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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**

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Samuel Villegas Lopez,

) No. CV-98-72-PHX-SMM

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Petitioner,

) DEATH PENALTY CASE

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v.

) **ORDER DENYING MOTION FOR
RELIEF FROM JUDGMENT**

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Charles L. Ryan, et al.,

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Respondents.

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Before the Court is Petitioner’s motion for relief from judgment pursuant to Rule 60(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure or in the alternative petition for writ of habeas corpus. (Doc. 237.) The motion asserts that the Supreme Court’s recent decision in *Martinez v. Ryan*, 132 S. Ct. 1309 (2012), provides a proper ground for this Court to reopen Petitioner’s federal habeas proceeding. Respondents oppose the motion. (Doc. 246.) For the reasons that follow, the motion is denied.

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BACKGROUND

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This case derives from the 1986 murder of 59-year-old Estafana Holmes in her Phoenix apartment. Police found the victim’s partially nude body after conducting a “check welfare” call. She had been blindfolded with her pajama pants, and her mouth was stuffed with a scarf. The apartment was blood-spattered and in disarray with broken and displaced furnishings. The victim’s throat had been sliced, and she had been stabbed more than twenty times in her left breast, upper chest, and lower abdomen. Seminal fluid was found in both

1 her vagina and anus.

2 Petitioner was seen in the neighborhood the night before the crime as well as in the
3 early morning after the murder, looking wet as if he had just bathed. While under
4 questioning several days later about an unrelated matter, Petitioner asked about a woman
5 who had been stabbed and had her throat slashed. Information that the victim's throat had
6 been cut had never been publically released. Petitioner's fingerprints matched prints found
7 in the victim's apartment, and his bodily fluids were consistent with those obtained from her
8 body.

9 In 1987, a jury convicted Petitioner of first degree murder, sexual assault, kidnapping,
10 and burglary. The trial court sentenced him to death for the murder after finding the
11 existence of two aggravating factors: a prior felony conviction "involving the use or threat
12 of violence on another person," Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-703(F)(2) (1992) (transferred and
13 renumbered to § 13-751), and commission of the offense in an especially heinous, cruel, or
14 depraved manner, *id.* § 13-703(F)(6) (1992). On direct appeal, the Arizona Supreme Court
15 affirmed the convictions but vacated the "prior felony conviction" aggravating factor and
16 remanded for resentencing on the murder count. *State v. Lopez*, 163 Ariz. 108, 116, 786 P.2d
17 959, 967 (1990).

18 Resentencing took place in 1990. The trial court again sentenced Petitioner to death,
19 finding that the murder was committed in an especially cruel, heinous, or depraved manner
20 and that no mitigating circumstances were sufficient to warrant leniency. On appeal, the
21 Arizona Supreme Court affirmed. *State v. Lopez*, 175 Ariz. 407, 857 P.2d 1261 (1993).
22 With regard to mitigation, the court found *inter alia* that Petitioner had failed to prove that
23 his capacity to appreciate the wrongfulness of his conduct or to conform his conduct to the
24 requirements of law was significantly impaired at the time of the offense as a result of
25 intoxication, *see* Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 13-703(G)(1) (1992) (transferred and renumbered to § 13-
26 751), or that he suffered from a condition known as "pathological intoxication."

27 Petitioner then sought state postconviction relief ("PCR") under Rule 32 of the
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1 Arizona Rules of Criminal Procedure. Among other claims in his PCR petition, Petitioner
2 asserted that trial counsel had been ineffective in failing to provide his “pathological
3 intoxication” expert with pretrial statements and testimony of two witnesses who had
4 observed Petitioner’s actions and behavior a few hours before the murder. The trial court
5 dismissed the petition without a hearing. With regard to the counsel ineffectiveness claims,
6 the court found that Petitioner had failed to show “counsel’s performance fell below
7 prevailing professional norms” or a “reasonable probability that the result of the trial or
8 sentencing procedures would have been different.” The Arizona Supreme Court summarily
9 denied a discretionary petition for review.

10 Petitioner filed a petition seeking federal habeas relief in 1998. After initial briefing
11 limited to procedural default issues, the Court dismissed a number of Petitioner’s claims as
12 procedurally barred, premature, or plainly meritless. (Docs. 92, 160). In their answer
13 regarding the procedural status of Petitioner’s claims, Respondents conceded that Petitioner
14 had properly exhausted his ineffectiveness claims (Doc. 37 at 12), and therefore the Court
15 ordered merits briefing on these claims (Doc. 160 at 7, 22). However, after Petitioner filed
16 his merits brief, Respondents asserted for the first time that Petitioner had fundamentally
17 altered one of the exhausted sentencing ineffectiveness claims and that this expanded habeas
18 claim was procedurally barred from federal review. (Doc. 196 at 12-14.) In reply, Petitioner
19 argued that “the claim is the same as that pleaded in state court: trial counsel rendered
20 ineffective assistance when he failed to provide his expert the relevant information he needed
21 to render a reliable opinion when he testified.” (Doc. 199 at 21.) Petitioner did not, as an
22 alternative argument, raise any grounds of cause and prejudice or miscarriage of justice to
23 overcome the alleged default.

24 In a subsequent ruling, the Court determined that it had authority to address the newly-
25 raised procedural default allegation and found that the expanded ineffectiveness claim had
26 not been properly exhausted in state court and was procedurally defaulted. (Doc. 200 at 9-10
27 & n.7, 13-15.) Although Petitioner had not asserted cause and prejudice or miscarriage-of-

1 justice grounds to excuse the alleged default, the Court *sua sponte* considered hypothetical
2 arguments, including ineffectiveness by postconviction counsel in failing to fairly present the
3 broadened claim in the state PCR petition. (*Id.* at 15 n.8.) Pursuant to then existing law, the
4 Court determined that any failure by PCR counsel to raise the claim could not constitute
5 cause. (*Id.*) Recognizing that the issue was adequate to proceed on appeal, the Court issued
6 a certificate of appealability on the question of whether Petitioner’s expanded sentencing
7 ineffectiveness claim was procedurally barred.

8 On appeal, the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit declined to reach the procedural
9 default issue and affirmed on an alternate ground. The court found that Petitioner was
10 “independently barred from seeking relief through his expanded allegations of ineffective
11 assistance of counsel because he did not develop the factual basis for this claim in state court.
12 *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2254(e)(2).” *Lopez v. Ryan*, 630 F.3d 1198, 1201 (9th Cir.), *cert. denied*,
13 132 S. Ct. 577 (2011).

14 On March 20, 2012, the Supreme Court decided in *Martinez v. Ryan* that in order to
15 “protect prisoners with a potentially legitimate claim of ineffective assistance of trial counsel,
16 it is necessary to modify the unqualified statement in *Coleman* [*v. Thompson*, 501 U.S. 722
17 (1991),] that an attorney’s ignorance or inadvertence in a postconviction proceeding does not
18 qualify as cause to excuse a procedural default.” 132 S. Ct. at 1315. Consequently, the
19 Court held that in states like Arizona, which require ineffective-assistance-of-trial-counsel
20 claims to be raised in an initial-review collateral proceeding, failure of counsel in an initial-
21 review collateral proceeding to raise a substantial trial ineffectiveness claim may provide
22 cause to excuse the procedural default of such a claim. *Id.*

23 On April 9, 2012, Petitioner filed the instant motion, arguing that *Martinez* represents
24 a “watershed change in procedural law” that when applied to this case demonstrates that he
25 has cause to overcome the finding of procedural default regarding his expanded sentencing
26 ineffectiveness claim. (Doc. 237 at 4.) He seeks relief under Rule 60(b)(6) to reopen these
27 proceedings so he can demonstrate that postconviction counsel’s ineffectiveness constitutes
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1 cause and to establish entitlement to federal habeas relief based on sentencing counsel's
2 alleged ineffectiveness. In a footnote in his reply brief, Petitioner asserts for the first time
3 that relief also should be granted under Rule 60(b)(5). (Doc. 248 at 12 n.7.)

4 DISCUSSION

5 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 60(b) entitles the moving party to relief from
6 judgment on several grounds, including the catch-all category "any other reason justifying
7 relief from the operation of the judgment." Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b)(6). A motion under
8 subsection (b)(6) must be brought "within a reasonable time," Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(c)(1), and
9 requires a showing of "extraordinary circumstances." *Gonzalez v. Crosby*, 545 U.S. 524, 535
10 (2005).

11 **I. Second or Successive Petition**

12 For habeas petitioners, Rule 60(b) may not be used to avoid the prohibition set forth
13 in 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b) against second or successive petitions. In *Gonzalez*, the Court
14 explained that a Rule 60(b) motion constitutes a second or successive habeas petition when
15 it advances a new ground for relief or "attacks the federal court's previous resolution of a
16 claim *on the merits*." *Id.* at 532. "On the merits" refers "to a determination that there exist
17 or do not exist grounds entitling a petitioner to habeas corpus relief under 28 U.S.C. §§
18 2254(a) and (d)." *Id.* at n.4. The Court further explained that a Rule 60(b) motion does not
19 constitute a second or successive petition when the petitioner "merely asserts that a previous
20 ruling which precluded a merits determination was in error—for example, a denial for such
21 reasons as failure to exhaust, procedural default, or statute-of-limitations bar." *Id.*

22 Petitioner asserts that the latter situation applies here because the Court found his
23 expanded ineffectiveness claim to be procedurally defaulted and did not address the claim
24 "on the merits." (Doc. 237 at 9.) Petitioner is correct that under *Gonzalez* a district court has
25 jurisdiction to consider a Rule 60(b) motion challenging a procedural default ruling.
26 However, in this case, the Court is bound by the decision of the Ninth Circuit, which did not
27 reach the procedural default issue and instead found that Petitioner was not entitled to habeas
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1 relief because § 2254(e)(2) precluded consideration of new evidence not presented in state
2 court.

