

STATE MOVES TO HAVE STAY OF EXECUTION LIFTED

The State of Alabama has asked the US Supreme Court to lift a stay of execution granted to Jeffrey Borden, and to be allowed to execute him before midnight on 5 October. While the stay relates to a challenge to the state's lethal injection protocol, Jeffrey Borden is said by his lawyers to have a severe mental disability and to be "actively psychotic".

Cheryl Borden and her father Roland Harris were shot dead at a family gathering in Gardendale, Alabama, on 24 December 1993. Jeffrey Borden, the estranged husband of Cheryl Borden, was charged with capital murder. He pled "not guilty by reason of mental disease or defect". The defence highlighted a watershed event in Jeffrey Borden's life, namely a car accident in 1977 that had left him in a coma for four days and with a severe head injury. The jury was told of his subsequent history of mental disability, multiple hospitalizations, suicide attempts, electro-shock treatment and medication. A psychiatrist testified for the defence that, in his opinion, Jeffrey Borden had had schizo-affective disorder – a serious mental disability combining schizophrenia and depression – since at least 1981 and that he was likely experiencing the symptoms of this disorder at the time of the shootings. For the state, a psychiatry professor testified that while he would not "necessarily dispute that [Borden] may have at some time in the past been suffering from mental illness or psychosis", at the time of the crime he had not been "operating under irresistible impulse". The jury found Jeffrey Borden guilty of capital murder on 14 September 1995.

The sentencing phase began the same day. The defence presented members of Jeffrey Borden's family who testified about his mental disability and his changed mental state after the 1977 accident, but the defence did not present testimony from the doctors who had treated Jeffrey Borden. By a vote of 10-2 on 15 September 1995, the jury voted to recommend the death penalty. On 13 November 1995, the judge accepted that recommendation, finding the presence of two mitigating factors – that the defendant had no prior criminal history and that the offence was committed "while the defendant was under the influence of extreme mental or emotional disturbance".

On 29 September 2017, six days before his scheduled execution, the US Court of Appeals granted the defence motion for an emergency stay. This was in relation to ongoing litigation relating to the state's lethal injection protocol. On 2 October, the state filed an emergency motion in the US Supreme Court asking it to vacate the stay. In their response, lawyers for Jeffrey Borden noted: "The State begins its recitation of the procedural history of this case with the facts of the offense, which are completely irrelevant to the issue before this Court. Mr Borden would note that the facts, while irrelevant, are also incomplete. The State does not tell this Court about Mr Borden's history of psychological, sexual and physical abuse as a child, and his severe mental illness, which includes numerous suicide attempts, hospitalizations, and nine attempts at electroconvulsive therapy that pre-date his capital crime. All of these attempted treatments failed, and Mr Borden is actively psychotic to this day."

1) TAKE ACTION

Write a letter, send an email, call, fax or tweet:

- Calling on the governor to stop this execution in the event that the stay is lifted;
- Noting with deep concern the evidence of Jeffrey Borden's serious mental disability;
- Calling at the very least for a reprieve to allow the lethal injection challenge to proceed;
- Explaining that you are not seeking to downplay the seriousness of the crime or the suffering caused.

Contact below official by 5 October, 2017:

[Governor Kay Ivey](#)

Alabama State Capitol, 600 Dexter Avenue, Montgomery, Alabama 36130, USA

Fax: +1 334 353 0004

Email: <http://216.226.177.218/forms/contact.aspx>

(If you are not based in the US, please use Amnesty's New York office as your address: 5 Penn Plaza, 16th Floor, New York, NY 10001)

Salutation: Dear Governor

2) LET US KNOW YOU TOOK ACTION

[Click here](#) to let us know if you took action on this case! *This is Urgent Action 500.17*

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

In 2011, the US Court of Appeals for the 11th Circuit stated that “we are not blind to the possibility that testimony from Borden’s treating physicians at the penalty phase of his trial could have strengthened his ability to full present the mitigating circumstances... and we can imagine that hearing testimony from his doctors could have provided a more in-depth view of Borden’s mental state over the years”. But by a two one vote, it upheld the death sentence, under the deferential standard imposed on it under US law. The dissenting judge argued that “testimony from Borden’s physicians would have rebutted a powerful and pervasive attack levelled at Borden’s mental-health strategy throughout the entire trial” by the prosecution who argued that he was “faking” and making “excuses”.

Lawyers for Jeffrey Borden filed a complaint challenging Alabama’s method of execution on 7 September 2016, which three weeks later was consolidated with four other Alabama death row plaintiffs. The federal US District Court dismissed the complaints on 31 March 2017. The plaintiffs appealed, but the state moved to set an execution date for Jeffrey Borden and a date was eventually set for 5 October 2017. On 6 September 2017, the 11th Circuit vacated the District Court’s dismissal of the lethal injection lawsuit. Jeffrey Borden’s lawyers filed a motion to vacate his execution date. Having received no decision from the Alabama Supreme Court a week later, an emergency motion for a stay was filed in the 11th Circuit. The Alabama Supreme Court denied the stay motion on 22 September, but the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals granted it on 29 September. On 2 October, the state of Alabama filed an emergency motion of its own in the US Supreme Court asking for “expedited consideration” and for it to intervene “to vacate an unlawful decision”: “the Eleventh Circuit erred in placing Borden’s interest in pursuing more meritless litigation above the State’s and victims’ strong interest in carrying out its judgment against Borden’s crime. This Court should vacate the lower court’s stay.” The US Supreme Court has yet to rule.

There have been 1,460 executions in the USA since judicial killing resumed in 1977 under new capital statutes approved by the US Supreme Court in 1976. Alabama accounts for 60 of these executions. It was one of five states which executed in 2016, a year which saw the lowest national judicial death toll for 25 years. There have been 18 executions in the USA this year, two of them in Alabama. Amnesty International opposes the death penalty, unconditionally. Today some 141 countries are abolitionist in law or practice. International law and standards on the use of the death penalty hold that it not be imposed or carried out on people with mental or intellectual disabilities. This applies whether the disability was relevant at the time of the crime or developed after the person was convicted.

Alabama Governor Robert Bentley resigned on 10 April 2017 and pled guilty to certain misdemeanours. Lieutenant Governor Kay Ivey was sworn in as governor on 10 April, saying: “Today is both a dark day for Alabama yet also one of opportunity. I ask for your help and patience as we together steady the Ship of State and improve Alabama’s image. Those are my first priorities as your 54th Governor.” The two executions in Alabama this year have been carried out since then.

Name: Jeffrey Borden

Gender m/f: m

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