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

WILLIAM LEE WALKER,  
Petitioner,  
v.  
B. CURRY, Warden,  
Respondent.

No. C 07-0147 WHA (PR)

**ORDER DENYING PETITION  
FOR WRIT OF HABEAS  
CORPUS**

This is a habeas corpus case filed by a state prisoner pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2254. The Petition is directed to a parole denial.

The court ordered respondent to show cause why the writ should not be granted. Respondent has filed an answer and a memorandum of points and authorities in support of it, and has lodged exhibits with the court. Petitioner has responded with a traverse. For the reasons set forth below, the petition is **DENIED**.

**DISCUSSION**

**A. STANDARD OF REVIEW**

A district court may not grant a petition challenging a state conviction or sentence on the basis of a claim that was reviewed on the merits in state court unless the state court's adjudication of the claim: "(1) resulted in a decision that was contrary to, or involved an unreasonable application of, clearly established Federal law, as determined by the Supreme Court of the United States; or (2) resulted in a decision that was based on an unreasonable

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1 determination of the facts in light of the evidence presented in the State court proceeding." 28  
2 U.S.C. § 2254(d). The first prong applies both to questions of law and to mixed questions of  
3 law and fact, *Williams (Terry) v. Taylor*, 529 U.S. 362, 407-09 (2000), while the second prong  
4 applies to decisions based on factual determinations, *Miller-El v. Cockrell*, 537 U.S. 322, 340  
5 (2003).

6 A state court decision is "contrary to" Supreme Court authority, that is, falls under the  
7 first clause of § 2254(d)(1), only if "the state court arrives at a conclusion opposite to that  
8 reached by [the Supreme] Court on a question of law or if the state court decides a case  
9 differently than [the Supreme] Court has on a set of materially indistinguishable facts."  
10 *Williams (Terry)*, 529 U.S. at 412-13. A state court decision is an "unreasonable application of"  
11 Supreme Court authority, falls under the second clause of § 2254(d)(1), if it correctly identifies  
12 the governing legal principle from the Supreme Court's decisions but "unreasonably applies  
13 that principle to the facts of the prisoner's case." *Id.* at 413. The federal court on habeas  
14 review may not issue the writ "simply because that court concludes in its independent judgment  
15 that the relevant state-court decision applied clearly established federal law erroneously or  
16 incorrectly." *Id.* at 411. Rather, the application must be "objectively unreasonable" to support  
17 granting the writ. *See id.* at 409.

18 "Factual determinations by state courts are presumed correct absent clear and  
19 convincing evidence to the contrary." *Miller-El*, 537 U.S. at 340. This presumption is not  
20 altered by the fact that the finding was made by a state court of appeals, rather than by a state  
21 trial court. *Sumner v. Mata*, 449 U.S. 539, 546-47 (1981); *Bragg v. Galaza*, 242 F.3d 1082,  
22 1087 (9th Cir.), *amended*, 253 F.3d 1150 (9th Cir. 2001). A petitioner must present clear and  
23 convincing evidence to overcome § 2254(e)(1)'s presumption of correctness; conclusory  
24 assertions will not do. *Id.*

25 Under 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d)(2), a state court decision "based on a factual determination  
26 will not be overturned on factual grounds unless objectively unreasonable in light of the  
27 evidence presented in the state-court proceeding." *Miller-El*, 537 U.S. at 340; *see also Torres*  
28 *v. Prunty*, 223 F.3d 1103, 1107 (9th Cir. 2000).

1           When there is no reasoned opinion from the highest state court to consider the  
2 petitioner’s claims, the court looks to the last reasoned opinion. *See Ylst v. Nunnemaker*, 501  
3 U.S. 797, 801-06 (1991); *Shackleford v. Hubbard*, 234 F.3d 1072, 1079, n. 2 (9th Cir.2000).

4       **B.       ISSUES PRESENTED**

5           In 1990 a Riverside County jury convicted petitioner of second degree murder. He was  
6 sentenced to fifteen years to life in prison. This petition is directed to his second denial of  
7 parole, on September 30, 2005. Petitioner alleges that he has exhausted these parole claims by  
8 way of state habeas petitions.

9           As grounds for federal habeas relief, petitioner asserts that: (1) his due process and equal  
10 protection rights were violated when the parole board denied him individualized consideration,  
11 but instead applied a pre-decided policy of not granting parole; (2) the evidence was not  
12 sufficient to support the parole denial; and (3) the nature of petitioner’s offense did not  
13 constitute some evidence.

14           Among other things, respondent contends that California prisoners have no liberty  
15 interest in parole and that if they do, the only due process protections available are a right to be  
16 heard and a right to be informed of the basis for the denial – that is, respondent contends there  
17 is no due process right to have the result supported by sufficient evidence. Because these  
18 contentions go to whether petitioner has any due process rights at all in connection with parole,  
19 and if he does, what those rights are, they will addressed first.

20           **1.       RESPONDENT’S CONTENTIONS**

21           The Fourteenth Amendment provides that no state may “deprive any person of life,  
22 liberty, or property, without due process of law.” U.S. Const., amend. XIV, § 1.

