

IN THE U	INITED	STATES	DISTRICT	COURT
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FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

TERRELL LOVE,

No. C 12-6068 JSW

Petitioner,

v.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

RICK HILL, Warden,

Respondent.

Petitioner Terrell Love, a state prisoner, has filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254.

BACKGROUND

Petitioner was first convicted by a jury of murder in the first degree, attempted murder, and being an ex-felon in possession of a weapon. The jury also found that Petitioner personally used a firearm in violation of California Penal Code § 12021(a) and inflicted great bodily injury in violation of California Penal Code § 12022.7. Petitioner admitted the first charged prior conviction pursuant to California Penal Code §§ 667.5(b) and 667(e)(1) and the court struck the second and third prior conviction allegations.

On February 23, 2000, the trial court sentenced Petitioner to state prison for 66 years to life: 50 years to life for first degree murder (25 years to life doubled), four years for the personal firearm use enhancement for first degree murder, four years and eight months for attempted murder, 16 months for the personal firearm use enhancement for attempted murder, one year for

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the attempted murder great bodily injury enhancement, and five years for the § 667.5(b) prior conviction.

Petitioner filed his original petition for writ of habeas corpus in this Court on October 3, 2005 and it was granted on November 4, 2008.

On January 5, 2009, the District Attorney filed an amended information accusing Love of one count of murder, one count of attempted murder, possession of a firearm by a felon, personal use of a firearm, in connection with both counts, and infliction of great bodily injury was alleged in connection with the attempted murder count only. Finally, three prior convictions were alleged, only one of which was designated as a serious felony prior for strike purposes.

Petitioner was convicted by a jury of murder in the second degree, attempted murder, and being an ex-felon in possession of a weapon. All special allegations were found to be true. On July 21, 2009, the trial court sentenced Petitioner to state prison for 61 years to life.

DISCUSSION

A. Legal Standard.

This Court may entertain a petition for writ of habeas corpus "in behalf of a person in custody pursuant to the judgment of a State court only on the ground that he is in custody in violation of the Constitution or laws or treaties of the United States." 28 U.S.C. § 2254(a). It shall "award the writ or issue an order directing the respondent to show cause why the writ should not be granted, unless it appears from the application that the applicant or person detained is not entitled thereto." 28 U.S.C. § 2243.

Summary dismissal is appropriate only where the allegations in the petition are vague or conclusory, palpably incredible, or patently frivolous or false. See Hendricks v. Vasquez, 908 F.2d 490, 491 (9th Cir. 1990).

В. Petitioner's Legal Claims.

Petitioner seeks federal habeas corpus relief by raising the following claims: (1) the trial court effectively conditioned the admission of expert gang testimony and instruction on perfect and imperfect self-defense on Petitioner's testifying in violation of Petitioner's Fifth

Amendment right not to testify and Sixth Amendment right to counsel; (2) state appellate counsel failed to provide adequate counsel by failing to present claim that Petitioner's testimony was coerced in violation of Petitioner's Fourteenth Amendment right to effective assistance of counsel; (3) the trial court erroneously instructed the jury on the law of self-defense in violation of Petitioner's Sixth and Fourteenth Amendment rights to a meaningful opportunity to present a defense; (4) the above errors combined to deny Petitioner a meaningful opportunity to present a defense in violation of Petitioner's Sixth and Fourteenth Amendment rights; and (5) state appellate counsel failed to provide adequate counsel regarding retrial of the instant case in violation of Petitioner's Fourteenth Amendment right to effective assistance of counsel. Liberally construed, the claims appear potentially colorable under 28 U.S.C. § 2254 and merit an answer from Respondents.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons and for good cause shown:

- 1. Petitioner shall serve by certified mail a copy of this Order and the petition and all attachments thereto upon Respondent.
- 2. Respondent shall file with the Court and serve on Petitioner, within 60 days of the date of this Order, an answer conforming in all respects to Rule 5 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases, showing cause why a writ of habeas corpus should not be issued. Respondent shall file with the answer and serve on Petitioner a copy of all portions of the administrative record that are relevant to a determination of the issues presented by the petition.
- 3. If Petitioner wishes to respond to the answer, he shall do so by filing a traverse with the Court and serving it on Respondent within 30 days of his receipt of the answer.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: May 9, 2013

EFFREY'S'. WHITE

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE