

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
IN THE SUPREME COURT

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**Dec 09 2022**

S.C. SUPREME COURT

Certiorari to the Court of Appeals  
Appeal from Oconee County  
Honorable Letitia H. Verdin, Circuit Court Judge

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Opinion No. 2022-UP-362 (S.C. Ct. App. filed Sept. 28, 2022)  
Lower Court Case No. 2020-CP-37-00118

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JONATHAN W. DUNCAN,

PETITIONER

V.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

RESPONDENT

APPELLATE CASE NO. 2021-000279

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APPENDIX

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**THIS OPINION HAS NO PRECEDENTIAL VALUE. IT SHOULD NOT BE  
CITED OR RELIED ON AS PRECEDENT IN ANY PROCEEDING  
EXCEPT AS PROVIDED BY RULE 268(d)(2), SCACR.**

**THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
In The Court of Appeals**

Jonathan W. Duncan, Petitioner,

v.

State of South Carolina, Respondent.

Appellate Case No. 2021-000279

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Appeal From Oconee County  
Letitia H. Verdin, Circuit Court Judge

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Unpublished Opinion No. 2022-UP-362  
Submitted September 1, 2022 – Filed September 28, 2022

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**AFFIRMED**

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Appellate Defender Kathrine Haggard Hudgins, of  
Columbia, for Petitioner.

Attorney General Alan McCrory Wilson and Assistant  
Attorney General Lillian Loch Meadows, both of  
Columbia, for Respondent.

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**PER CURIAM:** Petitioner seeks a writ of certiorari from the denial of his application for post-conviction relief (PCR).

Because there is sufficient evidence to support the PCR judge's finding that

Petitioner did not knowingly and intelligently waive his right to a direct appeal, we grant certiorari on this issue and proceed with a review of the direct appeal issue pursuant to *Davis v. State*, 288 S.C. 290, 342 S.E.2d 60 (1986).

On direct appeal, Petitioner argues the plea court erred by failing to conduct a competency hearing pursuant to section 44-23-410(A) of the South Carolina Code (2018) and *State v. Blair*<sup>1</sup> prior to accepting his guilty pleas. See § 44-23-410 ("Whenever a judge of the circuit court . . . has reason to believe that a person on trial before him, charged with the commission of a criminal offense . . . , is not fit to stand trial because the person lacks the capacity to understand the proceedings against him or to assist in his own defense as a result of a lack of mental capacity, the judge shall: (1) order examination of the person by two examiners designated by the Department of Mental Health if the person is suspected of having a mental illness . . ."). We affirm pursuant to Rule 220(b), SCACR.

We hold the plea court did not abuse its discretion by failing to sua sponte conduct a competency hearing. See *State v. White*, 364 S.C. 143, 147, 611 S.E.2d 927, 929 (Ct. App. 2005) ("The statutory injunction, that an examination be ordered when the circuit judge 'has reason to believe' that a defendant is not mentally competent to stand trial, involves the exercise of the discretion of the trial judge in evaluating the facts presented on the question of competency." (quoting *State v. Drayton*, 270 S.C. 582, 584, 243 S.E.2d 458, 459 (1978))); *id.* ("Thus, despite the mandatory language contained in § 44-23-410, the decision of whether to order a competency examination is within the discretion of the trial judge, whose decision will not be overturned absent a clear showing of abuse of discretion."). Petitioner underwent three mental health examinations and was adjudged competent before he pled guilty. Further, plea counsel not only believed Petitioner understood his rights, he also agreed there was nothing in the evaluations that would cause him to question Petitioner's competency to enter a plea. Moreover, Petitioner appeared to understand the plea proceeding based on his responses to the questions from the plea court. See *State v. Hall*, 312 S.C. 95, 99, 439 S.E.2d 278, 281 (1994) (holding the trial court did not err by failing to conduct a competency hearing because "[t]he evidence of record negate[d] the necessity" and noting the State's psychologist determined the defendant was competent and the defendant himself indicated he understood the proceedings). Thus, based on the record before this court, we hold the plea court did not abuse its discretion by failing to order a competency hearing prior to Petitioner entering his guilty pleas.

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<sup>1</sup> 275 S.C. 529, 273 S.E.2d 536 (1981).

