	Case 2:10-cv-00443-MHM-MEA Docu	ment 12 Filed 04/13/10 Page 1 of 28					
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1	Brian A. Wilkins PO Box 50854	APR 1 3 2010					
2	Phoenix, AZ 85076 480-529-0964	CLERK U S DISTRICT COURT					
3	brianw@operation-nation.com In Propria Persona Petitioner	BY STRICT OF ANZONA BY DEPUTY					
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6	IN THE UNITED STA	TES DISTRICT COURT					
7	FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA						
8	Brian A. Wilkins,	CV: 10-0443-PHX-MHM (MEA)					
9	Petitioner,	SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF HABEAS CORPUS					
10	vs.						
11 12	State of Arizona Attorney General,	·					
13	Respondent						
14	PETITIONER brings now this supple	emental brief, which further articulates the					
15	claims of ineffective counsel, evidence of a	ctual innocence, and exhaustion of state					
16 17	remedies.						
18	I. <u>Ineffective Counsel</u>						
19	Petitioner hereby re-alleges and inco	orporates everything in the Petition for Writ of					
20	Habeas Corpus, PCR, Special Action, and	Petition for Review, as if re-printed herein.					
21	Public defender Michael Ziemba faile	ed to file a special action, requesting					
22	dismissal of all charges, pursuant to Ariz. F	P. Crim. P. 8.6 and the Sixth Amendment of					
24	the U.S. Constitution, see Neder v. United	States, 527 U.S. 1 (1999), after Petitioner					
25	was unlawfully denied his right to public tria	al and speedy trial by jury on Jan. 12, 2009.					
26	Again, because the Petitioner's trial was un	lawfully revoked, the last day for trial to take					
27 28	place was February 7, 2009 (see Exhibit R,	Doc #7) to not violate his speedy trial rights.					
~~ !	•	1					

The charges against the Petitioner should have and could have been dismissed based on this *prima facie* Sixth Amendment violation, had Ziemba done a constitutionally effective job representing the Petitioner. *Strickland v. Washington*, 466 U.S. 668 (1984). It should also be noted that Ziemba has six public records filed against him with the Arizona Bar Association, since his admittance in 2000 (see Attached Exhibit 1). Ziemba was subsequently promoted to a higher paying position within Maricopa County, handling death penalty cases, after his assistance in these abuses led to the Constitutional violations in the present case.

II. Evidence At Trial, Had Said Trial Not Been Illegally Revoked

Petitioner hereby re-alleges and incorporates everything in the Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus, PCR, Special Action, and Petition for Review, as if re-printed herein.

The State of Arizona convicted the Petitioner based on the statements of two alleged witnesses. Michael Arthur Wood was also declared a "victim" (on top of being a witness) by the State through the sentencing phases, but eventually the State admitted there was in fact no victim in these alleged crimes. See Doc # 5; page 4. The Petitioner, who has maintained since July of 2008 that he was defending himself from harm and shot his pistol out of necessity (see Exhibit N, Doc #3), pursuant to ARS 13-417, 13-404, and 13-405, was convicted of felony disorderly conduct anyway, even though said alleged crime was victimless and caused no financial or property damage. The Petitioner discovered this new evidence (no victim) in March 2010, once he was discharged from probation.

The other witness the State used to convict the Petitioner, Linnette Wittman, was in an intimate relationship with Wood, who was on probation at the time for criminal

simulation (see Exhibit G, Doc #3). Further, a witness who is genuinely scared and

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concerned about her and others safety would have called police immediately, instead of three-plus hours after Wittman and Wood unsuccessfully tried to extort \$1000 from the Petitioner (see attached Exhibit 2; police report says cops arrived at 232 a.m.; Wittman says alleged incident happened around 1030-1130 p.m.). The Petitioner also had a broken right hand the night he was arrested - see Attached Exhibit 3, redacted - thus could not have possibly "grabbed Wood's collar with his left hand while pointing the handgun [at him with the other]," as Wittman said in her initial statement in the police report.

