

**FORM 4**

**STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
COUNTY OF YORK  
IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS**

**JUDGMENT IN A CIVIL CASE  
CASE NUMBER 2019CP4601421**

Jeffrey Lynn Chronister		South Carolina State Of	
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<b>PLAINTIFF(S)</b>	<b>DEFENDANT(S)</b>
Submitted by: The Court	Attorney for: <input type="checkbox"/> Plaintiff <input type="checkbox"/> Defendant <input type="checkbox"/> Self-Represented Litigant

**DISPOSITION TYPE (CHECK ONE)**

- JURY VERDICT.** This action came before the court for a trial by jury. The issues have been tried and a verdict rendered.
- DECISION BY THE COURT.** This action came to trial or hearing before the court. The issues have been tried or heard and a decision rendered.  See Page 2 for additional information.
- ACTION DISMISSED (CHECK REASON):**       Rule 12(b), SCRPC;       Rule 41(a), SCRPC (Vol. Nonsuit);  
 Rule 43(k), SCRPC (Settled);       Other: \_\_\_\_\_
- ACTION STRICKEN (CHECK REASON):**       Rule 40(j) SCRPC;       Bankruptcy;  
 Binding arbitration, subject to right to restore to confirm, vacate or modify arbitration award;       Other: \_\_\_\_\_
- STAYED DUE TO BANKRUPTCY**
- DISPOSITION OF APPEAL TO THE CIRCUIT COURT (CHECK APPLICABLE BOX):**  
 Affirmed;     Reversed;     Remanded;     Other:

NOTE: ATTORNEYS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR NOTIFYING LOWER COURT, TRIBUNAL, OR ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCY OF THE CIRCUIT COURT RULING IN THIS APPEAL.

**IT IS ORDERED AND ADJUDGED:**  See attached order; (formal order to follow)  Statement of Judgment by the Court:

**ORDER INFORMATION**

**This order**  ends  does not end the case.

Additional Information for the Clerk: \_\_\_\_\_

**INFORMATION FOR THE JUDGMENT INDEX**

Complete this section below when the judgment affects title to real or personal property or if any amount should be enrolled. If there is no judgment information, indicate "N/A" in one of the boxes below.

Judgment in Favor of (List name(s) below)	Judgment Against (List name(s) below)	Judgment Amount To be Enrolled (List amount(s) below)

If applicable, describe the property, including tax map information and address, referenced in the order:

The judgment information above has been provided by the submitting party. Disputes concerning the amounts contained in this form may be addressed by way of motion pursuant to the SC Rules of Civil Procedure. Amounts to be computed such as interest or additional taxable costs not available at the time the form and final order are submitted to the judge may be provided to the clerk.

**Note: Title abstractors and researchers should refer to the official court order for judgment details.**

**E-Filing Note: In E-Filing counties, the Court will electronically sign this form using a separate electronic signature page.**

S/Daniel D. Hall  
Circuit Court Judge

2753  
Judge Code

08/21/2019  
Date

**For Clerk of Court Office Use Only**

This judgment was entered on **August 29, 2019**, and a copy mailed first class or placed in the appropriate attorney's box on **August 29, 2019**, to attorneys of record or to parties (when appearing pro se) as follows:

**Jeffrey Lynn Chronister** 4344 Broad River Road Kirkland  
R&E Center B-Ii 63 Columbia, SC 29210

**Janell H Gregory** Attorney General's Office P.O.Box 11549  
Columbia, SC 29211

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**ATTORNEY(S) FOR THE PLAINTIFF(S)**

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**ATTORNEY(S) FOR THE DEFENDANT(S)**

David Hamilton

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**Court Reporter**

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**David Hamilton - Clerk of Court**

**Court Reporter:**

**E-Filing Note: In E-Filing counties, the date of Entry of Judgment is the same date as reflected on the Electronic File Stamp and the clerk's entering of the date of judgment above is not required in those counties. The clerk will mail a copy of the judgement to parties who are not E-Filers or who are appearing pro se. See Rule 77(d), SCRCF.**

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**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING DECISION BY THE COURT AS REFERENCED ON PAGE 1.**

This action came to trial or hearing before the court. The issues have been tried or heard and a decision rendered.

