

**In the United States District Court
for the District of Kansas**

**United States of America,
Plaintiff-Respondent,**

v.

Case No. 14-20097-01-JAR

**Jessica Guadalajara,
Defendant-Petitioner.**

NOTICE AND ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

28 U.S.C. § 2255 entitles a federal prisoner to relief if the court determines that “the judgment was rendered without jurisdiction, or that the sentence imposed was not authorized by law or [is] otherwise open to collateral attack, or that there has been such a denial or infringement of the constitutional rights of the prisoner as to render the judgment vulnerable to collateral attack.”¹ The court must hold an evidentiary hearing on a § 2255 motion “[u]nless the motion and the files and records of the case conclusively show that the prisoner is entitled to no relief.”² A § 2255 petitioner must allege facts that, if proven, would warrant relief from his conviction or sentence.³ An evidentiary hearing is not necessary where the factual allegations are contradicted by the record, inherently incredible, or when they are conclusion rather than statements of fact.⁴

¹ 28 U.S.C. § 2255(b).

² *United States v. Galloway*, 56 F.3d 1239, 1240 n.1 (10th Cir. 1995) (quoting 28 U.S.C. § 2255(b)).

³ *In re Lindsey*, 582 F.3d 1173, 1175 (10th Cir. 2009).

⁴ *See Hatch v. Oklahoma*, 58 F.3d 1447, 1471 (10th Cir. 1995) (“[T]he allegations must be specific and particularized, not general or conclusory”); *United States v. Fisher*, 38 F.3d 1143, 1147 (10th Cir. 1994) (rejecting ineffective assistance of counsel claims that are merely conclusory in nature and without supporting factual averments).

On February 11, 2019, Petitioner Jessica Guadalajara filed a *pro se* Motion Under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 to Vacate, Set Aside, or Correct Sentence (Doc. 106), speculating that the government violated her Sixth Amendment right to effective counsel when it allegedly accessed video recordings of meeting(s) and audio recordings of phone conversations with her attorney while she was incarcerated at Corrections Corporation of America (“CCA”). On August 13, 2019, this Court issued its ruling in *United States v. Carter* (“*Black Order*”) that precipitates the § 2255 motion before the Court.⁵ Petitioner seeks relief based on events that came to light in the *Black* case and investigation, including the existence of soundless video recordings of meetings between attorneys and their clients who were detained at CCA. The government admits that it obtained videos from CCA in connection with the *Black* case, which focused on drug and contraband trafficking inside CCA.

On April 12, 2016, the government served a subpoena on CCA seeking “[a]ll video footage or still images currently retained by [CCA] depicting any internal or external surveillance video or still image taken between July 2014 and April 12, 2016 at the CCA facility in Leavenworth, Kansas.”⁶ On May 17, 2016, CCA provided six DVR hard drives to the government containing surveillance footage from inside and outside of the facility, including in rooms used for inmate-attorney meetings.⁷ The defense also discovered that the government had routinely obtained CCA recorded attorney-client phone calls, and that it did so without notice to

⁵ Case No. 16-20032-JAR, Doc. 785 (D. Kan. Aug. 13. 2019). As discussed in that Order, the Sixth Amendment claims stem from recordings of conversations and meetings with counsel while they were detained at Corrections Corporation of America (“CCA”). That facility has since been renamed CoreCivic. For convenience, the Court refers to it as CCA in this Order.

⁶ *Id.* at 66.

⁷ *Id.* at 66–67.

the attorneys, clients, or courts.⁸ Once notified of the recordings, on August 16, 2016, this Court ordered the video and audio recordings in the government’s custody to be impounded.⁹

In the *Black Order*, the Court determined that the following threshold showings must be made for a defendant raising such claims in a § 2255 motion after review and verification by the FPD. With respect to audio recordings, a petitioner must show: (1) the telephone recording exists; (2) a given call contains protected attorney-client communication, i.e., communication that relates to legal advice or strategy sought by the client; and (3) an affidavit from defense counsel confirming that the nature and purpose of the call(s) were within the ambit of protected communication, including but not limited to defense preparation, plea negotiations, or review of discovery.¹⁰ With respect to video recordings, a petitioner must show: (1) the video of the attorney-client meeting exists; (2) the quality of the non-verbal communication in the video is sufficient to confirm communication between the detainee and counsel; and (3) an affidavit from defense counsel confirming that the nature of the meeting related to legal advice or strategy, including but not limited to defense preparation, plea negotiations, or review of discovery.¹¹ It was the Court’s intent that this threshold showing would assist in eliminating claims where it was clear that no protected communication existed, for example, where there was no recording at all, the recording was not audible or visible, or the purpose of the conversation was not to seek legal advice or strategy.

On July 17, 2018, Standing Order 18-3 appointed the Federal Public Defender (“FPD”) to represent any defendant from the District of Kansas who may have a post-conviction Sixth

⁸ *Id.* at 29.

⁹ *Id.* at 10, 66.

¹⁰ *Id.* at 166.

¹¹ *Id.* at 165–66. The Court subsequently reaffirmed those findings and legal standards in the consolidated action, *In re: CCA Recordings 2255 Litig.*, D. Kan. No. 19-2491-JAR-JPO, Docs. 225, 588.

Amendment claim based on the recording of in-person attorney-client meetings or attorney-client phone calls by any holding facility housing federal detainees within this District.

The video recordings from CCA that were impounded by the Court in the fall of 2016, were turned over to the FPD after the *Black* Order was entered on August 13, 2019. Per the parties' agreement, as part of the *Black* investigation, the government began surrendering recordings and derivative evidence of audio calls from CCA that were in its possession.¹² The FPD, along with defense counsel, proceeded to exhaustively review hundreds of hours of audio and video recordings, ultimately filing over 100 habeas motions on behalf of petitioners alleging Sixth Amendment violations with respect to the government's alleged intentional-intrusion into these attorney-client conversations or meetings. The FPD did not enter an appearance on behalf of Petitioner or supplement her *pro se* motion, nor is there any evidence in the record that a recording of any conversation or meeting with counsel exists or meets the threshold criteria for a protected communication established by the Court in the *Black* Order.

Accordingly, the Court orders Petitioner Jessica Guadalajara to show cause in writing why her motion for relief pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255 should not be dismissed for lack of a sufficient factual basis or evidence on which to proceed with her claim. Petitioner shall file a response to this Order on or before **March 2, 2021**. If no response is filed, the Court shall summarily dismiss this motion as lacking any factual basis that would warrant relief from his conviction or sentence.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: January 19, 2021

S/ Julie A. Robinson
JULIE A. ROBINSON
CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

¹² *Black*, D. Kan. No. 16-20032-JAR, Doc. 705.