The State argues, in its Response to the Petition For Review (Exhibit E, Doc #3), that the Petitioner being extorted that night is irrelevant and that the real crimes committed by Wood that night can be overlooked. Further, between 12am-2am on July 22, 2008, Wittman could not have been that scared or concerned, based on postings from her Myspace page that night, which Wittman is not only making sexual advances towards at least one other person, but also the subsequent blog entries showing an attention-starved individual. (Attached Exhibit 4; Wittman's Myspace name is "Net.Net," a play on her name, Linnette). This new evidence was discovered well after sentencing. Wittman also changed her story several times, as far as what happened that night. (see Exhibit B (PCR), Doc#3). The Petitioner also sent a letter to Maricopa County prosecutor Barbara Miller, in August of 2008, while he was in jail, telling her that Wood was/is a major drug dealer and was violating terms of his probation. Petitioner also had his friend, Richard Perea, call the prosecutor's office with this same information, around the same time. But again, the true crimes committed by Wood were not and never have

 been a concern for the State.

Of course, the Petitioner did not have a chance to present any of the foregoing, or any other defenses whatsoever, at trial, again because Petitioner's Sixth Amendment rights to public trial by jury and right to speedy trial were completely revoked due to ineffective counsel and abuses of power by the trial court, specifically Maricopa County judge Emmet Ronan. The State was/is solely interested in convicting the Petitioner and destroying the life he had built, and were/are in no way interested in justice, especially since they had a chance to arrest a major drug dealer (Wood) who was on probation, but did not.

In extraordinary cases, where a constitutional violation has probably resulted in the conviction of one who is actually innocent, a federal habeas court may grant the writ. *Murray v. Carrier*, 477 U. S. 478, 496 (1986). *Schlup v. Delo*, 513 U.S. 298, 327 (1995); 28 U.S.C. § 2254(c)(2)(B).

III. Exhaustions of Remedies

Petitioner hereby re-alleges and incorporates everything in the Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus, PCR, Special Action, and Petition for Review, as if re-printed herein.

Circumstances exist which render the pending Petition For Review in the AZ Court of Appeals ineffective to protect Petitioner's rights. 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b)(ii).

Petitioner has done everything exactly as Arizona Rules of Criminal Procedure, Appellate Procedure, and Special Action Procedure call for to properly exhaust state remedies, only to experience a fundamental miscarriage of justice that started when the Petitioner was arrested on July 22, 2008 and continues to this day.

To fairly present a claim, a habeas petitioner must cite in state court to the specific constitutional guarantee upon which he bases his claim in federal court.

Tamalini v. Stewart, 249 F.3d 895, 898 (9th Cir. 2001). General appeals to broad constitutional principles, such as due process, equal protection, and the right to a fair trial, do not establish fair presentation of a federal constitutional claim. Lyons v.

Crawford, 232 F.3d 666, 669 (9th Cir. 2000), amended on other grounds, 247 F.3d 904 (9th Cir. 2001); Shumway v. Payne, 223 F.3d 982, 987 (9th Cir. 2000) (insufficient for prisoner to have made "a general appeal to a constitutional guarantee," such as a naked reference to "due process," or to a "constitutional error" or a "fair trial"). Although a habeas petitioner need not recite "book and verse on the federal constitution" to fairly present a claim to the state courts, Picard v. Connor, 404 U.S. at 277-78, 92 S. Ct. at 512-13, they must do more than present the facts necessary to support the federal claim. Anderson v. Harless, 459 U.S. 4, 6, 103 S. Ct. 276, 277 (1982).

Maricopa County provides "INSTRUCTIONS FOR PETITION FOR POST-CONVICTION RELIEF," Form #302 (attached Exhibit 5), which is the form given to Defendants wishing to pursue pro-se PCR proceedings, similar to the federal habeas forms. Maricopa County discourages Defendants from citing federal law in said PCR petitions, in an attempt to procedurally and otherwise bar Defendants from federal habeas relief. Specifically, question #V (5) on said forms instructs Petitioners to state, "[T]he facts in support of the alleged error(s) upon which this petition is based...(State facts clearly and fully; citations or discussions of authorities need not be included)." *Id.* emphasis added.

Petitioner, at first, followed this instruction verbatim, in order not to get the PCR

dismissed on grounds of not following instructions, when he filed his FIRST PCR

Petition on June 10, 2009. However, with due diligence, Petitioner learned a Notice of

PCR must be filed first to commence PCR proceedings and, after reading several PCR

Petitions filed by attorneys, which cited federal and state laws contrary to the

instructions on the form, the Petitioner filed his "amended," FINAL PCR Petition on July

13, 2009, containing some federal citations, which is the one the trial court ruled upon.

The Petitioner did in fact present the federal claims in his PCR, but was still reluctant to

fully articulate the federal claims, per the instructions on Form #302.

