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

BRIAN TOMASELLO,

Petitioner,

No. 2:08-cv-3033 WBS KJN P

vs.

D.K. SISTO,

Respondent.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

_____/

Petitioner is a state prisoner proceeding without counsel with an application for a writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254. Petitioner claims that his federal constitutional right to due process was violated by a 2006 decision of the California Board of Parole Hearings (hereafter “the Board”) to deny him a parole date.

The Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment prohibits state action that deprives a person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. A litigant alleging a due process violation must first demonstrate that he was deprived of a liberty or property interest protected by the Due Process Clause and then show that the procedures attendant upon the deprivation were not constitutionally sufficient. Kentucky Dep’t of Corrections v. Thompson, 490 U.S. 454, 459-60 (1989).

A protected liberty interest may arise from either the Due Process Clause of the

1 United States Constitution “by reason of guarantees implicit in the word ‘liberty,’” or from “an
2 expectation or interest created by state laws or policies.” Wilkinson v. Austin, 545 U.S. 209,
3 221 (2005) (citations omitted); see also Board of Pardons v. Allen, 482 U.S. 369, 373 (1987).
4 The United States Constitution does not, of its own force, create a protected liberty interest in a
5 parole date, even one that has been set. Jago v. Van Curen, 454 U.S. 14, 17-21 (1981);
6 Greenholtz v. Inmates of Neb. Penal, 442 U.S. 1, 7 (1979) (There is “no constitutional or
7 inherent right of a convicted person to be conditionally released before the expiration of a valid
8 sentence.”). However, “a state’s statutory scheme, if it uses mandatory language, ‘creates a
9 presumption that parole release will be granted’ when or unless certain designated findings are
10 made, and thereby gives rise to a constitutional liberty interest.” Greenholtz, 442 U.S. at 12; see
11 also Allen, 482 U.S. at 376-78.

12 California’s parole statutes give rise to a liberty interest in parole protected by the
13 federal due process clause. Swarthout v. Cooke, 562 U.S. ____ (2011), No. 10-333, 2011 WL
14 197627, at *2 (Jan. 24, 2011). In California, a prisoner is entitled to release on parole unless
15 there is “some evidence” of his or her current dangerousness. In re Lawrence, 44 Cal.4th 1181,
16 1205-06, 1210 (2008); In re Rosenkrantz, 29 Cal.4th 616, 651-53 (2002). However, in
17 Swarthout the United States Supreme Court held that “[n]o opinion of [theirs] supports
18 converting California’s ‘some evidence’ rule into a substantive federal requirement.” Swarthout,
19 2011 WL 197627, at *3. In other words, the Court specifically rejected the notion that there can
20 be a valid claim under the Fourteenth Amendment for insufficiency of evidence presented at a
21 parole proceeding. Id. at *3. Rather, the protection afforded by the federal due process clause to
22 California parole decisions consists solely of the “minimal” procedural requirements set forth in
23 Greenholtz, specifically “an opportunity to be heard and . . . a statement of the reasons why
24 parole was denied.” Swarthout, at *2-3.


25 Here, the record reflects that petitioner was present at the 2006 parole hearing,
26 that he participated in the hearing, and that he was provided with the reasons for the Board’s

1 decision to deny parole. (Dkt. No. 12-7 at 45-162; 12-8 at 1-5.) According to the United States
2 Supreme Court, the federal due process clause requires no more. Accordingly, petitioner's
3 application for a writ of habeas corpus should be denied.

4 IT IS HEREBY RECOMMENDED that petitioner's application for writ of habeas
5 corpus be denied.

6 These findings and recommendations are submitted to the United States District
7 Judge assigned to the case, pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). Within twenty-
8 one days after being served with these findings and recommendations, any party may file written
9 objections with the court and serve a copy on all parties. Such a document should be captioned
10 "Objections to Magistrate Judge's Findings and Recommendations." If petitioner files
11 objections, he shall also address whether a certificate of appealability should issue and, if so, why
12 and as to which issues. A certificate of appealability may issue under 28 U.S.C. § 2253 "only if
13 the applicant has made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right." 28 U.S.C.
14 § 2253(c)(3). Any response to the objections shall be filed and served within fourteen days after
15 service of the objections. The parties are advised that failure to file objections within the
16 specified time may waive the right to appeal the District Court's order. Martinez v. Ylst, 951
17 F.2d 1153 (9th Cir. 1991).

18 DATED: January 28, 2011

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20 
21 KENDALL J. NEWMAN
22 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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