

1 **I. PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND**

2 The following factual background is taken from the Report, to which no
3 objections were made. After the reversal of his 1989 conviction for being involved in
4 a shooting death in 1979, Petitioner Guardado was retried and convicted of second
5 degree murder in 1995. (*Lodgment No. 3, In re Guardado*, M-12340XA, slip op. at 1
6 (Cal. Super. Ct. 2009).) Guardado was sentenced to fifteen years to life. (*Pet.* [Doc. 1]
7 1-2.) According to Guardado, he first became eligible for parole on July 3, 2000. (*Id.*
8 at 2.) He had his seventh parole hearing on September 25, 2008, which he attended with
9 his attorney. (*Lodgment No. 13, Exhibit A, In re Life Term Parole Consideration Hr'g*
10 *of Paul Guardado*, CDC No. E-36459, Hr'g Tr. 3 (Sept. 25, 2008) (exhibits to Orange
11 County Superior Court habeas petition).) During the hearing, members of the Board
12 of Parole Hearings (the "Board") discussed case factors and Petitioner's parole plans.
13 The Board asked Guardado questions, to which he responded, and he was also allowed
14 to make a closing statement. (*See id.* at 112-15.)

15 At the conclusion of the hearing, the Board found that Guardado was unsuitable
16 for parole. (*Id.* at 116.) The Board indicated that the nature of the commitment
17 offense weighed heavily on this decision, as well as Guardado's minor institutional
18 behavioral issues, his failure to include plans to attend Alcoholics Anonymous upon
19 parole, and his need to develop more insight into the offense. (*Id.* at 116-24.)

20 On December 28, 2009, Guardado filed this federal Petition challenging the
21 Board's September 25, 2008 finding of unsuitability for parole. (*Pet.* 1.) Afterwards, the
22 United States Supreme Court decided *Swarthout v. Cooke*, which dealt with federal
23 habeas corpus relief for the denial of parole eligibility. On August 22, 2011, Guardado
24 filed a supplemental brief addressing the application of *Cooke* to the instant matter.

25 On November 4, 2011, Magistrate Judge Brooks issued the Report recommending
26 that the Court deny the Petition, and set the deadline for filing objections and replies.
27 (*Report* [Doc. 28] 17-19.) On December 12, 2011, Guardado filed objections to the
28 Report. (*Opp'n* [Doc. 32].) Respondent did not file a reply.

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II. DISCUSSION

A. Legal Standard

The duties of the district court in connection with a magistrate judge’s report and recommendation are set forth in Rule 72(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). The district court "must make a de novo determination of those portions of the report ... to which objection is made," and "may accept, reject, or modify, in whole or in part, the findings or recommendations made by the magistrate." 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(C); see also United States v. Remsing, 874 F.2d 614, 617 (9th Cir. 1989); United States v. Raddatz, 447 U.S. 667, 676 (1980). When no objections are filed, the district court may assume the correctness of the magistrate judge’s findings of fact and decide the motion on the applicable law. See Campbell v. United States Dist. Court, 501 F.2d 196, 206 (9th Cir. 1974). Under such circumstances, the Ninth Circuit has held that "a failure to file objections only relieves the trial court of its burden to give de novo review to factual findings; conclusions of law must still be reviewed de novo." Barilla v. Ervin, 886 F.2d 1514, 1518 (9th Cir. 1989) (citing Britt v. Simi Valley Unified Sch. Dist., 708 F.2d 452, 454 (9th Cir. 1983)).

B. Scope of Review

The Petition is governed by Title 28, United States Code, § 2254(a), as amended by the 1996 Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act (“AEDPA”). See Lindh v. Murphy, 521 U.S. 320 (1997). Section 2254(a) sets forth the following scope of review for federal habeas corpus claims:

The Supreme Court, a Justice thereof, a circuit judge, or a district court shall entertain an application for a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of a person in custody pursuant to the judgment of a State court only on the ground that he is in custody in violation of the Constitution or laws or treaties of the United States.

28 U.S.C. § 2254(a).

1 Under AEDPA, a state prisoner is not entitled to a writ of habeas corpus unless
2 he establishes that the state court's adjudication of a federal claim was either (1)
3 "contrary to, or involved an unreasonable application of, clearly established Federal law,
4 as determined by the Supreme Court of the United States;" or (2) "based on an
5 unreasonable determination of the facts in light of the evidence presented at the State
6 court proceeding." 28 U.S.C. §§ 2254 (d)(1)-(2). Under section 2254(d)(1), a state
7 court decision is "contrary to" Supreme Court authority if "the state court arrives at a
8 conclusion opposite to that reached by [the Supreme] Court on a question of law or if
9 the state court decides a case differently than [the Supreme] Court has on a set of
10 materially indistinguishable facts." Williams v. Taylor, 529 U.S. 362, 412-13 (2000).
11 A state court decision is an "unreasonable application of" Supreme Court authority if
12 it identifies the correct governing legal principle from the Supreme Court's decisions but
13 "unreasonably applies that principle to the facts of the prisoner's case." Id. at 413.
14 Section 2254(d)(2) provides that a state court decision based on a factual determination
15 will not be overturned unless it is objectively unreasonable in light of the evidence
16 presented in the state-court proceeding. See id. at 386.

