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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

ARMANDO RANGEL RODRIGUEZ  
Petitioner,  
  
vs.  
  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
Respondent.

CASE NO. 02CR3220-W  
13CV491-W

**ORDER (1) DENYING  
MOTION FOR HABEAS  
CORPUS UNDER 28 U.S.C.  
§ 2255 [DOC. 256] AND (2)  
CERTIFICATE OF  
APPEALABILITY**

Pending before the Court is Petitioner Armando Rangel Rodriguez’s motion to vacate his sentence under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 (the “Motion”). The Court decides the matter on the papers submitted and without oral argument. See S.D. Cal. Civ. R. 7.1(d)(1). For the following reasons, the Court **DENIES** Petitioner’s Motion [Doc. 256] and a certificate of appealability.<sup>1</sup>

**I. BACKGROUND**

On December 4, 2002, a ten-count Indictment was filed against Rangel charging him with alien smuggling offenses on two different dates: March 26, 2002 and June 12,

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<sup>1</sup> Petitioner’s reply in support of his motion was incorrectly filed as a separate motion to vacate. (See Doc. 268.)

1 2002. On July 3, 2003, Rangel was convicted on all counts. He appealed, and the  
2 Ninth Circuit reversed the conviction. Rangel was then retried, again convicted on all  
3 counts, and sentenced to 188 months in custody.

4 Rangel appealed for a second time. The Ninth Circuit reversed his conviction  
5 as to counts 1, 2, 3, 7, and 8, but not as to counts 4, 5, 6, and 10. After remand, the  
6 United States Attorney General dismissed the reversed counts. On June 23, 2008,  
7 Rangel was sentenced on the remaining counts to 188 months in custody. Rangel's  
8 third appeal was unsuccessful.

9 On January 29, 2013, Petitioner filed the Motion. Petitioner asserts  
10 Constitutional violations based on claims of ineffective assistance of counsel, and the  
11 Court's failure to properly consider factors under 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a). On June 12,  
12 2013, Respondent filed an opposition. On March 3, 2014, after two motions for  
13 extension of time were granted, Petitioner filed a reply.

14  
15 **II. LEGAL STANDARD**

16 Under 28 U.S.C. § 2255, a federal sentencing court is authorized to discharge or  
17 re-sentence a defendant if it concludes that "the sentence was imposed in violation of  
18 the Constitution or laws of the United States, or that the court was without jurisdiction  
19 to impose such sentence, or that the sentence was in excess of the maximum authorized  
20 by law, or is otherwise subject to collateral attack." 28 U.S.C. § 2255. This statute is  
21 intended to alleviate the burden of habeas corpus petitions filed by federal prisoners in  
22 the district of confinement, by providing an equally broad remedy in the more  
23 convenient jurisdiction of the sentencing court. See United States v. Addonizio, 442  
24 U.S. 178, 185 (1979); Hernandez v. Campbell, 204 F.3d 861, 864 n.4 (9th Cir. 1999).

25 The remedy available under § 2255 is as broad and comprehensive as that  
26 provided by a writ of habeas corpus. See Addonizio, 442 U.S. at 184-85. But this does  
27 not encompass all claimed errors in conviction and sentencing. Id. at 187. A mere  
28 error of law does not provide a basis for collateral attack unless the claimed error

1 “resulted in a complete miscarriage of justice or in a proceeding inconsistent with the  
2 rudimentary demands of fair procedure.” Hamilton v. United States, 67 F.3d 761, 763-  
3 64 (9th Cir. 1995) (quoting United States v. Timmreck, 441 U.S. 780, 783-84 (1979)).  
4

5 **III. DISCUSSION**

6 Petitioner’s Motion is based on six theories of alleged ineffective assistance of  
7 counsel and this Court’s alleged abuse of discretion in sentencing. Respondent  
8 contends that the Motion is time barred and Petitioner’s claims lack merits. The Court  
9 agrees with Respondent.

10  
11 **A. The Motion is time barred.**

12 A one-year statute of limitations applies to motions filed under 28 U.S.C. §2255.

13 The one-year period begins to run from the latest of:

- 14 (1) the date on which the judgment of conviction becomes final;  
15 (2) the date on which the impediment to making a motion created by  
16 governmental action in violation of the Constitution or laws of the  
17 United States is removed, if the movant was prevented from making a  
18 motion by such governmental action;  
19 (3) the date on which the right asserted was initially recognized by the  
20 Supreme Court, if that right has been newly recognized by the Supreme  
21 Court and made retroactively applicable to cases on collateral review;  
22 or;  
23 (4) the date on which the facts supporting the claim or claims presented  
24 could have been discovered through the exercise of due diligence.

25 28 U.S.C. §2255(f).

