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6 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
7 **FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**  
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9 Nina Alley,

10 Plaintiff,

11 v.

12 County of Pima, et al.,

13 Defendants.  
14

No. CV-15-00152-TUC-RM

**ORDER**

15 Pending before the Court is Defendants' Motion for Reconsideration re:  
16 Expungement Claim. (Doc. 1078.)<sup>1</sup> The Court ordered Plaintiff to respond (Doc. 1089),  
17 and Plaintiff filed a Response on April 16, 2024 (Doc. 1102). On the same date, Plaintiff  
18 also filed a Memorandum re: Equitable Estoppel. (Doc. 1109.)<sup>2</sup>

19 **I. Background**

20 On December 19-20, 1970, a fire killed 28 people at the Pioneer Hotel in  
21 downtown Tucson, Arizona. (Doc. 343 at ¶ 56; Doc. 365 at ¶ 56; Doc. 374 at ¶ 56.) On  
22 March 21, 1972, a jury convicted former Plaintiff Louis Taylor<sup>3</sup> of 28 counts of murder  
23 arising from the deaths. (Doc. 340-9 at 10-12.) Taylor was sentenced to life  
24 imprisonment. (Doc. 340-9 at 36-37.) In 2012, Taylor filed a Petition for Post-

25 <sup>1</sup> Other pending motions will be resolved separately.

26 <sup>2</sup> Plaintiff moved to file the Memorandum under seal. (Doc. 1104.) The Court directed  
27 the Clerk to file the Memorandum under seal but, due to the strong public interest in  
28 access to the document, also ordered Plaintiff to publicly file a redacted version of the  
Memorandum. (Doc. 1108.)

<sup>3</sup> Taylor's Guardian and Conservator, Nina Alley, has been substituted in place of Taylor  
as the named plaintiff in this action. (Doc. 624.) The Court uses the term "Plaintiff"  
herein to refer interchangeably to Taylor.

1 Conviction Relief, and the Pima County Attorney’s Office began a review of his case.  
2 (Doc. 348-3; Doc. 341-4 at 2-15; *see also* Doc. 335 at ¶¶ 624, 631, 642; Doc. 367 at ¶¶  
3 624, 631, 642.) Following the review, the Pima County Attorney offered Taylor a plea  
4 by which Taylor received a time-served sentence and was released from prison in  
5 exchange for pleading no-contest to the original 28 counts of murder. (Doc. 348-10;  
6 Doc. 348-11.) After his release, Plaintiff filed the above-entitled civil action, raising  
7 claims under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. (Doc. 1.)

8 On March 16, 2017, this Court ruled that—due to his outstanding 2013  
9 convictions—Plaintiff is barred by *Heck v. Humphrey*, 512 U.S. 477 (1994), from  
10 premising his § 1983 claims “on the alleged constitutional injuries of being wrongfully  
11 charged, convicted, and imprisoned” and that Plaintiff is precluded from seeking  
12 incarceration-based compensatory damages. (Doc. 63 at 10-11, 19-20.) On interlocutory  
13 appeal, the Ninth Circuit affirmed this Court’s finding that *Heck* bars Plaintiff from  
14 seeking incarceration-related damages, holding that “[a] plaintiff in a § 1983 action may  
15 not recover incarceration-related damages for any period of incarceration supported by a  
16 valid, unchallenged conviction and sentence.” *Taylor v. Cnty. of Pima*, 913 F.3d 930,  
17 936 (9th Cir. 2019).

18 Plaintiff then moved for leave to amend his operative complaint to include a  
19 request for a declaratory judgment expunging his 2013 convictions “as unconstitutional,  
20 and thus invalid” (hereafter, “expungement claim”). (Doc. 103; *see also* Doc. 169 at 26.)  
21 The Court granted Plaintiff leave to file the now-operative Third Amended Complaint,  
22 determining that “Plaintiff’s factual allegations concerning his 2013 post-conviction  
23 proceedings are sufficient to raise an inference that this case may be one of the ‘unusual  
24 or extreme cases’ in which expungement” is appropriate under *Shipp v. Todd*, 568 F.2d  
25 133 (9th Cir. 1978) (per curiam). (Doc. 167 at 8.) On January 19, 2024, this Court  
26 denied summary judgment on Plaintiff’s expungement claim, finding that expungement  
27 may be appropriate under *Shipp* if a jury finds that the prosecution in 2013 leveraged  
28 Taylor’s then-existing incarceration to obtain a no-contest plea to charges that it knew

1 could not be proven beyond a reasonable doubt at a retrial, for purposes of creating a  
2 *Heck* bar to civil liability. (Doc. 869 at 27-28.) Defendants filed a Petition for Writ of  
3 Mandamus, and on April 8, 2024, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals issued a 2-1  
4 decision denying mandamus relief based on a weighing of the totality of the factors set  
5 forth in *Bauman v. United States District Court*, 557 F.2d 650, 656-672 (9th Cir. 1977).  
6 (Doc. 1078-2.)

