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STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS

SC Court of Appeals

Appeal from Richland County

Honorable DeAndrea G. Benjamin, Circuit Court Judge

THE STATE,

RESPONDENT,

V.

MICHAEL PAUL GRIFFIN,

APPELLANT

APPELLATE CASE NO. 2022-001261

RECORD ON APPEAL

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1 because on the left side of the room is where all of the blood
2 is, right? What do we see on the right? Nothing. Okay. So
3 in his third story when he's laying face up, she's laying face
4 down, the right side of her head is shot, you'd expect to see
5 blood on that side, right? What don't we see though?

6 So he's had to think about it and he's had to decide,
7 I've got to come up with some other story that fits the
8 evidence. So now we get to one today where he's sitting on
9 the bed, right, and she's straddling him. He said he's facing
10 this way, right? She's straddling him, shot behind the right
11 ear. It still doesn't make sense. Why don't we see blood at
12 the bottom of the bed? Why don't we see blood at the foot of
13 the bed?

14 There are just a number of questions I suppose you'll ask
15 yourself. Exactly when did he arm himself? Why would the gun
16 not be on safety? Why would he have a bullet chambered? And
17 this is trying to account for his accident story of course.
18 When did he find the time to do all of that texting and
19 calling at work? And what was the purpose of it? Do you
20 remember all of those calls where she wouldn't answer? Do you
21 remember his reaction when she wouldn't answer his calls? He
22 got angry, remember that? How did he normally carry his gun,
23 we talked about today? Why would he carry the gun when he's
24 inside the home? Because the testimony was he goes and sells
25 some dope and he comes back and he's still got it in his

1 pants. Why would you do that when you're inside the house?
2 Why didn't he realize he had the gun on him when he took off
3 his shirt? That what I was trying to explore today, and I
4 hope you were following me. It's just a, you know, rather
5 bazar explanation if he walks around in his -- inside the home
6 without a shirt and a pistol digging into his hip, into his
7 stomach, and into his leg. How do you sit or lie down with a
8 gun in your waist? Why not ask Jerry Lynn to get up before
9 moving the gun? How do you remove a gun from your waist when
10 there's a 191-pound person on top of you? Again, why is all
11 of the blood on the left side of the room and there's no blood
12 on the right side of the room? Why make up the story about
13 the home intruders? It was an accident, okay. (Inaudible)
14 and ask these questions. I'm just giving you some ideas. Of
15 course you'll have some other questions that you ask yourself.
16 Why would he go on and make up the story about Jerry Lynn
17 jumping on the bed and the gun going off?

18 Why would he change his story for the fourth time today?
19 I mean he's trying to make sense of the evidence but failing
20 miserably to do so. Every one of his explanations don't fit
21 the facts. The only explanation to fit the facts -- fit the
22 evidence is Linette Green's testimony of what she saw. Look
23 at where the blood is. Look at where the wounds is. Remember
24 he's left-handed.

25 Why did he get rid of the victim's phones? Why would you

1 do that in the aftermath of an accident? Why would he get rid
2 of his shirt? Why is that the first thing on his mind after
3 she gets shot? Why get rid of the shell casings? He said it
4 was not a revolver so there should be a shell casing somewhere
5 in that bedroom after he fired that shot. Again, why would he
6 get rid of the gun if it's an accident? Why would he tell the
7 guy from the jail, I need you to get rid of that gun ASAP? I
8 don't care what you do, throw it in the water somewhere.
9 That's why I don't have it to show you here today.

10 You know what this case is not about? An accident. This
11 is not an accident case. That's their defense of course, that
12 this was just a terrible accident. But the Judge will tell
13 you for accident the act has to be unintentional. The
14 defendant was acting lawfully and that reasonable care was
15 used by the defendant when handling the weapon. Remember how
16 he talked about buying that gun of the street? Okay. So
17 first of all we've got the illegal purchase of a gun, the
18 illegal possession of a gun. Remember how he talked about
19 walking around the street at night with it on his person and
20 him not having a concealed weapons permit? Remember him
21 talking about putting the gun on his waist in order to sell
22 dope? Does it sound like he was acting lawfully with that gun
23 that night?

24 Does it sound like any reasonable care was used by the
25 defendant when handling the weapon? Does it seem reasonably

1 careful to you guys to walk into a room, have somebody sitting
2 on top of you, point a loaded weapon at their head without the
3 safety on, bullet in the chamber? Is that ordinary care?

4 This is not an accident. But it's also not
5 unintentional. You know the thing they're going to say, okay,
6 well if jury don't think it was an accident, would you buy
7 involuntary manslaughter? We don't want y'all to find him
8 guilty of murder, so what they're going to tell you is
9 accident, okay. Let him just go ahead and say it was an
10 accident, no charges, let him go. But if you don't believe
11 that, can we sell you on involuntary manslaughter. This is
12 not an involuntary manslaughter case. Involuntary
13 manslaughter, again, is unintentional acts. Okay. This is
14 the guy who says I'm coming over to kill everybody, right? We
15 already know his feelings and some of his pet names for Jerry
16 Lynn Sigmon, okay. But involuntary manslaughter envisions the
17 defendant unintentionally killing the victim without malice.

18 Let's talk about malice. While engaged in the unlawful
19 activity, not naturally intending to cause the death or that
20 the defendant unintentionally killed the victim without malice
21 while engaged of lawful activities with reckless disregard for
22 the safety of others. Again, him possessing that weapon,
23 using that weapon to go for protection so he could sell dope.
24 He was not acting lawfully that night. He admitted it. He
25 said he not out doing legal things. Okay. This isn't an

1 involuntary manslaughter case.

2 This is a murder case. And the Judge is going to
3 instruct you on what murder is in the State of South Carolina.
4 And they're going to tell you that the state is going to have
5 to prove to you beyond a reasonable doubt that Mr. Griffin
6 killed Jerry Lynn Sigmon with malice aforethought. It's a
7 term we just talked about.

8 So what is malice aforethought? It's hatred, ill will,
9 hostility towards another person. That's what malice is.
10 It's the intentional doing of a wrongful act without just
11 cause or excuse and with the intent to inflict an injury or
12 under circumstances that the law would infer an evil intent.
13 When does malice need to form? It does not require that
14 malice exists for any particular time before the act was
15 committed, but malice must exist in the mind of the defendant
16 just before and at the time the act was committed. Therefore,
17 there must be a combination of the previous evil intent, that
18 being him arming himself and going over there that night even
19 though he was not supposed to be in Linette Green's house,
20 with a loaded firearm, bullet in the chamber, safety off so go
21 talk to that fat ugly slut.

22 What is malice aforethought and how can malice be shown?
23 There's two ways malice can be shown, that being express or
24 inferred. Okay. And they're not the same things, pretty much
25 they're just two types of malice. It's the facts and

1 circumstances which are proved either by the record or by
2 inference from the facts and circumstances. Express malice is
3 shown when a person speaks words which express hatred or ill
4 will toward another or when the person prepared beforehand to
5 do an act which was later accomplished. So again, I'm coming
6 over, I know you're with other men. I'm going to come over
7 there and kill everybody in the house. That's express malice.
8 That's him telling her his intent, his ill will, his hostility
9 towards her. It's not often where we have a text message
10 where somebody is saying, hey, I'm coming over there to kill
11 you tonight, but we've got it here. That is express malice.

12 All of the other times he talked to her that night,
13 called her those names, how angry he got when she wouldn't
14 pick up the phone, how many times he called her that night.
15 What was his intent?

16 Malice may be inferred from conduct showing total
17 disregard for human life. So in this case, I submit to you,
18 you have express malice but you also have inferred malice.
19 You only need one kind, but we've got two kinds in this case.
20 So a good example of inferred malice, pointing a loaded weapon
21 at someone's head, right? You can infer ill will. You can
22 infer an evil intent. You can infer hostility if somebody
23 takes a pistol and puts it to your head, right? A very good
24 example of express malice would be this text that he found the
25 time to send when he was supposed to be working that night.

1 Now I've got to prove my case beyond a reasonable doubt.
2 What does that mean? Does it mean beyond all doubt? No. It
3 means that you have a doubt that it's reasonable and based on
4 logic. If you do, you should find the defendant not guilty.
5 If you have a logical reason for believing his accident story,
6 go ahead and find him not guilty. If you believe that was an
7 accident, find him not guilty. That's what the law says. But
8 if your doubt is not reasonable, or your doubt it not logical,
9 you should find him guilty.

10 You need to be 100 percent certain, I believe Grayson
11 talked about that in opening. And the Judge is going to tell
12 you there are very few things in this world we know with
13 absolute certainty. In criminal cases the law does not
14 require proof that overcomes every possible doubt. If based
15 on your consideration of the evidence, you are firmly
16 convinced, you need to be firmly convinced that he's guilty of
17 murder. And if you are, you must find him guilty of murder.

18 I suspect you all will go back there, and you'll talk
19 about his actions, and you'll think about those. And I hope
20 you'll ask yourself are those the actions, the logical and
21 reasonable actions of somebody who just had a little accident?
22 I feel certain you will come to the conclusion that they are
23 not. His actions and all of the evidence surrounding it
24 indicate somebody guilty of murder.