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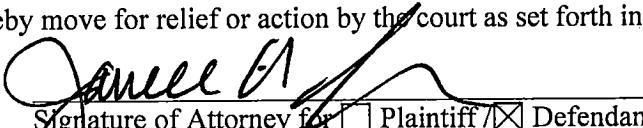
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA )  
 )  
 COUNTY OF YORK )  
 )  
JEFFREY LYNN CHRONISTER, #189827 )  
 Plaintiff, )  
 vs. )  
 )  
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA )  
 Defendant. )

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS  
 SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

CASE NO.: 2019-CP-46-01421

**MOTION AND ORDER INFORMATION  
 FORM AND COVERSHEET**

FILED-RECEIVED  
 2019 AUG 29 AM 11:10  
 DAVID HAMILTON  
 C.C.C.P. & OS  
 YORK COUNTY, SC

Plaintiff's Attorney: Jeffrey L. Chronister, #189827, Bar No. _____ Address: 4344 Broad River Road Columbia, South Carolina 29210 Phone: _____ Fax _____ E-mail: _____ Other: _____	Defendant's Attorney: Janell H. Gregory, Bar No. _____ Address: Post Office Box 11549 Columbia, South Carolina 29211 Phone: _____ Fax _____ E-mail: _____ Other: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> MOTION HEARING REQUESTED (attach written motion and complete SECTIONS I and III) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FORM MOTION, NO HEARING REQUESTED (complete SECTIONS II and III) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PROPOSED ORDER/CONSENT ORDER (complete SECTIONS II and III)	
<b>SECTION I: Hearing Information</b>	
Nature of Motion: _____ Estimated Time Needed: _____ Court Reporter Needed: <input type="checkbox"/> YES / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	
<b>SECTION II: Motion/Order Type</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Written motion attached <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Form Motion/Order I hereby move for relief or action by the court as set forth in the attached proposed order.	
 Signature of Attorney for <input type="checkbox"/> Plaintiff / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Defendant	
August 7, 2019 Date submitted	
<b>SECTION III: Motion Fee</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> PAID - AMOUNT: \$ _____ <input type="checkbox"/> EXEMPT: (check reason)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Rule to Show Cause in Child or Spousal Support <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic Abuse or Abuse and Neglect <input type="checkbox"/> Indigent Status <input type="checkbox"/> State Agency v. Indigent Party <input type="checkbox"/> Sexually Violent Predator Act <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Post-Conviction Relief <input type="checkbox"/> Motion for Stay in Bankruptcy <input type="checkbox"/> Motion for Publication <input type="checkbox"/> Motion for Execution (Rule 69, SCRPC) <input type="checkbox"/> Proposed order submitted at request of the court; or, reduced to writing from motion made in open court per judge's instructions Name of Court Reporter: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	
<b>JUDGE'S SECTION</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Motion Fee to be paid upon filing of the attached order. <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	JUDGE CODE _____  Date: _____
<b>CLERK'S VERIFICATION</b>	
Collected by: _____ Date Filed: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> MOTION FEE COLLECTED: \$ _____ <input type="checkbox"/> CONTESTED - AMOUNT DUE: \$ _____	

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA )  
 COUNTY OF YORK )  
 )  
 Jeffrey Lynn Chronister, #189827 )  
 Applicant, )  
 )  
 v. )  
 )  
 State of South Carolina, )  
 Respondent. )  
 \_\_\_\_\_ )

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS  
 IN THE SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Case No.: 2019-CP-46-01421

**CONDITIONAL ORDER OF  
 DISMISSAL**

DAVID HAMILTON  
 C.J.C.P. & GS  
 YORK COUNTY, SC

2019 AUG 29 AM 11:10

FILED-RECEIVED

This matter comes before the Court by way of an application for post-conviction relief filed by Jeffrey Chronister (Applicant) on April 23, 2019. Respondent made its Return, requesting the application be summarily dismissed.

**PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

Applicant is presently in the South Carolina Department of Corrections pursuant to orders of commitment from the York County Clerk of Court. During the April 1992 term, the York County Grand Jury indicted Applicant for murder and possession of a firearm during the commission of a violent crime (1992-GS-46-1224). Harry Dest, Esquire, and Gerald Smith, Esquire, represented Applicant. Assistant Solicitor Larry Grant of the Sixteenth Circuit Solicitor's Office represented the State.

