STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA )
)
COUNTY OF RICHLAND )

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

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S.C. SUPREME COURT

MARIE ASSA'AD FALTAS, MD, MPH,

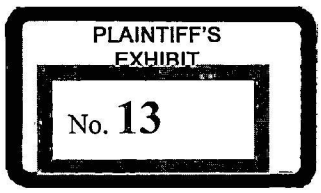
Plaintiff,

vs.

CITY OF COLUMBIA,

Defendant.

Case No. 2009-CP-40-04483




CITY OF COLUMBIA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

MARIE ASSA'AD FALTAS, MD, MPH,

Defendant.

Case No. 2009-CP-40-04483
2009-CP-40-08013
2010-CP-40-07063
2010-CP-40-08650
2011-CP-40-02111
2011-CP-40-03547

August 21, 2017

B E F O R E:

The Honorable Clifton Newman, Presiding Judge

A P P E A R A N C E S:

Jess Mangum, Esq.
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Attorney for the Defendnat (2009-CP-40-04483)
Attorney for the Plaintiff (all other cases)

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Recorded by: Bonnie Kelly (retired)
Transcribed by: Bobbi Fisher
SC Official Court Reporter III

# I N D E X


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## E X H I B I T S

(None.)

## COURT REPORTER LEGEND

| | |
|---|---|
| Dash (--) | Indicates an interruption in speech |
| Ellipses (...) | Indicates trailing off in speech |
| (ph) | Indicates phonetic word |
| [Verbatim] | Indicates the word is said as written |
| (Indiscernible) | [Transcription] Indicates word(s) is not known due to audio recording quality |

P R O C E E D I N G S

(Whereupon, the proceedings commenced as follows:)

THE COURT: All right. Good morning.

COURT REPORTER: Your Honor, I'm going to need counsel to introduce themselves.

MS. MANGUM: Good morning, Your Honor. Jess Mangum for the City of Columbia.

COURT REPORTER: Jess?

MS. MANGUM: Jess. J-e-s-s.

COURT REPORTER: And the last name is?

MS. MANGUM: Mangum. M-a-n-g-u-m.

COURT REPORTER: Thank you very much.

MS. HENDERSON: Teckla Henderson.

COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry; there's too much noise. I can't hear you.

MS. HENDERSON: I apologize.

COURT REPORTER: Say it again.

MS. HENDERSON: Teckla, T-e-c-k-l-a, Henderson for the City of Columbia.

COURT REPORTER: Thank you very much.

And I know you, Dr. Faltas.

DR. FALTAS: Yes, ma'am. Thank you.

Good morning, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Good morning.

COURT REPORTER: Your Honor, may I put this closer to

Dr. Faltas? Her voice is so soft. I'm going to put this right here.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Dr. Faltas?

DR. FALTAS: Good morning again. Your Honor, for my knee issues, may I have permission to address the Court from a seated position, please?

THE COURT: Why is that?

DR. FALTAS: My knee. My knees. Both my knees had spontaneous fractures and the left one, in 2011, and the right one in 2013. And they -- thank God, they are much better. At the (indiscernible) when I would be asked the pain from a scale of 1 to 10 what's the number, I would say 200. Now, it's about -- it varies between 8 and 6 but it's still painful.

THE COURT: Okay. That will be fine.

DR. FALTAS: Thank you. Thank you, Your Honor.

And, Your Honor, you may remember when you presided over the trial in the case that was falsely pretended [verbatim] against me by Teresa Ingram and Dinah Steele [verbatim].

THE COURT: All right. Dr. Faltas, I can't understand what you're saying.

DR. FALTAS: If Your Honor remembers when you presided over the jury trial from February 22nd to February 26th, 2010, in the harassment, the false accusation of harassment in which

I defended myself pro se, in the (indiscernible) it's still too low? Can Your Honor hear me?

THE COURT: I can understand about 50 percent of what you're saying.

DR. FALTAS: In February 2010 --

THE COURT: Yeah, I remember presiding over a trial and the result of the trial was a hung jury. In fact, one of the matters that are scheduled --

DR. FALTAS: Matters that arise from it, sir.

THE COURT: In what way? Which motion -- what's the title of whatever proceeding arises from that?

DR. FALTAS: What arose from that is that, at the end of that trial, you left me at the prosecution's mercy, and the prosecution had no mercy. They --

THE COURT: Is that case still pending? Is it over?

DR. FALTAS: Your Honor, I wanted -- it was dismissed with prejudice but only in August 2012.

THE COURT: The case has been dismissed since 2012?

DR. FALTAS: On August 13, 2012, after I had been brutalized.

THE COURT: Okay. The case was dismissed with prejudice, so why are we here today concerning that particular matter? You filed --

DR. FALTAS: We're not in that captioned case. We are because I was falsely pronounced in contempt several times.

Whenever I'm -- okay. What had happened is that, you know, there was a hung jury, and they tried only one of the false indictments. There were two of them. You did not make them try the other one. And you said that because they have the right to call the case.

At that time, I argued that that statute was unconstitutional and they had given (indiscernible), Your Honor, the extracted transcript. But of course no one listens to me just because I'm a Coptic orthodox Christian, I must be crazy and evil and an ogre and no longer forbidden what's been done to me.

So between the hung jury and the time it was dismissed with prejudice, they would refuse to either retry the cases or give me a hearing on the evidence I discovered after the trial, objective evidence that it was all false. Not I say they say. That woman, Ingram, she sat on the stand and said that she was employed and I was delaying her from going to work. Lo and behold --

THE COURT: Well, Dr. Faltas, I have, on this docket, under description, "Motions for appointment of counsel."

DR. FALTAS: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Is that what you're seeking? And so I don't -- we don't have the time to -- to --

DR. FALTAS: You don't have the time, but I have eight years to waste --

THE COURT: Yes.

DR. FALTAS: -- on being forced to (indiscernible) --

THE COURT: I don't have the time to go through the entire history, the transcript. You emailed me transcripts of a 2010 trial. These matters are scheduled as motions for appointment of counsel.

DR. FALTAS: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: I need you to stay focused on the purpose for which this is scheduled.

DR. FALTAS: Okay.

THE COURT: A motion for appointment of counsel. We have allotted one hour for this matter to be heard or an hour and a half. At 11:00, I have other matters scheduled. You have five or six motions for appointment of counsel, and if you're seeking to have counsel appointed on a case that was ended in 2012, then I need to know that. I need you to express succinctly in what way you're seeking to have counsel appointed for that particular matter, if you are. If you're not, then we'll move on to Motion No. 2 or Matter No. 2. If you cannot succinctly explain that to me, then I'll move to the opposing side and have them make an effort to explain why we're here, what is it you're seeking, what is your position, and what's the opposing position.