3 Whether the appellate court's § 2254(e)(2) analysis is akin to a merits ruling appears
4 to be an open question. Assuming the court impliedly found the claim to be meritless based
5 on a lack of supporting evidence, such ruling is now law of the case. *See Pepper v. United*
6 *States*, 131 S. Ct. 1229, 1250 (2011) (“[W]hen a court decides upon a rule of law, that
7 decision should continue to govern the same issues in subsequent stages in the same case.”)
8 (quoting *Arizona v. California*, 460 U.S. 605, 618 (1983)). If so, this Court must dismiss the
9 instant motion because it constitutes a successive habeas petition seeking to re-raise a claim
10 presented in a prior petition and denied on the merits. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b)(1) (“A claim
11 presented in a second or successive habeas corpus application under section 2254 that was
12 presented in a prior application shall be dismissed.”); *Gonzalez*, 545 U.S. at 530.
13 Alternatively, even if the Court construes the Ninth Circuit's ruling as procedural and not on
14 the merits, Petitioner's motion fails because, as discussed in Section II below, *Martinez* does
15 not constitute extraordinary circumstances sufficient to reopen judgment in this case.¹

16 As a separate matter, before undertaking its alternative analysis of Petitioner's motion,
17 the Court must address the scope of Petitioner's sentencing ineffectiveness claim. In a
18 footnote within the instant motion, Petitioner asserts that he seeks “review of Claim 1C as
19 presented in the previous proceedings in this Court.” (Doc. 237 at 7 n.1.) However, the body
20 of the motion suggests that he is trying to pursue a different claim than that presented in
21 either state court or his habeas petition. Specifically, Petitioner asserts that counsel was
22 ineffective for failing to conduct a meaningful investigation into Petitioner's social history

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24 ¹ The Court also summarily denies Petitioner's request for relief under Rule 60(b)(5).
25 That provision permits relief if *prospective* application of a judgment or order “is no longer
26 equitable.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b)(5). The judgment in this case is not prospective. *See*
27 *Harvest v. Castro*, 531 F.3d 737, 748 (9th Cir. 2008) (“The standard used in determining
28 whether a judgment has prospective application is whether it is executory or involves the
supervision of changing conduct or conditions.”).

1 and to present evidence of Petitioner’s “tragic life” as mitigation to the sentencing judge.²
2 (Doc. 237 at 20-24.)

3 In his habeas petition, Petitioner framed Claim 1C as follows:

4 Mr. Lopez’s attorneys failed to investigate or prepare his case for trial
5 and sentencing, including their failure to properly prepare the psychiatric
6 expert, Dr. Otto Bendheim.

7 Petitioner came from a poor, dysfunctional family who suffered severe
8 problems and financial hardships which were exacerbated by his father’s
9 abandonment of Petitioner, his seven brothers and his mother when Petitioner
10 was a young boy. R.T. 7/13/90 (p.m.), Ex. 8. Petitioner completed only the
11 tenth grade, and has only a sixth grade reading level. ROA 99. Several of
12 Petitioner’s brothers have substance abuse problems, and have been
13 imprisoned, including one brother for a serious assault and two brothers for a
14 homicide.

15 The unrefuted testimony at trial established that petitioner was
16 intoxicated the night [of] the homicide. One witness, Yodilia Sabori, saw
17 petitioner just forty-five minutes prior to the homicide. She described Mr.
18 Lopez as:

19 He was different, he was shaking, like shaking, and he was—he
20 acted like he was mad, like everything bothered him. He just
21 couldn’t stand still. He was just—he had to hold himself on the
22 wall, stand on the wall, just stand on the pole.

23 R.T. 4/21/87 at 73-74. Ms. Sabori’s friend Pauline Rodriguez said that Mr.
24 Lopez was “on something” the night of the homicide. R.T. 7/13/90 (p.m.), Ex.
25 11. Ms. Rodriguez’s boyfriend, Raymond “Ralph” Hernandez also believed
26 that Mr. Lopez was intoxicated that night. R.T. 7/13/90 (a.m.), Ex. 3.

27 Both Ms. Rodriguez and Mr. Hernandez described Mr. Lopez as a
28 different person when he is under the influence of intoxicants. R.T. 7/13/90
(p.m.), Ex. 11; R.T. 7/13/90 (a.m.), Ex. 3. Ms. Sabori described Mr. Lopez as
undergoing a sudden and dramatic change in behavior after asking her if she
wanted to get “high” and then going around the corner for approximately five
minutes. R.T. 4/21/87 at 72-76; R.T. 7/13/90 (p.m.), Ex. 10. Despite the fact
that Dr. Bendheim had reached a conclusion that Mr. Lopez likely suffers from
pathological intoxication, the trial attorneys, both at trial and resentencing,
failed to provide the testimony or taped interviews of Pauline Rodriguez and
Yodilia Sabori to Dr. Bendheim. ROA 116, Ex. 3. This omission on the part
of the attorneys severely undermined the testimony and opinions offered by
Dr. Bendheim at sentencing. Once provided with this information, Dr.

25 ² In support Petitioner provides a 47-page affidavit obtained in February 2012 from
26 the National Mitigation Coordinator for the Defender Services Division of the United States
27 Courts detailing the “prevailing professional norms regarding the investigation and
28 preparation of mitigation evidence in capital cases.” (Doc. 239-5 at 1.)

