

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF MISSISSIPPI

PAUL TAYLOR

APPELLANT
[REDACTED]

VS.

CAUSE NO. 2008-CA-02005COA
[REDACTED]

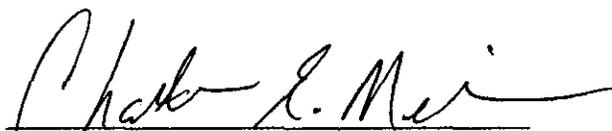
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

APPELLEE

CERTIFICATE OF INTERESTED PERSONS

The undersigned counsel of record certifies that the following listed persons have an interest in the outcome of this case. These representations are made in order that Justices of this Court may evaluate possible disqualification or recusal.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>POSITION</u>
Honorable Andrew Baker	7 th Judicial Circuit Court Judge
Paul Taylor	Appellant
Charles E. Miller, Esq.	Counsel for Appellant
John W. Champion, Esq.	District Attorney
Jim Hood, Esq.	Attorney General


[REDACTED]
CHARLES E. MILLER

CHARLES E. MILLER, [REDACTED]
MILLER & MILLER
ATTORNEY FOR APPELLANT
POST OFFICE BOX 1303
MCCOMB, MS 39648-1303
TELEPHONE: (601) 249-0017

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TABLE OF CASES AND AUTHORITIES

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STATEMENT OF ISSUES

Issue One

The actions of Taylor's trial court attorney constitutes ineffective assistance of counsel.

Issue Two

The Court erred by accepting the guilty plea of Paul Taylor.

Issue Three

The Court erred in not granting a hearing on actual innocence based on fact and mental condition of Paul Taylor.

Issue Four

The lower court erred in its failure to grant an evidentiary hearing.

Issue Five

The sentence of Paul Taylor was excessive and unconstitutional.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Petitioner, Paul Taylor pled guilty to sale of morphine. Defendant was sentenced to nineteen (19) years in the Mississippi Department of Corrections with ten (10) years suspended to run concurrently.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

Paul Taylor is a 50-year-old black male. Mr. Taylor has survived colon cancer on two separate occasions, and has had back surgery. His medical conditions require the use of morphine for pain management.

Mr. Taylor was arrested and charged with the sale of morphine in Tate and Panola counties. The record reflects that Mr. Taylor was approached by an undercover agent to sell morphine. Mr. Taylor has no history of the sale of morphine, nor does he have any previous criminal history.

Paul Taylor was indicted in Tate County Criminal Cause CR2004-129BT on August 17, 2004 for sale of morphine; indicted on August 25, 2004 in Panola County Criminal Cause CR2004-14BP2 for sale of morphine; indicted in Panola County Criminal Cause CR2004-36LP1 on October 1, 2004 for sale of morphine; and in Panola County Criminal Cause CR2004-47BP1 on December 3, 2004 for sale of morphine. On March 24, 2005, Taylor entered pleas of guilty to CR2004-129BT, CR2004-143BP2 And CR2004-47BP1. On June 10, 2005, the Court sentenced Taylor to nineteen(19) years in the Mississippi Department of Corrections with nine (9) years to serve and ten (10) years suspended in each case with the sentences to run concurrently. The State agreed to remand CR2004-34LP1. Taylor, by counsel Charles E. Miller filed identical petitions in Tate County and in the Second Judicial District of Panola County.

SUMMARY OF THE ARGUMENTS

The trial judge and Taylor's attorney did not make adequate inquiry concerning Taylor's competency and other defense issues. Failure to do so deprived Taylor of his basic constitutional rights including his 6th Amendment Right to have effective assistance of counsel and other rights.

The verdict was against the overwhelming weight of the evidence, and a verdict in favor of Mr. Taylor should have been granted.

That the verdict was in violation of Taylor's constitutional rights to the 14th Amendment to due process, the 5th Amendment, and 6th Amendment right to have effective assistance of counsel.

That at the time of the indictment, plea and sentence, Taylor was mentally incompetent and thus this court had no jurisdiction. (R.73, lines 17, 25)

That the sentence of Mr. Taylor in Tate and Panola counties was excessive and in violation of the 8th Amendment of the United States Constitution.

ARGUMENT

ISSUE ONE

THE ACTION OF TAYLOR'S LOWER COURT ATTORNEY

CONSTITUTED INEFFECTIVENESS OF COUNSEL

Taylor's counsel did not address the issue of jurisdiction, issue of mental condition, severance, and other issues.

The Court in McMillian vs. State, So.2d (Miss. App. 6-27-2000) held that the two-part test announced in Strickland v. Washington, 4661 U. S. 668 (1984), and adopted by the

Mississippi Supreme Court in Stringer v. State, 454 So.2d 468 (Miss. 1984), is our standard of review for resolving whether counsel was effective. The Court further held that under Strickland, McMillian must demonstrate (1) that counsel's performance was deficient and (2) there is a reasonable probability that, but for counsel's unprofessional errors, the result of the proceedings would have been different.

The Court held in Conner v. State, 684 So.2d 6008 (Miss. 1996) that the application of the Strickland test applied with deference to counsel's performance considering the totality of the circumstances, to determine whether counsel's actions were both deficient and prejudicial. Taylor concludes that said counsel's actions were both deficient and prejudicial.