**AFFIRMED.**<sup>2</sup>

**GEATHERS, MCDONALD, and HILL, JJ., concur.**

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<sup>2</sup> We decide this case without oral argument pursuant to Rule 215, SCACR.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
IN THE COURT OF APPEALS

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**RECEIVED**  
**Oct 12 2022**  
SC Court of Appeals

Appeal from Oconee County

Honorable Letitia H. Verdin, Circuit Court Judge

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Opinion No. 2022-UP-362

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JONATHAN W. DUNCAN,

PETITIONER

V.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

RESPONDENT

APPELLATE CASE NO. 2021-000279

---

**Petition for Rehearing**

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Pursuant to Rule 221(a), SCACR, counsel for Petitioner, Jonathan William Duncan, respectfully petitions this Court for rehearing. Counsel respectfully submits that this Court may have overlooked the fact that the issue on belated appeal did not involve a challenge to a judge ordering a competency evaluation. As this Court correctly noted, Petitioner underwent three mental health evaluations. The challenge in the present case is to the trial judge's failure to comply with S.C. Code §§44-23-420, 430, requiring the examiners who conducted the mental health evaluations to provide a written report to the court and requiring the court conduct a hearing to determine competency. In the present case, although the plea judge was aware of the

three prior mental evaluations, none of the mental evaluations were introduced in evidence during the guilty plea and the record is silent on who conducted the evaluations and the dates of the evaluations. The failure to receive the reports and conduct a competency hearing pursuant to S.C. Code §§44-23-420, 430 constitutes an error of law requiring reversal. Counsel respectfully seeks rehearing.

Petitioner pled guilty to assaulting his wife and attempting to murder an acquaintance who was having a sexual relationship with Petitioner's wife. All three were together on the night of June 6, 2016, using methamphetamine when, according to the State, Petitioner consented to his wife and his friend having sex. (App. p. 7, lines 9-16). During the plea colloquy the assistant solicitor told the judge that the following morning Petitioner had regrets and "flipped out" attacking his wife and then attacking the friend when he intervened. (App. p. 7, line 17 – p. 8, lines 1-3). The assistant solicitor told the judge, "The defendant in this case has undergone three separate mental health evaluations, which is why he has remained incarcerated for a good long period prior to this plea. Each evaluation, your Honor, though, has reached the same conclusion. He is competent. He could form criminal responsibility for his actions that day." (App. p. 9, lines 3-9). None of the three prior mental evaluations were introduced in evidence during the guilty plea and the record is silent on the dates of the evaluations.

After the State's presentation, the plea judge asked Petitioner if he agreed with the solicitor's statement of the facts. (App. p. 10, lines 15-19). Petitioner answered, "No, sir." (App. p. 10, line 20). Petitioner and defense counsel conferred off the record and then defense counsel told the judge, "He disagrees with attempting to slit the throat of Mr. Stazney [the friend who was having sex with Petitioner's wife] and with choking his wife." (App. p. 11, lines 2-4). The

judge then took a short break so that Petitioner could confer with his lawyer. (App. p. 11, lines 5-11). After a short recess, the guilty plea continued. (App. p. 11, line 12 – p. 12, lines 1-9).

The plea judge then asked about the previous evaluations. (App. p. 12, lines 10-13). The plea judge asked defense counsel, “And has there been anything that has come out of those evaluations that would make you concerned that he’s not competent to enter this plea?” (App. p. 12, lines 14-16). Defense counsel answered, “Nothing out of those evaluations. I think the last two were because of my concerns as to his competency by talking with him at the detention center. I still have some concerns about that - - ” (App. p. 12, lines 17-20). Defense counsel commented that he was not a Ph.D. (App. p. 12, line 22). The plea judge then asked, “Do you believe he’s competent to make this plea today?” (App. p. 12, lines 23-24). Defense counsel answered, “Barely, yes, your Honor.” (App. p. 12, line 25).

In mitigation defense counsel told the judge, “He was raised in kind of a rough environment. Biological mother had a history of alcohol abuse. The records indicate that he has a history - - she had a history of excessive corporal punishment against the kids. Jonathan was sexually abused by babysitters and one of his mother’s boyfriends. It’s in his psychological reports. He quit school in the tenth grade, had been diagnosed with ADHD, was able to work a variety of jobs but the longest job he ever had was construction for three years.” (App. p. 21, line 21 - p. 22, lines 1-7). Defense counsel also told the judge, “At the time of the incident, I believe he was experiencing a psychotic break fueled by excessive use of methamphetamine by all three involved in a menage a trois. He believed that he heard them talking behind his back. They were going to take him out to the lake and dump him overboard and let him drown. The records indicate that he has psychological problems, has had for a long period of time. He has

become stabilized somewhat on the medicine since he's been in the detention center.” (App. p. 22, lines 14-23).