17 18 C. Analysis

19 Having read and considered the underlying Petition, the Report, and Petitioner's
20 objections thereto, the Court finds that the Report presents a well-reasoned analysis of
21 the issues. Accordingly, the Court will accept the Report's recommendations.

22 The Supreme Court's decision in Swarthout v. Cooke instructed that the only
23 federal right at issue on a petitioner's due process claim regarding a parole determination
24 is procedural, not substantive. Swarthout v. Cooke, — U.S. —, 131 S.Ct. 859, 862
25 (2011). Federal habeas corpus relief was not meant to correct errors of state law. Id.
26 at 861. Thus, the Court provided a two-step due-process analysis, under which the
27 court evaluates "whether there exists a liberty or property interest of which a person has
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1 been deprived” and, if so, “whether the procedures followed by the State were
2 constitutionally sufficient. . . .” Id.

3 With regard to the first step, Cooke did not disturb the Ninth Circuit’s conclusion
4 that California law creates a liberty interest in parole. Roberts v. Hartley, 640 F.3d
5 1042, 1045(9th Cir. 2011). However, the Court emphasized that parole is a state
6 interest created by California law. Cooke, 131 S.Ct. at 862. Since federal law creates
7 no duty for the states to provide parole to prisoners, the existence of this state liberty
8 interest does not give rise to a federal right “to be conditionally released before the
9 expiration of a valid sentence.” Id., (citing Greenholtz v. Inmates of Neb. Penal &
10 Corr. Complex, 442 U.S. 1, 7 (1979)).

11 The second step of the due process analysis, requires federal courts to evaluate
12 whether the state courts provided “fair procedures” for the vindication of that interest.
13 Cooke, 131 S. Ct. at 862. Under federal law, the procedural protections required by the
14 Constitution for parole are “minimal.” Id. Due process is satisfied so long as the state
15 gives an inmate seeking parole “an opportunity to be heard and . . . a statement of the
16 reasons why parole was denied.” Greenholtz, 442 U.S. at 16. In Cooke, the Supreme
17 Court found that due process concerns were satisfied where petitioners were allowed to
18 speak at their parole hearings, contest the evidence against them, access their records
19 in advance, and were notified of the reasons parole was denied. Cooke, 131 S.Ct. at
20 862.

21 Here, Petitioner Guardado does not contest that he was denied the due process
22 protections required by Greenholtz. The Board allowed Guardado to speak at his parole
23 hearing, and also gave him the opportunity to make a final statement before the Board
24 deliberated. (*See Lodgment No. 13, Exhibit A, In re Life Term Parole Consideration Hr’g*
25 *of Paul Guardado*, CDC No. E-36459, Hr’g Tr. 24-47, 112-15.) The Board concluded
26 the hearing by discussing the reasons for its denial. (*Id.* at 116-24). These procedures
27 satisfy the minimum protections required by Greenholtz and Cooke.

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1 Nevertheless, Guardado asserts that his due process rights were violated because
2 the Board (1) continued to rely on Petitioner's commitment offense as a basis for
3 denying parole, without establishing a rational nexus between the past offense and its
4 determination of Petitioner's current dangerousness, (2) denied parole without
5 supporting its reasons with "some evidence," and (3) has repeatedly denied petitioner's
6 parole, effectively turning Petitioner's offense into a life sentence in violation of
7 California Law. (*Pet. 7.*) However, the Supreme Court's decision in Cooke forecloses
8 Guardado's arguments, because they challenge the application of the state's substantive
9 law. Roberts, 640 F.3d at 1046 ("[T]here is no substantive due process right created by
10 California's parole scheme."). Because it is uncontroverted that the state afforded
11 Guardado the minimal procedural protections required by Greenholtz and Cooke, the
12 Court must deny Guardado's request for federal habeas relief.

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14 **III. CONCLUSION AND ORDER**

15 In light of the foregoing, the Court **ADOPTS** the reasoning and findings in the
16 Report [Doc. 28], and **DENIES** Guardado's Petition [Doc. 1]. The Court also **DENIES**
17 a certificate of appealability [Doc. 30].

18 The Clerk of the Court shall close the district court case file.

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20 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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22 DATED: January 17, 2012

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Hon. Thomas J. Whelan
United States District Judge