The State of Arizona obviously instructs Defendants in their PCR forms contrary to what federal law actually says, thus violates fundamental due process. The State, in its attempts to close off federal review of malicious convictions, tells Defendants, specifically a pro-se Defendant like the Petitioner who is not educated in law and criminal procedure, to do exactly what is necessary to be denied federal review in habeas proceedings.

Though there is a pending Petition for Review of a PCR Decision in the Arizona Court Of Appeals, the claims presented in it are the exact same as the ones presented in the PCR, Special Action, and AZ Supreme Court petitions, all of which were denied without explanation. Further, the Special Action was only filed because the State and trial court violated state laws placing time limits on how long the trial court has to rule on said PCR petition, thus Petitioner had no other vehicle for post-conviction relief other than special action.

Based on these precedents, and the fact both the AZ Court of Appeals and AZ Supreme Court both have already been fairly presented with the claims presented in the

pending petition, it can be reasonably surmised that the pending petition in the AZ Court of Appeals will also be denied without review, when they get around to it.

Petitioner already has and continues to suffer from many genuine collateral consequences from this unlawful conviction, and being forced to wait for the Court of Appeals to render an inevitable decision will only prolong said consequences and continue to violate Petitioner's rights. Petitioner would be inclined to simply dismiss the petition in the Court of Appeals on his own, to protect his rights.

Regardless, Arizona's highest courts were and have been fairly presented all federal claims, but simply denied all of them, without explanation.

IV. Conclusion

Petitioner request any and all relief the Court deems necessary, in addition to the relief sought in the habeas petition. Petitioner also will object to any extensions of time the State may ask for to answer said petition. Petitioner has already been in their custody, unlawfully, since July of 2008, and any extension will only prolong this illegal, unlawful, and unconstitutional persecution.

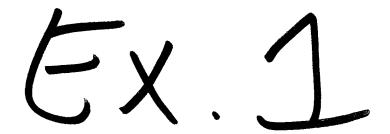
Respectfully submitted this 13th Day of April, 2010.

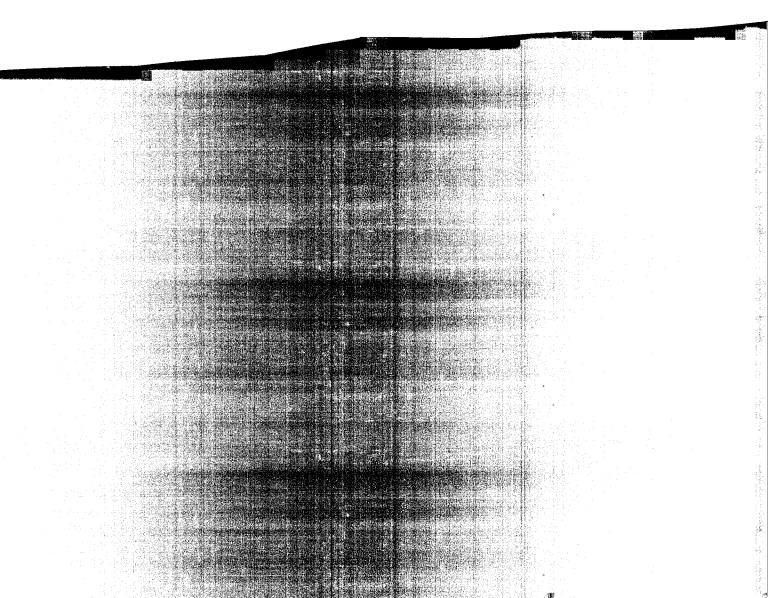
CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing document and all of the attached exhibits were hand-delivered on this 13th day of April. 2010 to:

Arizona Attorney General's Office Criminal Appeals Division 1275 West Washington Street Phoenix, AZ 85007

Brian A. Wilkins PO Box 50854 Phoenix, AZ 85076 480-529-0964 brianw@operation-nation.com In Propria Persona Petitioner





Brian Wilkins

From:

Yvette F. Barreras [Yvette Barreras@staff.azbar.org] on behalf of Lawyer Info

[Lawyerinfo@staff.azbar.org]

Sent:

Friday, June 05, 2009 12:00 PM brianw@operation-nation.com

To: Subject:

RE: Request of Additional Lawyer History

The lawyer for whom you requested a discipline history has 6 public record(s). All were dismissed. Matters which are dismissed, may have been dismissed after review or following an investigation.

