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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

ANTHONY BURRIOLA,
Petitioner,
vs.
ISIDRO BACA, et al.,
Respondents.

Case No. 3:13-cv-00574-RCJ-VPC

ORDER

Before the court are the second amended petition for a writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254 (ECF No. 8), respondents' answer (ECF No. 33), and petitioner's reply (ECF No. 38). Petitioner's claims are not addressable in federal habeas corpus, and the court denies the petition. The court also declines to re-characterize this action as a civil rights action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

This action arises out of prison disciplinary proceedings. At least one of the proceedings involved a prior action filed in this court, Burriola v. Nevada, Case No. 3:10-cv-00168-LRH-WGC. In that action, petitioner filed an affidavit purportedly executed by a correctional officer stating that petitioner was her authorized representative. The affidavit was fraudulent, and the court sanctioned petitioner by dismissing the action with prejudice. Petitioner appealed, and the court of appeals affirmed. Petitioner then was sanctioned through the prison disciplinary process. Among other punishments, he forfeited three hundred sixty credits toward an earlier discharge from his sentence. In the remaining claims of the second amended petition (ECF No. 8), petitioner alleges that a deputy attorney general instructed corrections staff to fabricate the charges, that the hearing officer

1 did not allow petitioner to review the evidence against him, and that the court should order the
2 Nevada Department of Corrections to expunge the charges and to restore any forfeited credits
3 toward an earlier discharge from his sentence.

4 The recent decision in Nettles v. Grounds, 830 F.3d 922 (9th Cir. 2016) (en banc), holds that
5 this court cannot grant petitioner any relief. Nettles was in prison on a determinate term of twelve
6 years and a life term with the possibility of parole. He sought expungement of a prison disciplinary
7 violation and restoration of credits toward an earlier release. That, Nettles argued, would lead to an
8 earlier parole hearing. The court of appeals held, “if a state prisoner’s claim does not lie at ‘the core
9 of habeas corpus,’ . . . it may not be brought in habeas corpus but must be brought, ‘if at all,’ under
10 [42 U.S.C.] § 1983.” Id. at 931 (quoting Preiser v. Rodriguez, 411 U.S. 475, 487 (1973), and
11 Skinner v. Switzer, 562 U.S. 521, 535 n.13 (2011)). The “core of habeas corpus” is relief that
12 terminates custody, accelerates the future date of release from custody, or reduces the level of
13 custody, such as from incarceration to parole. Nettles, 830 F.3d at 930 (quoting Wilkinson v.
14 Dotson, 544 U.S. 74, 86 (2005) (Scalia, J., concurring)). In Nettles’ case, success would not have
15 necessarily led to immediate or earlier release from confinement, because even if the disciplinary
16 violation was expunged, the parole board still could deny parole.

17 Petitioner’s situation is indistinguishable from Nettles. Petitioner has been convicted of
18 second degree murder with the use of a deadly weapon, for which he has received two sentences of
19 life imprisonment with minimum eligibility for parole after ten years, to be served consecutively.
20 See Burriola v. Palmer, Case No. 3:06-cv-00059-PMP-RAM.¹ Even if petitioner succeeded with
21 his claims, that success would not necessarily lead to immediate or earlier release from
22 confinement. He still would need to be considered by the parole board, which could still deny
23 parole. The relief that the court could grant would be outside the core of habeas corpus, and
24 petitioner would need to seek that relief through a civil rights action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

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28 ¹Petitioner has been convicted of other crimes, but they are not important for the purposes of
this order.

