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6 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
7 **FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**  
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9 Isidro Pacheco,

10 Petitioner,

11 v.

12 Charles L Ryan, et al.,

13 Respondents.  
14

No. CV-15-02264-PHX-DGC

**ORDER**

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16 On February 6, 2019, Petitioner Isidrio Pacheco filed a supplemental notice of  
17 motion for issuance of writ due to non-compliance with this Court's December 22, 2016  
18 order conditionally granting Petitioner's writ of habeas corpus. Doc. 36. The State filed a  
19 response, which Petitioner moves to strike as untimely. Docs. 38, 39. Petitioner did not  
20 file a reply. For the reasons that follow, the Court will deny Petitioner's motions.

21 **I. Background.**

22 Petitioner pled guilty to charges of child molestation and sexual conduct with a  
23 minor and was sentenced to 17 years. Doc. 35 at 1. Petitioner filed an of-right post-  
24 conviction relief ("PCR") petition, and his counsel filed a notice of no colorable claims.  
25 *Id.* at 1-2. Petitioner then filed a *pro per* petition, asserting ineffective assistance of counsel  
26 and sentencing error. *Id.* His petition was denied. *Id.*

27 In November 2015, Petitioner filed a petition for writ of habeas corpus with this  
28 Court, asserting four grounds. Doc. 1. The first three, which the Court denied, alleged

1 ineffective assistance of counsel. Doc. 19 at 6. The fourth ground alleged that Petitioner  
2 was entitled to a “fundamental error” review of the record under *Anders v. California*, 386  
3 U.S. 738 (1967), because his of-right PCR proceeding was the equivalent of a direct appeal.  
4 *Id.*

5 On December 22, 2016, this Court conditionally granted Petitioner’s writ of habeas  
6 and ordered that Petitioner be permitted to file a new of-right Rule 32 PCR proceeding,  
7 including the filing of a brief by counsel and independent review of the record consistent  
8 with *Anders*. Doc. 26 at 18. If the state failed to comply within 90 days, Petitioner would  
9 be released. *Id.* Petitioner’s case was subsequently terminated.

10 On January 3, 2017, Petitioner filed his second notice for PCR in the superior court  
11 and was appointed counsel. Doc. 32 at 7. Counsel filed a new of-right Rule 32 petition on  
12 January 29, 2018. *Id.* The petition alleged a significant change of law because Arizona’s  
13 child molestation statute was found unconstitutional in *May v. Ryan*, 245 F. Supp. 3d 1145,  
14 1158 (D. Ariz. 2017). *Id.* The petition also alleged ineffective assistance of counsel  
15 because Petitioner’s original trial counsel should have interviewed Petitioner’s alibi  
16 witness, moved to suppress his confession, and presented mitigation evidence. *Id.* at 8-12.  
17 Further, the petition alleged that the trial court failed to inform Petitioner of the sentence  
18 enhancement under Arizona’s Dangerous Crimes Against Children Act (“DCACA”),  
19 rendering his guilty plea invalid. Doc. 32 at 12-6. Finally, the petition alleged that the  
20 DCACA sentencing scheme is unconstitutional because it enhances a sentence based on  
21 facts found by a judge instead of facts found by a jury beyond a reasonable doubt. Doc. 32  
22 at 16.

23 On June 11, 2018, the superior court denied the Rule 32 petition, finding that “all  
24 matters contained in the Petition for Post-Conviction Relief are precluded as having been  
25 previously ruled upon or untimely filed[,] or the Petition lacks sufficient basis in law and  
26 fact to warrant further proceedings herein and no useful purpose would be served by further  
27 proceedings.” Doc. 32 at 50. Petitioner then filed his first motion for issuance of a writ  
28 due to non-compliance in this Court, arguing that the superior court’s decision did not

1 satisfy the Court’s order for a new of-right PCR proceeding. Doc. 32. Petitioner argued  
2 that the superior court did not afford him a new Rule 32 proceeding because it found the  
3 issues raised to be precluded or untimely, which meant that it “treated the appeal as a  
4 successive action limiting the scope of [appealable] issues.” Doc. 32 at 2.