Applicant proceeded to a jury trial before the Honorable Don S. Rushing, circuit court judge, on September 21, 1992. The jury returned a verdict of guilty on both charges and Judge Rushing sentenced Applicant to life in prison on the murder charge and a consecutive five years imprisonment for the weapons violation. Applicant's post-conviction appeals are detailed as follows:

### *Direct Appeal*

Applicant filed a direct appeal after his conviction. In the appeal, Applicant raised the following issues:

1. The lower court erred in overruling defense counsel's motion to suppress statements allegedly made by Appellant while in custody where the record below fails to demonstrate that Appellant was properly advised of his rights prior to the issuance of those statements.
2. The lower court erred in failing to issue a jury instruction concerning the proper standard for the use of statements attributed to Appellant.
3. The lower court erred in denying Appellant's request for a jury instruction on the lesser included offense of manslaughter where under one reasonable interpretation of the evidence as presented at trial, the jury might logically have found Appellant not guilty of that lesser charge.

On September 1, 1994, the South Carolina Supreme Court affirmed Applicant's convictions in a memorandum opinion. State v. Jeffrey Lynn Chronister, Memo. Op. No. 94-MO-226 (S.C.S. Ct. September 1, 1994). Remittitur was issued September 19, 1994.

### *First Post-Conviction Relief Application*

Applicant filed his first application for post-conviction relief (95-CP-46-1109) on August 28, 1995, alleging his confinement was unlawful because he received ineffective assistance of counsel and was denied Due Process of Law in violation of his Sixth Amendment and Fourteenth Amendment. Applicant's specific allegations are as follows:

1. Trial counsel failed to effectively discuss the case and strategy with the client;
2. Trial counsel failed to secure a preliminary hearing for his client;
3. Trial counsel failed to subpoena and call witness on behalf of his client;
4. Trial counsel's failure to obtain an independent psychiatric exam and psychiatrist for his client amounts to ineffective assistance of counsel;
5. Trial counsel failed to request a motion of change of venue;
6. Failure to properly investigate the case.

Respondent served its Return on January 29, 1996. An amended post-conviction relief application was filed on September 16, 1996 by Applicant alleging additional grounds as follows:

1. Ineffective assistance of counsel;
2. Applicant was denied Due Process of law in violation of the Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments.

In an attachment to the amended application, Applicant made specific allegations, which were as follows:

1. Counsel failed to investigate Applicant's competency;
2. Counsel failed to put up an insanity defense;
3. Counsel failed to investigate mitigating circumstances;
4. Counsel allowed a mandatory presumption of malice charge to be charged to the jury without objection;
5. Counsel failed to advise Applicant of important laws, cases, and defenses;
6. Counsel failed to make an objection during trial;
7. Counsel failed to request a specific jury instruction;
8. Counsel failed to adequately investigate the case or call witnesses;
9. Counsel failed to raise issues on appeal concerning the mishandling of evidence by police;
10. Counsel committed procedural errors;
11. The trial court failed to hold an additional hearing on applicant's criminal responsibility and competence to stand trial.

A hearing was convened on September, 18, 1996, before the Honorable John C. Hayes, III. Applicant was present and was the only witness. By Order dated October 21, 1996, Judge Hayes dismissed Applicant's post-conviction relief application.

*First Appeal from Denial of First Post-Conviction Relief Action*<sup>1</sup>

On November 11, 1996, Applicant, through counsel, served a Notice of Appeal from the order dismissing his post-conviction relief action. On October 13, 1997, M. Anne Pearce of the South Carolina Office of Appellate Defense, filed a Johnson<sup>2</sup> Petition for Writ of Certiorari that presented the following issue:

1. Whether the lower court erred in granting the State's motion for directed verdict on the ground that Applicant had failed to carry his burden of proof?

Applicant also filed a *pro se* document entitled "Amended Johnson Petition for Writ of Certiorari" raising the following issues:

2. Whether the lower court in granting the State's motion for directed verdict on the ground that Applicant had failed to carry his burden of proof?
3. Whether the lower court's decision to grant the State's motion for directed verdict violated the Applicant's right to confront witnesses and of Due Process?

By Order dated May 28, 1998, the South Carolina Supreme Court granted counsel's motion to withdraw and denied the petition for certiorari. The remitter was issued on June 15, 1998.

