## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

LUIS CERVANTES,

Petitioner,

V.

CASE NO. 1:17-cv-01379-DAD-SKO HC

ORDER DENYING PETITIONER'S MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL

ERIC ARNOLD, Warden,

Respondent.

(Doc. 9)

Petitioner, proceeding *pro se* with a petition for writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254, moves for appointment of counsel.

In habeas proceedings, no absolute right to appointment of counsel currently exists. *See, e.g., Anderson v. Heinze*, 258 F.2d 479, 481 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1958); *Mitchell v. Wyrick*, 727 F.2d 773, 774 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1984). Nonetheless, a court may appoint counsel at any stage of the case "if the interests of justice so require." 18 U.S.C. § 3006A(a)(2)(B); Rule 8(c), Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases. The decision to appoint counsel is in the discretion of the district court. *See Chaney v. Lewis*, 801 F.3d 1191, 1196 (9th Cir. 1986, *cert. denied*, 481 U.S. 1023 (1987). Appointment is mandatory only when the circumstances of a case indicate that appointment of counsel is necessary to prevenst a due process violation or when an evidentiary hearing is required. *Chaney*, 801 F.3d at 1196; Rule 8(c).

Here, Petitioner contends that the Court should appoint counsel because he needs assistance to properly articulate his case. Petitioner has competently submitted a petition and alleges no basis by which the Court may appoint counsel on his behalf.

Petitioner's motion for appointment of counsel is hereby DENIED.