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

CHARLES DOUBLEDAY,

Petitioner,

No. CIV S-10-1254 LKK GGH

vs.

G. SWARTHOUT,

Respondent.

ORDER

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Petitioner is a state prisoner proceeding pro se with a petition for writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254. Petitioner challenges the November 4, 2008 decision by the California Board of Parole Hearings (BPH) finding him unsuitable for parole.

On January 24, 2011, the United States Supreme Court in a per curiam decision found that the Ninth Circuit erred in commanding a federal review of the state’s application of state law in applying the “some evidence” standard in the parole eligibility habeas context. Swarthout v. Cooke, 502 U.S. \_\_\_, \_\_\_ S. Ct. \_\_\_, 2011 WL 197627 \*2 (Jan. 24, 2011). Quoting, inter alia, Estelle v. McGuire, 502 U.S. 62, 67 (1991), the Supreme Court re-affirmed that “federal habeas corpus relief does not lie for errors of state law.” Id. While the high court found that the Ninth Circuit’s holding that California law does create a liberty interest in parole was “a reasonable application of our cases” (while explicitly not reviewing that holding), the

1 Supreme Court stated:

2           When, however, a State creates a liberty interest, the Due Process  
3           Clause requires fair procedures for its vindication-and federal  
4           courts will review the application of those constitutionally required  
          procedures. In the context of parole, we have held that the  
          procedures required are minimal.

5 Swarthout v. Cooke, at \*2.

6           Citing Greenholtz,<sup>1</sup> the Supreme Court noted it had found under another state’s  
7           similar parole statute that a prisoner had “received adequate process” when “allowed an  
8           opportunity to be heard” and “provided a statement of the reasons why parole was denied.”  
9           Swarthout, at \*2. Noting their holding therein that “[t]he Constitution [] does not require more,”  
10          the justices in the instances before them, found the prisoners had “received at least this amount of  
11          process: They were allowed to speak at their parole hearings and to contest the evidence against  
12          them, were afforded access to their records in advance, and were notified as to the reasons why  
13          parole was denied.” Id.

14          The Supreme Court was emphatic in asserting “[t]hat should have been the  
15          beginning and the end of the federal habeas courts’ inquiry....” Swarthout, at \*3. “It will not do  
16          to pronounce California’s ‘some evidence’ rule to be ‘a component’ of the liberty interest....” Id.  
17          “No opinion of ours supports converting California’s “some evidence” rule into a substantive  
18          federal requirement.” Id. Thus, it appears there is no federal due process requirement for a  
19          “some evidence” review and it also appears that federal courts are precluded from review of the  
20          state court’s application of its “some evidence” standard.

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26 <sup>1</sup> Greenholtz v. Inmates of Neb. Penal and Correctional Complex, 442 U.S. 1, 16 (1979).