*1998 Federal Habeas Petition*

On October 17, 1998, Applicant filed a federal habeas corpus action. In the *pro se* Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus, Applicant alleged the following:

1. Conviction obtained in violation of Applicant's Fifth Amendment right against compulsory self-incrimination. Applicant was subjected to interrogation by police without being properly warned of his rights against self-incrimination.
2. Conviction was obtained in violation of Applicant's Fifth Amendment right to have counsel present during interrogation. Applicant twice stated that he wanted his counsel present, that he did not want to talk to police without counsel being present. Despite this request, Applicant was subjected to the psychological ploys and interrogation tactics of Officer John Dean Shillinglaw.

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<sup>1</sup> The materials pertaining to this appeal are not included because they have been destroyed and cannot be obtained.

<sup>2</sup> Johnson v. State, 294 S.C. 310, 364 S.E.2d 210 (1998)

3. Conviction obtained in violation of Applicant's rights to due process of law under the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments. The trial court erred and violated Applicant's rights when it allowed into evidence an illegally obtained statement.
4. Conviction obtained in violation of Applicant's Sixth Amendment right to effective assistance of counsel. Trial counsel was ineffective and prejudiced Applicant by failing to adequately investigate and present a defense based on Applicant's sanity at the time of the crime. (Applicant's lack of criminal responsibility.)
5. Conviction obtained in violation of Applicant's Sixth Amendment right to the effective assistance of counsel. Trial counsel was ineffective and prejudiced Applicant by failing to request a change of venue on the grounds of pretrial publicity where voir dire showed jury to be both knowledgeable about the case and biased against Applicant. Applicant could not obtain a fair trial by impartial jury in York County and counsel should have moved for a change of venue or to have the jury picked in another county.

The Federal habeas corpus petition was dismissed on January 28, 2000. Chronister v. Warden, 4:98-3372-17BF.

*Second Post-Conviction Relief Action*

On June 19, 2001, Applicant filed a second post-conviction relief action (2001-CP-46-1338). Applicant alleged the following:

1. Ineffective assistance of trial counsel.
2. Ineffective assistance of post-conviction relief counsel.
3. Conviction obtained in violation of Applicant's Fifth Amendment right against compulsory self-incrimination.
4. Conviction obtained in violation of Applicant's Fifth Amendment right to have counsel present during interrogation.
5. Conviction obtained in violation of Applicant's Fifth Amendment right of due process of law.

On January 9, 2002, Respondent made a return and motion to dismiss asking the court to summarily dismiss the application as successive and untimely in violation of S.C. Code Ann. § 17-27-90 (1985). On January 14, 2002, a conditional order of dismissal was issued by the Honorable

Lee S. Alford acting in his capacity as Chief Administrative Judge for the Sixteenth Circuit. Applicant, through his counsel – David L. Little, Esquire – made a reply to the conditional order. A final order of dismissal was entered by Judge Alford on April 19, 2002.

*Second Post-Conviction Relief Appeal*

Applicant filed an appeal to the denial of his second application for post-conviction relief to the South Carolina Supreme Court. On the appeal, Applicant was represented by Daniel T. Stacey of the South Carolina Office of Appellate Defense. On November 21, 2002, counsel filed a Johnson petition for writ of certiorari, asserting, “Whether the Court erred in dismissing the instant application as successive?” Applicant made a *pro se* response asserting the following grounds:

1. Defective indictment;
2. Ineffective assistance of trial counsel;
3. Ineffective assistance of appellate counsel;
4. Ineffective assistance of post-conviction relief hearing counsel;
5. Ineffective assistance of second post-conviction relief counsel;
6. Violations of his Fourteenth, Sixth, and Fifth Amendment rights;
7. Violations of the South Carolina Constitution.

On January 2, 2003, Applicant made an amended *pro se* response asserting “newly discovered issues.” On February 21, 2003, the Supreme Court of South Carolina denied the petition for writ of certiorari and granted Counsel’s request to be relieved. Chronister v. State, Order (S.C.S.Ct. February 21, 2003). The remittitur was issued on March 10, 2003.

### *State Habeas Corpus*

Applicant subsequently filed a Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus on September 26, 2005 (2005-CP-46-2212). Judge Hayes, acting in his capacity as Chief Administrative Judge, denied and dismissed the application by Order dated August 29, 2005.

