IN THE CRIMINAL COURT

OF DAVIDSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE

ABU-ALI ABDUR'RAHMAN)
Petitioner) Post-Conviction No
) DEATH PENALTY CASE
V.) Trial Case No. 87-W-417)
)
STATE OF TENNESSEE) Execution set April 10, 2002 at 1:00am
Respondent)

MOTION FOR A STAY OF EXECUTION

The Petitioner Abu-Ali Abdur' Rahman moves this Court to stay his impending execution set for April 10, 2002 at 1:00 a.m. on the grounds that he has presented a colorable claim in his motion to reopen his post-conviction petition and time is needed to review the claims on the merits. In support of this motion, Mr. Abdur' Rahman would show the following:

- a. He has submitted six colorable claims which warrant reopening his post-conviction petition:
- b. The complete failure of counsel to present mitigating evidence warrants a new sentencing hearing since it violates Article I, §§ 9 and 16 of the Tennessee Constitution;
- c. He was arguably denied his right to due process and a jury trial since his aggravating circumstances were not charged in the indictment and deserves a stay of execution pending the outcome of the U.S. Supreme Court in the decision <u>Ring v. Arizona</u>, U.S. No. 01-488, cert. granted, 534 U.S.__, 122 S. Ct. 865 (2002) and the Tennessee Supreme Court's decision in <u>State v. Dellinger</u>, No. E1997-00196- SCT-R3-DD.(1) The United States Supreme Court has granted stays of execution based upon the pendency of <u>Ring</u> in <u>Florida v. Amos King</u> (No. 01-7804) and <u>Florida v. Linroy Bottoson</u> (No. 01-8099).
- d. The prosecution withheld exculpatory evidence.
- e. The jury considered an unconstitutional "heinous, atrocious and cruel" aggravating factor.
- f. The jury received an inconstitutional instruction on the meaning of reasonable doubt; and
- g. Lethal injection violates the prohibition against cruel and unusual punishments under the Eighth Amendment of the United States Constitution and Article I, § 16 of the Tennessee Constitution.
- h. Justice demands that a stay be granted so that these claims can be fully examined and a determination made concerning the merit of each. *Cf.* Lonchar v. Thomas, 517 U.S. 314, 116 S.Ct. 1293, 134 L.Ed.2d 440 (1996) (Courts must grant a stay if a petition cannot be ruled on on the merits before a scheduled execution.).

Respectfully submitted,

Post-Conviction Defender

Paul J. Morrow, Jr., BPR 5559 Deputy Post-Conviction Defender

Jefferson Dorsey, BPR 15434 Assistant Post-Conviction Defender

Marjorie A. Bristol, BPR 19988 Assistant Post-Conviction Defender Office of the Post-Conviction Defender 530 Church St., Ste 600 Nashville, TN 37243 (615) 741-9331 (615) 741-9430, fax

(1) Both the <u>Ring</u> and <u>Dellinger</u> cases will address the issue of whether <u>Apprendi v. New Jersey</u>, 530 U.S. 466 (2000), applies to capital cases. <u>Apprendi</u> held that all factors used to enhance sentencing, excluding a prior conviction, must be charged in an indictment, submitted to a jury and proven beyond a reasonable doubt. <u>Id.</u>