in the United States District Courts*. Those records must be contained in a separate filing entitled: “Designation of State Court Records in Support of Answer.”
- B. No later than 30 days after the relevant state court records are filed, Respondents must file an answer. The answer must be accompanied by a separate brief, submitted at the time the answer is filed. Both the answer and the brief must address all matters germane to the case including, but not limited to, the merits of Petitioner’s allegations that have survived initial review, and whether any claim is barred by a failure to exhaust state remedies, a procedural bar, non-retroactivity, a statute of limitations, or because the petition is an unauthorized second or successive petition. *See, e.g.*, Rules 5(b) and 9 of the *Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in the United States District Courts*.

- C. Copies of the answer, the designation, and Respondents' brief must be served on Petitioner at the time they are filed with the court *except* that Respondents are only required to provide Petitioner with a copy of the specific pages of the designated record that are cited in Respondents' answer and brief. In the event that the designation of state court records is deemed insufficient by Petitioner or Petitioner needs additional records from the designation, Petitioner may file a motion with the court requesting additional documents. Such motion must set forth the documents requested and the reasons the documents are relevant to the cognizable claims.
- D. No later than 30 days after Respondents' brief is filed, Petitioner must file and serve a brief in response. Petitioner must not submit any other documents unless directed to do so by the court.
- E. No later than 30 days after Petitioner's brief is filed, Respondents must file and serve a reply brief. In the event that Respondents elect not to file a reply brief, they should inform the court by filing a notice stating that they will not file a reply brief and that the merits of the petition are therefore fully submitted for decision.
- F. The clerk of the court is directed to set a pro se case management deadline in this case using the following text: **March 27, 2018**: check for Respondents' answer and separate brief.

6. No discovery shall be undertaken without leave of the court. *See Rule 6 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in the United States District Courts.*

Dated this 11th day of January, 2018.

BY THE COURT:

*s/ Richard G. Kopf*  
Senior United States District Judge