### *Third Post-Conviction Relief Action*

Applicant filed his third application for post-conviction relief on February 9, 2006. In this application, Applicant alleged:

1. Subject matter jurisdiction;
2. Violations of the United States and South Carolina Constitution;
3. Professional misconduct by defense counsel;
4. Ineffective assistance of trial counsel.

Respondent mailed a return and motion to dismiss on June 20, 2006, seeking summary judgment as Applicant's application was successive and untimely. On July 6, 2006, Judge Alford, acting in his capacity as Chief Administrative Judge, entered a conditional order of dismissal on the basis that the application was untimely and successive. Applicant filed a motion for relief of judgment, a motion in opposition, and a motion to appeal in the South Carolina Supreme Court. By Order dated August 9, 2006, the Supreme Court of South Carolina dismissed the appeal because a conditional order of dismissal is not an appealable order. Judge Alford entered a final order of dismissal on November 22, 2006.

### *Third Post-Conviction Relief Appeal*

Applicant filed a notice of appeal in the South Carolina Supreme Court. On January 22, 2007, the South Carolina Supreme Court entered an order of dismissal of the appeal concluding,

“in the explanation required by Rule 227 (c), SCACR, Applicant has failed to show that there is an arguable basis for asserting that the determination by the lower court was improper.” The remittitur was issued in the matter on February 7, 2007.

*Rule 29(b), SCRCrimP*

On November 12, 2014, Applicant filed a Rule 29(b), SCRCrimP, in the York County Court of General Sessions, alleging he was entitled to a new trial based on the following grounds:

1. Prosecutorial misconduct;
2. Arrest without probable cause;
3. Subject matter jurisdiction.

Judge Alford acknowledged receipt of Applicant’s motion and directed him to raise his claims by filing a post-conviction relief action. On December 11, 2014, Applicant mailed a *pro se* notice of appeal to Judge Alford’s letter. On February 13, 2015, the Clerk of Court for the Court of Appeals advised Applicant it was in receipt of the November 21, 2014 letter from Judge Alford, which it was considering the “order on appeal.” On April 5, 2017, the South Carolina Court of Appeals affirmed Judge Alford’s order denying Applicant’s motion because it was untimely and a direct appeal was not the proper avenue to raise allegations for ineffective assistance of counsel. State v. Jeffrey Lynn Chronister, Op. No. 2017-UP-139 (S.C. Ct. App. filed April 5, 2017).

*Fourth Post-Conviction Relief Action*

Applicant filed his sixth collateral attack on his 1992 convictions by way of a fourth post-conviction relief application on May 22, 2018, along with an application to proceed *in forma pauperis*. The Honorable Daniel D. Hall, acting in his capacity as the Chief Administrative Judge for the Sixteenth Circuit received Applicant’s application and sent Applicant a letter denying his

request to proceed without paying the filing fee stating: “This is your third PCR Application that you have filed in this matter. The two prior applications were dismissed by the circuit courts. Your Application to Proceed Without Payment for this filing is denied.”

Applicant appealed Judge Hall’s denial of his request to proceed *in forma pauperis*. On August 3, 2018, Applicant filed a Petition for Writ of Certiorari. Respondent filed its return on September 21, 2018, and Petitioner replied on October 8, 2018. By Order dated December 13, 2018, the South Carolina Supreme Court remanded the case to the post-conviction relief court. The remittitur was issued April 23, 2019.

### **CURRENT APPLICATION**

In his fifth and current application for post-conviction relief, Applicant alleges he is being held in custody unlawfully on the following grounds:

1. “Prosecutorial Misconduct and Misrepresentation and Fraud on the Court”
2. “Arrest Without Probable Cause”
3. “Subject Matter Jurisdiction”

Before this Court and incorporated by reference are the records of the York County Clerk of Court regarding the subject convictions, Applicant’s records from the South Carolina Department of Corrections, Applicant’s prior post-conviction relief action records, Applicant’s appellate records, Applicant’s federal habeas corpus action records, and the current application.

### **FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

#### **Statute of Limitations**

The Court finds that this application must be summarily dismissed for failure to comply with the filing procedures of the Uniform Post-Conviction Procedure Act. S.C. Code Ann. § 17-27-10 to -160. Specifically, the act requires as follows:

An application for relief filed pursuant to this chapter must be filed within one year after the entry of a judgment of conviction or within

one year after the sending of the remittitur to the lower court from an appeal or the filing of the final decision on appeal, whichever is later.