26 In this case, the Ninth Circuit issued the mandate on Petitioner’s third appeal  
27 on May 27, 2011. The judgment of conviction, therefore, became final on August 25,  
28 2011, when the ninety-day period for filing a petition for a writ of certiorari expired.  
See Clay v. United States, 537 U.S. 522 (2003) (holding that if the prisoner’s  
conviction is affirmed on direct appeal and he does not file a petition for a writ of  
certiorari, the judgment of conviction becomes final when the time expires for filing  
a petition for certiorari). Under section 2255(f), Petitioner’s one-years statute of

1 limitations expired on August 25, 2012. Because he did not file the instant motion  
2 until January 29, 2013, the Motion is time barred.

3 Petitioner did not address this issue in his reply. Nevertheless, the Court  
4 assumes Petitioner would assert that he was unable to file the Motion within one year  
5 because he was confined to the Secure Housing Unit (“SHU”). However, after the  
6 Ninth Circuit issued the mandate on May 27, 2011, Petitioner was confined to the  
7 SHU for only 78 days—from November 11, 2011 until January 31, 2012. Even if one  
8 were to toll the statute of limitations for the entire 78-day period that Petitioner was  
9 confined in SHU, the limitations period would have expired on November 12, 2012.  
10 Because the Motion was not filed until January 2013, Petitioner’s claims are still  
11 untimely.

12  
13 **B. Petitioner’s claims lack merit.**

14 Assuming Petitioner’s Motion was timely, Petitioner’s claims lack merit.  
15 Petitioner’s Motion raises the following six ineffective-assistance-of-counsel claims:

- 16 (1) counsel abandoned Petitioner, who was then unable to timely file a writ of  
17 certiorari;
- 18 (2) counsel failed to provide Petitioner with a copy of the plea agreement for a  
19 8 U.S.C. § 1326 charge;
- 20 (3) counsel, on appeal, failed to object to Petitioner’s allegedly miscalculated  
21 sentence;
- 22 (4) counsel, at sentencing, failed to present evidence of the government’s  
23 alleged threats against witnesses;
- 24 (5) counsel failed to recognize that his second successful appeal required a “new  
25 trial”; and
- 26 (6) counsel failed to notice that he was incompetent to stand trial.

27 Petitioner also argues that this Court failed to properly consider factors under 18  
28 U.S.C. § 3553(a) at sentencing.

29 In order to prevail on his claims for ineffective assistance of counsel, Petitioner  
30 must show that: (1) counsel’s performance was deficient, and (2) the deficient  
31 performance prejudiced his case. Strickland v. Washington, 466 U.S. 668, 690-92  
32 (1984). In order to show that performance was deficient, Petitioner must prove that

1 counsel's performance was not "within the range of competence demanded of attorneys  
2 in criminal cases." Hill v. Lockhart, 474 U.S. 52,56 (1985). To satisfy the second  
3 prong, Petitioner must show that but for the ineffective assistance of counsel, his case  
4 would have turned out differently. Strickland, 466 U.S. at 694.

5 As to his first ineffective-assistance claim, Petitioner alleges that his counsel  
6 abandoned him. However, Petitioner himself voluntary chose to proceed pro se. (See  
7 *Order Granting Withdrawal of Counsel* [Doc. 254].) Petitioner next claims that his  
8 counsel did not provide him with a copy of the plea agreement for a 8 U.S.C. § 1326  
9 charge. But this case does not involve such a charge, and instead dealt with  
10 Petitioner's alien smuggling. Thus, there is no factual basis to support either of the first  
11 two claims.

12 With respect to Petitioner's claims that (1) his counsel was ineffective for failing  
13 to raise issues related to his allegedly miscalculated sentence; (2) his counsel was  
14 ineffective for failing to present evidence of the government's alleged threats against  
15 certain cooperating witnesses, and (3) this Court alleged failure to properly consider  
16 factors under 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a), each was already decided on Petitioner's direct  
17 appeals. See United States v. Rangel-Rodriguez, 267 F. App'x 679 (9th Cir. 2008); see  
18 also United States v. Rangel-Rodriguez, 420 F. App'x 686 (9th Cir. 2011).

19 Petitioner's fifth claim for ineffective assistance of counsel illustrates his  
20 misunderstanding of his second appeal. The Ninth Circuit's decision required a retrial  
21 only as to certain counts that the government dismissed after the case was remanded.  
22 Petitioner was not entitled to a retrial on the remaining counts for which he was  
23 sentenced, and thus this claim also lacks merit.

24 Finally, as to Petitioner's last ineffective assistance of counsel claim, the Court  
25 already found that he was competent to stand trial. [Doc. 46]. Therefore, the claim  
26 lacks merit.

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1 **IV. CONCLUSION**

2 For the foregoing reasons, the Court **DENIES** Petitioner's motion to vacate his  
3 sentence under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 [Doc. 256]. And because reasonable jurists would  
4 not find the Court's assessment of the claims debatable or wrong, the Court **DENIES**  
5 a certificate of appealability. See Slack v. McDaniel, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000). The  
6 Clerk of the Court shall close the district court file.

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8 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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10 DATED: July 1, 2014

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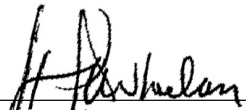
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Hon. Thomas J. Whelan  
United States District Judge