Dismissed after review: The State Bar will not investigate a matter if the allegations made would not constitute misconduct or incapacity under the rules. These matters may have involved some informal resolution through the Attorney Consumer Assistance Program.

Dismissed following an investigation: The State Bar evaluates all charges alleging lack of professionalism, misconduct or incapacity. An investigation is commenced if the lawyer is subject to this jurisdiction and the information alleged, if true, would constitute misconduct or incapacity. If after conducting an investigation, there is no probable cause to believe that misconduct or incapacity under the rules exists, the State Bar may dismiss a discipline proceeding. A lawyer may have a dismissed file that was preceded by his/her participation in a diversionary program.

The lawyer's records referenced in this response may be comprised of one or the other type of dismissal, or a combination of both.

Dismissals occur if there is no probable cause to believe that misconduct or incapacity under the Rules Of The Supreme Court exists.

----Original Message----

From: DOTW_Request@azbar.org [mailto:DOTW_Request@azbar.org]

Sent: Tuesday, June 02, 2009 11:03 AM

To: lawyerinfo@azbar.org

Subject: Request of Additional Lawyer History

Request Date: 6/2/09 11:02 AM

I am interested in a complete lawyer history for:

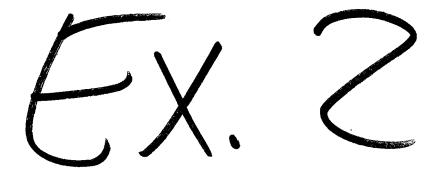
Mr Michael Ziemba R Maricopa Public Defender Mesa, AZ

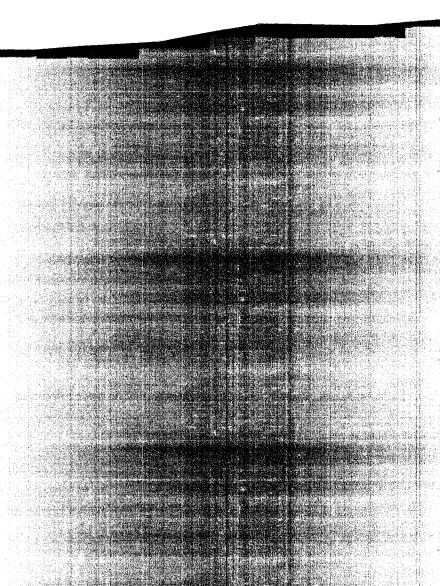
Admitted to Practice Law: 2000

Admitted to Arizona Bar: Oct 23, 2000

My contact information is as follows:

Brian Wilkins
PO Box 66; Tempe, AZ 85280
480-529-0964
brianw@operation-nation.com





TEMPE POLICE DEPARTMENT NARRATIVE

Page 1

INCIDENT NUMBER: 08-123168

OFFICER: T. JOHNSON #18490

On 07/22/08 at approximately 0232 hours, Officer M. Calendar and I responded to reference an aggravated assault report. The comments on the call advised the complainant, Michael Wood, was calling to report that his neighbor pointed a gun at his head thirty minutes prior. The call comments stated the suspect had shot one round into the air and identified the neighbor as Brian Wilkins. The call comments also stated a female neighbor in had witnessed the incident.

While enroute to the call, I asked Temps police dispatch to check it they received any shots fined calls in that area earlier in the evening. Temps police dispatch advised they did not receive any shots fired calls.

Upon my arrival, I contacted the complainant, Michael Wood, at his apartment. My interview with Wood was recorded on a digital recorder. The recording was transferred on to a cd which was impounded as evidence. The following is a summary of the interview and is not verbatim. Refer to the cd for additional information.

I asked Wood to tell me what happened. He stated he was with his friend Brian Wilkins, at Wilkins' apartment, hanging out with him approximately thirty minutes earlier. Wood advised Wilkins lives at 1223 W. University Dr. #5. Wilkins and Wood began arguing with each other over an unknown topic. Wood explained he and Wood have frequent arguments over sports, politics, and other general discussion topics. Wood stated he left Wilkins apartment and walked back to his

It should be noted Wood's apartment is on the northeast end of the breezeway at and Wilkins' apartment is on the southeast end of the breezeway. The breezeway is approximately one hundred feet in length.

Wood stated he was sitting outside his apartment smoking a cigarette approximately tan minutes after leaving Wilkins' apartment. Woods heard Wilkins' exit his apartment and then heard a single gunshot. Woods looked to the south end of the breezeway and observed Wilkins standing in the area south of apartment #5 in the parking lot. Wilkins had an unknown arm extended over his head in the air and was holding a pistol.