S.C. Code Ann. § 17-27-45(A).

The South Carolina Supreme Court has held that the statute of limitations shall apply to all applications filed after July 1, 1996. Peloquin v. State, 321 S.C. 468, 469 S.E.2d 606 (1996). A motion for summary judgment may properly be used to raise the defense of statute of limitations. McDonnell v. Consolidated School District of Aiken, 315 S.C. 487, 445 S.E.2d 638 (1994). In addition, S.C. Code Ann. § 17-27-70(c) authorizes the Court to “grant a motion by either party for summary disposition of [an] application when it appears from the pleadings ... that there is no genuine issue of material fact and the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.”

Applicant was convicted and sentenced on September 22, 1992. Remittitur from the direct appeal was issued on September 19, 1994. The application was therefore due on September 20, 1995. This application was filed on April 23, 2019, which is nearly twenty-four years beyond the statutory filing period. Therefore, the application shall be summarily dismissed for failure to file within the time mandated by Uniform Post-Conviction Procedure Act.

### **Successive Applications**

The Court further finds the application must be summarily dismissed because it is successive to Applicant’s four previous post-conviction relief applications. Courts disfavor successive applications and place the burden on applicants to establish that any new ground raised in a subsequent application could not have been earlier raised in a previous application. Foxworth v. State, 275 S.C. 615, 274 S.E.2d 415 (1981); Arnold v. State, 309 S.C. 157, 420 S.E.2d 834 (1992). Section 17-27-90 of the South Carolina Code states:

All grounds for relief available to an applicant under this chapter must be raised in his original, supplemental, or amended application. Any ground finally adjudicated or not so raised, or knowingly,

voluntarily, and intelligently waived in the proceeding that resulted in the conviction or sentence or in any other proceeding the applicant has taken to secure relief, may not be the basis for a subsequent application, unless the court finds a ground for relief asserted which for sufficient reason was not asserted or was inadequately raised in the original, supplemental, or amended application.

Under this statute, successive post-conviction relief applications are forbidden unless an applicant can indicate a “sufficient reason” why new grounds for relief were not raised or were not properly raised in previous applications. Aice v. State, 305 S.C. 448, 409 S.E.2d 392 (1991). Any new ground raised in a subsequent application is limited to those grounds that “could not have been raised ... in the previous application.” Id. at 450. If the applicant could have raised these allegations in a previous application, then the applicant may not raise those grounds in successive applications. Id. Applicant bears the burden of showing the allegations could not have been previously raised. Land v. State, 274 S.C. 243, 262 S.E.2d 735 (1980).

Applicant’s current allegations were or could have been raised in the proceedings based on Applicant’s prior application for post-conviction relief; thus, the current application is successive and barred under S.C. Code Ann. § 17-27-90. Applicant has failed to establish any sufficient reason why he could not have raised his current allegations in his previous applications for post-conviction relief. Therefore, he has failed to meet the burden imposed upon him, and the Court shall summarily dismiss the application as successive to Applicant’s previous post-conviction relief applications.

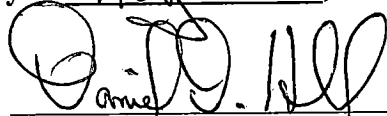
**CONCLUSION**

Pursuant to S.C. Code Ann. § 17-27-70(b), the Court intends to dismiss this application with prejudice unless Applicant provides specific reasons, factual or legal, why the application should not be dismissed in its entirety. Applicant is granted twenty days from the date of service of this Order upon him to show why this Order should not become final. Applicant shall file any reasons he may have with the York County Clerk of Court and shall serve opposing counsel at the following address:

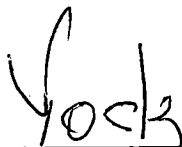
Office of the Attorney General  
Attn: Janell H. Gregory, Esquire  
PCR Division – 16th Circuit  
P.O. Box 11549  
Columbia, South Carolina 29211

Applicant is cautioned that his response to this order must be actually received by the York County Clerk of Court and opposing counsel within twenty (20) days, and that the Court will not consider any issues raised in his response if not so timely filed and served.

AND IT IS SO ORDERED this 21<sup>st</sup> day of August, 2019.



DANIEL D. HALL  
Chief Administrative Judge  
Sixteenth Judicial Circuit



\_\_\_\_\_, South Carolina