25 I went through great length trying to make sense of his

1 story with the weapon. You all won't have that, but I
2 challenged him to try to think about his version of events.
3 Okay. Try to look at that room. Remember she's shot behind
4 her right ear. Okay. He's left-handed. All right. So he's
5 facing her, he's trying to reach around her. The gun would
6 have to be something like this. Who does that? Those of you
7 who have handled a gun, just ask yourself does that even make
8 sense? Would anybody handle a gun that way? You know I tried
9 to ask him weren't there other options besides moving the gun
10 around her head with it being loaded? Did it have to be
11 pointed at her head? And he really couldn't come up with a
12 good reason for that.

13 But the other thing I struggled with so much and kept
14 asking him about was the weapon in your waistband. You know,
15 you're walking around that night after selling the weed, but
16 you're in the house. And he doesn't have a holster; he's
17 talking about this thing being stuck between his pants and his
18 hips. All right. Those of you who've handled a gun, think
19 about that. I mean it is a heavy chunk of metal with defined
20 edges. I'm not disparaging him, but he's got a little weight
21 on him too, so it's digging into his hip and his gut. And
22 he's sitting down with that thing sticking out of his
23 waistband. Does that make sense to you? Who would do that?

24 Why would he have the gun in his pants without the safety
25 on with a bullet in the chamber? He didn't. He didn't. He

1 pulled the gun out, he racked it and he pointed it at Jerry
2 Lynn's head and he fired the shot. But I want you all to try
3 to make sense of that. And I want you to look at those
4 pictures, and the way he tells it the right side of her head
5 would be facing the foot of that bed. Try to find some blood
6 down there at the foot of the bed where he says that she was
7 positioned. Remember Judge -- Doctor Durso talking about the
8 gun being a centimeter from her head.

9 I challenge you to go back there and think about these
10 things and discuss them. Love is not supposed to hurt. Love
11 is not supposed to be violent and angry. I have no real
12 catchy or memorable quote for you in the closing argument,
13 just a plea to follow that solemn oath that you took at the
14 beginning. I don't know if you remember that, the clerk
15 administered it. The Judge repeated it. And that was that
16 you took a solemn oath to render a true verdict according to
17 the law and the evidence. Grayson told you at the beginning,
18 you don't have to check your common sense, and your logic, and
19 your reason at the door when you come and serve on a jury.
20 The fact -- you need to use that as your most powerful too.
21 What makes sense? What makes common sense? Common, reason,
22 because we're looking for a reasonable doubt and there is none
23 I submit to you.

24 Verp (ph) is a term from the Latin Vera Dictum. It
25 literally means to say the truth. The evidence, the

1 testimony, Mr. Griffin's actions, common sense, logic lead us
2 to the truth in this case. The truth is that on October 20th
3 of 2018 Michael Griffin viciously took the life of Jerry Lynn
4 Sigmon. The only verdict that speaks the truth is a verdict
5 of guilt. Mr. Hill told you at the beginning that that's what
6 we were going to ask of you at the close of this trial. The
7 only verdict that speaks the truth in this case. I ask you,
8 after hearing arguments from the defense, to go back there and
9 deliberate, to do these things I asked you. As those
10 questions I told you about. Try to demonstrate, look at his
11 actions, remember the testimony, think about the credibility
12 of different witnesses. Who has something to gain by telling
13 a certain story? Who has nothing to gain? Linette Green came
14 up here, explained what happened. The defendant himself said
15 she would have no reason to lie. We flew her down from New
16 York to testify in front of you all.

17 Again, I just implore you to render the only verdict that
18 makes sense and that is a verdict of guilt. Thank you.

19 **THE COURT:** Thank you. Do you need the screen?

20 **MS. PINNOCK:** No, ma'am.

21 **THE COURT:** Y'all can move that.

22 Yes, ma'am, Ms. Pinnock.

23 **MS. PINNOCK:** Thank you, Your Honor. May it please the
24 Court?

25 Good afternoon, everybody. October 20th of 2018 Jerry

1 Lynn Sigmon died. And she died at the hands of Michael
2 Griffin, at his hands. Nobody has ever stood up in here and
3 told you that he's not the one responsible for her death. But
4 being responsible for her death does not make it murder
5 because it's not murder. Michael was not thinking.

6 There's a whole bunch of stuff that I'm going to get to
7 in just a minute that just show how long he was going without
8 not thinking. He made some really, really, for lack of a
9 better term, poor decisions after what happened in Ms. Green's
10 house. But his actions after, his actions after 911 was
11 called, after that shot went off, that has nothing to do with
12 his mindset when that gun went off. The entire focus, the
13 majority of what you heard through this, you know, the three
14 days that y'all have been here is about all of the dumb stuff
15 that Michael did afterwards.

16 You heard more testimony today about the horrible, ugly,
17 ugly names that he called Jerry Lynn. And now the state wants
18 you to believe that those names, you know, all of that stuff
19 happened on this day. They didn't give you any dates. Am I
20 going to tell you that he was some angel? Never said a
21 horrible thing, a horrible ugly thing to Jerry Lynn?
22 Absolutely not. People say ugly things all of the time. They
23 should not, but we all know it happens. That does not mean he
24 is guilty of murder.

25 Now Mr. Scott told you, the state and Mr. Hill told you,

1 the state holds the burden of proof in this case. And, you
2 know, it's firmly convinced. Are you firmly convinced Michael
3 Griffin stood up in that bedroom at the edge of the bed,
4 pointed a gun, and shot Jerry Lynn? Over what? She didn't
5 answer his phone call. He sent a nasty text nine hours, nine
6 hours before this shot went off he sent an ugly text. And we
7 want to ask him when is he finding time to text at work.
8 Anybody who has ever worked in a restaurant in any capacity:
9 server, bartender, busser, dishwasher, manager, hostess, you
10 can text at work. You can make phone calls at work. Should
11 you be? No. Anybody who has ever worked in that industry
12 knows that you do. So nine hours an ugly text, nine hours
13 before a shot is fired, that's what they want to sell to you
14 as malice. That's not malice. That's Michael Griffin saying
15 something stupid.

16 Some of the witnesses you heard testify, and I'm
17 definitely not going to go through, you know, all of the
18 people that you heard, but there were some very, you know,
19 important things that were provided to you on that witness
20 stand. Once of them, you know, came from Officer Brewer, the
21 only responding officer that they put on the stand to testify.
22 She, you know, talked about when she got there the house was
23 clear. Well the call came in, they weren't that far away,
24 they got there rather quickly. The call came in, the house
25 was cleared. There were two people inside the house, two

1 people, and those two people were Michael Griffin and Linette
2 Green. They removed them from the house. There was some
3 conversation outside and then they separated them. The state
4 wants you to, I guess for some reason, forgive or ignore the
5 fact that Michael and Linette were saying the same thing. I'm
6 not saying it's right, they lied. We told you from the very
7 beginning that Michael Griffin lied. Linette Green lied. You
8 can't ignore that Linette Green lied and just give her
9 statement -- take it as truth now, but they want you to
10 believe that he's still lying. They both lied. They both
11 reported an armed robbery. They both reported two masked back
12 men coming into the house and shot Jerry Lynn. They both said
13 that and then they both went down to headquarters and gave the
14 same statement again. And then Linette Green went home.

15 It was later on that the investigator went back to talk
16 to her some more because, you know, they started -- these
17 things really aren't making sense, we need to go back and we
18 need to talk to Ms. Green again. And that's when she tells
19 them she lied. And at that point she said she woke up, she
20 was coming down the hallway, she heard a shot, she stopped,
21 and Michael Griffin comes running out of the bedroom saying
22 that he had shot her and started panicking. She asked him,
23 Michael what did you do? He said I need to get out of here.
24 She said, yeah, you do. And you know what? He ran down the
25 street to Mr. Albert's house. That's what she told law

1 enforcement the second time they talked to her. They brought
2 her back to headquarters, they interviewed again, she put it
3 in writing. And that was the last time that she had talked to
4 anybody regarding what had happened at her house that night,
5 until she came in here and testified. But remember what she
6 testified about. She told you that she was relieved. When
7 she gave her statement to cops, she was relieved. She had
8 just heard that Jerry Lynn had passed away in the hospital.
9 She was relieved because law enforcement had Michael in their
10 custody. And at that point she gave a statement, and I quote,
11 "It was the truth". That is what she said under oath in here
12 today. October 20th, 2018 when she went back after hearing
13 Jerry Lynn had passed away in the hospital, she went in and
14 she told them the truth.

15 Why she came in her now and testified about standing at
16 the foot -- seeing Michael standing at the foot of the bed
17 pointing a gun and literally blowing Jerry Lynn away? I
18 cannot answer that for you. I have absolutely no idea what
19 would possess her to get on that stand and say that because
20 even the evidence doesn't support that. The witnesses that
21 they called doesn't support that. The testimony of Doctor
22 Durso, the pathologist who performed the autopsy, who
23 testified that the gun was within a centimeter, within a
24 centimeter of Jerry Lynn's head when it went off. If the gun
25 was within a centimeter of her head when it went off, Linette

1 Green would have seen Jerry Lynn, she would have seen her.

2 Michael is left-handed. He told Investigator Duckett
3 that when he was being interviewed. He testified again to it
4 on stand. He is left-handed. He holds the gun on his left
5 side. Holding the gun in his left hand. How in the worlds if
6 he's standing facing Jerry Lynn from the edge of the bed,
7 looking in the room, did that shot get there? That's
8 physically impossible. So they've given you a witness to lay
9 out their coldblooded murder because they need it to be a
10 coldblooded murder, and her testimony is contradicted by the
11 doctor, by science. We can't change science. The shot is
12 where it is. The distance between the shot and her head is
13 what it is. Her testimony goes against this science, but they
14 want you to take what she said as truth today because it makes
15 it -- for them it makes it murder.