Wood asked Wilkins "what do you think that you are tough with your gun?" Wilkins went back into his apartment. Wilkins came over to him and they began arguing again. Wood could not remember what was said during this argument due to his level of intoxication. Wood did not see the pistol in Wilkins' hands and did not think he still had it on his person. Wilkins then pulled a black semi automatic handgun from his front pocket or back right area of his waistband. Wood first stated Wilkins stood approximately five to six feet away from Wood and pointed the handgun at his head, but later stated Wilkins was approximately two to three feet away from him. Wood put his hands up, turned his head away from Wilkins, and stated "go ahead, shoot me, shoot me".

I asked Wood if Wilkins verbally threatened him while pointing the gun

TEMPE POLICE DEPARTMENT NARRATIVE

Page 2

INCIDENT NUMBER: 08-123168

OFFICER: T. JOHNSON #18490

at him. At first Wood stated Wilkins did not verbally threaten him while pointing the gun at him but later stated Wilkins said "I'll blow your fucking head off" when he first pointed the gun at him.

Wilkins stated Wood walked back towards his apartment. Wilkins stopped in the area where he shot the first time, stopped, raised the gun into the air and fired two more shots. Wilkins then went into his apartment.

I asked Wood if anything else happened. He stated Wilkins came outside again approximately ten minutes later and attempted to apologize to Wood. Wood told Wilkins he did not want to talk with him since he pointed the gun at him.

It should be noted while speaking with Wood, I observed his eyes were watery and bloodshot and I could smell the distinct odor of an intoxicating beverage coming from his breath and person.

I asked Wood why he had waited so long before calling police. "He stated a he thought he was being nice to Wilkins but then thought that Wilkins pointed a gon at him which he shouldn't have done."

Wood also stated his female neighbor. Linnette, in apa had witnessed the incident.

I asked Wood if he would aid in prosecution and he stated he would. Wood was given victims rights information.

I then contacted Wood's neighbor, Linnette Wittman, in ap My interview with Wittman was recorded on a digital recorder. The recording was transferred on to a cd which was impounded as evidence. The following is a summary of the interview and is not verbatim. Refer to the cd for additional information.

I asked Wittman to tell me what happened. Wittman started by saying she didn't want to call the police because she did not want any retaliation from either Wood or Wilkens. Wittman stated she did not want Wood to get in trouble because he may be on probation and did not want to get Wilkens in trouble because he owns a gun.

According to Wittman, Wood tends to aggravate the tenants in the complex by calling them rectal slurs and accusing them of stealing his truck. Wittman also stated that Wilkens does not handle his alcohol well and gets "crazy" after a few drinks.

Wittman stated she saw both Wood and Wilkens, at approximately 2200 hours, gatting into a vehicle together and they told her they were going to get more Captain Morgan's rum. Wilkens appeared to be joking around at the time they left so Wittman did not think they were arguing at all.

She stated she was walking to her apartment, at approximately 2230 hours, which is on the northwest corner of the breezeway of the when she walked by Wilkins' apartment. Wittmen advised she heard two voices inside the apartment which she recognized as Wilkins' and

TEMPE POLICE DEPARTMENT NARRATIVE

Page 3

INCIDENT NUMBER: 08-123168

DEFICER T. JOHNSON #18490

Wood's voices. They sounded like they were arguing over a girl. Wittman went into her apartment

Wittman stated she later heard what sounded like a door slamming shut so she went outside. Wittman stated this possibly occurred between 2300 and 50000 hours, but was not sere. Wittman found Wood outside his apartment smoking a digarette and asked him what the noise was. Wittman stated Wood told her either "a shot in the air" or "a bullet in the air". Wittman thought Wood was joking and asked him what was going on. Wood began explaining that he and Wilkens had a verbal argument.

While Wittman was speaking with Wood, she heard someone exit Wilkens apartment. Wittman was having trouble seeing down the breezeway due to the poor lighting: Wittman knew the subject had exited Wilkens' apartment because she heard the screen door close and advised Wilkens is the only one in the building with a screen door. Wittman stated Wood began calling Wilkens a "nigger", a "stupid pussy", and was saying "come on, shoot me mother fucker, come on". Wittman advised Wilkens had moved near his door and thought he was going back inside.