7 After the Ninth Circuit’s denial of the Petition for Writ of Mandamus, Defendants  
8 filed the pending Motion for Reconsideration. (Doc. 1078.)

## 9 II. Motion for Reconsideration re: Expungement Claim

10 Defendants argue that this Court should reconsider its ruling that it has the  
11 authority to expunge Taylor’s 2013 convictions pursuant to *Shipp*. (Doc. 1078.)  
12 Defendants argue that reconsideration is appropriate for the reasons stated by Judge  
13 Patrick J. Bumatay in his dissent of the Ninth Circuit’s denial of Defendants’ Petition for  
14 Writ of Mandamus, and in light of concessions and statements made by Taylor’s counsel  
15 at oral argument before the Ninth Circuit. (*Id.* at 4-6.) Defendants also urge the Court to  
16 consider that an amicus brief filed in support of the denial of Defendants’ Petition for  
17 Writ of Mandamus failed to cite a single 42 U.S.C. § 1983 case that has expunged an  
18 outstanding state-court conviction. (*Id.* at 6.)

19 In response, Plaintiff argues that the Ninth Circuit’s denial of mandamus relief  
20 does not warrant this Court’s reconsideration of its *Shipp* rulings. (Doc. 1102 at 3-4, 10.)  
21 Plaintiff asserts that this Court has the authority to expunge Taylor’s 2013 convictions  
22 and that, even if *Shipp* allows only for the expungement of criminal records, dismissal of  
23 Plaintiff’s expungement claim would not be appropriate because Plaintiff could amend  
24 the claim to seek the alternative relief of expunging his criminal records. (*Id.* at 4-6.)  
25 Plaintiff also argues that if this Court has the power to expunge the records of his 2013  
26 convictions, “it can certainly order” that evidence of the convictions be removed “in the  
27 case before it,” and that doing so “would be particularly appropriate here,” because  
28 “Taylor served 42 years in prison due to the vacated 1972 conviction[s], not the 2013

1 plea agreement.” (*Id.* at 9.) Plaintiff urges the Court to analogize his 2013 plea  
2 agreement to a “release-dismissal” agreement—whereby vacation of charges is coupled  
3 with a settlement agreement not to sue—and to hold under *Newton v. Rumery*, 480 U.S.  
4 386 (1987), that the agreement is unenforceable as violating public policy. (*Id.* at 7-8.)  
5 Plaintiff also argues in his Response and his concurrently submitted Memorandum Re:  
6 Equitable Estoppel that the Court should equitably estop Defendants from asserting the  
7 *Heck* bar in this case, which would then render it unnecessary for the Court to consider  
8 expungement of Taylor’s 2013 convictions. (Doc. 1102 at 9; Doc. 1109.)

9 **A. Legal Standard**

10 “The Court will ordinarily deny a motion for reconsideration of an Order absent a  
11 showing of manifest error or a showing of new facts or legal authority that could not have  
12 been brought to its attention earlier with reasonable diligence.” LRCiv 7.2(g)(1).

13 **B. Discussion<sup>4</sup>**

14 In *Shipp*, the Ninth Circuit remanded for the district court to determine whether to  
15 expunge the state-court criminal records of a 42 U.S.C. § 1983 plaintiff where “the  
16 maintenance of [the] criminal records continue[d] to operate to [the plaintiff’s]  
17 detriment” after the plaintiff had served the imposed sentence. 568 F.2d at 133-34. The  
18 Court noted that federal courts “have inherent power to expunge *criminal records* when  
19 necessary to preserve basic legal rights.” *Id.* (internal quotation marks omitted; emphasis  
20 added). However, the Court emphasized that “[t]he power to order expungement of a  
21 state arrest record is a narrow one and should be reserved for unusual or extreme cases.”  
22 *Id.* at 134 n.1.

23 Relying on *Shipp*, the Ninth Circuit has continued to recognize federal courts’  
24 inherent equitable power to order the expungement of criminal records in § 1983 actions

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25 <sup>4</sup> “Absent good cause shown, any motion for reconsideration shall be filed no later than  
26 fourteen (14) days after the date of the filing of the Order that is the subject of the  
27 motion.” LRCiv 7.2(g)(2). The Court finds that good cause exists for Defendants’  
28 failure to file the pending Motion for Reconsideration within fourteen days of the  
issuance of this Court’s summary judgment Order. Defendants timely filed a Petition for  
Writ of Mandamus challenging the summary judgment ruling on Plaintiff’s expungement  
claim and promptly filed the pending Motion for Reconsideration after the Ninth  
Circuit’s denial of mandamus relief.