16 You know, I can't, I can't tell you why Michael did what
17 he did after the shot went off. I can't tell you why he kept
18 the story going for all of those hours that he was at
19 headquarters. I wish I could explain, I wish I could explain
20 in a clear fashion for everybody to understand why he didn't
21 just tell the investigators the truth at the beginning. I
22 wish I could give that to you but I can't. He told y'all
23 that he was scared. He told y'all he didn't think that they
24 would believe him. I'm not saying that it excuses every poor
25 decision that he made all through the night into the next day.

1 That's where his mind was. Nobody knows exactly how they
2 would react in a situation that Michael was facing. Nobody
3 knows. I think people in general want to believe that we
4 would all do the right thing. Nobody knows what they would
5 do. Nobody knows. He made his decisions and now he's sitting
6 here dealing with the consequences because the state has
7 charged him with murder.

8 This was a horrible, tragic accident. It's tragic. The
9 mother of his child died at his hands. He is responsible for
10 her death. He's not guilty of murder. He told you the best
11 he could, the same thing he tried to do with the
12 investigators, and that was right after it happened, right
13 after it happened. He's with them, he's in the room, he's
14 trying to explain, this is after he came clean because again,
15 remember he lied. After he came clean, I'm trying to figure
16 out how I can explain to y'all what happened. He tried
17 reaching around her. Was that stupid? Absolutely. We asked
18 him, Michael, why didn't you stop? Say, hey babe, hold on.
19 Let me move my gun. He wasn't thinking. Why didn't you say,
20 hey, I'm just going to put the gun up? He doesn't know, he
21 wasn't thinking. What he remembers doing, removing the gun,
22 reaching around to the night table that was over here. Jerry
23 Lynn throws her head back, her head makes contact with the
24 gun, the gun discharged. That makes sense when you look at
25 the distance the weapon had to be in for that injury based on

1 what Doctor Durso told you. Her head came in contact with the
2 weapon, the gun went off.

3 Now the state wants to make a big deal and try to get him
4 to explain every last, you know, little detail. How did you
5 have you hand? Was it like this, what it like this? Nobody's
6 brain operates like that. I don't know of one person that can
7 say when a tragic event happens here is a minute by minute,
8 second by second, play by play where you have a crystal clear
9 picture of everything that happened. What people do is they
10 try to offer the best explanation that they can, the best
11 description that they can. And that's what he tried to do.
12 He told them that he did not know exactly where her head was,
13 he didn't know exactly where her body was. He told them these
14 things as they were sitting there questioning him and telling
15 him this didn't make sense. I'm trying to explain it the best
16 way I can. I don't know what else to tell you. This is how
17 it happened. But he was right, they didn't believe him. Part
18 of that is because he had lied. The other part, murder is
19 easy.

20 Jerry Lynn is dead, Michael Griffin is the one that's
21 responsible, murder is easy. The state has failed, failed to
22 try to make this murder. It's not that he is the one
23 responsible. It's not that he lied for seven hours after.
24 It's not that he sent a horrible text nine hours before or
25 other horrible texts two days before, five days before.

1 Malice, the intentional killing of a human being with malice
2 aforethought, it's right then when the shot goes off that's
3 when it has to exist. Nobody has come in here and testified
4 to anything that can come close to Michael having malice in
5 his heart at the time that shot went off. It's because it
6 doesn't exist. That's why they're trying to make you dislike
7 him because he says horrible ugly things.

8 And Judge Benjamin will instruct you on what the law is.
9 And she's going to give you the legal definitions for every
10 single thing you are supposed to be taking into consideration,
11 you know, murder, accident, involuntary manslaughter,
12 reasonable doubt, the state of mind. She will give you all of
13 those definitions.

14 But for me I kind of think of things when I'm helping my
15 daughter with her homework when I can, she's kind of exceeding
16 my abilities at this point. But, you know, we try to look at
17 things in the simplest form. How can I explain this to you in
18 simplest form, you know, when I'm helping her with her work.
19 And I do the same thing with reasonable doubt. Lawyers over
20 the history of the legal system, we come up with these terms
21 of art. We love these legal lawyer words and then we like
22 coming up, trying to come up with definitions for them. And
23 sometimes even using the words that we're trying to define in
24 the definition that we're using.

25 So reasonable doubt, what is it? It's a hesitation,

1 hesitation. The best example I've ever heard about what
2 reasonable doubt is actually came from a non-lawyer. She told
3 this story about how she got up in the morning, you know, she
4 gets herself out of bed, she gets dressed. She went to the
5 kitchen to get some breakfast. She decided on some cereal
6 that day, just cold cereal. She was in a hurry. So she pours
7 the bowl, she walked over to the fridge, pulled out the jug of
8 milk, and as she was about to pour it she noticed the
9 expiration date. It expired the day before. So what does she
10 do? She stopped, she smelled it, and decided that she was
11 going to go ahead and use it. That single tiny little
12 hesitation where she stopped just to smell the milk, just to
13 sniff it, that's the most simple explanation of what
14 reasonable doubt is. Hesitation for a split second. That's
15 the burden that they have to get over, and they can't prove
16 murder because it's not murder.

17 Anybody with any knowledge of weapons, guns, not all
18 weapons, anybody who knows anything about guns you know the
19 single, one of the single most important things that you don't
20 do is you don't put your finger anywhere near that trigger.
21 You don't when you're picking it up, when you're carrying it,
22 when you're storing it. You keep your finger away from the
23 trigger because life happens. Anything can happen. Accidents
24 happen all of the time. Gun safety 101, don't be careless
25 with your gun.

1 If Michael would have told the truth would we be here? I
2 honestly don't know. I don't know if they would have believed
3 him. I know we are here because he lied to them. He lied to
4 them, but then he tried to make it right. He tried to make it
5 right. Ms. Jerry Lynn Sigmon is she dead? Yes. Is she dead
6 because of Michael Griffin? Yes. Does that mean that this is
7 murder? No.

8 Thank you very much.

9 **THE COURT:** Yes, sir.

10 **MR. SCOTT:** They want to make light about the text.

11 Everybody texts at work when they work in a restaurant. They
12 want you so badly to push that text aside because everybody
13 texts at work. Not everybody texts saying I'm coming to kill
14 you tonight and then follows through with it.

15 And by the way, she said nobody has testified to malice.
16 It came out of the defendant's own mouth. That is express
17 malice. I don't know why she said that, that nobody had
18 testified to malice because you heard it, you can look at the
19 exhibits right here. I suppose they just want you to
20 disregard that text, and I wonder why.

21 They said the state wants you to forgive Linette Green.
22 The state put Linette Green on the stand. Linette Green
23 indicated why she told the story about the intruder, because
24 she had just watched Michael Griffin shoot somebody in the
25 head and then point a gun at her. She talked about the fear,

1 she talked about being frightened.

2 And that's another thing the Judge is going to tell you
3 too, about credibility. You judge how they came off on the
4 stand. Y'all remember Michael Griffin today struggling to
5 answer questions. You remember Linette Green up there when
6 she was recounting the events. Hell, you've got the 911 to
7 listen to. Listen to her voice in that recording. You're
8 never going to hear Michael Griffin's because he's busy
9 getting rid of the evidence.

10 This is something that the defense just tried to sell
11 you. And again, this is where you guys don't need to take our
12 words for it, you need to look at the evidence. Okay. She
13 says it is physically impossible for Linette Green to have
14 seen what she saw and for the wound to have occurred like she
15 said it did. Linette Green is standing right here. She was
16 going to the bathroom. She testified this would have been the
17 view she would have had. Okay. There's a lot of testimony
18 about how small that room was. If she sees him sitting at the
19 foot of the bed aiming this way at arms length, how was she
20 going to see Jerry Lynn Sigmon? From that view point in order
21 for her to see both of them, they would have to be chest to
22 chest. Jerry Lynn Sigmon said, I'm sorry, these names.
23 Linette said she sees Michael Griffin standing in the doorway
24 facing towards the head of the bed with his arm expended with
25 a gun. She just tried to tell you that was physically

1 impossible, and science wouldn't allow it. Why would she tell
2 you that?

3 She says he told you the best he could what happened.
4 But it seems that he'll tell you a different story every time
5 you ask him. So what you need to do, again, look at the
6 evidence. Ask yourself what makes sense. I dare you to try
7 to reenact what he said and look at the evidence and see if it
8 works. You heard Doctor Durso, slightly up, slightly front to
9 back.

10 Now she says I need a coldblooded murderer; the state
11 needs a coldblooded murderer. What I need is the truth. What
12 I need is a verdict that speaks the truth and provides
13 justice. Okay. I need a little bit of reason, a little bit
14 of common sense, that's what I need. I don't need a
15 coldblooded murderer. I need you guys to take your oath and
16 render a true verdict based on the evidence. And I want you
17 to stop and smell that milk she was talking about. I want you
18 to weight all of the evidence. Talk amongst each other. I
19 don't care if you deliberate five days. I don't think it's
20 going to take that long, but I want you to smell that milk she
21 was talking about. And I'm going to tell you that when you do
22 you will find that you are firmly convinced that the evidence
23 supports a conviction of murder. Again, that's what I'm going
24 to ask you to do. She says use the simplest terms, I say
25 sometimes the simplest explanation is the one you need to use.