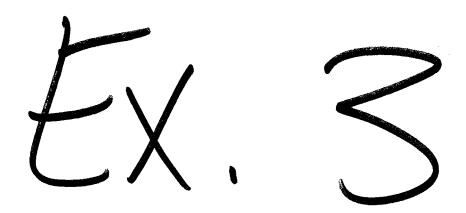
Wilkens began saying "don't dude don't" and "I don't know what I did" and "I don't know what I said to offend you". Wood continued velling racial slurs at Wilkens. She then stated Wilkens began walking quickly over to Wood. (Wilkens began saying "I hate all write people" and then displayed the handgun. Wittman stated she didn't see the pistol at first until Wilkens raised his hand and then she noticed it. She did not know if he was holding the firearm the entire time or had pulled it out from an unknown location. Wood began saying "come on shoot me come on".

According to Wittman, Wilkens then began attempting to grab Wood's collar with his left hand while pointing the handgun in the general direction of Wood's head approximately eight to twelve inches from his head. Wittman did not know if Wilkens was intentionally pointing the gun at Wood's head. Wood began "cowering down" to avoid Wilkens. Wittman described the handgun as a black semi-automatic handgun. She stated she is not familiar with guns and the gun looked similar to a toy gun.

I asked Wittman how long Wilkens pointed the gun at Wood's head and she stated "less than thirty seconds". Wilkens let go of Wood and began walking back towards his apartment. Wood began walking after Wilkens. Wilkens told Wood to stay away from him and then went inside. According to Wittman, Wood continued pacing back and forth outside of Wilkens: apartment while continuing to call Wilkens names and racial sturs.

Wittman went back inside and heard two to three consecutive gunshots approximately one hour after Wilkens held the gun to Wood. Wittman did not look outside. Wittman stated she later heard Wood outside Wilkens' apartment yelling that he had a witness to the incident and that Wilkens was "going down".

I asked Wittman if Wilkens said anything to Wood while pointing the gun at him. She stated he first stated "I hate you" then quickly changed and



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IGHT HAND X-RAY INDINGS: Views of the ristal shaft of the fifth metacs so seen. The remainder of	the bony structures D COMMINUTED	appear intact.	d. Mild overlying soft ti	ssue swelling is THE FIFTH

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WILKINS, BRIAN ALLEN - 1472388

* Final Report *

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Result status:

Auth (Verified)

Result title:

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Performed By:

MIAN, MD, FARUKH on 28 June 2008 11:36 MST MIAN, MD, FARUKH on 28 June 2008 11:36 MST

Verified by: Encounter info:

64017296, BDMC, Emergency, 06/28/2008 - 06/28/2008

* Final Report *

Reason For Exam

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Comparison: None.

Findings:

There is an angulated fracture at the head of the fifth metacarpal, consistent with a boxer's injury. There is no intra-articular extension. No additional fractures identified. Joint spaces are maintained.

Impression:

Angulated boxer's fracture.

dg

Signature Line

Report ****

**** Final

Transcribed Date: 06/28/2008

By: MIAN, MD, FARUKH

Signature Date:

06/28/2008 :FM

Electronically Signed

Printed by:

Newbold, Nina

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Page 1 of 1 (End of Report)

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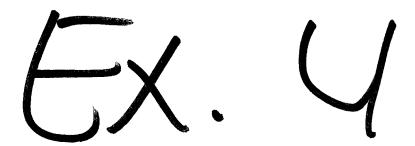


