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

TYRONE TURNER,

No. CIV S-09-0484-MCE-CMK-P

Petitioner,

vs.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

DENIS KRIS SISTO, et al.,

Respondents.

\_\_\_\_\_ /

Petitioner, a state prisoner proceeding pro se, brings this petition for a writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254. Pending before the court are petitioner’s petition for a writ of habeas corpus (Doc. 1), respondent’s answer (Doc. 12), and petitioner’s traverse (Doc. 15).

In his petition, petitioner is challenging the 2007 decision by the Board of Parole Hearings finding him unsuitable for parole. Petitioner challenges the decision as a violation of his due process rights as the decision is not supported by some evidence that he is a current or unreasonable risk or danger to society.

The issue of parole denials in California has recently been addressed by the United States Supreme Court. Reversing the Ninth Circuit’s decision in Hayward v. Marshall,

1 603 F.3d 546 (9th Cir. 2010) (en banc), the Court observed:

2           Whatever liberty interest exists [in parole] is, of course, a *state*  
3 interest. There is no right under the Federal Constitution to be  
4 conditionally released [on parole] before the expiration of a valid sentence,  
5 and the States are under no duty to offer parole to their prisoners. *Id.* at 7.  
6 When, however, a State creates a liberty interest, the Due Process Clause  
7 requires fair procedures for its vindication – and federal courts will review  
8 the application of those constitutionally required procedures. . . .

9 Swarthout v. Cooke, 562 U.S. \_\_\_, 131 S. Ct. 859, 862 ( 2011) (per curiam) (citing Greenholtz  
10 v. Inmates of Neb. Penal and Correctional Complex, 442 U.S. 1, 7 (1979)) (emphasis in original).

11           The Court held:

12           In the context of parole, we have held that the procedures required  
13 are minimal. In Greenholtz, we found that a prisoner subject to a  
14 parole statute similar to California’s received adequate process  
15 when he was allowed an opportunity to be heard and was provided  
16 a statement of the reasons why parole was denied. 442 U.S. at 16.  
17 “The Constitution,” we held, “does not require more.” *Ibid.*  
18 Cooke and Clay received at least this amount of process: They  
19 were allowed to speak at their parole hearings and to contest the  
20 evidence against them, were afforded access to their records in  
21 advance, and were notified as to the reasons why parole was  
22 denied. (citations omitted).

23           That should have been the beginning and the end of the federal  
24 habeas courts’ inquiry into whether Cook and Clay received due  
25 process. . . .

26 Id.

          The Court added that “[n]o opinion of ours supports converting California’s  
‘some evidence’ rule into a substantive federal requirement” and “it is no federal concern . . .  
whether California’s ‘some evidence’ rule of judicial review (a procedure beyond what the  
Constitution demands) was correctly applied” because “a ‘mere error of state law’ is not a denial  
of due process.” *Id.* at 862-63 (citing Engle v. Isaac, 456 U.S. 107, 121, n.21 (1982)). Thus, in  
cases challenging the denial of parole, the only issue subject to federal habeas review is whether  
the inmate received the procedural due process protections of notice and an opportunity to be  
heard. There is no other clearly established federal constitutional right in the context of parole.

          In this case, petitioner claims that his federal due process rights were violated  
because the denial of parole was not based on evidence to support the finding that he poses an

1 unreasonable risk of danger. As discussed above, it is not the place of the federal court to rule  
2 on how California's "some evidence" parole standard has been applied except to inquire as to the  
3 basic procedural guarantees.

4           Petitioner does not argue that he was denied any of the procedural protections  
5 required by the federal constitution. Even if he did, the record clearly establishes that petitioner  
6 was provided with the basic Greenholtz protections of notice, an opportunity to be heard, and a  
7 statement of reasons for the decision. See Swarthout, 131 S. Ct. at 862. Because the federal  
8 constitution requires nothing more in the parole context, the petition must be denied.

9           Based on the foregoing, the undersigned recommends that petitioner's petition for  
10 a writ of habeas corpus (Doc. 1) be denied.

11           These findings and recommendations are submitted to the United States District  
12 Judge assigned to the case, pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). Within 14 days  
13 after being served with these findings and recommendations, any party may file written  
14 objections with the court. Responses to objections shall be filed within 14 days after service of  
15 objections. Failure to file objections within the specified time may waive the right to appeal.  
16 See Martinez v. Ylst, 951 F.2d 1153 (9th Cir. 1991).

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18 DATED: December 9, 2011

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21 **CRAIG M. KELLISON**  
22 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE  
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