So proceed.

DR. FALTAS: Sir, if you let me give it to you

coherently, it will take me exactly ten minutes for over six motions.

THE COURT: All right. You have ten minutes then.

DR. FALTAS: Or maybe 15.

THE COURT: You have 15 minutes.

DR. FALTAS: Okay. So because they had no case, they kept on taking me to proceedings that they created. The first criminal appeal is the city attorney who preceded Ms. Mangum. His name was David Fernandez. He filed the motion to have me enjoined from going to the municipal courthouse except between 2:00 and 4:00.

Now, first, the municipal court has no civil jurisdiction so it cannot issue civil injunctions. Second, that is totally way outside a Court (indiscernible) a trial because there was no trial scheduled.

So he put his colleague -- I'm sorry for a moment; I'm blocking on her name -- as a witness. And I was cross-examining her. And I said, Do you remember after he said this or do you remember after he give me the receipt, did I accept it? She said, By that time, I had tuned you out.

I said, Well, does that still make you a reliable witness if you have tuned out the matters to which you're testifying?

So that judge held me in contempt of court. So I appealed that immediately to the Court of Common Pleas. She had not entered either the injunction or some -- and she fined

me $50. That's still a criminal thing when it's a fine because it's not as if there had been a civil injunction and I violated it. She held me in criminal contempt for asking a witness -- and there was a transcript, and the transcript is available in the case file.

A witness who said she had tuned out and I asked her does that make you reliable -- she's an adverse witness, and I'm impeaching her. That is very proper. I didn't yell. I didn't use profanity. I didn't do any of that.

So that was the first appeal.

They did not -- after the February trial, they knew they had no evidence and whatever false evidence they had managed to sneak in, in the first trial, I had gone and researched and found out objective proof that it was false. As, for example, that Ingram testified that I harassed her by stopping her from going to work when she was objectively unemployed. She testified that she had been in Navy aviation for a year and a half. I FOIAed her veterans record, and she was not in -- she was only in the reserve and only for three weeks. Things objective of this nature.

Heather Wise lied about the criminal record of every single witness she put up. For example, she told you that Curtis Ingram doesn't have a criminal record. In fact, he had three fraud convictions, which would have been impeachable. Things of this nature.

So once they knew that they cannot mount another trial because of the research, they started stuff. Let her -- on April 1st, 2010, or a little before that, after I filed my booklet, 141 pages of objective evidence, that Heather Wise filed a motion saying Dr. Faltas is mentally incompetent to represent herself and let's have her mentally evaluated before we decide whether we will try the case again.

Judge, I am sorry, but I think I'm smarter than about everyone I met in South Carolina, and for -- for a procurer, a suborner of perjury to say that Dr. Faltas is mentally ill, it's something no self-respecting Court should tolerate.

So that was pending until August 2nd, 2010, when, in between, I filed many motions saying I want a speedier trial or I want a hearing to dismiss the charges. No, my motions don't get heard. The one thing that gets scheduled is Heather Wise's. But even then, it was too farfetched even for Judge G. Thomas Cooper. He denied the motion to have me mentally examined and said I can represent myself. Well, what to do, that was the only hope that they force on me a lawyer who will lose my case on purpose, and believe me, that happened.

So they remanded to the municipal court. The municipal court has no jurisdiction on it. I go to the municipal court and say, okay, try the cases or dismiss them. Instead, they say, No, we won't hear your motion for a speedy trial; we will hear the City attorney's motion to have you not come into the

courthouse except between 2:00 and 4:00. It's almost Jim Crow, Your Honor, revisited on Dr. Faltas.

So during that, I was held in contempt and then, even though she has no jurisdiction, the woman is (indiscernible) either hand, even though she has no jurisdiction to issue a civil injunction which -- in the future, don't do this or do this. That's a civil injunction. She still issued it even after I had appealed.

Then, they weren't scheduling my appeals, and I checked and I was going to federal court showing that appeals younger than mine were being heard -- being scheduled, administrative matter, but mine wasn't.

And, then, I also wrote to Court Administration. So I was supposed to have a hearing before Judge Jenkins on my same motion on March 28th, 2011, to either -- for him to schedule a trial of the remanded case, to reverse the remand, or to dismiss it. But, no, they said, before you go to Judge Jenkins, we have suddenly scheduled a motion to find you in contempt before Marion Hanna.

So I go before Marion Hanna and say, ma'am -- she says, "You're going to go to jail." I said, "Ma'am, I need a lawyer." She doesn't appoint a lawyer for me. She screams and bangs and does all kind of improper behavior, then she holds me in contempt of court. And she doesn't issue an appeal bond until after I have served my sentence. I asked

for an appeal bond. She didn't issue it until after I have served my sentence.

And she also, during that hearing -- and you have a transcript -- she instructs the courtroom deputy to go lift me, which is unpermitted touching. It's an assault. After I had served my sentence, she goes back and tells the jail, "Don't release her and revoke her work time and work credits," which is also another crime in the South Carolina statutes.

In the meanwhile, I had also appealed to the Court of Appeals from this Court. The Richland County Circuit Court of Common Pleas refused to schedule my appeals, the initial appeal, and some others. And so the Court of Appeals says it's not ripe. At that time, Judge Few was the chief judge of the Court of Appeals.

So because it was pending, the appeal, I asked for it to be reheard on bond by the Court of Appeals. So the Supreme Court -- at that time it was Chief Justice Toal -- she had reached down and certified the case to itself. So I asked for permission to and did file a more expansive brief.

So while I'm in jail, an order issues saying that, out of all creation, Dr. Faltas cannot represent herself. So the appeals come before Judge Barber one time, and I was ill and provided the proof. Then he rescheduled them for September 15, 2011.

At that time, I was afraid to breathe because I had

already been falsely arrested several times.

I just had not a placard, not a sign because I didn't want to be falsely accused of yelling, I had typed in large type "I respectfully rest on my written pleadings." So when Judge Barber asked me a question, I raised that page.

He said, "No, you have to answer verbally."

I said, "Well, I'll get in trouble if I speak."

He said, "No, not if I ask you." And he said, "Did you try to find lawyers?"

