

United States District Court  
For the Northern District of California

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\*E-Filed 8/24/12\*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

MICHAEL ANTHONY GONZALEZ,

No. C 11-3597 RS (PR)

Petitioner,

**ORDER OF DISMISSAL**

v.

RANDY GROUNDS, Warden,

Respondent.

**INTRODUCTION**

Petitioner seeks to have a prison disciplinary decision adjudged unconstitutional and the decision expunged from his prison file. Respondent moves to dismiss on grounds that the action is moot. For the reasons stated herein, respondent's motion is GRANTED, and the action is DISMISSED.

**DISCUSSION**

The following facts are undisputed. Petitioner is a state prisoner serving a 33-year determinate sentence. He will be released on parole after he has served his 33-year sentence, unless it is reduced by good time credits. Petitioner lost 30 days of good time credit in July 2009 owing to a prison disciplinary decision. These 30 days were restored to him after a period of good behavior.

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ORDER OF DISMISSAL

1           Respondent asserts that the petition should be dismissed as moot because there is no  
2 relief the Court can grant. First, the length of his sentence remains unchanged, the credits  
3 having been restored. So, a finding that the disciplinary hearing was constitutionally  
4 erroneous will not affect the duration of petitioner’s confinement. Second, his disciplinary  
5 record is irrelevant to his chances of being paroled as he is not subject to parole until he has  
6 served his 33-year sentence. So, a finding in petitioner’s favor would not affect his parole  
7 eligibility.

8           Petitioner, however, claims that there will be collateral consequences arising from  
9 having this disciplinary decision in his prisoner file. He alleges that the CDCR’s current  
10 effort to reduce California’s prison population makes his disciplinary record significant to his  
11 chances of early release. Petitioner asserts that “California has passed numerous statutes  
12 which will reduce the amount of time a prisoner under a determinate term of commitment  
13 will have to serve.” His record, then, will have “a significant impact on the determination of  
14 the CDCR whether [p]etitioner will qualify” for a reduction in the time he will serve.

15           The law and the facts do not support petitioner’s claims. The presumption of  
16 collateral consequences that is applied to criminal convictions does not extend to prison  
17 disciplinary proceedings. *Wilson v. Terhune*, 319 F.3d 477, 481 (9th Cir. 2003). A prisoner  
18 seeking to challenge prison disciplinary proceedings in habeas must demonstrate that  
19 continuing collateral consequences exist if the punishment imposed as a result of the  
20 disciplinary action has expired. *See id.* Allegations that a rules violation finding will affect  
21 classification, institutional and housing assignments, privileges, and may result in a delay or  
22 denial of parole, involve discretionary decisions too speculative to constitute sufficient proof  
23 of collateral consequences. *See id.* at 481–82. Petitioner’s allegation that his sentence might  
24 be reduced pursuant to laws he fails to name (or to show that he qualifies for relief under  
25 such laws) is too speculative to constitute proof of collateral consequences.

1 An action becomes moot when “it no longer present[s] a case or controversy under  
2 Article III, § 2, of the Constitution.” *Spencer v. Kemna*, 523 U.S. 1, 7 (1998). In order to  
3 satisfy the case-or-controversy requirement, the parties must have a personal stake in the  
4 outcome of the suit throughout “all stages of federal judicial proceedings.” *United States v.*  
5 *Verdin*, 243 F.3d 1174, 1177 (9th Cir. 2001). A habeas petition challenges the validity or  
6 length of confinement. *Preiser v. Rodriguez*, 411 U.S. 475, 500 (1973). Because there is no  
7 relief this Court can give that would affect the validity or length of his confinement,  
8 petitioner has no personal stake in the outcome of this suit, which is therefore moot.  
9 Accordingly, the action will be dismissed.

10 **CONCLUSION**

11 Respondent’s motion to dismiss (Docket No. 8) is GRANTED, and the action is  
12 hereby DISMISSED. The Clerk shall terminate Docket No. 8, enter judgment in favor of  
13 respondent, and close the file.

14 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

15 DATED: August 23, 2012

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17 RICHARD SEEBORG  
18 United States District Judge  
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