1 Not the one that calls for all of these tortured hand
2 positions and calls for you to speculate as to how you would
3 handle a gun with somebody sitting on your lap because we all
4 know that's not happening. You're not trying to remove a gun
5 from your waist with somebody sitting in your lap. You're not
6 trying to move it by pointing it at their head where it's
7 going front to back and slightly up with the barrel pressed
8 right behind her right hear. Okay. Go look at the evidence,
9 talk amongst yourselves, smell that milk she was talking
10 about. I submit to you that you're going to be firmly
11 convinced of his guilt. Thank you.

12 **THE COURT:** All right. Ladies and gentlemen of the jury,
13 does anyone need to take a break or a stretch? All right.
14 Y'all ready?

15 All right. Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, you have
16 heard all of the arguments. You've received all of the
17 evidence and you have heard all of the arguments of the
18 parties. It is now my responsibility to charge you as to the
19 law.

20 I remind you that during this trial you and I have
21 certain duties to perform. As the Trial Judge it is my
22 responsibility to preside over the trial of this case, and I
23 also have the duty to rule on the admissibility of the
24 evidence offered during this trial. You are to consider only
25 the competent evidence before you. If there was any testimony

1 ordered stricken from the record in this case during this
2 trial, you must disregard that testimony. You are to consider
3 only the testimony which has been presented from this witness
4 stand, any exhibits which have been made a part of the record
5 in this case, and any stipulations of counsel.

6 I have the additional duty to charge you the law
7 applicable to this case. As the Presiding Judge, I am the
8 sole judge of the law of this case. And it is your duty as
9 jurors to accent and apply the law as I now state it to you.
10 If you already have any idea as to what the law is or what the
11 law ought to be and it does not agree with what now tell you
12 the law is, you must abandon this idea because you are sworn
13 to accept the law and apply the law exactly as I state it to
14 you.

15 In every case tried in this court before a jury, the jury
16 becomes the sole and exclusive judge of the facts. A Trial
17 Judge cannot comment on or --- cannot state, comment on, or
18 make any statement to a trial jury about the facts in a case.
19 Since you, the jury, are the sole judge of the facts in this
20 case, you are not to infer from what I have said during the
21 progress of this trial in ruling upon the admissibility of
22 evidence or otherwise, or anything that I say now during the
23 course of this instruction to you, that I have any opinion
24 about the facts in this case. The law does not allow me to
25 have an opinion about the facts in this case. This is a

1 matter solely for you, the jury, to determine.

2 As jurors it is your duty to determine the effect, value,
3 weight, and truth of the evidence presented during this trial.
4 You must not consider as evidence any statement of counsel
5 made during the trial. Statements of counsel do not
6 constitute evidence, rather counsel is articulating the
7 position in contention of their client. This rule applies to
8 the opening statements of counsel and the closing arguments of
9 counsel.

10 Madam Forelady and ladies and gentlemen of the jury, there are
11 two types of evidence which are generally presented during a
12 trial - direct evidence and circumstantial evidence.

13 Direct evidence directly proves the existence of a fact
14 and does not require deduction.

15 Circumstantial evidence is proof of a chain of facts and
16 circumstances indicating the existence of a fact.

17 Crimes may be proven by circumstantial evidence. The law
18 makes no distinction between the weight or value to be given
19 to either direct or circumstantial evidence. However, to the
20 extent the state relies on circumstantial evidence, the
21 circumstances must be consistent with each other and when
22 taken together point conclusively to the guilty of the accused
23 beyond a reasonable doubt. If these circumstances merely
24 portray the defendant's behavior as suspicious, the proof has
25 failed.

1 The state has the burden of proving the defendant guilty
2 beyond a reasonable doubt. This burden rests with the state
3 regardless of whether the state relies on direct evidence,
4 circumstantial evidence, or some combination of the two.

5 Necessarily, you must determine the credibility of
6 witnesses who have testified in this case. Credibility simply
7 means believability. It becomes your duty as jurors to
8 analyze and to evaluate the evidence and determine which
9 evidence convinces you of its truth.

10 In determining the believability of witnesses who have
11 testified in this case, you may believe one witness over
12 several witnesses or several witnesses over one witness. You
13 may believe a part of the testimony of a witness and reject
14 the remaining part of the testimony of that same witness. You
15 may believe the testimony of a witness in its entirety or
16 reject the testimony of a witness in its entirety. You may
17 consider whether any witness has exhibited to you any
18 interest, bias, prejudice, or other motive in this case. You
19 may also consider the appearance and manner of a witness while
20 on the witness stand. And whether the testimony of a witness
21 was corroborated and made stronger by other testimony and
22 evidence or was it made weaker and impeached by other
23 testimony and evidence presented.

24 Spoliation of evidence. In this case there are
25 allegations of spoliation or destruction of evidence. The

1 state not only has the burden of proof of guilt, but also has
2 the burden of producing evidence which could establish the
3 innocence of the defendant. When evidence is lost or
4 destroyed by a party, you may infer that the evidence which
5 was lost or destroyed by that party would have been adverse to
6 that party. If you find first that evidence was spoiled or
7 destroyed and if you further find that the evidence could help
8 establish the innocence of the defendant, you may then
9 consider those facts in deciding whether or not the state has
10 met its burden of proof.

11 Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, we had was it one
12 expert or two? Was it just Doctor Durso? We had one expert
13 qualified.

14 MR. SCOTT: And Wasiak.

15 THE COURT: Yes, and Wasiak. We had two experts
16 qualified in this case. As I told you earlier, the rules of
17 evidence ordinarily do not permit witnesses to testify to
18 opinions or conclusions. An exception to this rule exists for
19 witnesses we can expert witnesses. A witness who by education
20 and experience has become and expert in some art, science,
21 profession, or calling may state an opinion as to relevant and
22 material matters in which the witness claim to be an expert,
23 and may also state the reason for the opinion. You should
24 consider any expert opinion received in evidence in this case,
25 and like any other evidence in this case give it the weight

1 you think it deserves. If you decide the opinion of an expert
2 witness is based on sufficient education and experience, or if
3 you conclude that the reasons given in support of the opinion
4 are not sound, or that the opinion is outweighed by other
5 evidence, you must disregard the opinion entirely. And expert
6 witnesses' testimony is to be given no greater weight than
7 that of other witnesses simply because that witness is an
8 expert. Further, you are not required to accept an expert's
9 opinion even though it is not contradicted.

10 The indictment in this case charges the defendant with
11 murder. I remind you the fact that the defendant was
12 arrested, charged, and indicted in this case is not evidence
13 in this case and cannot be considered by you as evidence of
14 guilt in this case, nor does it create any presumption or
15 inference of guilt. The document is simply the formal written
16 instrument which contains the charge made against the
17 defendant. It is a formal document by which the case is
18 brought into court.

19 Next we'll talk about the presumption of innocence. The
20 defendant in this case has plead not guilty to this indictment
21 and that puts the burden on the state to prove the defendant
22 guilty. A person charged with committing a criminal offense
23 in South Carolina is never required to prove himself innocent.
24 I charge you that it is an important rule of the law that the
25 defendant in a criminal trial, no matter what the seriousness

1 of the charge may be, will always be presumed to be innocent
2 of the crime for which the indictment was issued unless guilt
3 has been proved by evidence satisfying you of that guilty
4 beyond a reasonable doubt. The presumption of innocence does
5 not end when you begin your deliberations, but it accompanies
6 the defendant throughout the trial until or unless you reach a
7 verdict of guilt based on evidence satisfying you of that
8 guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

9 The presumption of innocence is like a robe of
10 righteousness placed upon the shoulders of the defendant,
11 which remains with the defendant until it has been stripped by
12 evidence satisfying you of the defendant's guilt beyond a
13 reasonable doubt. The presumption of innocence is not a mere
14 legal theory. It is not just a legal phrase. It is a
15 substantial right to which every defendant is entitled unless
16 you, the jury, are satisfied from the evidence of the
17 defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

18 What is a reasonable doubt? A reasonable doubt is the
19 kind of doubt that would cause a reasonable person to hesitate
20 to act. The state has the burden of proving the defendant
21 guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. Some of you may have served
22 as jurors in civil cases where you were told that it was only
23 necessary to prove that a fact is more likely true than not
24 true, such as the greater weight or preponderance of the
25 evidence.

1 Are you okay? We'll grab you some water.

2 And I'll start -- the state has a burden of proving the
3 defendant guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. Some of you may
4 have served as jurors in civil cases where you were told that
5 it is only necessary to prove that a fact is more likely true
6 than not true, such as by the greater weight or preponderance
7 of the evidence. In criminal cases the state's proof must be
8 more powerful than that. It must be beyond a reasonable
9 doubt. Proof beyond a reasonable doubt is proof that leaves
10 you firmly convinced of the defendant's guilt. There are very
11 few things in this world that we know with absolute certainty
12 and in criminal cases the law does not require proof that
13 overcomes every possible doubt.

14 If convinced that the defendant is guilty of the crime
15 charged, you must find the defendant guilty. If on the other
16 hand, you think there is a real possibility that the defendant
17 is not guilty, you must give the defendant the benefit of the
18 doubt and find him not guilty.