I said, "Yes," and I gave him the names. And since everybody is suspicious of me, apparently, he checked the full names of lawyers who would not represent me.

In the meanwhile, after I was released, I took the recording of the in-court behavior of Marion Hanna to the Office of Disciplinary Counsel, and they did an investigation and they did decide that it was worthy of sanction, but it was privately done, and they didn't inform me of it until nine months later.

So when I appeared before Judge Barber, he knew that I could not represent myself, by very discriminatory order of the Supreme Court. He knew that I was unable to find a lawyer. It was his duty to offer me a lawyer. He didn't do that. And then he dismissed those appeals.

Then I kept -- again, because, Your Honor, I am the Pyramids. Like it or not, you will not intimidate me, you

will not make me think that I'm a criminal. The criminals are the ones who suborn perjury, not I.

And, by the way, on the day before May -- March 28, 2011, that woman, Amanda Blanton, who fabricated the case against me, the police officer, was herself arrested for disorderly conduct.

COURT REPORTER: What was arrested for what? I'm sorry?

DR. FALTAS: Disorderly conduct. And she pled guilty to it. So this is all torture of me, to wear me down and make me plead guilty to the first harassment charges, which they could not prove to a jury.

So, after that, finally, the harassment cases were scheduled for August 2012, two and a half years -- two and a half years since we started, and two full years since they were improperly remanded. The municipal court had no jurisdiction for them, and they didn't do a new warrant for second degree. They had no jurisdiction of first degree. So I asked that they be dismissed with prejudice, and they were dismissed with prejudice.

Then, I get another order because I am the ogre and the most horrible person that God ever created that, out of all creation, Dylann Roof, who admitted to shooting the nine Charleston saints, got to represent himself just for the asking, but Dr. Faltas doesn't.

So they forced on me Ted Lupton, and Ted Lupton is a

racist, and I have looked him up, and at one time when now Chief Justice Beatty was a circuit court judge, he had described Lupton as a liar. And when my knee was broken, Lupton was sending me taunting emails saying just put a cast on or "you don't know what you're doing," whatever, and very, very rude stuff, very abusive.

So I sent an email saying, first, an incompetent lawyer is forced on me. Now, he wants to practice medicine on me without a license. So they ended up saying, okay, Dr. Faltas can file two kinds of motions: A motion to appoint counsel or a motion to relieve counsel. They did that on June 28 -- yes, June 28, 2013.

So I immediately, based on that, looked at the appeals that were dismissed, because I didn't have counsel and could not afford one and was prevented from representing myself, and I filed those motions in each of those appeals. There are six appeals. There were actually seven. One of them was against Larry Mason's son, but, apparently, he shot himself a year ago so I didn't pursue that motion.

So those motions stayed unscheduled for four years. Four years. And they are before you now. And I sent you a memorandum, and I served it by email on Ms. Mangum, as the notice said to do. And, Judge, justice -- there is a guarantee of trial counsel, there is a guarantee of appellate counsel in criminal matters.

Now, you can do it two ways. You can either reopen the cases under 60(b) because there was a change in the law that controls me. Those special notice they make for Dr. Faltas all -- in another matter, the Supreme Court said, Well, here is the -- I told them I'm in a catch-22. And the case that Lupton represented me and he was so unbearable that I had to have someone else, that other lawyer lost the case, which, had I been representing myself, I would have won. So I needed to do a PCR, but I can't file the PCR again. You get murderers, rapists, all kinds of horrible people, they can file their PCRs pro se but Dr. Faltas can't.

So the Supreme Court said, in view of those unusual conditions, Dr. Faltas can ask for a lawyer to be appointed for a PCR to be filed.

Now, first, there is equitable tolling. There is no question that those motions were filed four years ago. It's not my fault that they weren't scheduled, and it's not as if I did not politely pursue getting them scheduled.

Second, it's obvious from Judge Barber's order that the appeals were dismissed because I didn't have counsel. So the total denial of counsel is an even higher degree than ineffective assistance of counsel. That's something on which to grant PCR.

I think you, sir, out of most judges, you had me in your courtroom for five days. You complimented me. There was even

a woman, a law student or young lawyer, who was in the courtroom observing the trial, learning from me, so to speak. You, out of all judges, should have stood up for me. You should have said Dr. Faltas doesn't deserve this.

Also, protecting the integrity of your courtroom, those -- I counted, in the testimony of Ingram alone, 353 objectively provable lies. Again, it's not I say/she says. It's things objective.

This was done in your courtroom, and to protect the integrity of your courtroom, it doesn't matter if it was done seven years -- seven and a half years ago. The case of the -- of the protesters who were granted -- Judge Hayes had convicted them, and then Judge Hayes's nephew -- and he reversed the conviction 50 years later.

It is never too late to do justice, Judge.

THE COURT: All right. You said you had -- needed 15 minutes. It's been 20 minutes. In two minutes, then I'm going to opposing side.

DR. FALTAS: Okay. But it's been more than eight years of suffering, of accusations, of handcuffs being put on my wrists and bruising them, and I have photos of them, of my knees being broken in the transportation van, of my being so afraid to be arrested for no reason, that, during sleep, my teeth would mash, and I had a beautiful tooth that split the long way.

So, I'm sorry; you are not a million times more of a human being than I am. You are begrudging me the few minutes to explain how much injustice was inflicted on me for eight and a half years, and you just want your hearing to be done in 12 minutes, just as, at the end of the trial, you said I [verbatim] devoted a week to me. You didn't devote anything, Judge. It was your job.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Dr. Faltas.

You may proceed.

MS. MANGUM: May it please the Court?

Your Honor, there are -- Dr. Faltas has six motions before the Court, motions to appoint counsel. The City of Columbia is only involved in four of those, so you'll also have two other parties, and I can't speak to that.

As to the first case that's on your docket this morning ending with 2111 -- Your Honor, I think, for me, the easiest thing to do would be to just go through those cases by number.

As you know, there's an extensive amount of paperwork involved in each of these. I was not the City attorney of record on anything that's happened prior to this. I have spent a tremendous amount of time trying to recreate what has happened.

But, Your Honor, it's my understanding, on case 2111, that, in October of 2010, the municipal court issued an order limiting Dr. Faltas's contact with both the Court and with my

office, at the City attorney's office.

In March of 2011, the City attorney's office filed a Rule to Show Cause -- I'm sorry -- yeah, the City's attorney's office did file a Rule to Show Cause based on the defendant's conduct at that time.

