file, the court finds the findings and recommendations with respect to petitioner's claim that the

California Board of Parole Hearings ("the Board") denial of parole deprived petitioner of due

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process to be supported by the record and by proper analysis.

The court declines to adopt the findings and recommendations with respect to petitioner's ex post facto clause claim. The magistrate judge recommended dismissing the ex post facto Clause claim, relying in part on the Ninth Circuit's conclusion, in <u>Gilman v. Schwarzenegger</u>, that plaintiffs seeking to prevent the Board from enforcing the amended deferral periods established by Marsy's Law had failed to demonstrate a significant risk that their incarceration would be prolonged by the application of Marsy's Law. Based on that conclusion, the Ninth Circuit reversed the district court's decision granting a preliminary injunction. The court finds it appropriate to STAY proceedings on petitioner's Ex Post Facto Clause claim until final resolution of <u>Gilman v. Brown</u>.

Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that:

- 1. The findings and recommendations filed February 23, 2011, are adopted with respect to petitioner's due process claim;
- 2. Respondent's motion to dismiss (Dkt. No. 11) is granted with respect to petitioner's due process claim. Respondent's motion to dismiss petitioner's Ex Post Facto Clause claim is STAYED. Defendant SHALL move to lift the stay in this matter upon final resolution of Gilman v. Brown, 2:05-cv-830.
- 4. The court declines to issue the certificate of appealability referenced in 28 U.S.C. § 2253.

DATED: September 29, 2011.

LAWRENCE K. KARL'

SENIOR JUDGE

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT