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argument that Rule 60(b)(6) can be invoked under the present circumstances, such amendment would be futile here, because there is no federal constitutional right to the effective assistance of counsel in state post-conviction proceedings. *Pennsylvania v. Finley*, 481 U.S. 551, 554 (1987); *Bonin v. Vasquez*, 999 F.2d 425, 430 (9th Cir. 1993). The Supreme Court has established an equitable exception to the procedural default doctrine based on ineffective assistance of post-conviction counsel, *see Martinez v. Ryan*, 132 S. Ct. 1309, 1317–19 (2012), but the Court's ruling in *Finley* that there is no freestanding constitutional right to effective assistance of counsel in post-conviction proceedings remains the law. The *Martinez* Court itself pointed out that "the ineffectiveness or incompetence of counsel during Federal or State collateral post-conviction proceedings shall not be a ground for relief [under § 2254]." *Id.* at 1320 (quoting 28 U.S.C. § 2254(i)). That is, even if there were a constitutional right to effective representation in post-conviction proceedings, such a right would not be cognizable under § 2254.

CONCLUSION

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Motion to Reconsider (ECF No. 40) is DENIED. IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated this 23rd day of August, 2016.

ROBER/T/C. JONES United States District Judge