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5	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
6	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
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8	CHARLES E. DAVIS, JR.,	No. C 08-1127 MHP (pr)
9	Petitioner,	ORDER DENYING HABEAS PETITION
10	V.	remin
11	BEN CURRY, warden,	
12	Respondent.	
13	/	
14	Petitioner filed a pro se petition	for writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C.

Petitioner filed a <u>pro se</u> petition for writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §
2254 in which he claimed that a decision by the Board of Parole Hearings to find him not
suitable for parole violated his right to due process because it was not supported by sufficient
evidence. A new decision from the U.S. Supreme Court requires that the petition be
summarily denied.

A "federal court may issue a writ of habeas corpus to a state prisoner 'only on the
ground that he is in custody in violation of the Constitution or laws or treaties of the United
States." <u>Swarthout v. Cooke</u>, No. 10-333, slip op. 1, 4 (U.S. Jan. 24, 2011) (citations
omitted.) The court may not grant habeas relief for state law errors. <u>Id.</u>

For purposes of federal habeas review, a California prisoner is entitled to only
"minimal" procedural protections in connection with a parole suitability determination. The
procedural protections to which the prisoner is entitled under the Due Process Clause of the

United States District Court For the Northern District of California Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution are limited to an opportunity to be heard and
 a statement of the reasons why parole was denied. See id. at 4-5. The Court explained that
 no Supreme Court case "supports converting California's 'some evidence' rule into a
 substantive federal requirement," id. at 5, and the Ninth Circuit erred in holding otherwise.

In light of the Supreme Court's determination that the constitutionally-mandated
procedural protections do not include a requirement that there be some evidence (or any
other amount of evidence) to support the parole denial, the petition for writ of habeas corpus
is DENIED.

A certificate of appealability will not issue because petitioner has not made "a
substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right." 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2). This is
not a case in which "reasonable jurists would find the district court's assessment of the
constitutional claims debatable or wrong." <u>Slack v. McDaniel</u>, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000).

14 DATED: January 26, 2011

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Marilyn Hall Patel United States District Judge