Based on the information before the judge at the time of the guilty plea, a competency hearing was required, even though the hearing was not requested by either side. The plea judge failed to conduct a competency hearing to determine if Petitioner was competent to enter the guilty plea. The plea judge erred.

“Due process prohibits the conviction of an incompetent defendant, and this right may not be waived by a guilty plea. Jeter v. State, 308 S.C. 230, 232, 417 S.E.2d 594, 595–596 (1992) (citations omitted).” Matthews v. State, 358 S.C. 456, 458, 596 S.E.2d 49, 50 (2004). “The test of competency to enter a plea is the same as required to stand trial. State v. Lambert, 266 S.C. 574, 225 S.E.2d 340 (1976). The accused must have sufficient capability to consult with his lawyer with a reasonable degree of rational understanding and have a rational as well as factual understanding of the proceedings against him. Carnes v. State, 275 S.C. 353, 271 S.E.2d 121 (1980).” Jeter v. State, 308 S.C. 230, 232, 417 S.E.2d 594, 596 (1992).

S.C. Code §44-23-410(A)(1) provides:

Whenever a judge of the circuit court or family court has reason to believe that a person on trial before him, charged with the commission of a criminal offense or civil contempt, is not fit to stand trial because the person lacks the capacity to understand the proceedings against him or to assist in his own defense as a result of a lack of mental capacity, the judge shall:

order examination of the person by two examiners designated by the Department of Mental Health if the person is suspected of having a mental illness or designated by the Department of Disabilities and Special Needs if the person is suspected of having intellectual disability or having a related disability or by both sets of examiners if the person is suspected of having both mental illness and intellectual disability or a related disability. The examination must be made within thirty days after the receipt of the court's order and may be conducted in any suitable place unless otherwise designated by the court; . . .

The record in the present case reflects that three separate competency evaluations were completed for Petitioner. (App. p. 9, lines 3-9). Pursuant to S.C. Code §44-23-420, 430, once the examinations were completed, the examiners were required to make written reports and the judge was required to hold a competency hearing. S.C. Code §44-23-420 provides that, “Within ten days of examination under Section 44-23-410(A)(1) or at the conclusion of the observation period under Section 44-23-410(A)(2), the designated examiners shall make a written report to the court which shall include . . .” In the present case it does not appear that the written reports were presented to the plea judge. The written reports should have been presented to the plea judge. S.C. Code §44-23-430 provides, “Upon receiving the report of the designated examiners, the court shall set a date for and notify the person and his counsel of a hearing on the issue of his fitness to stand trial.” Although it does not appear that the judge received the reports from the designated examiners, the judge was aware of the three prior mental evaluations and should have conducted a competency hearing. Additionally, defense counsel told the judge that Petitioner was “barely” competent to enter the pleas. The plea judge erred in failing to conduct a competency hearing as required by S.C. Code §44-23-430 to determine if Petitioner was competent to enter guilty pleas.

In State v. Blair, 275 S.C. 529, 273 S.E.2d 536 (1981), the defendant argued that the trial judge erred in failing to conduct a competency hearing pursuant to S.C. Code §44-23-430. The State argued that the defendant waived the right by failing to request a hearing. The South Carolina Supreme Court wrote:

In a similar case, the United States Supreme Court found a sanity hearing cannot be waived. Pate v. Robinson, 383 U.S. 375, 86 S.Ct. 836, 15 L.Ed.2d 815 (1966). In Pate, the accused failed to demand a sanity hearing. The hearing was provided by Illinois law. The Supreme Court found the fact counsel placed the accused's sanity in issue throughout the proceedings indicated the right was not waived. In the case at bar, Blair's sanity was the crucial issue throughout the trial.

Therefore, we find failure to request the hearing did not waive the right to such hearing.

State v. Blair, 275 S.C. 529, 532, 273 S.E.2d 536, 537 (1981). In the present case, Petitioner's failure to demand a competency hearing prior to the guilty plea did not waive the right to a hearing.