In April of 2011, the Supreme Court did issue, as Dr. Faltas mentioned, an order that precluded her from filing anything else or appearing in a pro se capacity. She had filed an appeal based on that March 2011 contempt finding by Judge Hanna prior to that order coming out from the Supreme Court.

And to the best of my research, Your Honor, in September of 2011, the appeal came up before Judge Barber. Dr. Faltas was not represented by counsel. He gave her 30 days for her to find representation.

So the matter came back up again in October of 2011. At that time, it's my understanding Dr. Faltas, once again, appeared without counsel. There was nothing in the court file and nothing in our records to indicate that she had requested counsel and was denied. She merely appeared again without counsel present, which was in violation of the Supreme Court order.

And so, at that time, Your Honor, in October of 2011, Judge Barber did issue an order denying her appeal. I believe there were four or five appeals that were all listed on that

order, all of which were dismissed based on her lack of following the Supreme Court order.

Your Honor, it wasn't until July of 2013, almost two years later, that Dr. Faltas filed a motion to appoint counsel to file a belated appeal related to this issue, the original contempt finding, and/or a PCR, and that's the language that she used.

And, Your Honor, I would just point out to the Court that, under the appellate court rules, Dr. Faltas had 30 days from Judge Barber's order to file a notice of intent to appeal. She did not do that, and so that appeal is waived.

Additionally, Your Honor, under South Carolina code 17-27-45, which talks about filing procedures for PCR relief, the application must be turned in within one year. Judge Barber's order was issued, again, October of 2011. And so, by the time she filed this motion in 2013, she's well past the point of a PCR appeal as well.

So, Your Honor, for those reasons, the City is asking that you deny these motions. These cases are closed. They are past the point of reopening. And we don't think the motion before you is proper today.

DR. FALTAS: May I have --

THE COURT: As to the case ending in 20 -- in 2111 or --

MS. MANGUM: Your Honor, it actually relates to every case. That's the timeline for that case, but I think the

facts --

THE COURT: Did you give me -- you gave me the procedural history of 2111 or others as well?

MS. MANGUM: They are all similar, Your Honor. I am glad to go through that brief history with you on each of those.

THE COURT: I need to know the procedural history of -- because the -- all the matters on the docket.

MS. MANGUM: Yes, Your Honor.

The next one that the City has --

DR. FALTAS: May I have the reply after she finishes?

THE COURT: You will, but right now, after she's through.

DR. FALTAS: Okay.

THE COURT: We're not going back and forth.

DR. FALTAS: Thank you.

THE COURT: You may proceed.

MS. MANGUM: Your Honor, the next matter the City has on the docket is 3547. It's the third item on your docket this morning. And, Your Honor, again, this is styled as a motion to appoint counsel. This case actually has almost identical facts as the case that I just gave you. The only difference is that, after that original March 2011 contempt finding in the municipal court, the Court did, in April of 2011, have an appeal bond hearing in which Dr. Faltas was represented by Orin Briggs. This is prior to the appeal before Judge Barber but after the contempt finding.

There was a consent order issued into with the City, and Dr. Faltas, through her attorney, Orin Briggs, in terms of some things that she was going to do to try to correct that contempt finding.

Your Honor, the record indicates that Dr. Faltas did not follow the second order of the Court based on that, and so another Rule to Show Cause was issued and another contempt finding was made by the Court.

So, again, this all stems from the original order. And then, following appeal bond hearing, a new order that was issued and a contempt on that order. This was included in -- this case number was included in the appeal order from Judge Barber when she appeared in September of 2011, did not have an attorney. Judge Barber gave her 30 days to get an attorney. It came back up again in October, and like the case that I just went through, she appeared without an attorney.

Your Honor, the next case that the City has ends with 7063.

Beg the Court's indulgence, Your Honor. I'm sorry. There's a lot of paperwork here.

Your Honor, I believe this stems from an October 6th, 2010, jury trial in the municipal court. Dr. Faltas, I'm sure, will correct me if I'm wrong. I believe the original charge was trespassing. That may not be correct, Your Honor; I cannot put my finger on it. But it was a municipal-level

offense. There was a jury trial. Prior to the jury trial, there were several motions previously filed by Dr. Faltas that were also heard that morning.

Your Honor, I believe this is an appeal from that. I'm sorry. It was simple assault, trespassing -- oh, yes, Your Honor. There were several charges. Let me correct myself. There were several charges. I think the only charge the City went for on that day was a front yard parking violation.

COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry; say that again. It was what?

MS. MANGUM: Front yard parking.

THE COURT: And which case number is that? Ending in what? Which appeal?

MS. MANGUM: That was 7629.

THE COURT: Okay. Procedural history of that?

MS. MANGUM: Your Honor, that was a jury trial. The jury found the defendant guilty on that charge -- found Dr. Faltas guilty on that charge. She filed an appeal related to that. Your Honor, this also was one of those cases that was included in the September appeal roster that Judge Barber had. Dr. Faltas appeared. Did not have an attorney. The case was continued for 30 days. In October of 2011, she appealed again -- appeared again and did not have an attorney. Those cases were dismissed. We have the same dates as the first case that I mentioned to you in terms of her motion that was filed in 2013 requesting an attorney on those.

And, Your Honor, the last case that the City has ends with 8650. And, I'm sorry, Your Honor; I may have given you the wrong number. If I can have a moment, Your Honor. I did try to take very detailed notes, but it appears to me -- I'm sorry. 8650 is the case that I was just talking about, the front yard parking case. That is, in 2010, she was found guilty of front yard parking. The next day, in December, she filed a notice of appeal. And then that was included in all of those other cases with Judge Barber. Let me go back to the other case.

Your Honor, I do believe the 7063 case that I mentioned as the third case, I do believe that is based on that front yard parking case. That's the transcript that I have from the court file. I cannot find Dr. Faltas's notice of intent to appeal, so I cannot clearly tell the Court what her grounds for appeal were on that. I'd be glad to take a minute to try to locate that for you.

THE COURT: We can come back to that later.

MS. MANGUM: Okay.

THE COURT: Concerning the cases being on the docket, there's a motion for appointment of counsel, and Dr. Faltas's seeming contention that, under Faretta, the Court should reopen the cases and belatedly appoint counsel due to Faretta violations or failure of municipal judges or Judge -- circuit judges to advise her of her right to counsel versus proceeding

pro se and the dangers of self-representation. What's the City's position in response to that?