5 The state filed a request for clarification in the superior court (*see* Doc. 34 at 5-6),  
6 and that court issued supplemental findings of fact and conclusions of law on July 12, 2018.  
7 *See* Doc. 33-1 at 2. The order supplemented the court’s June 11, 2018 order “after fully  
8 considering [Petitioner’s petition] on its merits.” Doc. 34 at 18. The supplemental order  
9 addressed each of Petitioner’s arguments on the merits and affirmed the denial of post-  
10 conviction relief. After this clarification, Petitioner filed a reply in support of his motion.  
11 His reply argued that the superior court’s supplemental order did not comply with the  
12 Court’s conditional grant of habeas relief because it essentially copied verbatim the state’s  
13 response to the PCR court. Doc. 34 at 2.

14 On October 9, 2018, this Court denied Petitioner’s first motion for issuance of writ  
15 due to non-compliance, finding that the subsequent of-right PCR proceeding satisfied the  
16 Court’s conditional grant of habeas relief because Petitioner was appointed counsel,  
17 counsel filed a merits brief, and Petitioner therefore was no longer entitled to an *Anders*  
18 review by the trial court. Doc. 35 at 6. The Court noted that to the extent Petitioner  
19 disagreed with the substantive accuracy of the trial court’s decision, he needed to first  
20 exhaust his state remedies before initiating a federal court review. *Id.* at 7. The Arizona  
21 Court of Appeals has since affirmed the trial court’s denial of Petitioner’s subsequent PCR  
22 petition. *See* Doc. 36 at 1; *State v. Pacheco*, No. 2 CA-CR 2018-0269-PR, 2019 WL  
23 324930 (Ariz. Ct. App. Jan. 23, 2019).

24 **II. Petitioner’s Second Motion for Issuance of a Writ Due to Non-Compliance.**

25 Petitioner’s current motion asks the Court to determine whether the superior court  
26 “in fact addressed the substantive nature of [his] claims or merely took action giving an  
27 appearance of a new Rule 32 proceeding.” Doc. 36 at 2. But the Court already determined  
28 that the superior court appropriately addressed the merits of Petitioner’s claims in the

1 October 9 order. Doc. 35 at 6. Plaintiff’s remaining arguments go to the merits of the  
2 claims he brought in his second PCR proceedings. These claims are not before this Court.

3 Following the issuance of a conditional habeas writ, the Court maintains jurisdiction  
4 only to review the state’s compliance with its conditional order. *See Leonardo v. Crawford*,  
5 646 F.3d 1157, 1161 (9th Cir. 2011). Here the Court’s conditional grant of habeas relief  
6 required: (1) a new of-right Rule 32 proceeding, (2) with briefing, and (3) a review of the  
7 record consistent with *Anders*. Doc. 26 at 18. The Court determined that the superior court  
8 complied with these requirements. Doc. 35 at 6. The state therefore has satisfied its  
9 obligation, and the Court cannot “address new arguments under the ambit of ensuring  
10 compliance with the earlier order.” *See Leonardo*, 646 F.3d at 1161. The language  
11 Petitioner highlights from the Court’s October 9 order – that the Court would address the  
12 substantive accuracy of the state court’s supplemental order only after Petitioner has  
13 exhausted his state remedies – refers to a successive or new habeas petition to challenge  
14 the accuracy of the subsequent PCR ruling, not to continuing review in this case.

15 Petitioner also renews his argument that the superior court did not properly afford  
16 him a new of-right proceeding because its June 11, 2018 order summarily dismissed his  
17 issues without considering their merits, and the superior court’s supplemental order  
18 parroted the state’s briefing and was issued only in response to Petitioner’s filing of a non-  
19 compliance order in this Court. Doc. 36 at 2. The Court has already considered and  
20 rejected these arguments. *See Doc. 35 at 6-7*. Petitioner also argues that the Arizona Court  
21 of Appeals summarily dismissed his claims without addressing the merits, and he therefore  
22 was not afforded an adequate of-right PCR. *See Doc. 36 at 4*. But the Court of Appeals  
23 can properly adopt the superior court’s ruling in a summary order if it agrees with the  
24 reasoning and outcome and such orders will “not complicate further review in state or  
25 federal court.” *State v. Whipple*, 866 P.2d 1358, 1359-60 (Ariz. Ct. App. 1993); *see also*  
26 *Ylst v. Nunnemaker*, 501 U.S. 797, 803 (1991) (“Where there has been one reasoned state  
27 judgment rejecting a federal claim, later, unexplained orders upholding that judgment or  
28 rejecting the same claim rest upon the same ground.”).