19 All right. Next we'll discuss intent. In order to
20 discuss criminal liability, criminal intent is required. For
21 example, the mental state required to be proven by the state
22 for a particular crime might be purpose, intent, knowledge,
23 recklessness, or criminal negligence. Criminal intent must be
24 proven by the state beyond a reasonable doubt. Criminal
25 intent is always a matter that must be determined by the jury

1 from the circumstances surrounding the situation. There is
2 not way to prove intent to a mathematical certainty. There is
3 no way that medical science can dissect a person's brain to
4 determine what the person had in mind, so the law says that
5 criminal intent may be inferred from the circumstances shown
6 to have existed. This is how you make a determination of
7 whether or not the element requiring intent was present. It
8 is not necessary to establish intent by direct and positive
9 evidence, but intent may be established by inference in the
10 same way as any other fact by taking into consideration the
11 acts of the parties and all of the facts and circumstances of
12 the case. Criminal intent is a mental state, a conscious
13 wrongdoing. It is up to you to determine what the defendant
14 intended to do based on the circumstances shown to have
15 existed. Criminal intent can arise from action or a failure
16 to act. It may arise from negligence, recklessness, or an
17 indifference to the duty or the consequences that is
18 considered by the law to be the equivalent of criminal intent.

19 Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, the defendant in this
20 case is charged with murder. The state must prove beyond a
21 reasonable doubt that the defendant killed another person with
22 malice aforethought. Malice is a legal term implying
23 wickedness and excluding a just cause or excuse. The term
24 malice indicates a purpose and design to do a wrongful act
25 under the circumstances that exclude any legal right to do it.

1 It is something which springs from wickedness, from depravity,
2 from a heart devoid of social duty and fatally bent on
3 mischief.

4 Malice may be express or implied. Malice is hatred, ill
5 will, or hostility towards another person. It is the
6 intentional doing of a wrongful act without just cause or
7 excuse and with an intent to inflict an injury, or under
8 circumstances the law will infer an evil intent.

9 Malice aforethought does not require that malice exists
10 for a particular time before the act is committed. But malice
11 must exist in the mind of the defendant just before and at the
12 time of the -- at the time the act is committed. Malice maybe
13 conceived at the very moment the fatal blow is given.
14 Therefore, there must be a combination of the previous evil
15 intent and the act.

16 Malice aforethought may be express or inferred. These
17 terms express or inferred do not mean different kinds of
18 malice, but merely the manner in which malice may be shown to
19 exist. That is either by direct evidence or by inference from
20 the facts and the circumstances which are proof. Express
21 malice is shown when a person speaks words which express
22 hatred or ill will for another, or when a person prepared
23 beforehand to do the act which was later accomplished. For
24 example, lying in wait for a person or any other acts of
25 preparation going to show that the deed was within the

1 defendant's mind would be express malice. Malice maybe
2 inferred from conduct showing a total disregard for human
3 life. Malice maybe inferred from the facts and circumstances
4 surrounding the case. Malice does not necessarily impart ill
5 will toward the individual injured, but signifies rather a
6 general malignant recklessness of the lives and safety of
7 others or a condition of mind which shows a heart regardless
8 of social duty and fatally bent on mischief.

9 Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, if you find that the
10 state has failed to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the
11 defendant committed murder, you may consider whether the state
12 has proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant
13 committed involuntary manslaughter. Included within the
14 offense of murder is the lesser included offense of
15 involuntary manslaughter. To prove involuntary manslaughter
16 the state must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the
17 defendant unintentionally killed the victim without malice,
18 but while engaged in an unlawful activity not naturally
19 tending to cause death or great bodily harm, or that the
20 defendant unintentionally killed the victim without malice
21 while engaged in a lawful activity with reckless disregard for
22 the safety of others.

23 Unintentional means that the defendant did not intend for
24 anyone to be killed or seriously injured.

25 Reckless disregard for the safety of others is more than

1 mere negligence or carelessness. Mere negligence or
2 carelessness is the failure to use the care that a person of
3 ordinary reason would use under the same circumstances.

4 Recklessness is a conscious failure to use ordinary care.

5 Reckless disregard for the safety of others means that
6 you are not interested in the consequences of your acts or the
7 rights and safety of others. If a person who knows or should
8 know that ordinary care requires certain precautions be taken
9 for the safety of others when using a dangerous
10 instrumentality such as a gun or a car, but that person fails
11 to use those precautions without concern, the person's actions
12 are considered reckless.

13 The state must also prove beyond a reasonable doubt that
14 the defendant's act was the proximate cause of death.

15 Proximate cause is the direct cause. It is the immediate
16 cause. It is the officiant cause. It is the cause without
17 which the death of the victim would not have resulted. There
18 must be a chain of causation from the time of the injury
19 inflicted by the defendant until the time of the victim's
20 death. Proximate cause does not necessarily mean that it
21 occurred immediately prior to the death.

22 The defendant in this case has raised the defense of
23 accident. An act may be excused on the ground of accident if
24 it is shown that the act was unintentional. That the
25 defendant was acting lawfully, and that reasonable care was

1 used by the defendant in the handling of the weapon. For
2 example, if a person is lawfully armed in self defense and the
3 gun accidentally discharges, the defense of accident would
4 apply. The burden is on the state to prove beyond a
5 reasonable doubt that the act was not an accident, but was
6 caused by the negligence or carelessness on the part of the
7 defendant in the handling of a dangerous instrumentality, and
8 unlawful activity by the defendant or a conscious failure to
9 exercise ordinary care.

10 The state and the defendant are entitled to the
11 individual opinion of each just on the issues of fact in this
12 case. It is the duty of each of you to consider and weigh all
13 of the evidence in the case and from such evidence to
14 determine, if you can, the question of guilt or innocence of
15 the defendant. There's nothing peculiarly different in the
16 way a jury should consider the evidence in a criminal case
17 from that in which all reasonable persons treat any question
18 depending upon evidence presented to them. You are expected
19 to use your good sense, consider the evidence in the case for
20 only the purpose for which it has been admitted, and give it a
21 reasonable and fair construction in the light of your common
22 knowledge of the natural tendencies and inclinations of human
23 beings.

24 Your verdict in this case will be one of two forms. If
25 from the evidence and the law you find that the defendant is

1 not guilty of the charge, Madam Forelady, you will circle not
2 guilty on the verdict form that I will give you and the
3 forelady will sign her name. If on the other hand, you find
4 that the defendant is guilty based upon the evidence and the
5 law you have heard, Madam Forelady, you will circle guilty on
6 the verdict form and you will sign your name.

7 Your verdict must be unanimous. It must be guilty or not
8 guilty. The law requires that a jury verdict be unanimous,
9 which means that all jurors must agree. The only two forms of
10 the verdict are guilty or not guilty. Madam Forelady, once
11 the jury reaches a verdict of not guilty or guilt, circle the
12 verdict on the fact of the verdict form and sign under the
13 verdict to signify that what you have circled is the verdict
14 of all jurors. Then notify us that you have reached a verdict
15 by knocking on the door.

16 I will give you a copy of these instructions in written
17 form. During your deliberations you may refer to the
18 instructions to guide your decision making. You must consider
19 the instructions as a whole and not follow some and ignore
20 others. Please return the instructions to the Court at the
21 time your verdict is rendered.

22 Madam Forelady, I am going to have my law clerk hand you
23 a copy of the verdict form and go over it with you. All
24 right. Madam Forelady, what you have is a verdict form. And
25 it says the State of South Carolina, County of Richland, in

1 the Court of General Sessions in the Fifth Judicial Circuit,
2 Indictment Number 2019-GS-40-6954. And it says State of South
3 Carolina versus Michael Paul Griffin, defendant verdict form.
4 Please circle the appropriate verdict below and follow the
5 accompanying instructions carefully. Question one, as to the
6 indictment alleging murder, we the jury unanimously find the
7 defendant, and you'll see you have down there guilty and not
8 guilty. You will circle whichever one you unanimously find.
9 If you find the defendant guilty, stop your deliberations. If
10 you find the defendant not guilty, proceed to question number
11 two. Question number two says: As to the lesser included
12 charge of involuntary manslaughter, we the jury unanimously
13 find the defendant, one again you will circle guilty or not
14 guilty. If you find the defendant guilty, stop your
15 deliberations. If you find the defendant not guilty, stop
16 your deliberations. Stop and end your deliberations and,
17 Madam Forelady, you will sign where it says foreperson, you
18 will date it, and then you will knock on the door and let the
19 bailiffs know that you have reached a verdict.

20 I am going to send you back into the jury room, but you
21 cannot begin your deliberations until you receive the
22 evidence. So we're going to gather all of the evidence and
23 we'll send the evidence back. You'll receive the jury charge,
24 a copy of the verdict form, and then you will receive the
25 instruction from the bailiff to begin your deliberations.

1 Once you receive that instruction you may begin your
2 deliberations. But please do not begin deliberating until you
3 receive the evidence and all of the jury charge and the
4 verdict form. All right. Thank you.

5 **REPORTER'S NOTE:** (Jury exits courtroom at 4:31p.m.)

6 **THE COURT:** All right. Any objections or exceptions to
7 the jury charge?

8 **MS. PINNOCK:** None from the defense, Your Honor.

9 **MR. HILL:** Nothing from the state.

10 **THE COURT:** All right. Other than any objections that
11 were made earlier.

12 **MR. HILL:** Yes, Your Honor.

13 **THE COURT:** They are preserved for the record.

14 All right. So we -- you all can take a look at the
15 exhibits. There was something that -- I know Ms. Pinnock
16 redacted the document, but what about the video? Did you
17 enter in any of the videos, the audio? You didn't enter in
18 any of that?

19 **MR. SCOTT:** No.

20 **THE COURT:** Okay.

21 **MR. SCOTT:** Well there is the 911 and the jail call.

22 **MS. GOODE:** Do they have anything to play it ---

23 **MR. SCOTT:** They have a laptop.

