



U.S.C. § 2254. However, 18 U.S.C. § 3006A(a)(2)(B) provides that the court has discretion to appoint counsel where “the court determines that the interests of justice so require ...” In *Reese*, the Third Circuit explained that in determining whether counsel should be appointed, a court “must first decide if petitioner has presented a nonfrivolous claim and if the appointment of counsel will benefit the petitioner and the court. Factors influencing a court's decision include the complexity of the factual and legal issues in the case, as well as the pro se petitioner's ability to investigate facts and present claims.” *Reese*, 946 F.2d at 263-64.

In this case, the appointment of counsel is not warranted. First, it is worth noting that petitioner paid the \$5.00 filing fee in this case. Thus, it is not clear to this Court that petitioner cannot afford his own counsel. Additionally, and more importantly, this Court has already summarily dismissed petitioner’s habeas petition as he failed to show that his petition falls within the *Dorsainvil* exception. Furthermore, as the habeas petition has been dismissed, his request for admissions from respondent shall also be denied.

Accordingly, IT IS this 14<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2016,

ORDERED that the Clerk shall reopen this case for the sole purpose to allow this Court to rule on petitioner’s request for the appointment of counsel and for admissions (Dkt. No. 4); and it is further

ORDERED that petitioner’s application for the appointment of counsel and for admissions (Dkt. No. 4) is denied; and it is further

ORDERED that the Clerk shall reclose this case.

s/Robert B. Kugler  
ROBERT B. KUGLER  
United States District Judge