

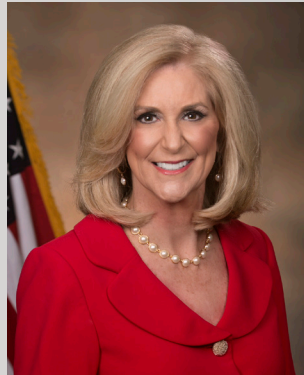
Post Conviction Collateral Relief Act

In Mississippi, individuals convicted of felony crimes may file for relief under the Post-Conviction Collateral Relief Act. This procedure is most commonly used when the defendant has pled guilty, but this is not the only situation when this procedure may be used. These actions are filed and heard in the circuit court where the conviction was obtained. However, if a case has been appealed and either affirmed or dismissed by the appellate court, the defendant must request and receive permission from the Mississippi Supreme Court before filing a motion under the Act. The Defendant may appeal an adverse ruling from the circuit court to the Mississippi Supreme Court.

Death Penalty Cases

There are special attorneys in the Criminal Division of the Attorney General's Office who represent the State in all death penalty proceedings in the Mississippi Supreme Court and in all federal courts. In addition, these attorneys handle post-conviction evidentiary hearings in state circuit courts, in death penalty cases, and also provide advice and limited research to prosecutors, law enforcement officers, and other public officials in the area of death penalty law.

For more information about the appeal process or death penalty cases, please contact the Office of the Attorney General at 601.359.3680.



Lynn Fitch
ATTORNEY GENERAL

Office of the Attorney General
Bureau of Victim Assistance
Victim Assistance Program

P.O. Box 220 Jackson, MS 39205
601.359.6766 | 800.829.6766
AttorneyGeneralLynnFitch.com

This project is supported in whole or in part through support from **Subgrant Agreement No. SG-2422 R1** awarded by the State of Mississippi, Mississippi State Department of Health. Any opinions, findings, conclusions or recommendations expressed in this publication are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the State of Mississippi, the Mississippi State Department of Health or the Office Against Interpersonal Violence.

POST CONVICTION PROCEDURES



STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
BUREAU OF VICTIM ASSISTANCE

Appeals

Defendants have the right to appeal their cases. Several different courts have authority over appeals, and several factors determine where a defendant must file his or her appeal.

Defendants in cases which were handled in municipal or justice court must file an appeal with the county court. If the county does not have a county court, the appeal must be filed in circuit court. Appeals from municipal and justice courts are to start at the beginning, as if no proceedings were held in lower court. Appeals of cases which occurred in county courts must generally be filed with the circuit court.

Appeals of cases that were heard in circuit, chancery or youth court must be filed with the Supreme Court of Mississippi. The Supreme Court decides which cases stay in the Supreme Court and which are sent to the Court of Appeals. Certain cases, such as death penalty cases, always remain with the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court or the Court of Appeals will review the proceedings that happened in the court that originally handled the case. The court generally only considers the issues that have been presented for review. Each party submits a written statement of the issues presented for review and the legal argument in support of each issue.

The appellate court also receives a copy of the transcript of the original court proceedings. The courts do not hear from witnesses or receive evidence; they only review the record presented to the court.

Appeals generally involve issues of fact as well as issues of law. Issues of fact usually challenge the evidence presented at trial. Issues of law vary and include such matters as: constitutional violations, wrongful admission of evidence, improper use of a legal standard, or the use of an incorrect legal standard. Appellate courts closely consider issues involving trial court proceedings and only reverse where "reversible error" is present. Even though the proceedings may have contained an error, not every error justifies a reversal. If an appellate court "affirms" a case, the conviction is upheld. If the appellate court finds "reversible error," the case will either be "reversed and remanded" or "reversed and rendered."

"Reversed and remanded" is when the conviction is overturned and the case is returned to the lower court for further proceedings. "Reversed and rendered" is when the appellate court overturns the conviction and the appellate court's ruling is substituted for the trial court's ruling.

Bail Pending Appeal

Defendants who are granted bail pending their appeal may not have to begin serving their sentence immediately. In these circumstances, the circuit court will set an appeal bond and the defendant will be released after meeting the requirements of that bond. Once the appeal has been decided, and if the conviction is upheld, the defendant will begin serving his or her sentence.

The decision to grant bond while an appeal is pending is solely within the discretion of the circuit judge. Certain persons convicted of a felony may apply to the court for release on bail while their case is pending an appeal. Crimes excluded from bail pending appeal include felony child abuse and any offense in which the death sentence or life imprisonment is imposed. The convicted offender must demonstrate by clear and convincing evidence that the release would not present a special danger to any person or to the community.

The victim has a right to submit a written statement objecting to the release of the offender on bail pending appeal.