UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

DAVID JOYCE,

Petitioner,

vs.

D. NEVEN, et al.,

Respondents.

Case No. 2:12-cv-02216-JAD-NJK

ORDER

This habeas matter comes before the Court on petitioner's application (Dkt. #1) to proceed *in forma pauperis*, on his motion (Dkt. #2) for appointment of counsel, and for initial review of the petition under Rule 4 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases.

Petitioner has paid the filing fee, and the pauper application therefore will be denied without prejudice as moot.

On the motion for appointment of counsel, the Sixth Amendment right to counsel does not apply in habeas corpus actions. See Knaubert v. Goldsmith, 791 F.2d 722, 728 (9th Cir. 1986). However, 18 U.S.C. § 3006A(a)(2)(B) authorizes a district court to appoint counsel to represent a financially eligible habeas petitioner whenever "the court determines that the interests of justice so require." The decision to appoint counsel lies within the discretion of the court; absent an order for an evidentiary hearing, appointment is mandatory only when the circumstances of a particular case indicate that appointed counsel is necessary to prevent a due process violation. See, e.g., Chaney v. Lewis, 801 F.2d 1191, 1196 (9th Cir.1986); Eskridge v. Rhay, 345 F.2d 778, 782 (9th Cir.1965).

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Moreover, the issues in the case do not appear to be so complex as to be beyond the ability of a pro se litigant to present them adequately. While almost any pro se litigant would be better served by the appointment of counsel, that is not the standard for appointment. There is no constitutional right to active legal assistance in a federal habeas proceeding, whether by counsel or by an inmate law clerk. Absent circumstances not presented here, such cases typically are litigated by the petitioner pro se. Following upon the Court's initial review of the petition, a response will be directed.

given in particular the extensive vocabulary that he has exhibited throughout his filings.

Petitioner has demonstrated a more than adequate ability to articulate his position,

IT THEREFORE IS ORDERED that petitioner's application (#1) to proceed in forma pauperis is **DENIED** without prejudice as moot as petitioner has paid the filing fee.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that petitioner's motion (#2) for appointment of counsel is **DENIED**.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Clerk of Court shall file the petition, shall add Attorney General Catherine Cortez Masto as counsel for respondents, and shall make informal electronic service of both the petition and this order upon respondents through her office in a manner consistent with the Clerk's current practice.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that respondents shall have sixty (60) days from entry of this order within which to respond (including potentially by motion to dismiss) to the petition. Any response filed shall comply with the remaining provisions below, which are tailored to this particular case based upon the court's screening of the matter and which are entered pursuant to Habeas Rule 4.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that any procedural defenses raised by respondents in this case shall be raised together in a single consolidated motion to dismiss. In other words, the Court does not wish to address any procedural defenses raised herein either in seriatum fashion in multiple successive motions to dismiss or embedded in the answer. Procedural defenses omitted from such motion to dismiss will be subject to potential waiver. Respondents shall not file a response in this case that consolidates their

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procedural defenses, if any, with their response on the merits, except pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b)(2) as to any unexhausted claims clearly lacking merit. If respondents seek dismissal of unexhausted claims under § 2254(b)(2): (a) they shall do so within the single motion to dismiss **not** in the answer; and (b) they shall specifically direct their argument to the standard for dismissal under § 2254(b)(2) set forth in *Cassett v. Stewart*, 406 F.3d 614, 623-24 (9th Cir. 2005). In short, no procedural defenses, including exhaustion, shall be included with the merits in an answer; instead they must be raised by motion to dismiss.

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that, in any answer filed on the merits, respondents shall specifically cite to and address the applicable state court written decision and state court record materials, if any, regarding each claim within the response as to that claim.

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that, at the same time as their initial response, and without regard to whether the initial response is a motion to dismiss or instead an answer, respondents shall file a single set of state record exhibits relevant to the petition, in chronological order and indexed as discussed *infra*.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that all state court record exhibits filed herein shall be filed with a separate index of exhibits identifying the exhibits by number. The CM/ECF attachments that are filed further shall be identified by the number or numbers of the exhibits in the attachment, in the same manner as in No. 3:06-cv-00087-ECR-VPC, ## 25-71. The purpose of this provision is so that the court and any reviewing court thereafter will be able to quickly determine from the face of the electronic docket sheet which exhibits are filed in which attachments. In short, counsel shall not file exhibits in a manner that requires this court or a reviewing court to go fishing through multiple unmarked attachments to find specific exhibits.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that counsel additionally shall send a hard copy of all exhibits filed for this case to the Las Vegas Clerk's Office.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that petitioner shall have thirty (30) days from service of the answer, motion to dismiss, or other response to file a response or opposition.

DATED: October 15, 2013.

JI:NNIFER A DORSEY United States District Judge