UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

KENNETH RUSSELL BORK, JR.,

Case No. 1:16-cv-01844-SAB-HC

Petitioner,

ORDER DENYING REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL

(ECF No. 2)

STU SHERMAN,

v.

Respondent.

Petitioner is a state prisoner proceeding pro se with a petition for writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254.

Petitioner has moved for appointment of counsel. (ECF No. 2). There currently exists no absolute right to appointment of counsel in habeas proceedings. See, e.g., Chaney v. Lewis, 801 F.2d 1191, 1196 (9th Cir. 1986); Anderson v. Heinze, 258 F.2d 479, 481 (9th Cir. 1958). However, the Criminal Justice Act authorizes the appointment of counsel at any stage of the proceeding for financially eligible persons if "the interests of justice so require." 18 U.S.C. § 3006A(a)(2)(B). See also Rule 8(c), Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases. To determine whether to appoint counsel, the "court must evaluate the likelihood of success on the merits as well as the ability of the petitioner to articulate his claims pro se in light of the complexity of the legal issues involved." Weygandt v. Look, 718 F.2d 952, 954 (9th Cir. 1983).

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Petitioner argues that counsel should be appointed because he is a layman and unable to formulate the arguments required to establish that he has been a victim of false convictions. (ECF No. 2 at 2). Upon review of the petition and the instant request for appointment of counsel, the Court finds that Petitioner appears to have a sufficient grasp of his claims and the legal issues involved and that he is able to articulate those claims adequately. Further, Petitioner does not demonstrate a likelihood of success on the merits such that the interests of justice require the appointment of counsel at the present time.

Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Petitioner's motion for appointment of counsel is DENIED.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: **December 12, 2016**

UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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