

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

KENNETH TYRONE WILLIAMS,

Petitioner,

vs.

J. TIM OCHOA, Warden (A), Chuckawalla  
Valley State Prison,

Respondent.

No. 2:08-cv-00809-JKS

MEMORANDUM DECISION

Kenneth Tyrone Williams, a state prisoner appearing *pro se*, filed a Petition for Habeas Corpus Relief under 28 U.S.C. § 2254. Williams is currently in the custody of the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, incarcerated at the Chuckawalla Valley State Prison. Respondent has answered, and Williams has replied. In his Petition, Williams challenges the July 29, 2005, decision of the Board of Parole Hearings (“Board”) denying him parole for a period of two years.

I. BACKGROUND/PRIOR PROCEEDINGS

Williams was convicted in the Los Angeles County Superior Court of one count each of Murder in the First Degree (Cal. Penal Code § 187), Robbery in the First Degree (Cal. Penal Code § 211) and Attempted Robbery in the First Degree (Cal. Penal Code §§ 211, 664), with various firearm enhancements (Cal. Penal Code §§ 1203.06(a)(1); 12022(a), (b); 12022.5; 12022.7). The trial court sentenced Williams to an indeterminate prison term of seven years to life. Williams does not challenge his conviction or sentence in his Petition to this Court.

In June 2005 Williams made his ninth parole-suitability appearance before the Board. After finding that Williams would pose an unreasonable risk of danger to society or a threat to public safety if released from prison at that time, the Board denied him parole for a period of two years. Williams timely filed a petition for habeas corpus relief in the Los Angeles Superior Court. The Los Angeles Superior Court granted Williams's petition. Respondent appealed, and the California Court of Appeal, Second Appellate District, reversing the Los Angeles Superior Court in an unpublished, reasoned decision, held that "some evidence" supported the Board's denial.<sup>1</sup> The California Supreme Court denied review on February 13, 2008. Williams timely filed his Petition for relief in this Court on March 22, 2008.

At Docket No. 19, this Court ordered the parties to advise the Court of (a) the date of Williams's last parole-suitability hearing before the Board, (b) the decision of the Board at that hearing, and (c) the current status of any proceedings in the California state courts related to the Board's decision. This Court further ordered the parties to submit supplemental briefing addressing the issue of whether the Petition should be dismissed as moot. The parties have complied with that Order.

## II. GROUNDS RAISED/DEFENSES

In his Petition, Williams raises but a single ground: that the decision of the Board was unsupported by "some evidence." Respondent asserts no affirmative defense.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> *In re Williams*, 2007 WL 3122254 (Cal. App. Oct. 26, 2007).

<sup>2</sup> *See* Rules—Section 2254 Cases, Rule 5(b).

### III. STANDARD OF REVIEW

Under the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (“AEDPA”), 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d), this Court cannot grant relief unless the decision of the state court was “contrary to, or involved an unreasonable application of, clearly established Federal law, as determined by the Supreme Court of the United States” at the time the state court renders its decision or “was based on an unreasonable determination of the facts in light of the evidence presented in the State court proceeding.”<sup>3</sup> The Supreme Court has explained that “clearly established Federal law” in § 2254(d)(1) “refers to the holdings, as opposed to the dicta, of [the Supreme Court] as of the time of the relevant state-court decision.”<sup>4</sup> The holding must also be intended to be binding upon the states; that is, the decision must be based upon constitutional grounds, not on the supervisory power of the Supreme Court over federal courts.<sup>5</sup> Thus, where holdings of the Supreme Court regarding the issue presented on habeas review are lacking, “it cannot be said that the state court ‘unreasonabl[y] appli[ed] clearly established Federal law.’”<sup>6</sup> When a claim falls under the “unreasonable application” prong, a state court’s application of Supreme Court precedent must

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<sup>3</sup> 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d); *see Williams v. Taylor*, 529 U.S. 362, 404-06 (2000); *see also Lockyer v. Andrade*, 538 U.S. 63, 70-75 (2003) (explaining this standard).

<sup>4</sup> *Williams*, 529 U.S. at 412.

<sup>5</sup> *Early v. Packer*, 537 U.S. 3, 10 (2002).