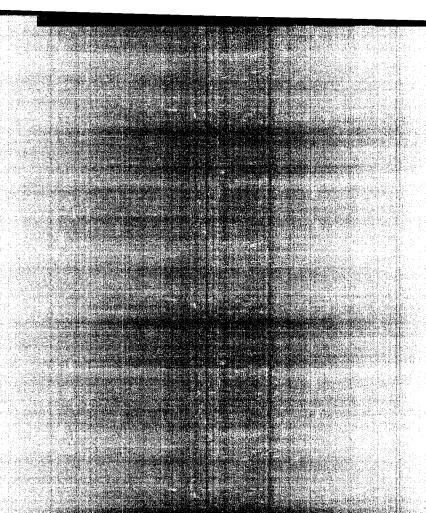
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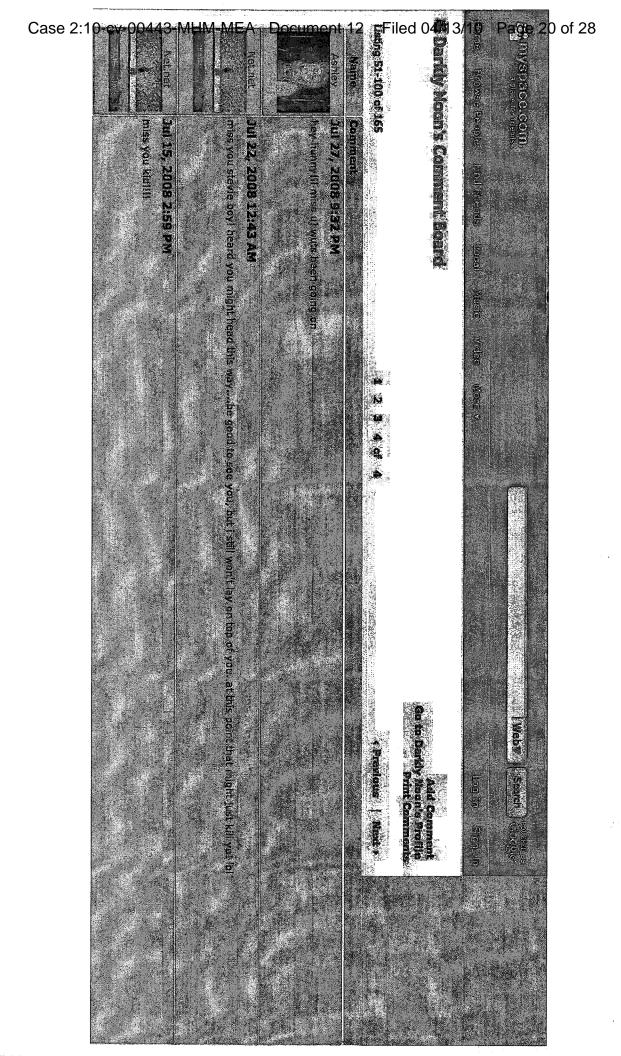
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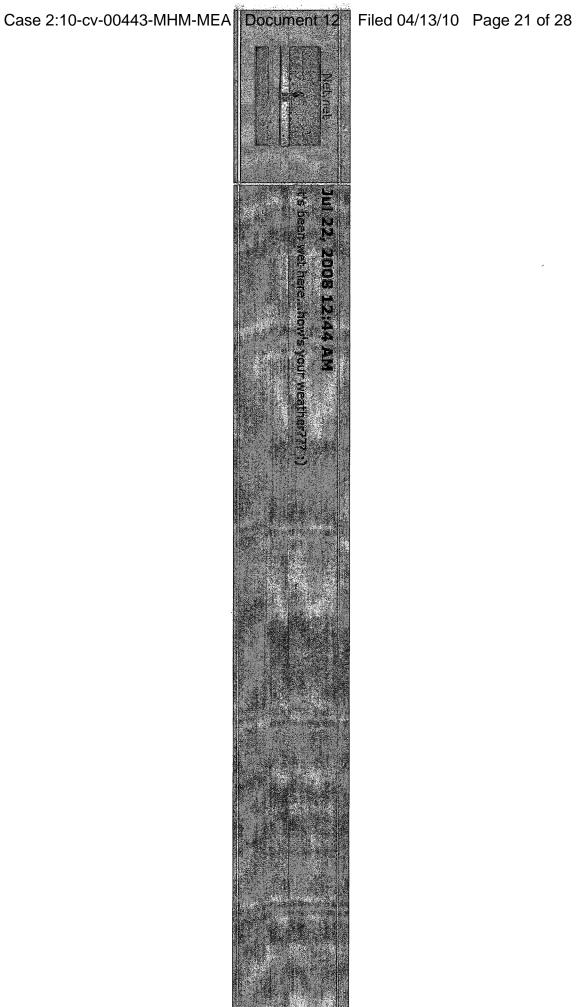
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Filed 04/13/10 Page 23 of 28

Last Updated: 5/9/2009

Send Massage Lustent Message Email to a Friend Subscribe

Gender: Female Status: In a Relationship Age: 25 Sign: Pisces

Document 12

City: TEMPE State: Arizona Country: US Signup Date: 12/8/2006

Case 2:10-00443-Mesored Links

State Cold Solutions. Virginia Jobs.



### INSTRUCTIONS FOR PETITION FOR POST-CONVICTION RELIEF

In order for this petition to receive consideration by the court, each applicable question must be answered fully but concisely in, legible handwriting or by typing. When necessary, an answer to a particular question may be completed on the reverse side of the page or on an additional blank page, making clear which question such continued answer refers.