MS. MANGUM: Your Honor, I think it's appropriate to look at Dr. Faltas's history with the court as a whole. She is a well-informed participant in the court system. As a matter of fact, Your Honor, the Supreme Court recently came out with an opinion dealing with this very issue with Dr. Faltas in June of 2017.

I haven't read anything in which she alleges any Faretta violations. Today is the first time that I have heard any sort of inkling that she was denied an attorney. It is my understanding from the voluminous record that is before the Court that it was her choice to proceed with an attorney on her own. She was represented by private counsel on the municipal court level. She was represented by Orin Briggs in at least one of the matters that's before this Court.

COURT REPORTER: Orin Briggs? Is that what you said?

MS. MANGUM: Yes. Yes, ma'am. Orin Briggs.

It is my understanding that she chose not to have counsel when she came on the original appeal date. And then, when this Court reminded her of the order that forbid her from going forward without counsel, she was to get counsel herself. I don't think there was any indication from this Court that she was denied counsel at her request.

THE COURT: Faretta is mentioned in some of the pleadings

filed.

MS. MANGUM: Yes, Your Honor. And I have not received -- I talked to Dr. Faltas prior to the trial. I have not received any -- any memorandum that was filed last week or today in relation to this. But I do have what I believe is the complete file prior on each of these.

THE COURT: All right.

COURT REPORTER: Your Honor, could you spell "Faretta" for me?

THE COURT: F-a-r-e-t-t-a. Something like that. How is it spelled? Is that it? F-a-r -- one R -- e-t-t-a versus California.

COURT REPORTER: Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. What else do you have over there?

MS. MANGUM: Nothing else from the City, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

And, sir, who are you?

MR. MASON: My name is Larry Mason. I'm the defendant.

THE COURT: All right, Mr. Mason.

MR. MASON: Your Honor, I submitted a memorandum to your office. I don't know if you got it or not.

THE COURT: I read it.

MR. MASON: You did read it? Okay.

And this case is involving 2009-CP-40-04483. It's where Dr. Faltas is asking to appoint counsel to appeal this case.

This case was heard by Judge Womble on two occasions. And she appealed it to him --

THE COURT: I'm sorry; tell me the case number again.

MR. MASON: The case number is 2009-CP-40-04483.

THE COURT: So it's a CP number. What kind of case was it?

MR. MASON: That was a magistrate case.

THE COURT: So you have given me the --

MR. MASON: Right, that's --

THE COURT: The number for the court up here but not Judge Womble's number.

MR. MASON: Right. That's not Judge Womble's number. That's --

THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead.

MR. MASON: She appealed to Judge Womble. He heard the case twice and requested a restraining order against me so that I couldn't serve her papers where she was being evicted from an apartment owned by my wife.

COURT REPORTER: Owned by your what?

MR. MASON: My wife.

She has consistently harassed my family over the past --

DR. FALTAS: Judge --

MR. MASON: -- nine years since she received this retraining --

DR. FALTAS: Judge, this is objection -- objection

completely. This is not time for testimony.

THE COURT: Yeah, these --

MR. MASON: Okay, Your Honor --

THE COURT: You were involved in that same rule and we would move -- move faster, I think that you gave a lot of characterization to people, cases -- individuals' characters, etc.

You may proceed, sir.

MR. MASON: And, Your Honor, I think that the reason she's doing that is just to get back into the court system, to continue this frivolous filings and frivolous harassment --

DR. FALTAS: Objection, again.

MR. MASON: -- malicious harassment and just continuing to harass my family. She keeps harassing my family up until the last six months. We haven't even made contact with her in three years. We try to stay away from her. But she continues all the time, trying to harass us. And this is just another attempt to get us back in the court system to try to cost us money, where we have to put out thousands of dollars, trying to defend ourself against something that is frivolous, malicious. And the Supreme Court has noted this and pointed it out in their records, which I have a copy of those orders if Your Honor would like to see those.

And I believe that Dr. Faltas -- Your Honor, I also pointed out that Dr. Faltas' green card may be expired, and if

it is, she has to get permission from ICE to even enter a courtroom in the United States system.

DR. FALTAS: Judge, this has gone too far.

MR. MASON: I have a copy of her green card here, if you'd like to see it, Your Honor.

I also have a copy of Judge Barber's order, where she appeared before Judge Barber where he denied her motion.

THE COURT: I'm not going to entertain anything related to green card and ICE and all those, but go ahead.

MR. MASON: How about the order from Judge Barber? Do you need a copy of that, Your Honor?

THE COURT: No, sir.

MR. MASON: I simply request that you deny her request for counsel. I mean, why would -- anybody can get a restraining order now. Judge Womble had issued a restraining order. A restraining order is good for one year. After that, it's moot.

I haven't had contact with this woman in the last two or three years.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. MASON: There was no evidence of time for him to issue one, and there was no reason for him to issue one, and that's why he denied her.

THE COURT: All right. That goes mainly -- I told you we'd come back to what it is you couldn't find. Have you

since found it?

MS. MANGUM: Judge, I am still looking for the original appeal. There are so many additional filings. It's just taking me a little bit to locate that.

THE COURT: All right. Your response, Dr. Faltas?

DR. FALTAS: Yes, it's breaking procedure. First, if he filed the memorandum with Your Honor, he did not serve me with it. As of Sunday, I checked my P.O. Box. I did not receive any copy from him. So I ask that the Court now make him give me a copy of whatever he give --

THE COURT: Do we have a copy of --

MR. MASON: I do, Your Honor.

THE COURT: If you'll give her a copy.

MR. MASON: Yes, Your Honor.

DR. FALTAS: And as far as I can see, there isn't even a certificate of service on it, so I don't know why the Court would accept and entertain something ex parte.

THE COURT: Yeah, well, when people randomly email the Court, sometimes we read it, sometimes we don't. In some instances, we can't open things sent, including things from extraneous sources. It's not accepted through the judicial department. Technology apparatus, I'm not sure whether Mr. Mason's came as an email or -- how did that come in?

MR. MASON: Your Honor, I was following the instructions on the subpoena that was given to me -- the notice that was

given to me.

THE COURT: I think it was an email to the clerk of court's.

MR. MASON: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: And then forwarded by the clerk of court.

DR. FALTAS: Do we need to do it on this point or maybe go to the other procedure corrections?

THE COURT: You may proceed.

DR. FALTAS: Thank you.

Ms. Mangum is incorrect. She switched two cases. The one she said is the front yard parking is the one that ends 8650. The other one, the 7063, this is the one about which I told you that they were trying to get the civil injunction in a court that, by statute, has no civil jurisdiction and, nonetheless, I was cross-examining the adverse witness they put in, and that's when she held me in contempt of court.

It is absolutely not true that there was a hearing in October of 2011 before Judge Barber or any judge. He issued the dismissal by himself.

Also, it is absolutely not true that I waived that appeal. In fact, in every case, there is where I submitted the appeal to the clerk of the Supreme Court, and he returned it to me unfiled. And I wasn't -- I did not rest on that. I tried to get a stay from the chief justice of the United States because South Carolina is in the Fourth Circuit, which

is in the chief justice, and I also went to federal court.

So no, no, no. I did file an appeal. Mr. Shearouse refused to file it, but I asked him to have proof that I tendered it and he returned it, and the proof is in each one of those files.

Now, I generally choose to proceed pro se, but that case that was under my 2011, in that particular one, I asked for counsel. And it's in the transcript. I already asked -- I gave the paper saying I will stand mute, and I need appointment of counsel. That's in that file. And it's also in the transcript, and that woman read it into the transcript.

So I don't know how anyone can say that I didn't ask to be -- that's not Faretta. I exercise Faretta in other cases. I guess, in this case, it will be federal, *Gideon vs. Wainwright*, and locally, actually, it's maybe *Jackson vs. The City of Columbia*, where the Court of Appeals reversed her contempt conviction because she was not given counsel. But it's not something out of --

THE COURT: You said you generally proceed -- prefer to proceed pro se, but you sought counsel in a particular case. Which particular case?

DR. FALTAS: The case underlying 2011-CP-2111.

COURT REPORTER: CP-2111?

DR. FALTAS: Yes, ma'am.

And that was the hearing that happened on March 28, 2011,

before Marion Oneida Hanna, and there is a transcript of that hearing.

THE COURT: Is that the contempt hearing?

DR. FALTAS: Sorry?

THE COURT: Was that the contempt hearing?

DR. FALTAS: It was a Rule to Show Cause hearing, yes, sir. And, in it, she kept trying to make me a witness against myself, which is another horrendous constitutional violation. And, so, the other thing is that, before the hearing before Judge Barber and after the state Supreme Court's April 8, 2011, order that said I cannot represent myself, the U.S. Supreme Court came down with *Turner vs. Rogers*, which was on *certiorari* to the Supreme Court of South Carolina. And, in it, they had had the man in contempt of court and put him in prison without determining whether he had the ability to pay his child support.

And I have been trying to say it's the same thing. You have to determine whether I can hire my own lawyer before you dismiss my appeals as punishment that I couldn't get a lawyer. But, in fact, the order by Judge Barber says Dr. Faltas contacted four lawyers, and she was not able to get anyone to represent her.

Additionally, every hearing in circuit court is transcribed. That one, the court reporter either lost or destroyed the transcript. And there is a U.S. Supreme Court

case on that in case a transcript is destroyed, and that's *Chessman vs. Teets*.

COURT REPORTER: Versus?

DR. FALTAS: Teets, T-e-e-t-s. *Chessman vs. Teets*. And I also included it in the memo that I emailed to Your Honor.

So as soon as I was allowed to file a motion to appoint counsel, I filed it. The order came down on June 28, 2013. I filed the motion on July 10th or July 11th, 2013. So I cannot be said to have waived anything. And, remember, had I tried to file that motion before, I would have been held in contempt of court. So it was like, you know, if I (indiscernible), so be it.

Now, that -- going back to the -- and the right -- the right to appellate counsel, the right to trial counsel is under *Gideon vs. Wainwright*. The right to appellate counsel is under *Douglas vs. California*. And then the right to effective appellate counsel is *Evitts vs. Lucey*, L-u-c-e-y. And Evitts, E-v-i-t-t-s.

And, frankly, I shouldn't -- I shouldn't even have to argue those things. Under the cannon of judicial conduct, a judge should know the law. Judge Barber should have looked at me and said, "Why wouldn't those lawyers represent you? Is it that you don't have money?" And I would have answered yes. And then it was his duty to appoint counsel for me. This is what everything goes the opposite of what it should be when

Dr. Faltas is involved. Not at all my fault.

Now, you have seen that man here? It's a federal crime to look into somebody's immigration papers. If he were an employer and I was --

THE COURT: We're not going to address the immigration issue or green card. You objected, and I indicated I will not delve into that.

DR. FALTAS: But he's saying that --

THE COURT: Well, I will not delve into it by him nor by you.

DR. FALTAS: All right. But the reason these appeals are important, one of them, is where I asked for a restraining order from him, and it was denied. The other is when he asked for a restraining order on me, and it was granted. And I think I have contested the constitutionality of the statute before -- during the General Sessions trial, you ruled that it was unconstitutional, but because there was a mistrial, it had no effect, and I could not appeal it.

But, again, I wasn't an attorney. I filed habeas before Judge Childs, who heard it and said I think you can but I have never seen it done before. So she didn't say I was frivolous. She said this is -- it's possible but she hasn't seen it, so she dismissed.

So I'm still contesting the constitutionality of the harassment statute and especially when we have two cases. The

Egyptian seeks a restraining order against the native, it gets denied. The native seeks a restraining order against the Egyptian, it gets granted. And I don't think anyone can bury their head in the sand and not be aware of the xenophobia of the unfairness to immigrants, of all that's been happening nationwide, of police brutality.

You know, black lives matter. They also matter in not in that they shouldn't be shot. They also should not be used as an instrument for subornation of perjury; that the only achievement someone can claim is to have gone and falsely testify against Dr. Faltas and made it stick. This is not an achievement.

And those people, they didn't go on to win a Nobel prize. They went on -- and this is a matter of procedure now -- to get arrested for prostitution, to get arrested for sexually molesting a young man who is the functional equivalent for a child, to get arrested for public drunkenness, to shoot themselves in the head. It doesn't -- it doesn't make people wonderful to bring false charges against Dr. Faltas. It makes them failures as human beings.

THE COURT: The City, I contend, Dr. Faltas, that the -- your motion for belated appeal or to file the PCR or to contest these convictions for court orders are not timely. Since the matter involving Judge Barber, you filed two years -- almost two years after he dismissed your appeal that

the -- to the extent that you might be claiming a PCR, there's a one-year statute of limitation. There's a 30-day limit under which -- what was that reference, Ms. Mangum?

DR. FALTAS: She claimed that I did not --

THE COURT: 30 days.

DR. FALTAS: She claimed that I did not appeal Judge Barber's order, and I already told you it's in the file. And if it's not in the file, it may --

THE COURT: Just a moment, ma'am.

DR. FALTAS: Okay.

THE COURT: The 30 days Ms. Mangum has referenced --

MS. MANGUM: Excuse me, Your Honor. Yes, it's under Title 14, the municipal court statute for appeals.

THE COURT: 30 -- oh, to appeal the City conviction?

MS. MANGUM: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: The municipal court conviction.

MS. MANGUM: And in terms of the appellate court rules, I don't have the number in front of me, Your Honor. But to appeal from --

THE COURT: I'm going to approach it, you know, another rule. Go ahead, ma'am.

DR. FALTAS: Okay. All municipal convictions were timely appealed to this Court. Again, Judge Barber's order was -- appeals from Judge Barber's order was standard to the Supreme Court, and there is a record of the clerk returning it to me

unfiled, not because it was untimely. It was timely.

THE COURT: So the Supreme Court has ruled under your appeal of Judge Barber's order?

DR. FALTAS: Has not ruled on it. Has refused to take it.

THE COURT: The Supreme Court refused to permit you to appeal?

DR. FALTAS: Has refused to take the paper that I took to them timely.

THE COURT: Because you were not represented by counsel?

DR. FALTAS: Correct. And, at that time, they wouldn't even let me ask for counsel, and they didn't do their job. They were supposed to know that I'm entitled to appellate counsel on criminal matter.

THE COURT: So you're saying the Supreme Court didn't do their job.

DR. FALTAS: Yes, absolutely. And they still don't.

THE COURT: Well --

DR. FALTAS: And I'm not going to apologize for being oppressed. It's the oppressors who should apologize.

And, again, I say there is equitable tolling. I give you the recent opinion in a PCR that said there is equitable tolling in PCR. In another PCR matter, they also said that my time to file PCR is equitably tolled, and it was tolled and I was successful in that PCR. It's not one of those cases.

It's a different case, that the conviction happened after I was allowed to seek appellate counsel.

But, again, I was not allowed to appeal pro se, I was not offered counsel, and I was not even allowed to ask for counsel. And as soon as I asked for -- I was allowed to ask for counsel, I did that, and you have the motions before you. They stayed for four years; no one would hear it. It's as if I'm a leper.

And, again, I go back to the 50 years between the conviction that the Judge Hayes, the uncle, entered and 50 years later, Judge Hayes, the nephew, overturned. There is such thing as equity and there is such thing as justice and there is such thing as decency. There is no decency in the way I was treated, and no one stood up for me. No one.

THE COURT: And you're standing up for yourself. That's why you're here now.

DR. FALTAS: Well, yes, but you have the duty to stand for me --

THE COURT: To stand up for you?

DR. FALTAS: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Okay.

DR. FALTAS: Yes, sir. I was a litigant in your court. You complimented me when you saw all this --

THE COURT: You did a very fine job. I thought you were as worthy as your adversaries, and the jury agreed.

DR. FALTAS: Well -- so do I deserve to be denied the Faretta right that is granted to Dylann Roof? Do I --

THE COURT: Well, during that trial, you had -- you represented yourself for a period of time, and then Orin Briggs came in and assisted you at some point in time during that trial.

DR. FALTAS: No --

THE COURT: Or following the trial or at some point.

DR. FALTAS: No, no, no, no, no, no. No. In the trial before you?

THE COURT: Yes.

DR. FALTAS: Orin Briggs came as a witness.

THE COURT: As a witness? Well, he --

DR. FALTAS: Yeah, he --

THE COURT: He might have been a witness, but he took on the role of an advocate as well.

DR. FALTAS: No, he just throws his weight around, and he does more harm than good. And --

THE COURT: Is he still practicing or is he still with us? Do you know?

DR. FALTAS: He's still a lawyer. And, in fact, Judge Toal had the case on PCR, and she found him ineffective. So -- I mean, Judge --

THE COURT: I --

DR. FALTAS: Go ahead, I'm sorry.

THE COURT: I thought he was very complimentary of you on that day. He was there to -- and said many good things about you.

DR. FALTAS: That's neither here nor there, Judge. My right to represent myself is not contingent on whether a lawyer wants to compliment me or not. And, conversely, my right to counsel when I ask for one is not contingent on what I did or didn't do before. The (indiscernible) for which you appoint -- for when you appoint counsel, you know, have done horrible things, some of them. Some of them confess to you and you still appoint counsel.

THE COURT: I think you made your point clear as to what you're seeking. I want to hear the State's -- the City's response.

MS. MANGUM: Your Honor, just to clarify, the case ending in 7063, it appears to me that is another contempt hearing from 2010 in municipal court that Dr. Faltas appealed, which is how it wound up in this court and before Judge Barber. So that appears to be the procedural history of that court.

THE COURT: In his ruling, did Judge Barber address all of the various cases that are upon this roster, except for Mr. Mason's or did he address that one as well?

DR. FALTAS: He also had Mr. Mason's case.

MS. MANGUM: Your Honor, the order that I have --

DR. FALTAS: Yeah, (indiscernible).

COURT REPORTER: One at a time, ladies.

DR. FALTAS: Sorry, sorry. I was just trying to -- I'm sorry.

MS. MANGUM: The order that I have from Judge Barber lists the following cases: Ending with 2111, 8650, 7063, 6711, 8013, and 4483.

THE COURT: Those are ruled on by Judge Barber.

MS. MANGUM: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And, to clarify, Judge -- Dr. Faltas has attempted to appeal Judge Barber, and the Supreme Court would not accept the appeal.

MS. MANGUM: Your Honor, I believe she filed documents in both the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court related to each of these cases, and both of those courts refused to hear or file the -- accept those documents. Judge Few did issue an order refusing to hear any of those matters. I'm not aware of anything that came out from the Supreme Court, but I did see documents that Dr. Faltas filed.

THE COURT: The day on which those were filed or accepted by the appellate courts were almost two years after or -- is that what you told me earlier?

DR. FALTAS: 30 days. It was within 30 days.

THE COURT: Pardon me?

DR. FALTAS: Within 30 days.

THE COURT: Within 30 days.

DR. FALTAS: Yes, sir. And, again, it's in the file. If Your Honor can show me the file, I can fish it out for you.

THE COURT: No, we'll -- you can review the file another time. And then we -- we have the files now.