<sup>6</sup> *Carey v. Musladin*, 549 U.S. 70, 77 (2006) (alterations by the Court); *see Wright v. Van Patten*, 552 U.S. 120, 127 (2008) (per curiam); *Kessee v. Mendoza-Powers*, 574 F.3d 675, 678-79 (9th Cir. 2009); *Moses v. Payne*, 555 F.3d 742, 753-54 (9th Cir. 2009) (explaining the difference between principles enunciated by the Supreme Court that are directly applicable to the case and principles that must be modified in order to be applied to the case; the former are clearly established precedent for purposes of § 2254(d)(1), the latter are not).

be objectively unreasonable, not just incorrect or erroneous.<sup>7</sup> The Supreme Court has made clear that the objectively unreasonable standard is a substantially higher threshold than simply believing that the state court determination was incorrect.<sup>8</sup> “[A]bsent a specific constitutional violation, federal habeas corpus review of [state-court] error is limited to whether the error ‘so infected the [proceeding] with unfairness as to make the [result] a denial of due process.’”<sup>9</sup> In a federal habeas proceeding, the standard under which this Court must assess the prejudicial impact of constitutional error in a state-court criminal proceeding is whether the error had a substantial and injurious effect or influence in determining the outcome.<sup>10</sup> Because state court judgments in criminal proceedings carry a presumption of finality and legality, the petitioner has the burden of showing by a preponderance of the evidence that he or she merits habeas relief.<sup>11</sup>

In applying this standard, this Court reviews the last reasoned decision by the state court.<sup>12</sup> State appellate court decisions that affirm a lower court’s opinion without explanation are presumed to have adopted the reasoning of the lower court.<sup>13</sup> Under California’s unique

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<sup>7</sup> *Wiggins v. Smith*, 539 U.S. 510, 520-21 (2003) (internal quotation marks and citations omitted).

<sup>8</sup> *Schriro v. Landrigan*, 550 U.S. 465, 473 (2007).

<sup>9</sup> *Lewis v. Jeffers*, 497 U.S. 764, 780 (1990) (quoting *Donnelly v. DeChristoforo*, 416 U.S. 637, 643 (1974)).

<sup>10</sup> *Fry v. Pliler*, 551 U.S. 112, 121 (2007) (adopting the standard set forth in *Brecht v. Abrahamson*, 507 U.S. 619, 637-38 (1993)).

<sup>11</sup> *Silva v. Woodford*, 279 F.3d 825, 835 (9th Cir. 2002); see *Wood v. Bartholomew*, 516 U.S. 1, 8 (1995) (per curiam) (stating that a federal court cannot grant “habeas relief on the basis of little more than speculation with slight support”).

<sup>12</sup> *Ylst v. Nunnemaker*, 501 U.S. 797, 804 (1991); *Robinson v. Ignacio*, 360 F.3d 1044, 1055 (9th Cir. 2004).

<sup>13</sup> *Ylst*, 501 U.S. at 802-03.

habeas procedure, a defendant who is denied habeas relief in the superior court files a new original petition for relief in the court of appeal. If denied relief by the court of appeal, the defendant has the option of either filing a new original petition for habeas relief or a petition for review of the court of appeal's denial in the California Supreme Court.<sup>14</sup> This is considered as the functional equivalent of the appeal process.<sup>15</sup> Under AEDPA, the state court's findings of fact are presumed to be correct unless the petitioner rebuts this presumption by clear and convincing evidence.<sup>16</sup> This presumption applies to state trial courts and appellate courts alike.<sup>17</sup>

#### IV. DISCUSSION

Although this Court directed the parties to advise the Court of any subsequent parole-suitability hearing before the Board and brief the question of mootness, the question of mootness has itself become moot. Williams's arguments have been conclusively foreclosed on their merits by the decision of the Supreme Court in *Swarthout v. Cooke*.<sup>18</sup> This Court must decide the case on the law as it exists at the time it renders its decision, and if controlling law changes while the case is pending, this Court applies the law as changed.<sup>19</sup> Thus, *Cooke* forecloses Price's arguments *vis-a-vis* California's "some evidence" rule.

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<sup>14</sup> See *Carey v. Saffold*, 536 U.S. 214, 221-22 (2002).

<sup>15</sup> *Id.* at 222.

<sup>16</sup> 28 U.S.C. § 2254(e)(1); *Miller-El v. Cockrell*, 537 U.S. 322, 340 (2003).

<sup>17</sup> *Stevenson v. Lewis*, 384 F.3d 1069, 1072 (9th Cir. 2004).

<sup>18</sup> 562 U.S. ---, 131 S. Ct. 859 (2011) (per curiam).

<sup>19</sup> See *Thorpe v. Housing Authority of City of Durham*, 393 U.S. 268, 281-82 (1969); *Lambert v. Blodgett*, 393 F.3d 943, 973 n.21 (9th Cir. 2004).

Generally, when a higher court issues new controlling authority after briefing is complete, this Court requests further briefing from the parties addressing the new authority. The Supreme Court decision in *Cooke* as applied to this case is so clear that further briefing would unduly prolong this old case without any possibility of changing the result. The Supreme Court has limited review to the procedures followed by the board and the governor, and defined with care what it meant by the applicable procedures. No longer may this Court consider how the California courts applied California law. Under these circumstances, further briefing would not aid the Court in reaching a decision.

It is well-established by Supreme Court precedent that there is no constitutional or inherent right of a convicted person to be conditionally released on parole before expiration of a sentence.<sup>20</sup> That a California prisoner has a liberty interest in parole protected by the procedural safeguards of the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment is settled.<sup>21</sup> Because the only federal right at issue in parole cases is procedural, the relevant inquiry is what process Charity received.<sup>22</sup> The Constitution only requires that a prisoner be allowed an opportunity to be heard and be provided with a statement of the reasons why parole is denied, nothing more.<sup>23</sup> Williams contends that the decision of the Board was unsupported by some evidence as required

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<sup>20</sup> *Greenholtz v. Inmates of Neb. Penal and Corr. Complex*, 442 U.S. 1, 7 (1979).

<sup>21</sup> *Hayward v. Marshall*, 603 F.3d 546, 561-64 (9th Cir. 2010) (en banc), *overruled sub silentio on another point by Cooke, supra*; see *Pearson v. Muntz*, 606 F.3d 606, 608 (9th Cir. 2010) (per curiam), *overruled sub silentio on another point by Cooke, supra*.

<sup>22</sup> *Cooke*, 131 S. Ct. at 863.

<sup>23</sup> *Id.* at 862 (citing *Greenholtz*, 442 U.S. at 16).

by California law.<sup>24</sup> “[I]t is of no federal concern . . . whether California’s ‘some evidence’ rule of judicial review (a procedure beyond what the Constitution demands) was correctly applied.”<sup>25</sup> California prisoners are allowed to speak at their parole hearings and to contest the evidence against them, are afforded access to their records in advance, and are notified of the reasons why parole is denied. That is all that due process requires.<sup>26</sup> “‘Federal courts hold no supervisory authority over state judicial proceedings and may intervene only to correct wrongs of constitutional dimension.’”<sup>27</sup> Williams has failed to establish a wrong of constitutional dimension.

#### V. CONCLUSION AND ORDER

Williams is not entitled to federal habeas corpus relief.

**IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED THAT** the Petition under 28 U.S.C. § 2254 for Writ of Habeas Corpus is **DENIED**.

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<sup>24</sup> *See in re Lawrence*, 190 P.3d 535 (Cal. 2008); *In re Shaputis*, 190 P.3d 573 (Cal. 2008).

<sup>25</sup> *Cooke*, 131 S. Ct. at 863.

<sup>26</sup> *Id.* at 862.

<sup>27</sup> *Sanchez-Llamas v. Oregon*, 548 U.S. 331, 345 (2006) (quoting *Smith v. Philips*, 455 U.S. 209, 221 (1982)); *see Wainwright v. Goode*, 464 U.S. 78, 86 (1983) (per curiam).

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED THAT** the Court declines to issue a Certificate of Appealability.<sup>28</sup> Any further request for a Certificate of Appealability must be addressed to the Court of Appeals.<sup>29</sup>

The Clerk of the Court is to enter judgment accordingly.

Dated: March 15, 2011.

/s/ James K. Singleton, Jr.  
JAMES K. SINGLETON, JR.  
United States District Judge

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<sup>28</sup> 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c); *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000) (a COA should be granted where the applicant has made “a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right,” *i.e.*, when “reasonable jurists could debate whether (or, for that matter, agree that) the petition should have been resolved in a different manner or that the issues presented were adequate to deserve encouragement to proceed further”) (internal quotation marks omitted).

<sup>29</sup> *See* Fed. R. App. P. 22(b); Ninth Circuit R. 22-1.