1 where extraordinary circumstances exist and the plaintiff has no adequate state-law  
2 remedy. *See, e.g., Maurer v. Los Angeles Cnty. Sheriff's Dep't*, 691 F.2d 434, 437 (9th  
3 Cir. 1982); *United States v. Smith*, 940 F.2d 395, 396 (9th Cir. 1991) (per curiam).  
4 However, the Ninth Circuit has made clear that “a person convicted of a crime” cannot  
5 “collaterally attack her conviction by moving to expunge the records of her conviction.”  
6 *United States v. Crowell*, 374 F.3d 790, 791 (9th Cir. 2004). The Ninth Circuit has  
7 explained that expunging a conviction and vacating a conviction “denote very different  
8 actions.” *Id.* at 792. “When a court vacates a conviction, it sets aside or nullifies the  
9 conviction and its attendant legal disabilities.” *Id.* In contrast, expungement results in  
10 the destruction or sealing of “the records of the fact of the defendant’s conviction” but  
11 does not, without more, “alter the legality” of the conviction or “signify that the  
12 defendant was innocent of the crime.” *Id.* (internal quotation marks omitted).

13 In allowing Plaintiff to add a claim for declaratory relief expunging his 2013  
14 convictions, this Court determined that Plaintiff did not have an adequate state-law  
15 remedy. (Doc. 167 at 8.) Due to changed circumstances, the Court’s analysis on that  
16 issue is no longer valid. Plaintiff is currently seeking post-conviction relief in state court.  
17 He can no longer plausibly argue—and he does not argue in his Response to Defendants’  
18 Motion for Reconsideration—that he lacks an adequate state-law remedy for challenging  
19 his 2013 convictions. *See Maurer*, 691 F.2d at 437.

20 Furthermore, the Supreme Court and the Ninth Circuit sitting en banc have made  
21 clear that § 1983 actions are not appropriate vehicles for challenging the validity of  
22 outstanding criminal judgments. *See Heck*, 512 U.S. at 486; *Nettles v. Grounds*, 830 F.3d  
23 922, 933 (9th Cir. 2016) (en banc). Accordingly, Plaintiff cannot seek in this action a  
24 declaratory judgment vacating his 2013 convictions. And allowing Plaintiff to instead  
25 seek expungement of the records of the 2013 convictions would be futile, because the  
26 Ninth Circuit has made clear that a person who “wishes to expunge the records of [his]  
27 conviction” must first obtain a judgment, via recognized post-conviction remedies, that  
28 the conviction was unlawful. *Crowell*, 374 F.3d at 796. And even if this Court could

1 expunge the records of Taylor’s outstanding 2013 convictions, that relief would not lift  
2 the *Heck* bar that exists in this case, as expunging records of the convictions would “not  
3 alter the legality” of the convictions. *Crowell*, 374 F.3d at 792. Plaintiff’s reliance in his  
4 Response on *Newton v. Rumery*, 480 U.S. 386 (1987), is misplaced because that case did  
5 not involve a *Heck* bar. And to the extent Plaintiff argues in his Response that his  
6 incarceration resulted from his vacated 1972 convictions rather than his 2013 convictions,  
7 that argument is foreclosed by the Ninth Circuit’s ruling on interlocutory appeal in this  
8 case that “Taylor’s valid 2013 conviction and sentence are the sole legal causes of his  
9 incarceration,” and he therefore “cannot recover damages for wrongful incarceration.”  
10 *Taylor*, 913 F.3d at 936.

11 Accordingly, the Court finds it appropriate to reconsider its denial of summary  
12 judgment on Plaintiff’s expungement claim.

### 13 **III. Memorandum re: Equitable Estoppel**

14 On April 16, 2024, Plaintiff filed a Memorandum re: Equitable Estoppel. (Doc.  
15 1109.) In the memorandum, Plaintiff argues that *Heck* is an affirmative defense that may  
16 be waived or forfeited, and that this Court should equitably estop Defendants from  
17 asserting a *Heck* bar in this case. (*Id.*) Plaintiff contends that applying equitable estoppel  
18 is appropriate here because Pima County Attorney Laura Conover would have moved to  
19 dismiss his 2013 convictions if not for misconduct by Pima County in 2022, and  
20 therefore a *Heck* bar would not exist in this case if not for Pima County’s misconduct.  
21 (*Id.*) Plaintiff indicates he may move to amend his Complaint to assert equitable  
22 estoppel. (*Id.* at 1-2.)


23 The Court will construe Plaintiff’s Memorandum as a Motion and will order  
24 Defendants to respond.

25 **IT IS ORDERED** that Defendants’ Motion for Reconsideration re: Expungement  
26 Claim (Doc. 1078) is **granted**. Summary judgment is granted in Defendants’ favor on  
27 the claim asserted in Plaintiff’s Third Amended Complaint seeking declaratory relief  
28 expunging Louis Taylor’s outstanding 2013 convictions.

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**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the Court construes Plaintiff's Memorandum re: Equitable Estoppel as a Motion. Within **fourteen (14) days** of the date this Order is filed, Defendants may file a response to the Memorandum re: Equitable Estoppel. Plaintiff may file a reply within **seven (7) days** of service of Defendants' response.

Dated this 18th day of April, 2024.

  
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Honorable Rosemary Márquez  
United States District Judge