1 Bendheim was even more sure of his diagnosis. ROA 116, Ex. 3. The failure
2 to provide this and other important background information to Dr. Bendheim
was ineffective assistance of counsel. *Strickland v. Washington, supra.*

3 Despite information that petitioner had a long term history of substance
4 abuse and exposure to toxic substances, came from a dysfunctional family
plagued by violence and neglect, was abandoned by his father at a young age,
5 lived in extreme poverty, had little guidance because his mother was forced to
work to support her eight children, had only a tenth grade education and sixth
6 grade reading level, Mr. Lopez's attorney failed to properly prepare his case
for trial and sentencing.

7 Such investigation was necessary for the expert to review in order to
8 establish a base line for Mr. Lopez's cognitive functioning, to compare his
cognitive and behavioral functioning when intoxicated to his base line
9 functioning, to determine if intoxication exacerbated any underlying
physiological conditions with psychiatric consequences or psychiatric
10 disorders, to determine the presence and course of his addictive disease, to
determine the likelihood of the presence, severity and effect of neurologic
11 deficits and the effects of intoxication on those deficits, and to determine any
other factors that would have influenced or controlled his thought processes
and behavior during the offense. The medical expert also required this
12 information to weigh and assess lay witness reports of Mr. Lopez's behavior
surrounding the offense, during interrogation by law enforcement, and during
13 clinical interviews with Mr. Lopez. Counsel was ineffective. *Strickland v.*
Washington, supra.

14 (Doc. 27 at 11-13.)

15 In its order finding procedural default, the Court determined that Claim 1C was
16 substantially broader than the claim presented in state court:

17 In his PCR petition, Petitioner alleged ineffective assistance of counsel
18 (IAC) because counsel failed to properly prepare his expert, Dr. Otto
Bendheim. (ROA 116 at 9.) Specifically, Petitioner alleged that counsel failed
19 to provide Dr. Bendheim with four documents—the pretrial statements and
trial testimony of Pauline Rodriguez and Yodilia Sabori. (*Id.*) Petitioner
20 alleged this was deficient because the statements were available to counsel and
they were particularly relevant to the doctor's assessment of pathological
21 intoxication at the time of the crime as these witnesses saw Petitioner's actions
and behaviors just a few hours before the murder. (*Id.* at 10.) Petitioner
22 alleged he was prejudiced by counsel's failure because this information was
the best evidence in support of pathological intoxication and, if it had been
23 provided to Dr. Bendheim initially, he could have provided a more complete
and stronger diagnosis at the time of sentencing. (*Id.* at 10-11.) The
24 allegations in the Petition for Review are essentially identical and focus solely
on counsel's failure to provide Dr. Bendheim the statements by Rodriguez and
25 Sabori that were identified in the PCR petition. (PR Dkt. 1 at 11-13.)

26 By continuing to characterize the claim as he did in state court—that
27 counsel failed to prepare his expert witness—Petitioner attempts to shoehorn
in the much broader claim that counsel failed to conduct an exhaustive social

1 history investigation (which he should have used to prepare his expert).
2 However, the claim asserted in state court was a very narrow one, focused
3 solely on counsel's failure to provide the expert with four specific documents
4 from percipient witnesses to support his tentative diagnosis of pathological
5 intoxication. In contrast, the claim as alleged in this Court is counsel's failure
6 to conduct a comprehensive investigation of Petitioner's background so that
7 the expert could provide a complete and thorough assessment of Petitioner's
8 cognitive functioning, as well as any psychological conditions, addictive
9 diseases, or neurological deficits, and any other possible influences on
10 Petitioner's behavior and thought processes at the time of the crime. (Doc. 28
11 at 9-10, 11-13.) In support of his exhaustion argument, Petitioner contends
12 that his allegations in state court went beyond counsel's failure to provide Dr.
13 Bendheim the four documents specifically identified and included counsel's
14 failure to provide "all relevant information"; in support of this proposition,
15 Petitioner quotes from his PCR reply brief and his Petition for Review. (Doc.
16 199 at 22.) This argument is not supported by the record. The quotes on
17 which Petitioner relies regarding "all the relevant evidence" that counsel
18 should have given Dr. Bendheim, when viewed in the context of the entire
19 argument in those documents and his whole PCR proceeding, clearly refer to
20 the statements by Rodriguez and Sabori that were relevant to his assertion of
21 pathological intoxication not to potentially mitigating background information;
22 they do not reference additional evidence never investigated. (ROA 116 at 9-
23 11; ROA 138 at 3; PR Dkt. 1 at 11-13.)

24 (Doc. 200 at 13-14.)

25 The Ninth Circuit similarly found that Claim 1C was broader than the claim raised in
26 state court. "Coupled with his claim regarding the two witnesses, Lopez newly alleged that
27 counsel failed to furnish Dr. Bendheim with a broad range of biographical data and family
28 and social history that were necessary for a proper diagnosis." *Lopez*, 630 F.3d at 1204. In
finding that Petitioner was barred from relief under 28 U.S.C. § 2254(e)(2), the Court noted
that Petitioner had not been diligent in developing his claim that counsel was ineffective in
"failing to investigate Lopez's personal history and to furnish Dr. Bendheim with those
facts." *Id.* at 1206.

Neither this Court nor the Ninth Circuit construed Petitioner's expanded habeas claim
as asserting ineffectiveness based on a general failure to investigate Petitioner's background
and to present such evidence as stand-alone mitigation to the sentencer. Rather, both courts
found that Petitioner's claim, although broader than the claim presented in state court, was
limited to a failure to investigate and provide background information to Petitioner's
psychiatric expert.

1 To recap, this Court found procedurally barred Petitioner’s claim of ineffectiveness
2 based on counsel’s failure to investigate *and provide to Dr. Bendheim* information
3 concerning Petitioner’s personal history. The Court did not rule “on the merits” of this claim
4 and instead limited its merits analysis to counsel’s failure to provide Dr. Bendheim with the
5 statements and testimony of Rodriguez and Sabori. Assuming the Ninth Circuit also did not
6 resolve Petitioner’s expanded claim “on the merits,” this Court has jurisdiction to consider
7 Petitioner’s Rule 60(b) motion, free of the constraints imposed by 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b) upon
8 successive petitions, only to the extent Petitioner seeks to reopen judgment to revisit the
9 procedurally barred aspect of Claim 1C. *See Ruiz v. Quarterman*, 504 F.3d 523, 526 (5th
10 Cir. 2007) (finding § 2244(b) inapplicable where Rule 60(b) motion sought to reopen
11 judgment on procedurally barred claim).

12 To the extent Petitioner seeks relief under Rule 60(b) to assert generally that counsel’s
13 representation at resentencing was ineffective because he failed to investigate *and present*
14 *to the sentencing judge* evidence of Petitioner’s background and upbringing (separate from
15 presenting such evidence to Dr. Bendheim to aid diagnosis of Petitioner), the Court finds that
16 the motion advances a new ground for relief. As such, this aspect of Petitioner’s motion is
17 the equivalent of a second or successive petition, and the Court may not consider Petitioner’s
18 general claim of ineffectiveness based on counsel’s “failure to present mitigating evidence
19 supporting a sentence less than death” absent authorization from the Ninth Circuit. *See* 28
20 U.S.C. § 2244(b)(3)(A).

21 **II. Extraordinary Circumstances**

22 The Court turns now to the issue of whether in this case *Martinez* constitutes an
23 extraordinary circumstance justifying relief under Rule 60(b)(6) to reconsider the Court’s
24 procedural bar ruling as to the expanded aspect of Claim 1C. When a petitioner seeks post-
25 judgment relief based on an intervening change in the law, the Ninth Circuit has directed
26 district courts to balance numerous factors on a case-by-case basis. *Phelps v. Alameida*, 569
27 F.3d 1120, 1133 (9th Cir. 2009). These include but are not limited to: (1) whether “the
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1 intervening change in the law . . . overruled an otherwise settled legal precedent;” (2)
2 whether the petitioner was diligent in pursuing the issue; (3) whether “the final judgment
3 being challenged has caused one or more of the parties to change his position in reliance on
4 that judgment;” (4) whether there is “delay between the finality of the judgment and the
5 motion for Rule 60(b)(6) relief;” (5) whether there is a “close connection” between the
6 original and intervening decisions at issue in the Rule 60(b) motion; and (6) whether relief
7 from judgment would upset the “delicate principles of comity governing the interaction
8 between coordinate sovereign judicial systems.” *Id.* at 1135-40. After consideration of these
9 varied factors, the Court determines that the balance weighs against granting post-judgment
10 relief.

11 Change in the Law

12 The first factor is whether the intervening change in the law overruled otherwise
13 settled legal precedent. The decisions in *Gonzalez v. Crosby* and *Phelps v. Alameida* lend
14 guidance for applying this factor.

15 In *Gonzalez*, the prisoner’s habeas petition was dismissed as time barred when the
16 district court concluded that an untimely successive motion for state postconviction relief
17 was not a “properly filed” application sufficient to toll the limitations period under 28 U.S.C.
18 § 2244(d)(2). 545 U.S. at 527. Seven months after the appellate court denied a certificate
19 of appealability on the issue, the Supreme Court held in *Artuz v. Bennett*, 531 U.S. 4 (2000),
20 that an application for state postconviction relief can be “properly filed” even if the state
21 court dismissed it as procedurally barred. *Gonzalez* sought to reopen judgment, and the
22 Supreme Court ultimately determined that *Artuz* did not constitute an extraordinary
23 circumstance justifying relief under Rule 60(b)(6). In doing so, it noted that the district
24 court’s analysis of the limitations period “was by all appearances correct under the Eleventh
25 Circuit’s then-prevailing interpretation of 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(2).” 545 U.S. at 536. The
26 Court further observed that “[i]t is hardly extraordinary that subsequently, after petitioner’s
27 case was no longer pending, this Court arrived at a different interpretation.” *Id.*

1 In *Phelps*, the Ninth Circuit determined that a habeas petitioner was entitled to relief
2 from judgment based on an intervening change in circuit law relevant to determining finality
3 of a California postconviction petition for the purpose of tolling the limitations period under
4 § 2244(d)(2). In doing so, the court observed that “the change in the law worked in this case
5 . . . did not upset or overturn a settled legal principle” as did the change in the law at issue
6 in *Gonzalez*. 569 F.3d at 1136. Rather, the core disputed issue in Phelps’s case did not
7 become settled until fifteen months after his appeal became final and was “decidedly
8 unsettled” when the petition was before the district court. *Id.* This, the court reasoned,
9 distinguished *Gonzalez* and cut in favor of granting relief.

10 Comparing these two cases to the situation here, the Court readily concludes that
11 Petitioner’s case is more akin to *Gonzalez* than *Phelps*. As in *Gonzalez*, the procedural bar
12 ruling now being challenged was correct under then-prevailing law. As Petitioner
13 acknowledges, *Martinez* represents a significant shift in habeas procedural law. Prior to
14 *Martinez*, both Supreme Court and Ninth Circuit caselaw held that an attorney’s ignorance
15 or inadvertence in a state postconviction proceeding did not qualify as cause to excuse a
16 procedural default. *See Coleman*, 501 U.S. at 736; *Bonin v. Calderon*, 77 F.3d 1155, 1159
17 (9th Cir. 1996). In *Martinez*, the Court carved out a narrow exception to the rule in *Coleman*,
18 recognizing for the first time that inadequate postconviction counsel may serve as cause to
19 excuse a defaulted trial ineffectiveness claim when such claims may be raised only in a
20 postconviction proceeding. 132 S. Ct. at 1315. Thus, the law was well settled that
21 ineffective assistance of postconviction counsel could not serve as cause when this Court *sua*
22 *sponte* considered and rejected hypothetical cause arguments for the default of expanded
23 Claim 1C, including ineffectiveness by postconviction counsel. This factor weighs against
24 reconsideration. *See Adams v. Thaler*, No. 12-70010, 2012 WL 1415088 (5th Cir. Apr. 25,
25 2012) (finding that *Martinez* is “simply a change in decisional law” and does not constitute
26 an extraordinary circumstance justifying postconviction relief).

27 Diligence

1 The second factor, whether Petitioner was diligent in pursuing the issue, also weighs
2 against reconsideration. This is not a case, such as *Phelps*, where the petitioner “pressed all
3 possible avenues of relief” on the identical legal position ultimately adopted in a subsequent
4 case as legally correct. 569 F.3d at 1137. Indeed, at no time prior to the instant motion did
5 Petitioner urge ineffective assistance of postconviction counsel as cause to excuse the default
6 of his expanded sentencing ineffectiveness claim.

7 In his initial response to Respondents’ belated assertion of default, Petitioner argued
8 only that the claim had been fully exhausted and was not substantially altered compared to
9 that presented in state court. (Doc. 199 at 13-23.) In a motion for reconsideration from the
10 Court’s order finding the expanded aspect of Claim 1C defaulted, Petitioner argued that the
11 Court had erred in not finding that Respondents’ admission of exhaustion in their initial
12 answer constituted an express waiver of any exhaustion defense. (Doc. 202 at 2-11.) On
13 appeal, Petitioner again argued that the claim had been fully exhausted and that this Court
14 erred in *sua sponte* revisiting the exhaustion issue following Respondents’ initial concession.
15 *Lopez*, 630 F.3d at 1205 & n.6. Petitioner did not assert to either this Court or the Ninth
16 Circuit any alternative arguments based on cause and prejudice or fundamental miscarriage
17 of justice to excuse the default.

18 In *Gonzalez*, the Supreme Court cited the petitioner’s lack of diligence as a second
19 factor militating against Rule 60(b)(6) relief. The Court observed that the petitioner had
20 neither raised the issue addressed in *Artuz* in his application for a certificate of appealability
21 before the circuit court, nor sought rehearing or certiorari from the appellate court’s COA
22 denial, despite the fact *Artuz* had been decided eight days after that denial. 545 U.S. at 537.
23 “This lack of diligence confirms that *Artuz* is not an extraordinary circumstance justifying
24 relief from the judgment in petitioner’s case.” *Id.*

25 Here, not only did Petitioner fail to advance the legal principle at issue in *Martinez*,
26 he never challenged this Court’s finding that ineffectiveness of postconviction counsel could
27 not constitute cause for the default of the expanded sentencing ineffectiveness claim. This
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1 lack of diligence cuts against Petitioner.

2 Reliance

3 The third factor is whether granting relief under Rule 60(b) would “undo the past,
4 executed effects of the judgment,’ thereby disturbing the parties’ reliance interest in the
5 finality of the case.” *Phelps*, 569 F.3d at 1137 (quoting *Ritter v. Smith*, 811 F.2d 1398, 1402
6 (11th Cir. 1987)). Post-judgment relief “is less warranted when the final judgment being
7 challenged has caused one or more of the parties to change his legal position in reliance on
8 that judgment.” *Id.* at 1138.

9 In *Phelps*, the court found that neither party had relied on the finality of the district
10 court’s dismissal of the petition as time-barred such that their legal position had changed due
11 to the court’s judgment. “To the contrary, when Phelps’ petition was dismissed, his federal
12 case simply ended: Phelps remained in prison, and the State stopped defending his
13 imprisonment.” *Id.* The court reasoned that there were no “past effects” of the judgment that
14 would be disturbed if the case were reopened for consideration on the merits of the habeas
15 petition because “the parties would simply pick up where they left off.” *Id.* Therefore, the
16 lack of reliance weighed in the petitioner’s favor.

17 The same cannot be said here. When Petitioner’s case became final, the State of
18 Arizona sought and obtained a warrant of execution from the Arizona Supreme Court to
19 carry out Petitioner’s sentence; the execution is set for May 16. “Both the State and victims
20 of crime have an important interest in the timely enforcement of a sentence.” *Hill v.*
21 *McDonough*, 547 U.S. 573, 584 (2006). As explained by the Supreme Court in *Calderon v.*
22 *Thompson*, a capital case in which the appellate court had sought to recall its mandate for the
23 purpose of revisiting the merits of the prisoner’s habeas petition:

24 A State’s interests in finality are compelling when a federal court of
25 appeals issues a mandate denying federal habeas relief. At that point, having
26 in all likelihood borne for years “the significant costs of federal habeas
27 review,” the State is entitled to the assurance of finality. When lengthy federal
28 proceedings have run their course and a mandate denying relief has issued,
finality acquires an added moral dimension. Only with an assurance of real
finality can the State execute its moral judgment in a case. Only with real

1 finality can the victims of crime move forward knowing the moral judgment
2 will be carried out. To unsettle these expectations is to inflict a profound
3 injury to the “powerful and legitimate interest in punishing the guilty,” an
4 interest shared by the State and the victims of crime alike.

5 523 U.S. 538, 556 (1998) (citations omitted). When the State’s and victims’ interests in
6 finality are viewed in light of Petitioner’s lack of diligence on the *Martinez* issue, the Court
7 is compelled to conclude that the State’s reliance on the Court’s judgment weighs against
8 granting post-judgment relief to assess whether, under *Martinez*, Petitioner could establish
9 cause and prejudice to overcome the default of his expanded sentencing ineffectiveness claim.

10 Delay

11 The fourth factor looks at whether a petitioner seeking to have a new legal rule
12 applied to an otherwise final case has petitioned the court for reconsideration “with a degree
13 of promptness that respects the strong public interest in timeliness and finality.” *Phelps*, 569
14 F.3d at 1138 (internal quotation omitted). Here, the motion was filed just three weeks after
15 *Martinez* was decided. Petitioner did not delay seeking relief based on *Martinez*, and this
16 factor weighs in his favor.

17 Close Connection

18 The fifth factor “is designed to recognize that the law is regularly evolving.” *Id.* at
19 1139. The mere fact that tradition, legal rules, and principles inevitably shift and evolve over
20 time “cannot upset all final judgments that have predated any specific change in the law.”
21 *Id.* Accordingly, the nature of the change is important and courts should examine whether
22 there is a “close connection” between the original and intervening decision at issue in a Rule
23 60(b)(6) motion. *Id.*

24 In *Phelps*, the intervening change in the law directly overruled the decision for which
25 reconsideration was sought. Additionally, the intervening precedent “resolved a conflict
26 between competing and co-equal legal authorities.” *Id.* (internal quotation omitted). As
27 already addressed regarding the first factor, the change in the law at issue here overruled long
28 settled precedent. More critically, there is no close connection between this Court’s cause

1 determination and the decision in *Martinez* because the appeals court affirmed this Court's
2 judgment on different grounds.

3 In *Lopez*, the Ninth Circuit expressly declined to address the propriety of this Court's
4 procedural default ruling, finding instead that Petitioner was separately barred from relief by
5 28 U.S.C. § 2254(e)(2). 630 F.3d at 1202, 1205-06. The court's ruling did not rest on
6 procedural default grounds and did not reach the question of cause. Thus, there is no "close
7 connection" between the final judgment in this case and the *Martinez* decision, which
8 provides a new cause argument for procedurally defaulted counsel ineffectiveness claims.
9 Indeed, addressing cause would be an exercise in futility. This Court is bound by the Ninth
10 Circuit's determination that Petitioner was not diligent in developing the expanded
11 ineffectiveness claim in state court, and *Martinez* does not address postconviction counsel
12 ineffectiveness in the context of § 2254(e)(2)'s diligence requirement.³ The lack of
13 connection between Petitioner's case and *Martinez* weighs heavily against reconsideration.

14 Comity

15 The last factor concerns the need for comity between independently sovereign state
16 and federal judiciaries. *Phelps*, 569 F.3d at 1139. The Ninth Circuit has determined that
17 principles of comity are not upset when an erroneous legal judgment, if left uncorrected,
18 "would prevent the true merits of a petitioner's constitutional claims from ever being heard."
19 *Id.* at 1140. For example, in *Phelps*, the district court dismissed the petition as untimely, thus
20 precluding any federal habeas review of the petitioner's claims. The court found that this
21 favored the grant of post-judgment relief in Phelps's case because dismissal of a first habeas
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23 ³ Even were the Court inclined to consider whether the rationale of *Martinez* extends
24 to the diligence requirement of § 2254(e)(2), this Court is bound by the Supreme Court's
25 directive in *Williams v. Taylor*, that "a failure to develop the factual basis of a claim is not
26 established unless there is a lack of diligence, or some greater fault, attributable to the
27 prisoner or the prisoner's counsel." 529 U.S. 420, 432 (2000) (emphasis added). In
28 *Williams* itself, the Supreme Court found that state postconviction counsel's failure to
investigate an available psychiatric report constituted a lack of diligence. *Id.* at 438-40.