23           **a.       LIBERTY INTEREST**

24           Respondent contends that California prisoners have no liberty interest in parole.  
25 Respondent is incorrect that *Sandin v. Conner*, 515 U.S. 472 (1995), applies to parole decisions,  
26 *see Biggs v. Terhune*, 334 F.3d 910, 914 (9th Cir. 2003) (*Sandin* “does not affect the creation of  
27 liberty interests in parole under *Greenholtz* and *Allen*.”), and, applying the correct analysis, the  
28 California parole statute does create a liberty interest protected by due process, *see McQuillion*

1 *v. Duncan*, 306 F.3d 895, 902 (9th Cir. 2002) (“California’s parole scheme gives rise to a  
2 cognizable liberty interest in release on parole.”). Respondent’s claim to the contrary is without  
3 merit.

4 **b. DUE-PROCESS PROTECTIONS**

5 Respondent contends that even if California prisoners do have a liberty interest in  
6 parole, the due process protections to which they are entitled by clearly-established Supreme  
7 Court authority are limited to notice, an opportunity to be heard, and a statement of reasons for  
8 denial. That is, he contends there is no due process right to have the decision supported by  
9 “some evidence.” This position, however, has been rejected by the Ninth Circuit, which has  
10 held that the Supreme Court has clearly established that a parole board’s decision deprives a  
11 prisoner of due process if the board’s decision is not supported by "some evidence in the  
12 record", or is "otherwise arbitrary." *Irons v. Carey*, 479 F.3d 658, 662 (9th Cir. 2007) (applying  
13 "some evidence" standard used for disciplinary hearings as outlined in *Superintendent v. Hill*,  
14 472 U.S. 445-455 (1985)); *McQuillion*, 306 F.3d at 904 (same). The evidence underlying the  
15 Board’s decision must also have "some indicia of reliability." *McQuillion*, 306 F.3d at 904;  
16 *Biggs*, 334 F.3d at 915. The some evidence standard identified in *Hill* is clearly established  
17 federal law in the parole context for purposes of § 2254(d). *See Sass*, 461 F.3d at 1128-1129.

18 **2. PETITIONER’S CLAIMS**

19 **a. “SOME EVIDENCE” CLAIM**

20 Both the second and third issues listed above have been consolidated in the discussion  
21 of this issue. Petitioner contends that denial of parole was not supported by sufficient evidence  
22 to meet due process standards. Parole decisions violate due process if they are not supported by  
23 “some evidence.” *Sass v. California Bd. of Prison Terms*, 461 F.3d 1123, 1128 (9th Cir.  
24 2006).

25 Ascertaining whether the some evidence standard is met "does not require examination  
26 of the entire record, independent assessment of the credibility of witnesses, or weighing of the  
27 evidence. Instead, the relevant question is whether there is any evidence in the record that  
28 could support the conclusion reached by the disciplinary board." *Hill*, 472 U.S. at 455; *Sass*,

1 461 F.3d at 1128. The some evidence standard is minimal, and assures that "the record is not so  
2 devoid of evidence that the findings of the disciplinary board were without support or otherwise  
3 arbitrary." *Sass*, 461 F.3d at 1129 (quoting *Hill*, 472 U.S. at 457).

4 It is now established under California law that the task of the Board of Parole Hearings  
5 and the governor is to determine whether the prisoner would be a danger to society if he or she  
6 were paroled. *See In. re Lawrence*, 44 Cal. 4th 1181 (2008). The constitutional "some  
7 evidence" requirement therefore is that there be some evidence that the prisoner would be such  
8 a danger, not that there be some evidence of one or more of the factors that the regulations list  
9 as factors to be considered in deciding whether to grant parole. *Id.* at 1205-06.

10 The Board's decision here was supported by evidence that the commitment offense was  
11 an execution-style crime (Exh. E at 73); petitioner's angry outburst at the hearing, indicating a  
12 lack of self-control (*id.* at 28-30); and his tendency to minimize the crime (*id.* at 15-29).  
13 Contrary to petitioner's contention, there is no authority that the conviction offense itself cannot  
14 properly be used as evidence going to whether a prisoner can safely be released, and indeed  
15 common-sense suggests that it often will be among the best evidence, depending on the nature  
16 of the crime and the time that has passed since it was committed. There was "some evidence"  
17 to support the result.

18 Because there was no constitutional violation, the state courts' denial of this claim was  
19 not contrary to, or an unreasonable application of, clearly established Supreme Court authority.

20  
21 **b. INDIVIDUALIZED CONSIDERATION**

22 Petitioner contends that his due process rights were violated by the Board's failure to  
23 afford him "individualized consideration" – he contends that the Board has a "no parole "policy  
24 for prisoners serving life sentences. The record shows that the Board reviewed the evidence  
25 extensively and discussed it with petitioner and his attorney (Exh. E 12-76). The Board's  
26 decision sets out the facts it relied upon in finding him not suitable for parole (*id.* at 85-92).  
27 Both these factors tend to negate the accusation of bias, and petitioner has not provided any  
28 evidence that would show otherwise. The state courts' rejection of this claim was not contrary

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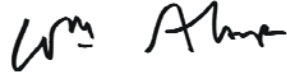
to, nor an unreasonable application of, clearly-established Supreme Court authority.

**CONCLUSION**

The petition for a writ of habeas corpus is **DENIED**. The clerk shall close the file.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

Dated: October 14, 2008.

  
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WILLIAM ALSUP  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

**United States District Court**  
For the Northern District of California

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