ISSUE TWO

THE COURT ERRED BY ACCEPTING THE GUILTY PLEA OF PAUL TAYLOR

URCC Rule 8.04 (a) (3) requires that in order for the trial court to accept a guilty plea there must be a factual basis for the guilty plea. In this case, there was no evidence that Taylor committed the crime of sale of morphine, and therefore no factual basis existed for a guilty plea. In reviewing this issue the court looks to the entire record. Corley v. State, 585 So.2d 765, 768 (Miss. 1991).

ISSUE THREE

ACTUAL INNOCENCE

The appellant argues that his constitutional rights have been violated, which resulted in his

guilty plea. Taylor further argues that he is innocent.

The court in United States vs. Torres (163 F 3d 909) (5th Cir. 1999), held that, to establish “actual innocence” for the purpose of bringing a motion to vacate despite procedural default, the petitioner must demonstrate that, in light of all the evidence, it is more likely than not that no reasonable juror would have convicted him. “Actual innocence” means factual innocence, not mere legal sufficiency. Further the court held that in essence, then, Torres can only overcome his procedural default if he established that he was, “actually innocent” of his conviction. This standard imposes a heavy burden on a petitioner, it is more likely than not that no reasonable juror would have convicted him. “Indeed” actual innocence means factual innocence, not mere legal insufficiency. Consequently, we will reverse Torres’s firearm conviction only if he can demonstrate, based on all of the evidence, that, it is more likely than not that no reasonable juror would have convicted Tores.”

That in light of the fact and the mental condition of Taylor a hearing should been had on this matter to determine actual innocence.

ISSUE FOUR

THE LOWER COURT ERRED IN ITS

FAILURE TO GRANT AN EVIDENTIARY HEARING

The State Supreme Court has held that a post-conviction petitioner is entitled to an evidentiary hearing if he has filed a post-conviction motion which states a claim upon which relief may be granted, if proven. Myers v. State, 583 So.2d 174, 176 (Miss. 1991), relying on Neal v. State, 525 So.2d 1279, 1280-1281 (Miss. 1987).

ISSUE FIVE

THE SENTENCE OF PAUL TAYLOR WAS EXCESSIVE AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Paul Taylor was sentenced to serve nineteen (19) years in the custody of Mississippi Department of Corrections with ten (10) years suspended. The sentence of Paul Taylor constitutes cruel and unusual punishment and is disproportionate under the Eighth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

In Williams v. State, 784 So. 2d 230 (Miss. App. 2000), the Court held that a sentence is subject to review, however, when it is alleged that the penalty imposed is disproportionate to the crime charged. Fleming v. State, 604 So. 2nd 280 (Miss. 1992); Davis v. State, 510 So. 2nd 794, 797 (Miss. 1987); Presley v. State, 474 So. 2nd 612, 618 (Miss. 1985).

The circuit court judge ignored all available options and sentenced Taylor to what amounts to an excessive sentence in the Mississippi Department of Corrections. Thus, such sentencing by the lower court judge constituted cruel and unusual punishment and was disproportionate under the Eighth Amendment and therefore should be reversed and dismissed, alternatively, a more appropriate sentence should be imposed.

Additionally, see the following case: Hutto v. Davis, 454 U.S. 370, 102 S. Ct. 703, 70 L. Ed. 2nd 556 (1982) Federal District Court's holding that a 40-year sentence for possessing less than nine ounces of marijuana was grossly disproportionate and in violation of Eighth Amendment, reversed, and Solemn v. Helmn, 463 U.S. 277, 103 S. Ct. 3001, 77 L. Ed. 2nd 637 (1983) sentences must be proportionate to the crime but reviewing courts should grant substantial deference. No penalty is per se constitutional. Considerations are gravity of the offense, sentences imposed on others in the

same and other jurisdictions. Life without parole for uttering a \$100 bad check under recidivist statute based on six prior nonviolent convictions violates Eighth Amendment.

CONCLUSION

Appellant, Paul Taylor concludes that the lower court should have granted his request for Post Conviction Relief and that based on the foregoing arguments that the conviction against the petitioner should be set aside and vacated, alternatively a more appropriate sentence should be imposed, alternatively an evidentiary hearing should be granted.

DATED this the 26th day of May, 2009.

**Respectfully submitted,
Paul Taylor**

By: 
CHARLES E. MILLER
His Attorney

**CHARLES E. MILLER, [REDACTED]
MILLER & MILLER
ATTORNEY FOR APPELLANT
POST OFFICE BOX 1303
MCCOMB, MS 39648-1303
TELEPHONE: (601) 249-0017**

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Charles E. Miller, counsel for appellant, do hereby certify that I have this day mailed by United States mail, postage prepaid, a true and correct copy of the above and foregoing Brief for

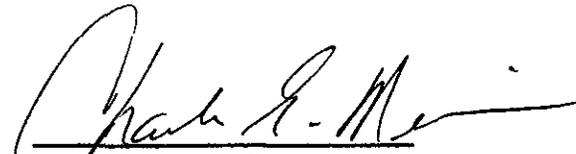
Appellant to:

**Honorable Andrew Baker
Circuit Court Judge
P. O. Drawer 368
Charleston, MS 38921**

**John W. Chapman, Esq.
District Attorney
365 Lusher St., Ste. #210
Hernando, Mississippi 38632**

**Jim Hood, Esq.
Attorney General
Post Office Box 220
Jackson, Mississippi 39205-0220**

DATED this the 26th day of May, 2009.


CHARLES E. MILLER