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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

DEL YOUNG,

Petitioner,

v.

J. HARTLEY, Warden,

Respondent.

1:11-cv-00085 LJO MJS HC

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS  
TO DISMISS PETITION WITHOUT  
LEAVE TO AMEND FOR FAILURE TO  
STATE A COGNIZABLE CLAIM

(Doc. 1)

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

**I. DISCUSSION**

**a. Procedural Grounds for Summary Dismissal**

Rule 4 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases provides in pertinent part:

If it plainly appears from the petition and any attached exhibits that the petitioner is not entitled to relief in the district court, the judge must dismiss the petition and direct the clerk to notify the petitioner.

The Advisory Committee Notes to Rule 8 indicate that the court may dismiss a petition for writ of habeas corpus, either on its own motion under Rule 4, pursuant to the respondent’s motion to dismiss, or after an answer to the petition has been filed. See *Herbst v. Cook*, 260 F.3d 1039 (9th Cir. 2001). Allegations in a petition that are vague, conclusory, or palpably

1 incredible are subject to summary dismissal. Hendricks v. Vasquez, 908 F.2d 490, 491 (9th  
2 Cir. 1990). A petition for habeas corpus should not be dismissed without leave to amend  
3 unless it appears that no tenable claim for relief can be pleaded were such leave granted.  
4 Jarvis v. Nelson, 440 F.2d 13, 14 (9th Cir. 1971).

5 **b. Factual Summary**

6 On January 19, 2011, Petitioner filed the instant petition for writ of habeas corpus.  
7 (Pet., ECF No. 1.) Petitioner challenges the decision of the Board of Parole Hearings (“Board”)  
8 finding him unsuitable for parole in 2009.<sup>1</sup> Petitioner claims the California courts unreasonably  
9 determined that there was some evidence he posed a current risk of danger to the public if  
10 released.

11 **c. Federal Review of State Parole Decisions**

12 Because the petition was filed after April 24, 1996, the effective date of the Antiterrorism  
13 and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (AEDPA), the AEDPA applies in this proceeding.  
14 Lindh v. Murphy, 521 U.S. 320, 327, 117 S. Ct. 2059, 138 L. Ed. 2d 481 (1997); Furman v.  
15 Wood, 190 F.3d 1002, 1004 (9th Cir. 1999).

16 A district court may entertain a petition for a writ of habeas corpus by a person in  
17 custody pursuant to the judgment of a state court only on the ground that the custody is in  
18 violation of the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States. 28 U.S.C. §§ 2254(a),  
19 2241(c)(3); Williams v. Taylor, 529 U.S. 362, 375 n.7, 120 S. Ct. 1495, 146 L. Ed. 2d 389  
20 (2000); Wilson v. Corcoran, 131 S.Ct. 13, 16, 178 L. Ed. 2d 276 (2010) (per curiam).

21 The Supreme Court has characterized as reasonable the decision of the Court of  
22 Appeals for the Ninth Circuit that California law creates a liberty interest in parole protected  
23 by the Fourteenth Amendment Due Process Clause, which in turn requires fair procedures  
24 with respect to the liberty interest. Swarthout v. Cooke, 131 S.Ct. 859, 861-62, 178 L. Ed. 2d  
25 732 (2011).

26 However, the procedures required for a parole determination are the minimal  
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28 <sup>1</sup>Petitioner failed to provide any documents or further information relating to his parole denial.

1 requirements set forth in Greenholtz v. Inmates of Neb. Penal and Correctional Complex, 442  
2 U.S. 1, 12, 99 S. Ct. 2100, 60 L. Ed. 2d 668 (1979).<sup>2</sup> Swarthout, 131 S.Ct. at 862. In  
3 Swarthout, the Court rejected inmates' claims that they were denied a liberty interest because  
4 there was an absence of "some evidence" to support the decision to deny parole. The Court  
5 stated:

6       There is no right under the Federal Constitution to be conditionally released  
7       before the expiration of a valid sentence, and the States are under no duty to  
8       offer parole to their prisoners. (Citation omitted.) When, however, a State  
9       creates a liberty interest, the Due Process Clause requires fair procedures for  
10      its vindication-and federal courts will review the application of those  
11      constitutionally required procedures. In the context of parole, we have held that  
12      the procedures required are minimal. In Greenholtz, we found that a prisoner  
13      subject to a parole statute similar to California's received adequate process  
14      when he was allowed an opportunity to be heard and was provided a statement  
15      of the reasons why parole was denied. (Citation omitted.)

16 Swarthout, 131 S.Ct. at 862. The Court concluded that the petitioners had received the  
17 process that was due as follows:

18       They were allowed to speak at their parole hearings and to contest the evidence  
19       against them, were afforded access to their records in advance, and were  
20       notified as to the reasons why parole was denied....

21       That should have been the beginning and the end of the federal habeas courts'  
22       inquiry into whether [the petitioners] received due process.

23 Swarthout, 131 S.Ct. at 862. The Court in Swarthout expressly noted that California's "some  
24 evidence" rule is not a substantive federal requirement, and correct application of California's  
25 "some evidence" standard is not required by the Federal Due Process Clause. Id. at 862-63.

26       Here, Petitioner argues that the Board improperly relied on evidence relating to  
27 Petitioner's crime. In so arguing, Petitioner asks this Court to engage in the very type of  
28 analysis foreclosed by Swarthout. In this regard, Petitioner does not state facts that point to  
a real possibility of constitutional error or that otherwise would entitle Petitioner to habeas relief

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<sup>2</sup>In Greenholtz, the Court held that a formal hearing is not required with respect to a decision concerning granting or denying discretionary parole; it is sufficient to permit the inmate to have an opportunity to be heard and to be given a statement of reasons for the decision made. Id. at 16. The decision maker is not required to state the evidence relied upon in coming to the decision. Id. at 15-16. In Greenholtz, the Court held that due process was satisfied where the inmate received a statement of reasons for the decision and had an effective opportunity to insure that the records being considered were his records, and to present any special considerations demonstrating why he was an appropriate candidate for parole. Id. at 15.

1 because California's "some evidence" requirement is not a substantive federal requirement.  
2 Review of the record for "some evidence" to support the denial of parole is not within the  
3 scope of this Court's habeas review under 28 U.S.C. § 2254. The Court concludes that  
4 Petitioner's claim concerning the evidence supporting the unsuitability finding should be  
5 dismissed.

6 A petition for habeas corpus should not be dismissed without leave to amend unless  
7 it appears that no tenable claim for relief can be pleaded were such leave granted. Jarvis, 440  
8 F.2d at 14.

9 Although Petitioner asserts that his right to due process of law was violated by the  
10 Board's decision, Petitioner does not set forth any specific facts concerning his attendance at  
11 the parole hearing, his opportunity to be heard, or his receipt of a statement of reasons for the  
12 parole decision. Petitioner has not alleged facts pointing to a real possibility of a violation of  
13 the minimal requirements of due process set forth in Greenholtz, 442 U.S. 1.

14 The Court concludes that it would be futile to grant Petitioner leave to amend and  
15 recommends that the petition be dismissed.

16 **II. RECOMMENDATION**

17 Accordingly, it is RECOMMENDED that the petition be DISMISSED without leave to  
18 amend for failure to state a cognizable claim for relief.

19 These findings and recommendations are submitted to the United States District Court  
20 Judge assigned to the case, pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636 (b)(1)(B) and Rule  
21 304 of the Local Rules of Practice for the United States District Court, Eastern District of  
22 California. Within thirty (30) days after being served with a copy, any party may file written  
23 objections with the Court and serve a copy on all parties. Such a document should be  
24 captioned "Objections to Magistrate Judge's Findings and Recommendations." Replies to the  
25 objections shall be served and filed within fourteen (14) days (plus three (3) days if served by  
26 mail) after service of the objections. The Court will then review the Magistrate Judge's ruling  
27 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636 (b)(1)(C). The parties are advised that failure to file objections  
28 within the specified time may waive the right to appeal the District Court's order. Martinez v.

1 Ylst, 951 F.2d 1153 (9th Cir. 1991).

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7 IT IS SO ORDERED.

8 Dated: October 3, 2011

*/s/ Michael J. Seng*  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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