In Blair the court discussed when a competency hearing was required writing:

The standard for determining whether an accused is entitled to a competency to stand trial hearing has been set forth in a recent case interpreting Pate v. Robinson, supra: "The import of our decision in Pate v. Robinson is that evidence of a defendant's irrational behavior, his demeanor at trial and any prior medical opinion on competence to stand trial are all relevant in determining whether further inquiry is required, but that even one of these factors, standing alone, may, in some circumstances, be sufficient." Drope v. Missouri, 420 U.S. 162, 180, 95 S.Ct. 896, 43 L.Ed.2d 103 (1975).

Blair, 275 S.C. at 533, 273 S.E.2d at 538. A competency hearing was required in the present case.

The present case is distinguished from State v. Elmore, 279 S.C. 417, 308 S.E.2d 781 (1983), overruled by State v. Torrence, 305 S.C. 45, 406 S.E.2d 315 (1991), and overruled by State v. Burdette, 427 S.C. 490, 832 S.E.2d 575 (2019) and State v. Hall, 312 S.C. 95, 99, 439 S.E.2d 278, 281 (1994). In Elmore the South Carolina Supreme Court wrote, "Here, the Petitioner underwent psychiatric examination on two occasions prior to the commencement of trial and was adjudged competent. Further, both the defense and the State introduced evidence of Petitioner's intelligence and emotional stability on numerous occasions during the trial. We find no error." 279 S.C. at 420, 308 S.E.2d at 783. In the present case neither the State nor Petitioner introduced evidence of Petitioner's intelligence or emotional stability or competency. The assistant solicitor advised the judge that Petitioner had been found competent on three different

occasions but the written reports were not introduced and defense counsel believed that Petitioner was “barely” competent to plead guilty.

In State v. Hall, 312 S.C. 95, 99, 439 S.E.2d 278, 281 (1994)(n. 1 omitted), the South Carolina Supreme Court wrote:

Finally, Hall asserts reversible error in trial court's failure to conduct a hearing, pursuant to State v. Blair, to determine his competence to stand trial. We disagree. Prior to trial, the State's psychologist determined that Hall was, in fact, competent. Moreover, Hall himself indicated that he understood the proceedings. The evidence of record negates the necessity of a competency hearing. State v. Elmore, 279 S.C. 417, 308 S.E.2d 781 (1983), *overruled, in part, on other grounds*, State v. Torrence, *supra*.

In contrast to Hall, the evidence of record in the present case supports that a competency hearing was required. Petitioner seemed confused at the guilty plea proceeding and the judge took a short recess so that Petitioner could speak with his lawyer. As discussed above, defense counsel told the judge that Petitioner was “barely” competent to plead guilty. A competency hearing was required in the present case.

In affirming the convictions this Court wrote:

We hold the plea court did not abuse its discretion by failing to sua sponte conduct a competency hearing. See State v. White, 364 S.C. 143, 147, 611 S.E.2d 927, 929 (Ct. App. 2005) (“The statutory injunction, that an examination be ordered when the circuit judge 'has reason to believe' that a defendant is not mentally competent to stand trial, involves the exercise of the discretion of the trial judge in evaluating the facts presented on the question of competency.” (quoting State v. Drayton, 270 S.C. 582, 584, 243 S.E.2d 458, 459 (1978))); *id.* (“Thus, despite the mandatory language contained in § 44-23-410, the decision of whether to order a competency examination is within the discretion of the trial judge, whose decision will not be overturned absent a clear showing of abuse of discretion.”). Petitioner underwent three mental health examinations and was **adjudged** competent before he pled guilty.

Duncan v. State, Op. No. 2022-UP-362 (S.C.Ct.App. Filed September 28, 2022)(emphasis added). Respectfully, reliance on White and Drayton is misplaced because those cases involved the decision to order a competency evaluation pursuant to S.C. Code §44-23-410(A). In the

present case, the competency evaluations had already been done, presumably ordered by a judge. Additionally, counsel respectfully submits that although Petitioner underwent three mental evaluations, and counsel informed the judge of the findings of competency, Petitioner was not **adjudged** competent by a judge because a hearing was not held as is required by the statute. Additionally, in Drayton a previous presiding judge, two months earlier, found Drayton competent. There is no judicial finding of competency in the record of the present case.