24 **THE COURT:** Yeah, we'll need the clean laptop for the 911
25 call. So jail audio didn't go in and there was one other

1 audio. Somebody played her statement.

2 MR. SCOTT: We were just refreshing her memory up there
3 with it.

4 THE COURT: Okay. All right. Y'all take a look at the
5 evidence and once we -- once we look at it and if it's okay
6 we'll go ahead and send it back.

7 This is the verdict -- Madam Court Reporter, we're going
8 to mark the jury charge as court exhibit number two.

9 REPORTER'S NOTE: (Discussions are had between Court and
10 attorneys regarding exhibits and alternates.)

11 THE COURT: All right. And it's juror number 320, no,
12 yes, 240 and 154, right?

13 Hemminghaus, is it?

14 JUROR 154: Yes. Doug is fine.

15 THE COURT: And Potts?

16 JUROR 240: Yes, ma'am.

17 THE COURT: You two were selected as our alternates and
18 as you can see, all of the other 12 jurors have returned
19 everyday and so we will no longer need your services. As my
20 former boss used to say, it's like being invited to the dance
21 and not being asked to dance. But I do want you to know we
22 appreciate you being here and thank you for your service. You
23 are more than welcome to hang around if you would like to, to
24 see -- I don't know how long it's going to take for them to
25 come back with a verdict, but you're more than welcome to hand

1 around, or if you leave I'm sure the clerk, if you want to
2 give her your number, she can call you and let you know what
3 they came up with. All right. But thank you for serving.

4 And juror number 154, you probably never thought you'd be
5 able to serve on a jury, so.

6 **JUROR 154:** I did 30 years over there.

7 **THE COURT:** So you probably didn't expect to be picked.

8 **JUROR 154:** It was a shock, yes.

9 **THE COURT:** We were both surprised. But I'm glad you got
10 to experience it from another side.

11 **JUROR 240:** If we do hang around, is there a specific
12 place that we should?

13 **THE COURT:** Yes. The bailiffs will show you where,
14 they'll let you sit in the back of the courtroom. All right.
15 Thank you. Thank you again.

16 (COURT IS IN RECESS.)

17 **THE COURT:** All right. We'll mark this as court's
18 exhibit number 3.

19 All right. Is it possible to have the toy gun used
20 during the trial for our deliberations?

21 **MR. SCOTT:** I knew I'd need it.

22 **THE COURT:** Obviously it's not in evidence so the answer
23 is no, but I'll bring them in and tell them.

24 **MS. PINNOCK:** We would object to that.

25 **THE COURT:** I know. They insisted on having the little

1 toy gun, so.

2 All right. Bring them in.

3 **REPORTER'S NOTE:** (Jury enters courtroom at 5:27p.m.)

4 **THE BAILIFF:** The jury is seated, Your Honor.

5 **THE COURT:** All right. Thank you.

6 Madam Forelady, we received your question, which is
7 marked as court exhibit number 3. Is it possible to have the
8 toy gun used in the trial for our deliberations? And the
9 answer is no because it is not in evidence, so you have all of
10 the evidence. That was used for demonstrative purposes by the
11 state, and it was not entered into evidence and so therefore
12 we can't send it back with you.

13 **MADAM FORELADY:** Okay.

14 **THE COURT:** Thank you. You may continue your
15 deliberations.

16 **REPORTER'S NOTE:** (Jury exits courtroom at 5:28p.m.)

17 **THE COURT:** All right. We'll mark this and we'll come
18 back. I'll let you know when we receive another note or a
19 verdict.

20 **(COURT IS IN RECESS)**

21 **THE COURT:** It's my understanding they have reached a
22 verdict.

23 Before the jury comes in, I'm going to ask that if
24 there's anyone -- when the verdict comes back we do not want
25 any outbursts. If you feel that you cannot control yourself,

1 we'll ask that you step out at this time before the jury comes
2 back in, but no outbursts.

3 All right. We'll bring them back in.

4 **REPORTER'S NOTE:** (Jury enters courtroom at 5:46p.m.)

5 **THE BAILLIFF:** The jury is seated, Your Honor.

6 **THE COURT:** All right. Thank you.

7 Madam Forelady, it's my understanding that you all have
8 reached a verdict. Is that correct?

9 **MADAM FORELADY:** Yes, Your Honor.

10 **THE COURT:** Is the verdict unanimous?

11 **MADAM FORELADY:** Yes, Your Honor.

12 **THE COURT:** All right. If you could hand your verdict
13 form to the bailiff. Thank you.

14 All right. Thank you. I'll ask the clerk to publish the
15 verdict.

16 **THE CLERK:** May it please the Court?

17 In the State of South Carolina, County of Richland, in
18 the Court of General Sessions of the Fifth Judicial Circuit,
19 the State of South Carolina v Michael Paul Griffin, defendant,
20 indictment 2019-GS-40-06954 verdict form. Please circle the
21 appropriate verdict below and follow the accompanying
22 instructions carefully. Number one, as the indictment
23 alleging murder, we the jury unanimously find the defendant
24 (if you find the defendant guilty stop your deliberations, if
25 you find the defendant not guilty proceed to question two)

1 guilty is circled. Signed foreperson number 122, August 31st,
2 2022.

3 Madam Foreperson, is this your verdict and the verdict of
4 the entire panel?

5 **MADAM FORELADY:** Yes, it is.

6 **THE CLERK:** Thank you.

7 **THE COURT:** All right. Anything for the jury before I
8 release them? Anything from the state?

9 **MR. SCOTT:** Your Honor, nothing from the state.

10 **THE COURT:** Anything from the defendant?

11 **MS. PINNOCK:** Your Honor, we ask that the jury be polled.

12 **THE COURT:** All right. Madam Clerk, if you can poll the
13 jury by number, please.

14 **THE CLERK:** Yes, ma'am.

15 As I call your number I'm going to ask you two questions.
16 Juror number 122, was this your verdict?

17 **JUROR 122:** Yes.

18 **THE CLERK:** Is this still your verdict?

19 **JUROR 122:** Yes.

20 **THE CLERK:** Thank you.

21 Juror number 252, was this your verdict?

22 **JUROR 252:** Yes, ma'am.

23 **THE CLERK:** Is this still your verdict?

24 **JUROR 252:** Yes, ma'am.

25 **THE CLERK:** Thank you.

1 Juror number 271, was this your verdict?
2 **JUROR 271:** Yes.
3 **THE CLERK:** Is this still your verdict?
4 **JUROR 271:** Yes.
5 **THE CLERK:** Thank you.
6 Juror number 288, was this your verdict?
7 **JUROR 288:** Yes.
8 **THE CLERK:** Is this still your verdict?
9 **JUROR 288:** Yes, ma'am.
10 **THE CLERK:** Thank you.
11 Juror number 138, was this your verdict?
12 **JUROR 138:** Yes.
13 **THE CLERK:** Was this your verdict?
14 **JUROR 138:** Yes.
15 **THE CLERK:** Is this still your verdict?
16 **JUROR 138:** Yes.
17 **THE CLERK:** Thank you.
18 Juror number 321, was this your verdict?
19 **JUROR 321:** Yes.
20 **THE CLERK:** Is this still your verdict?
21 **JUROR 321:** Yes.
22 **THE CLERK:** Thank you.
23 Juror number 46, was this your verdict?
24 **JUROR 46:** Yes, ma'am.
25 **THE CLERK:** Is this still your verdict?

1 **JUROR 46:** Yes, ma'am.

2 **THE CLERK:** Thank you.

3 Juror number 307, was this your verdict?

4 **JUROR 307:** Yes, ma'am.

5 **THE CLERK:** Still your verdict?

6 **JUROR 307:** Yes, ma'am.

7 **THE CLERK:** Thank you.

8 Juror number 284, was this your verdict?

9 **JUROR 284:** Yes, it is.

10 **THE CLERK:** Is this still your verdict?

11 **JUROR 284:** Yes, ma'am.

12 **THE CLERK:** Thank you.

13 Juror number 331, was this your verdict?

14 **JUROR 331:** Yes.

15 **THE CLERK:** Is this still your verdict?

16 **JUROR 331:** Yes.

17 **THE CLERK:** Thank you.

18 Juror number 164, was this your verdict?

19 **JUROR 164:** Yes.

20 **THE CLERK:** Is this still your verdict?

21 **JUROR 164:** Yes.

22 **THE CLERK:** Thank you.

23 Juror number 10, was this your verdict?

24 **JUROR 10:** Yes.

25 **THE CLERK:** Is this still your verdict?

1 **JUROR 10:** Yes, ma'am.

2 **THE CLERK:** Thank you.

3 The jury has been polled, Your Honor.

4 **THE COURT:** All right. Thank you.

5 All right. Thank you, ladies and gentlemen of the jury,
6 for your service here this week. As you can see, there are
7 matters that come up in this courtroom and courtrooms across
8 the state, actually all across the country that cannot be
9 resolved and that is where we turn to 12 citizens like you to
10 assist you. And I do want to thank you for fulfilling your
11 civic duty here this week. I am going to ---

12 They will be released, is that correct, for the week?

13 **THE CLERK:** Yes, ma'am.

14 **THE COURT:** All right. You will be released for the
15 week. If you would like to -- if you need a work excuse, she
16 has work excuses in the back.

17 Let me see the attorneys one second.

18 **REPORTER'S NOTE:** (Whereby bench conference is held.)

19 **THE COURT:** All right. Ladies and gentlemen of the jury,
20 we are going to proceed with sentencing this evening. You are
21 more than welcome to stay, or if you wish to leave, you can
22 leave. But I do want to once again say thank you for your
23 service.

24 And Mr. Tolbert, if they wish to stay where would you --
25 are you going to keep them in the jury box?

1 stand closer to one of the microphones just because, you know,
2 we're on the digital machine.

3 MR. SCOTT: You heard the facts. It's (inaudible) habit
4 of or trend of men beating on women and then killing them
5 eventually. That's what we have here, just a trap of abusive
6 relationship and not the first time he's been rough with her.
7 But clearly the first time he's used a deadly weapon on her.
8 Probably to those who knew Jerry Lynn it seemed inevitable
9 with these two. But it's just an ugly case.

10 She was 25 you heard. I heard the defendant testify that
11 the daughter they have together is seven now. Clearly his
12 actions were just heinous. All you've got to do is just look
13 at the text conversations and how he talked to her leading up
14 to it. A lot of evidence that wasn't admissible in trial of
15 other people who had witnessed him doing this to her before,
16 beating on her that is. But ultimately the testimony was
17 inadmissible or else they were uncooperative when it came to
18 be called to court.

19 I've got a mother, I pointed them out earlier. The
20 mother is Tommy up there, she's the brunette. Then there's
21 the grandmother next to her. Tommy has a prepared statement
22 that (inaudible), our victim's advocate is going to read.
23 Before that would you want me to go ahead and recite his
24 criminal history?

25 THE COURT: It's your presentation.

1 **MR. SCOTT:** He's got a 2004 possession of marijuana
2 charge; 2005 resisting arrest. In '08 he's got a CDV 2nd, but
3 that was back whenever they were a subsequent offense so I
4 believe his first CDV was '06. Criminal domestic violence
5 '06; criminal domestic violence 2nd '08; 2016 he had a
6 probation violation. He, according to my notes, gets credit
7 for 1,411 days.

8 **THE COURT:** One thousand ---

9 **MR. SCOTT:** Four hundred and eleven.

10 Judge, this is -- if you're asking my opinion on
11 sentencing, this isn't a 30-year offense, this is a chronic
12 abuse on his part. He's got convictions before to show it.
13 She, of course, has the bruises to show it. This is a fifty
14 to life type set of facts, and the coverup, just ugly. And
15 leaving her to die there on the floor while he gets rid of
16 evidence. And then even after he is sent to jail, he's trying
17 to get people to throw guns in the lake, so I think that
18 deserves consideration. Just again, evaluate the nature of
19 the facts.

20 So if you're asking me, this is a fifty and upwards type
21 sentence. And I think Ms. Tinker's statement is ready to be
22 read into the record, Your Honor.

23 **THE COURT:** Yes, sir. Yes, ma'am, I'm sorry.

24 **REPORTER'S NOTE:** (Victim's Advocate reads letter from
25 victim's mother into the record.)

1 I lost my son due to grief from missing his sister. My
2 Granddaughter, [REDACTED] has many issues due to missing her
3 mother. She asked if she could go to jail for her seventh
4 birthday to ask her daddy why he killed her mama. We are
5 ready for this part to be over. We don't have hate or wish
6 his death because we have to move forward. Michael does need
7 to serve more time than he has been in jail so far. He took
8 my child away from me and she is gone forever, but at least
9 she is not being hurt anymore. Tommy Tinker, Sigmon mother
10 and Sheila Rutledge, grandmother.

11 THE COURT: Thank you. And thank you all for being here.
12 I know this has not been easy for you to sit here the last
13 three days during this process for families to have to come to
14 court and go through the criminal justice system related to
15 the death of your daughter, your granddaughter. So I do want
16 to thank you for being here. I want to, on behalf of the
17 Court, give you our condolences. And hopefully, I know this
18 does not bring her back, but hopefully this part brings you
19 some closure. May God be with you.

20 **MS. TINKER:** Yes, ma'am. Thank you. And thank everybody
21 for everything they have done.

22 THE COURT: Thank you, ma'am.

23 All right. Anything else from the state?

24 MR. SCOTT: No, Your Honor.

25 THE COURT: All right. Yes, ma'am, Ms. Pinnock.

1 **MS. PINNOCK:** Your Honor, if it pleases the Court?

2 Your Honor, I still need to at this point request a new
3 trial for Mr. Griffin.

4 **THE COURT:** Yes, ma'am. I'm sorry. I did not give you
5 your opportunity to do that.

6 **MS. PINNOCK:** Your Honor, the jury was out deliberating
7 for, I believe, a total of 23 minutes and some change. We
8 received a email telling us to come to the courtroom because
9 there was a question. The jury came in, Your Honor addressed
10 the question, the door to the courtroom closed at 5:29 and
11 then we received notice that there was a verdict at 5:34.

12 I have concerns about the brevity of the deliberations of
13 the jury, Your Honor. I don't believe this case is as cut and
14 dry, black and white as the state has presented to Your Honor
15 as just a few minutes ago. So, Your Honor, at this point I
16 would renew all of our previous motions, all of our previous
17 objections, and request at this point for Mr. Griffin to be
18 granted a new trial.

19 **THE COURT:** All right. Thank you. All right. Your
20 motions are preserved for the record. As stated earlier I
21 think with your directed verdict motion, there was sufficient
22 evidence before the Court to submit to the jury. And based on
23 the verdict -- the jury asked a question -- asked a question
24 and I believe, I'm not sure of the exact amount of time they
25 were out, but I think they went out about 4:32, I'm not sure

1 what time they started deliberating.

2 All right. Just so we can have it on the record, what
3 time did you have?

4 **THE CLERK:** At the bottom.

5 **THE COURT:** The jury alternates were excused at 4:34.
6 The exhibits went to the jury at 4:44. The jury note at 5:26,
7 and the jury verdict at 5:45. So that is the notes from the
8 clerk, and I'm sure the court reporter has the exact time
9 also.

10 But based upon the testimony in the case, I am going to
11 respectfully deny -- the evidence in the case, the jury
12 deliberations, I'm going to deny the motion for a new trial.
13 And you made another motion for -- what else did you -- just
14 to renew all of your other motions?

15 **MS. PINNOCK:** Yes, ma'am. At this point, yes, ma'am.

16 **THE COURT:** All right.

17 **MS. PINNOCK:** And, Your Honor, I would just like to add
18 to -- I understand your ruling. I'd just like to add to the
19 time notes by the clerk's office, that does not take into
20 account the 27 minutes that went by between receiving
21 information that there was a note and before the jury came
22 back in to have it addressed.

23 **THE COURT:** Yeah. And we don't know if they were, you
24 know, they continued to deliberate before they came back in
25 the courtroom.

1 **MS. PINNOCK:** And, Your Honor, I guess at this point, you
2 know, we understand that the jury has reached a verdict.
3 Michael maintains his innocence to this charge. He has been
4 the one person for four years, almost four years that has been
5 consistent in how things happened. You know, he's been
6 incarcerated for three years, ten months, and 12 days, it's
7 1,412 days.

8 **THE COURT:** Okay.

9 **MS. PINNOCK:** You heard that he has a child with Jerry
10 Lynn. And, Your Honor, being convicted of murder, he can't
11 get any less than 30, we all know that. And it's not a
12 percentage sentence, he will serve everyday of that 30 years.

13 You heard his prior record, a domestic, you know, old CDV
14 conviction from 2008. I mean that does not speak to a violent
15 criminal running the streets. At that point, he hadn't even
16 met Jerry Lynn Sigmon. You know, part of what we discussed
17 pretrial is all of these comments made by people about past
18 issues. He had never been charged with anything, he had never
19 been accused, you know, by law enforcement of anything. And I
20 understand that the state believes that Mr. Griffin is the
21 result of the other things documented on Ms. Sigmon's body,
22 but there is no proof of that. They can believe it all they
23 want to, but there is not proof of it.

24 Your Honor, his family is here in Columbia. His mother
25 is disabled, I met her this weekend. That's the reason that

1 she is not here. His brother is not here because he
2 contracted Covid. I'm sorry, his sister is not here because
3 she contracted Covid. His brother is not here because he is
4 in quarantine. He had a niece here on Monday, but she wasn't
5 able to come back for the last two days of the trial. Your
6 Honor, he's got two boys along with his daughter. His
7 daughter currently lives in North Carolina.

8 And I understand that the state's asking for, you know,
9 this extremely long sentence. Thirty years is not a short
10 period of time. Like I said, he will have to serve every day
11 of that 30-year sentence. I'm just asking you to consider
12 giving him the 30. I understand the jury reached a verdict;
13 we do not agree with that verdict. We understand that they
14 reached a verdict. Michael maintains his innocence on this,
15 Your Honor, and we just ask you to consider the minimum.

16 THE COURT: All right. Anything else from the state?

17 MR. SCOTT: No, Your Honor. I just, again, ask you to
18 look to the facts of the case. I know you hear it all of the
19 time, but he complains about spending some days behind bars,
20 but Jerry Lynn she ceases to breathe. She's leaving behind a
21 lot of people who loved her. They don't get to visit her. I
22 know you hear that a lot, it's true. So I think looking at
23 his history of beating on women, different women, apparently
24 other than Ms. Sigmon. The facts of this case I stand by, 50
25 to life is how I size this case up.

1 **THE COURT:** All right. Thank you. And is it 1,412 days?

2 **MS. PINNOCK:** Yes, Your Honor. He was arrested October
3 20th, 2018.

4 **THE COURT:** All right. Let me have him stand.