1 petition “denies the petitioner the protections of the Great Writ entirely.” *Id.*

2 Here, the Court’s judgment did not preclude review of all of Petitioner’s federal
3 constitutional claims. A number of the claims, including counsel ineffectiveness for failing
4 to provide Dr. Bendheim with the statements and testimony of two relevant witnesses, were
5 addressed on the merits in both the district and appellate courts.⁴ While the Court declined
6 to reach the merits of the expanded sentencing ineffectiveness claim based on Petitioner’s
7 failure to properly exhaust the claim in state court, the Ninth Circuit held that Petitioner was
8 separately barred from relief under 28 U.S.C. § 2254(e)(2) because he had not been diligent
9 in developing the claim. Given these circumstances, the comity factor does not favor
10 Petitioner.

11 Conclusion

12 Having evaluated each of the factors set forth in *Gonzalez* and *Phelps* in light of the
13 particular facts of this case, the Court concludes that Petitioner’s motion to reopen judgment
14 fails to demonstrate the extraordinary circumstances necessary to grant relief under Rule
15 60(b)(6). The Court’s determination that ineffectiveness of postconviction counsel could not
16 constitute cause was at that time legally correct under longstanding caselaw, and the State
17 of Arizona has a strong interest in carrying out Petitioner’s sentence. In addition, Petitioner
18 never previously raised this issue, and the court of appeals affirmed on an entirely different
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20 ⁴ In affirming the denial of relief on this claim, the Ninth Circuit was “not convinced”
21 that a more definitive diagnosis from Dr. Bendheim “would have changed the outcome of the
22 sentencing proceeding.” *Lopez*, 630 F.3d at 1209. The court noted:

23 The new evidence would have done little to refute Dr. Dean’s contrary
24 assessment that Lopez did not suffer from pathological intoxication. As Dr.
25 Dean pointed out, pathological intoxication is an extremely rare condition,
26 Lopez did not exhibit any of the predisposing factors, and the evidence from
his criminal file indicated that he did not react pathologically to alcohol or
show reactions within the typical timeframe after drinking.

27 *Id.*

28

1 ground. Thus, reopening the case to revisit this Court's cause findings would be futile.

2 **III. Second-in-Time Habeas Petition**

3 As an alternative, Petitioner asks the Court to treat his Rule 60(b) motion as a proper
4 second-in-time habeas application. Petitioner correctly notes that the Supreme Court "has
5 declined to interpret 'second or successive' as referring to all § 2254 applications filed
6 second or successively in time, even when the later filings address a state-court judgment
7 already challenged in a prior § 2254 application." *Panetti v. Quarterman*, 551 U.S. 930, 944
8 (2007); *see, e.g., Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 485-86 (2000) (concluding that a petition
9 filed after district court dismissed an initial petition for failure to exhaust state remedies is
10 not "second or successive" petition); *Stewart v. Martinez-Villareal*, 523 U.S. 637, 643-45
11 (1998) (holding that a second-in-time petition is not "second or successive" when it raises
12 a claim previously dismissed as premature).

13 Petitioner argues that his second-in-time petition is not successive because his
14 sentencing ineffectiveness claim "has only now become ripe because only now may he
15 establish cause [based on *Martinez*] to overcome the procedural bar." (Doc. 237 at 42.) The
16 Court declines to accept Petitioner's novel proposition that a previously ripe claim raised and
17 dismissed with prejudice in an initial petition may be re-raised in a new petition based on a
18 change in the law. Accordingly, Petitioner's alternative request is denied. *See* 28 U.S.C. §
19 2244(b)(1) ("A claim presented in a second or successive habeas corpus application under
20 section 2254 that was presented in a prior application shall be dismissed.").

21 **CERTIFICATE OF APPEALABILITY**

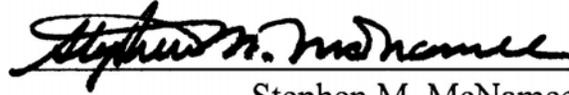
22 To the extent a certificate of appealability is needed for an appeal from this Order, *see*
23 *United States v. Washington*, 653 F.3d 1057, 1065 n.8 (9th Cir.) (2011) (noting open question
24 whether COA required to appeal denial of legitimate Rule 60(b) motion), *cert. denied*, 132
25 S. Ct. 1609 (2012), the Court finds that reasonable jurists could debate its resolution of
26 Petitioner's Rule 60(b)(6) motion. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c); *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S.
27 473, 484 (2000). Accordingly, the Court grants a certificate of appealability on this issue.

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Based on the foregoing,

IT IS ORDERED that Petitioner's Motion for Relief from Judgment Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b)(6) or in the Alternative Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (Doc. 237) is **DENIED**.

DATED this 30th day of April, 2012.



Stephen M. McNamee
Senior United States District Judge