This Court additionally wrote:

Further, plea counsel not only believed Petitioner understood his rights, he also agreed there was nothing in the evaluations that would cause him to question Petitioner's competency to enter a plea. Moreover, Petitioner appeared to understand the plea proceeding based on his responses to the questions from the plea court. See State v. Hall, 312 S.C. 95, 99, 439 S.E.2d 278, 281 (1994) (holding the trial court did not err by failing to conduct a competency hearing because "[t]he evidence of record negate[d] the necessity" and noting the State's psychologist determined the defendant was competent and the defendant himself indicated he understood the proceedings). Thus, based on the record before this court, we hold the plea court did not abuse its discretion by failing to order a competency hearing prior to Petitioner entering his guilty pleas.

Counsel respectfully submits this Court may have overlooked the fact that plea counsel still had concerns about Petitioner's competency and when asked about competency, plea counsel told the judge that Petitioner was "barely" competent. (App. p. 12, lines 17-25). Additionally, the plea judge paused the guilty plea so that plea counsel could try to explain the proceedings. (App. p. 11, lines 5-11). Plea counsel told the judge that Petitioner has a long history of psychological problems. (App. p. 22, lines 14-23). The fact that there were three separate competency evaluations certainly indicated competency was an issue. Competency was not at issue in Hall in the way competency is at issue in the present case. Unlike the lengthy trial record in the Hall capital trial where it appears a defense psychologist also testified, the record of the guilty plea in the present case supports a finding that a competency hearing was required.

Additionally, this Court in Hall noted that the that the State psychologist determined Hall was competent. While it is unclear from the opinion how the Court in Hall became aware that the State psychologist determined Hall was competent, pursuant to S.C. Code §44-23-420, the State psychologist would have submitted a written report to the Court and the report would have become part of the record. No such report is contained in the record of the present case and the identity and employment of the examiners is unknown. Respectfully, reliance on Hall is misplaced.

The trial judge's failure to receive the written mental evaluation reports and conduct a competency hearing pursuant to S.C. Code §§44-23-420, 430 constitutes an error of law requiring reversal. Counsel respectfully petitions this Court for rehearing.



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ATTORNEY FOR PETITIONER

This 12th day of October, 2022.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
 IN THE COURT OF APPEALS

**RECEIVED**  
**Oct 12 2022**  
 SC Court of Appeals

Appeal from Oconee County

Honorable Letitia H. Verdin, Circuit Court Judge

JONATHAN W. DUNCAN,

PETITIONER

V.


STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

RESPONDENT

APPELLATE CASE NO. 2021-000279

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to Rule 262(a)(3) and Rule 262(c)(3), SCACR, the undersigned hereby certifies a true copy of the Petition for Rehearing in the above-referenced case has been served upon Lillian L. Meadows, Esquire, at the primary e-mail address listed in the Attorney Information System (AIS); and on Jonathan William Duncan, #377959, at Broad River Correctional Institution, 4460 Broad River Road, Columbia, SC 29210, this 12<sup>th</sup> day of October, 2022.

  
 Kathrine H. Hudgins  
 Appellate Defender

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 Division of Appellate Defense  
 PO Box 11589  
 Columbia, SC 29211-1589

ATTORNEY FOR PETITIONER

# The South Carolina Court of Appeals

Jonathan Duncan, Petitioner,

v.

State of South Carolina, Respondent.

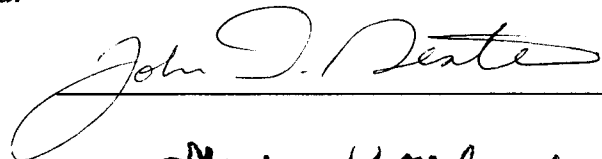
Appellate Case No. 2021-000279

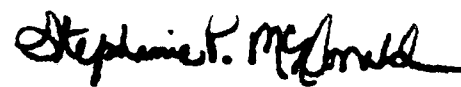
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## ORDER

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After careful consideration of the petition for rehearing, the Court is unable to discover that any material fact or principle of law has been either overlooked or disregarded, and hence, there is no basis for granting a rehearing. Accordingly, the petition for rehearing is denied.

  
\_\_\_\_\_ J.

  
\_\_\_\_\_ J.

  
\_\_\_\_\_ J.

Columbia, South Carolina

cc:

Lillian Loch Meadows, Esquire  
Kathrine Haggard Hudgins, Esquire  
Alan McCrory Wilson, Esquire  
The Honorable Letitia H. Verdin

**FILED**  
**Nov 10 2022**

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