DR. FALTAS: And it's even -- it's even scanned on the public index. That's why I didn't bring anything because I have already seen it on the public index.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. MANGUM: Your Honor, in at least two of the cases that are before you right now, Dr. Faltas did have either counsel of her choice or standby counsel appointed on the municipal court level. The transcript is not clear about how all that came to be, but she did have counsel later on, at least two of those lower court matters, the contempt matters.

DR. FALTAS: The only one --

MS. MANGUM: Your Honor, I would just point out that --

COURT REPORTER: One at a time.

MS. MANGUM: -- you have a very voluminous record before you. And even as evidenced today, Dr. Faltas does not appear to have any problem asking for what she believes she's entitled to. There's nothing in this record that indicates that she asked for and was denied counsel. Rather, the record indicates that she was advised, based on the Supreme Court order, that she was not allowed to continue pro se; that she needed to get counsel. She did not do that. And she also did

not ask this Court to appoint anyone. And so when she did not follow the Supreme Court order the first time, although Judge Barber, I think, was well within his right to dismiss the cases at that point, he gave her an additional 30 days to secure counsel. She did not do that. She did not follow the higher court's order. She did not follow Judge Barber's order.

And so the second time these cases came up in October, they were properly dismissed, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And what authority do I have, if any, to, in effect, sit in judgment of Judge Barber?

MS. MANGUM: Your Honor, I don't believe that you do. Those are orders of this court. And so there is no authority for you to overturn an order of Judge Barber.

DR. FALTAS: May I briefly reply, that I'm not appealing to --

THE COURT: Just a moment. Just a moment, ma'am. I'm --

DR. FALTAS: Okay.

THE COURT: And what if it deals with the issue of right to counsel or waiver of counsel or *Gideon vs. Wainwright*? Is that the case you cited?

DR. FALTAS: Yes, sir. And, again --

THE COURT: No, just. I'm coming to you next. We have three more minutes in this hearing. She has 30 more seconds and you have the final three minutes.

DR. FALTAS: Thank you.

THE COURT: So go ahead.

MS. MANGUM: Yes, Your Honor. I think, on its simplest level, if we look at this in terms of jurisdiction, this Court is without jurisdiction to hear any of the issues that Dr. Faltas has brought before it. The circuit court sitting in Common Pleas made a determination. The cases were dismissed. Dr. Faltas's remedy, if there is a remedy, would be an appellate court and not before this Court.

THE COURT: All right. Go ahead, Dr. Faltas.

DR. FALTAS: Okay. First of all, there is equitable tolling. I go back again. The one case in which I asked for counsel and was denied one, there is a transcript in the record, and the transcript shows that I asked and the woman, Marion Hanna, did not give me one.

This is not an appeal to you from Judge Barber's order. This is a motion asking you to appoint counsel, which is something to which I'm entitled and was not done. First of all, the circuit court is not personalities. There is one circuit court in South Carolina.

And I go back again to the 50 years between Judge Hayes, the uncle, and Judge Hayes, the nephew. And, again, I was not allowed to ask for counsel, but the circuit court should have known and if they didn't before *Turner v. Rogers*, which is the U.S. Supreme Court case that overturned South Carolina Supreme

Court, they should have known it after that they should -- they should inquire if the person has the ability to comply.

So she's standing here saying she chose not to have a lawyer. No, no, no, no, no. I had no ability to get a lawyer, and Judge Barber's order attests that I gave him four names that I had contacted, and he wrote them down and he, apparently, checked with them to verify. So it's a case of *Turner v. Rogers*, a U.S. Supreme Court case, that says you have to check the party's ability to comply before you penalize them.

COURT REPORTER: Before you...

DR. FALTAS: Before you penalize them.

THE COURT: And what's the impact of June 17th's Supreme Court decision -- South Carolina Supreme Court decision in which they have said that you have the ability to represent yourself and throughout the proceedings in which you had Ted Lumpkin, that you, in effect, served as hybrid counsel with Ted Lumpkin?

DR. FALTAS: This is a case that was tried two years after the ones we're talking about, Judge.

THE COURT: I mean, the question is whether the Supreme Court is, in ruling in June, decided that the manner in which you chose to represent yourself in the municipal court proceeding, whatever proceedings were before that Court, would be addressed in the -- in that opinion was that -- that --

where they say that an appellant has a right to self-representation, it is not absolute, and that the right is not a license to abuse indignity of the courtroom.

And, further, just basically that a -- Justice Kittredge did a thorough explanation of how Faretta applies and the manner in which your cases have been before the Court and the manner in which the Courts dealt with that issue of you either representing yourself or being represented by counsel or the Court allowing a hybrid representation as they did in the matter referenced.

Now, has the issues that you're now seeking to have me address, that you said you could not previously raise, have they, in effect, been addressed in this June order by --

DR. FALTAS: Absolutely --

THE COURT: -- the Supreme Court?

DR. FALTAS: Absolutely not. This is a totally separate case. None of those -- and that was a case when they said I could not represent myself but I -- but they could appoint counsel for me.

So this was a different phase. The phase we're talking about, on one trial in which I asked for trial counsel and it was denied, and six appeals where I could not even ask for appellate counsel and none was volunteered to me, but I could not represent myself on appeal, which everybody else does.

So these are different cases, different situations, and

every case stands on its own feet.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, our time is up.

DR. FALTAS: What's your decision?

THE COURT: Thank you all.

MS. MANGUM: Thank you, Judge.

THE COURT: I will take it under advisement, and I will issue an opinion and order addressing what I think about all this.

DR. FALTAS: Okay. Sir, if I may read what I had sent you a copy of that. And, of course, copy Ms. Mangum of that where I appealed to the Supreme Court and it was returned to me and unfounded.

THE COURT: All right. Okay. Thank you all.

DR. FALTAS: Thank you.

(The above matter concluded.)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSCRIBER

CASE NAME/NUMBER: City of Columbia v. Marie Assa'ad Faltas, MD 2011-CP-40-02111, et al.

DATE OF HEARING: 8/21/2017

COURT REPORTER/MONITOR: Bonnie Kelly (retired)

I, Bobbi Fisher, do hereby certify that the foregoing transcript is a true and correct record of the recorded proceedings; that said proceedings were transcribed to the best of my ability from the audio recording and supporting information, and that I am neither counsel for, related to, nor employed by any of the parties to this case, and I have no interest, financial or otherwise, in its outcome.



Bobbi Fisher, Certified Transcriber

Date Prepared: October 10, 2022 (Revised)

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