5 All right. On indictment 2019-GS-40-6954, sir, which is
6 the indictment for murder, you will be sentenced to the State
7 Department of Corrections for 46 years. You will be given
8 credit for the 1,412 days that you have served.

9 All right. Thank you.

10 **(COURT IS ADJOURNED)**

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State vs Griffin

556

2019-GS-40-06954

C E R T I F I C A T E

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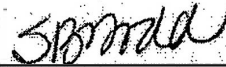
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19

I, the undersigned, Sallie Beth Todd, Official Court Reporter for the State of South Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true, accurate and complete transcript of the Transcript of Record of the hearing held in the interest of State of South Carolina versus Michael Paul Griffin in the Court of General Sessions for Richland County, Richland County Courthouse, Columbia, South Carolina, on August 29 - 31, 2022.

I do hereby certify that I am neither of kin, counsel, nor interest to any party hereto.



Sallie Beth Todd, CVR

Official Reporter

November 23, 2022.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
)
COUNTY OF RICHLAND)
)
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
)
vs.)
)
MICHAEL PAUL GRIFFIN,)
DEFENDANT.)
_____)

IN THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS
OF THE FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Indictment Numbers: 2019-GS-40-06954

VERDICT FORM

PLEASE CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE VERDICT BELOW AND FOLLOW THE ACCOMPANYING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY.

1. AS TO THE INDICTMENT ALLEGING MURDER, WE, THE JURY UNANIMOUSLY FIND THE DEFENDANT: (IF YOU FIND THE DEFENDANT GUILTY, STOP YOUR DELIBERATIONS. IF YOU FIND THE DEFENDANT NOT GUILTY, PROCEED TO QUESTION 2)

GUILTY

NOT GUILTY

2. AS TO THE LESSER INCLUDED CHARGE OF INVOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER, WE, THE JURY UNANIMOUSLY FIND THE DEFENDANT: (IF YOU FIND THE DEFENDANT GUILTY, STOP YOUR DELIBERATIONS. IF YOU FIND THE DEFENDANT NOT GUILTY, STOP YOUR DELIBERATIONS)

GUILTY

NOT GUILTY

STOP AND END YOUR DELIBERATIONS.

Please sign and date.

Karl J. Ferguson
FOREPERSON

8/31/2022
DATE

WITNESSES

(S) Chauncey B Duckett
- Columbia Police Department

ARREST WARRANT NUMBER

2018A4021603089

ACTION OF GRAND JURY

TRUE BILL

Kenneth R. Davis
Foreperson of Grand Jury

Date: **OCT 15 2019**

VERDICT

Foreperson of Petit Jury
Date:

DOCKET NO. 2019GS4006954

The State of South Carolina

County of

Richland

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

OCTOBER TERM 2019

67

THE STATE
vs.

Michael Paul Griffin

Indictment for
MURDER / MURDER

SC Code: **16-03-0010**
CDR Code: **0116**

After being fully advised as to my legal rights, I hereby waive presentment to the Grand Jury.

Defendant

I
hereby appear in my own proper person and plead guilty to the within indictment or to

Defendant

Witness:

C.C.C. PLS. AND G.S.

RECEIVED

Sep 07 2022

SC Court of Appeals

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
)
 COUNTY OF RICHLAND)


INDICTMENT

At a Court of General Sessions, convened on October 15, 2019, the Grand Jurors of Richland County present upon their oath:

MURDER

That Michael Paul Griffin did in Richland County, on or about October 20, 2018, kill the victim, Jerri Lynn Sigmon, with malice aforethought, either express or implied, by means of gunshot wound, and the victim did die as a proximate result thereof. All in violation of Section 16-03-0010, S. C. Code of Laws, 1976, as amended.

Against the peace and dignity of the State, and contrary to the statute in such case made and provided.



BYRON E. GIPSON, SOLICITOR

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
COUNTY OF Richland)

IN THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

STATE)
VS.)

INDICTMENT/CASE#: 2019 - GS - 40 - 6954

Michael Paul Griffin)

AW#: 2018A4021603089

AKA:)

Date of Offense: 10/20/2018

Race: BLACK Sex: M Age: 36)

S.C. Code § 16-03-0010

DOB: [REDACTED] SS#: [REDACTED])

CDR Code #: 0116

Address:)

City, State, Zip:)

DL#: SID#:)

RECEIVED
Sep 07 2022
SENTENCE SHEET
SC Court of Appeals
30 - Life

*CDL Yes No CMV Yes No Hazmat Yes No

In disposition of the above indictment comes now the Defendant who was CONVICTED OF or PLEADS TO: Murder / Murder

in violation of § 16-03-0010 of the S.C. Code of Laws, bearing CDR Code # 0116
NON-VIOLENT VIOLENT SERIOUS MOST SERIOUS Mandatory GPS §17-25-45
(CSC w/minor 1st or CSC w/minor 3rd)

The charge is: As Indicted, Lesser Included Offense, Defendant Waives Presentment to Grand Jury. (def.'s initials)

The plea is: Without Negotiations or Recommendation, Negotiated Sentence, Recommendation by the State.

ATTEST: [Signature] 73081 SC Bar # Defendant [Signature] 77518 SC Bar#

WHEREFORE, the Defendant is committed to the State Department of Correction, County Detention Center, for a determinate term of 46 ^{MS} days/months/years/Time Served Youthful Offender Act not to exceed years and/or to pay a fine of \$; provided that upon the service of days/months/years/Time Served and or payment of \$; plus costs and assessments as applicable*; the balance is suspended with probation for months/years and subject to South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services standard conditions of probation, which are incorporated by reference.

The sentence shall run CONCURRENT or CONSECUTIVE to sentence on:

The Defendant is to be given credit for time served pursuant to S.C. Code §24-13-40 to be calculated and applied by SCDOC. 1410 days/months

To include time spent on monitored house arrest prior to trial and sentencing.

The Defendant Shall be Released from County Detention Center.

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 922 and § 16-25-30 it is unlawful for a person convicted of a violation of § 16-25-20 or § 16-25-65 (Domestic Violence) to ship, transport, possess, or receive a firearm or ammunition.

STATE VS. Michael Paul Griffin INDICTMENT/CASE#: 2019 - GS - 40 - 6954

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

- PTUP after _____ months/years
- And Other Terms Listed Below:**
- Substance Abuse Counseling Completion of GED Random Drug/Alcohol Testing
- Attend Voc. Rehab. or Job Corp No Contact with Victim Domestic Violence Intervention Program
- Mental Health Counseling May serve W/E beginning: _____
- Sex Offender Registry pursuant to S.C. Code § 23-3-430 Public Service Employment _____ days/hours
- Central Registry of Child Abuse and Neglect pursuant to S.C. Code § 17-25-135.
- Other: _____

RESTITUTION: Deferred Def. Waives Hearing Ordered

Total: \$ _____ plus 20% fee: \$ _____

Payment Terms: _____ Set by SCDPPPS

Recipient: _____

***Fine:**

Fine may be pd. in equal, consecutive weekly/monthly pmts. of \$ _____ Beginning _____	\$	_____
§14-1-206 (Assessments 107.5 %)	\$	_____
§14-1-211(A)(1) (Conv. Surcharge)	\$100	\$ <u>100.00</u>
§14-1-211(A)(2) (DUI Surcharge)	\$100	\$ _____
§56-5-2995 (DUI Assessment)	\$12	\$ _____
§56-1-286 (DUI Breath Test)	\$25	\$ _____
§14-1-212 (Law Enforce. Funding)	\$25	\$ <u>25.00</u>
§14-1-213 (Drug Court Surcharge)	\$150	\$ _____
§34-11-70(b)and(c), and 34-11-90(c)and(d) (Admin Fraud Check Court Costs)	\$41	\$ _____
§50-21-114(BUI Breath Test Fee)	\$50	\$ _____
§56-5-2942(J) (Vehicle Assessment)	\$40/ea	\$ _____
3% to County (if paid in installments)	TBD	\$ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Appointed PD or appointed other counsel, Proviso requires \$500 be paid to Clerk during probation and shall be collected before any other fees.	\$500	\$ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> § 17-3-30(B) Unpaid Application Fee to be paid to the Public Defender Fund	TBD	\$ <u>3.75</u>

TOTAL \$ 128.75

Clerk of Court/ Deputy Clerk
Court Reporter:

Jeannette McBride
[Signature]

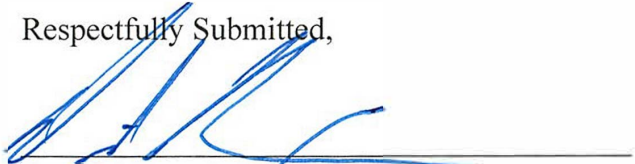
Presiding Judge:
Judge Code:
Sentence Date:

[Signature]
2161
8-31-22

CERTIFICATE OF COUNSEL FOR APPELLANT

Counsel for appellant certifies that this Record on Appeal contains all material proposed to be included by any of the parties and not any other material and that this Record on Appeal complies to the best of my ability with the April 15, 2014 order from the South Carolina Supreme Court entitled "Revised Order Concerning Personal Identifying Information and Other Sensitive Information in Appellate Court Filings."

Respectfully Submitted,



David Alexander
Appellate Defender

RECEIVED

Jun 08 2023

SC Court of Appeals

South Carolina Commission on Indigent Defense
Division of Appellate Defense
PO Box 11589
Columbia, SC 29211-1589

ATTORNEY FOR APPELLANT

This 8th day of June, 2023.