Any false statement of fact made and sworn to under oath in this petition could serve as the basis for prosecution and conviction for perjury. Therefore, exercise cares to assure that all answers are true and correct.

NO ISSUE WHICH HAS ALREADY BEEN RAISED AND DECIDED ON APPEAL OR IN A PREVIOUS PETITION MAY BE USED AS A BASIS FOR THIS PETITION.

TAKE CARE TO INCLUDE EVERY GROUND FOR RELIEF WHICH IS KNOWN AND WHICH HAS NOT BEEN RAISED AND DECIDED PREVIOUSLY, SINCE FAILURE TO RAISE ANY SUCH GROUND IN THIS PETITION WILL BAR ITS BEING RAISED LATER.

When the petition is complete, mail it to the clerk of the superior court of the county in which conviction occurred.

# FORM XXV. PETITION FOR POST-CONVICTION RELIEF

# IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA

		IN A	ND FOR THE COUNTY OF _						
Nam	ie								
Addı	ress								
City,	, state, z	ар		1					
Phon	ne numb	er							
I.				CR					
			Petitioner's Name						
		Petitioner's p	orison number (if any)						
п.	Petiti	oner is now:	A. ( ) On Parole B. ( ) On Probation C. ( ) Confined in						
III.		(A) Petitioner was convicted of the following crimes:							
	(B) I			following a					
	( ) Trial by Jury								
		( ) T	rial by a Judge without a Jury						
			lea of Guilty						
	in the	( ) P	lea of No Contest	C					
	Indoe	·	court forpresiding.	County with					
	Judge		presiding.						
IV.	Petiti	Petitioner is eligible for relief because of:							
	( ) The introduction at trial of evidence obtained pursuant to an unlawful arrest.								
		() The and seizure.	introduction at trial of eviden	ce obtained by an unconstitutional search					
		() The constitutions		identification obtained in violation of					
	()	The introduc	tion at trial of a coerced confe	ssion.					
			introduction at trial of a statem representation is constitutiona	nent obtained in the absence of a lawyer at lly required.					

()	Any other infringement of the right against self-incrimination.
	( ) The denial of the constitutional right to representation by a competent lawyer at every critical stage of the proceeding.
()	The unconstitutional suppression of evidence by the state.
()	The unconstitutional use by the state of perjured testimony.
()	An unlawfully induced plea of guilty or no contest.
()	Violation of the right not to be placed twice in jeopardy for the same offense.
	() The abridgement of any other right guaranteed by the constitution or the laws of this state, or the constitution of the United States, including a right that was not recognized as existing at the time of the trial if retrospective application of that right is required.
	() The existence of newly-discovered material which require the court to vacate the conviction or sentence. (Specify when petitioner learned of these facts for the first time, and show how they would have affected the trial.)
()	The lack of jurisdiction of the court which entered the conviction or sentence.
	() The use by the state in determining sentence of a prior conviction obtained in violation of the United States or Arizona constitutions.
	() Sentence imposed other than in accordance with the sentencing procedures established by rule and statute.
	( ) Being held beyond the term of sentence or after parole or probation has been unlawfully revoked.
	() The failure of the judge at sentencing to advise petitioner of his right to appeal and the procedures for doing so.
	( ) The failure of petitioner's attorney to file a timely notice of appeal after being instructed to do so.
()	The obstruction by state officials of the right to appeal.

		() Any other ground within the scope of Rule 32 of the Arizona Rules of Criminal Procedure (please specify).					
V.	Attac	acts in support of the alleged error(s) upon which this petition is based are contained in hment A. (State facts clearly and fully; citations or discussions of authorities need no cluded).					
VI.	Suppo (A)	orting Exhibits:  The following exhibits are attached in support of the petition:  ( ) Affidavits (Exhibit(s) #)  ( ) Records (Exhibit(s) #)  ( ) Other supporting evidence (Exhibit(s) #)					
	(B)	No affidavits, records or other supporting evidence are attached because					
VII.	Petiti	oner has taken the following actions to secure relief from his convictions or sentences:  (A) Direct Appeal: ( ) Yes ( ) No (If yes, name of the courts to which appeals were taken, date, number, and results.)					
	(B)	Previous Rule 32 Proceedings: ( ) Yes ( ) No (If yes, name the court in which such petitions were filed, dated, numbers, and results, including all appeals from decisions of such petitions.)					