

**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**

The State, Respondent,

v.

Jordan Marie Hodge, Appellant.

Appellate Case No. 2019-001745

Appeal From Horry County
D. Craig Brown, Circuit Court Judge

Unpublished Opinion No. 2022-UP-189
Submitted March 1, 2022 – Filed May 11, 2022

AFFIRMED

Appellate Defender Taylor Davis Gilliam, of Columbia,
for Appellant.

Attorney General Alan McCrory Wilson, Deputy
Attorney General Donald J. Zelenka, Senior Assistant
Deputy Attorney General Melody Jane Brown, Assistant
Attorney General Joshua Abraham Edwards, all of
Columbia, and Jimmy A. Richardson, II, of Conway, for
Respondent.

PER CURIAM: Jordan Marie Hodge appeals her murder convictions and sentence to life in prison, arguing the trial court abused its discretion by admitting into evidence (1) a photograph of the victims' skeletal remains taken in the location where the remains were discovered and (2) an x-ray and photographs of the victims' skeletal remains taken during the autopsies. We affirm.

1. The trial court did not abuse its discretion by admitting into evidence Exhibit 50—a photograph of the victims' skeletal remains taken in the location where the remains were discovered—because the photograph corroborated trial testimony about the condition and location of the victims' remains upon discovery. *See State v. Washington*, 379 S.C. 120, 123-24, 665 S.E.2d 602, 604 (2008) ("A ruling on the admissibility of evidence is within the sound discretion of the trial court and will not be reversed absent an abuse of discretion."); *id.* at 124, 665 S.E.2d at 604 ("An abuse of discretion occurs when the trial court's ruling is based on an error of law."); *State v. Torres*, 390 S.C. 618, 623, 703 S.E.2d 226, 229 (2010) ("It is well settled in this state that '[i]f the photograph serves to corroborate testimony, it is not an abuse of discretion to admit it.'" (alteration in original) (quoting *State v. Nance*, 320 S.C. 501, 508, 466 S.E.2d 349, 353 (1996))). Additionally, Exhibit 50 was relevant to and probative of whether Hodge was guilty of murder because the photograph tended to show whether Hodge acted with malice. *See* S.C. Code Ann § 16-3-10 (2015) ("'Murder' is the killing of any person with malice aforethought, either express or implied."); Rule 401, SCRE (providing evidence is "relevant" when it has "any tendency to make the existence of any fact that is of consequence . . . more probable or less probable than it would be without the evidence"); Rule 402, SCRE ("All relevant evidence is admissible, except as otherwise provided by [a rule, statute, or provision of law]."); *State v. Gray*, 408 S.C. 601, 609, 759 S.E.2d 160, 165 (Ct. App. 2014) ("'Probative' means '[t]ending to prove or disprove.'" (quoting *Probative*, *Black's Law Dictionary* (9th ed. 2009))); *State v. Cooper*, 212 S.C. 61, 66, 46 S.E.2d 545, 547 (1948) ("Malice aforethought" exists when "the combination of [wrongful] intent and [a wrongful] act produce[s] [a] fatal result." (quoting *State v. Milam*, 88 S.C. 127, 131, 70 S.E. 447, 449 (1911))). Moreover, any danger of unfair prejudice was low because Exhibit 50 did not suggest that the jury convict Hodge on an improper basis. *See State v. Wiles*, 383 S.C. 151, 158, 679 S.E.2d 172, 176 (2009) ("Unfair prejudice means an undue tendency to suggest [a] decision on an improper basis."). Thus, the probative value of Exhibit 50 was not substantially outweighed by the danger of unfair prejudice. *See* Rule 403, SCRE ("[R]elevant[] evidence may be excluded if its probative value is substantially outweighed by the danger of unfair prejudice . . .").

2. The trial court did not abuse its discretion by admitting into evidence Exhibits 58, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, and 128—photographs and an x-ray of the victims' skeletal remains taken during the victims' autopsies. *See Washington*, 379 S.C. at 123-24, 665 S.E.2d at 604 ("A ruling on the admissibility of evidence is within the sound discretion of the trial court and will not be reversed absent an abuse of discretion."); *id.* at 124, 665 S.E.2d at 604 ("An abuse of discretion occurs when the trial court's ruling is based on an error of law."). Exhibit 62—a photograph of victim 2's jawbone—was relevant to and probative of victim 2's identity. Exhibits 58, 59, 61, 63, 64, 66, and 128—photographs and an x-ray from the victims' autopsies—were relevant to and probative of the victims' causes of death. *See* Rule 401, SCRE (providing evidence is "relevant" when it has "any tendency to make the existence of any fact that is of consequence . . . more probable or less probable than it would be without the evidence"); Rule 402, SCRE ("All relevant evidence is admissible except as otherwise provided by [a rule, statute, or provision of law]."); *Gray*, 408 S.C. at 609, 759 S.E.2d at 165 ("Probative" means "[t]ending to prove or disprove." (quoting *Probative*, *Black's Law Dictionary* (9th ed. 2009))). Additionally, any danger of unfair prejudice was low because the photographs and x-ray did not suggest that the jury convict Hodge on an improper basis. *See Wiles*, 383 S.C. at 158, 679 S.E.2d at 176 ("Unfair prejudice means an undue tendency to suggest [a] decision on an improper basis."). Thus, the probative value of Exhibits 58, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, and 128 was not substantially outweighed by the danger of unfair prejudice. *See* Rule 403, SCRE ("[R]elevant[] evidence may be excluded if its probative value is substantially outweighed by the danger of unfair prejudice . . .").

AFFIRMED.¹

GEATHERS and HILL, JJ., and LOCKEMY, A.J., concur.

¹ We decide this case without oral argument pursuant to Rule 215, SCACR.