

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
IN THE COURT OF APPEALS

Appeal from Spartanburg County  
Honorable J. Mark Hayes, Circuit Court Judge

THE STATE,

RESPONDENT,

v.

RICHARD LEWIS GETER,

APPELLANT

APPELLATE CASE NO. 2023-000255

RECEIVED

APPELLANT Pro-SE  
BRIEF

OCT 12 2023

SC Court of Appeals

Richard L. Geter  
APPELLANT

Richard L. Geter #311627  
Lee Correctional Institution  
990 Wisacky Highway  
Bishopville, S.C. 29010

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Contents . . . . . I

Table of Authority . . . . . II

Statement of Issue on Appeal . . . . . 1

Statement of the Case . . . . . 2

Standard of Review . . . . . 3

## Argument

1. Law enforcement did not have probable cause to seize and arrest Appellant.
2. Suggestive measures were used to identify the jacket which the state used as corroborating evidence with statement made by their star witness.
3. The trial court erred in denying Appellant's motion for a direct verdict where the evidence presented at trial was largely circumstantial and only raised a suspicion of guilt.
4. The state failed to fully disclose all evidence, statements of lay witnesses, thus the solicitor intentionally committed prosecutorial misconduct by leading witnesses into false testimonies, while under oath.
5. The state failed to give Appellant proper notice of witnesses.

Relevant Facts . . . . . 4

Discussion . . . . . 18

Conclusion . . . . . 23

Exhibits (Firearms Trace Summary)  
Original Statement from Call Caller  
Statements from Discovery . . . . . 24

Memorandum Supporting Constitutional Provisions . . . . . 25

# TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

## Cases

- State v. Bostick, 392 S.C. 134, 708 S.E.2d 774 (2011)
- State v. Cherry, 361 S.C. 588, 606 S.E.2d 475 (2004)
- State v. Fraizer, 386 S.C. 526, 689 S.E.2d 610 (2010)
- State v. Hepburn, 406 S.C. 416, 753 S.E.2d 402 (2013)
- State v. Hernandez, 382 S.C. 620, 677 S.E.2d 603 (2009)
- State v. Mitchell, 341 S.C. 406, 535 S.E.2d 126 (2000)
- State v. Passio, 433 S.C. 666, 861 S.E.2d 785 (Ct.App.2021)
- Franks v. Delaware, 438 U.S. 154, 98 S.Ct. 2674, 57 L.Ed 2d 667 (1978)
- State v. Moore, 334 S.C. 411, 573 S.E.2d 626 (S.C.App.1999)
- Brady v. Maryland, 373 U.S. 83
- Riddle v. Ozmint, 631 S.E.2d 70, 369 S.C. 39 (S.C.2006)
- Manson v. Brathwaite, 432 U.S. 98 (1977)
- ~~U.S. v. Agurs~~, 427 U.S. 97 (1976)

## Constitutional Provisions

- U.S. Const. Amend XIV
- U.S. Const. Amend V
- U.S. Const. Amend IV
- U.S. Const. Amend VI

## Exhibits

- Copy of original statement of 911 Caller
- Firearms Trace Summary
- Copy of Letter to Kelly B. Arnold
- Copy of motion to inspect Grand Jury transcript.
- Copy of letter to Spartanburg County Clerk of court
- statements from Discovery

## STATEMENT OF ISSUE ON APPEAL

1. Did the state and law enforcement have probable cause to seize defendant and arrest him on alleged criminal offenses?
2. Were suggestive measures used to identify the jacket which the state used as their key piece of evidence?
3. Did the trial court err in denying Appellant's motion for a directed verdict where the evidence presented at trial was largely circumstantial and only raised a suspicion of guilt?
4. Did the solicitor commit prosecutorial misconduct, by failing to disclose statements of lay witnesses called by the state, and leading witnesses into false testimonies while under oath?
5. Did the state fail to give the Appellant proper notice of witnesses?

## STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Appellant was indicted during the February 2020 term of the Spartanburg County grand jury for one count of murder, one count of possession of a weapon during the commission of a violent crime. On March 22nd-23rd of 2022, the state, represented by Derrick Balsa and Maressa Cuenca, called the case to trial before the Honorable Miller (Name of Judge Unknown to Appellant), and a jury. Appellant was represented by Robert B. Hall R.1. After a two-day trial the jury deadlocked at a ten-two verdict (ten not guilty, two undecided) resulting in a mistrial. The merits of this case were established after the first trial in this matter. The Appellant was held for 11 more months and again placed on trial on February 13, 2023. The state was again represented by Maressa Cuenca and Derrick Balsa. The case was heard by Honorable J. Mark Hayes, III, and a jury. Appellant was once again represented by Robert B. Hall. R.1. After a four-day trial Appellant was found guilty as indicted. Prior to the trial held on February 13, 2023 the state issued an additional charge of Aggravated breach of peace, and the Appellant was notified of this on February 3, 2023 by defense counsel Robert B. Hall, whom goaded the Appellant into waiving presentment of an indictment by a Grand Jury. Judge Hayes sentenced Appellant to concurrent terms of imprisonment of forty years, on the murder, five years on the weapon charge, and ten years on the breach of peace.

## STANDARD OF REVIEW

1. Prior to the issuance of an arrest warrant, there must be a challenge made to gauge the veracity of the statement being made, to determine if enough probable cause exist to make a search of property, seizure of property and person. *Franks v. Delaware*, 438 U.S. 154, 98 S.Ct. 2674, 57 L.Ed 2d 667 (1978)
2. During any identification process to guarantee that Due process is respected law enforcement must not use suggestive measures to establish the identity of a perpetrator in a crime, a vehicle or an article of clothing. *State v. Moore*, 334 S.C. 411, 573 S.E. 2d 626 (S.C. App. 1999), *Manson v. Brathwaite*, 432 U.S. 98.
3. "When ruling on a motion for a directed verdict, the trial court is concerned with the existence or nonexistence of evidence, not its weight." *State v. Passio*, 433 S.C. 666, 673, 861 S.E. 2d 785, 789 (Ct. App. 2021) quoting *State v. Hernandez*, 382 S.C. 620, 624, 674 S.E. 2d 603, 605 (2009). A defendant is entitled to a directed verdict when the state fails to produce evidence charged. If there is any direct evidence or substantial circumstantial evidence reasonably tending to prove the guilt of the accused, the Court must find the case was properly submitted to the jury. *State v. Passio*, 433 S.C. 666, 673, 861 S.E. 2d 785, 789 (Ct. App. 2021) quoting *State v. Fraizer*, 386 S.C. 526, 531, 689 S.E. 2d 610, 613 (2010). When reviewing a denial of a directed verdict, an appellate court views the evidence and all reasonable inferences in the light most favorable to the State.
4. It is the duty of the prosecutor to supply the defense with all evidence, and that is not limited to exculpatory materials, even if no request for such discovery has not been made. Failure to do so is a denial of Due process. *Brady v. Maryland*, 373 U.S. 83. *Riddle v. Ozmint*, 631 S.E. 2d 70, 369 S.C. 39 (2006)
5. Prior to trial it is the duty of the state to place the defense on notice of witnesses, or evidence they intend to use so that the defense has time to prepare a defense or strategy to counter the state. This amounts to failure to disclose information to the defense which is prejudicial and violates Due process and fair trial practices outlined in the 6<sup>th</sup> Amendment. *U.S. v. Agurs*, 427 U.S. 97 (1976)

## ARGUMENT

(4)

1. Law enforcement did not have probable cause to seize and arrest defendant (Appellant).
2. Suggestive measures were used to identify the jacket which the state used as corroborating evidence with statement made by their star witness (Kenya Geter).
3. The trial court erred in denying Appellant's motion for a direct verdict where the evidence presented at trial was largely circumstantial and only raised a suspicion of guilt.
4. The state failed to fully disclose all evidence, statements of lay witnesses. The solicitor committed prosecutorial misconduct by leading witnesses into false testimonies, while under oath.
5. The State failed to give Appellant proper notice of witnesses.

## Relevant Facts

On November 1, 2019, officers with the Spartanburg City Police Department responded to a report of a shooting at 333 Amherst Drive. When officers arrived on the scene they discovered a black male, later identified as Jason Eison, laying face up on the ground next to a black four-door Chevy Impala that was parked along the street. No other individuals were observed on scene. Eison was alive when EMS arrived, but he succumbed to his injuries. His cause of death was determined to be multiple gunshot wounds. The 911 caller initially gave a

(5)

Statement at City Hall immediately after reporting this crime. In her original account of what occurred she stated that the perpetrator of this crime had a short or close cropped haircut. She called the police back four days later saying that the shooter had 3 or 4 inch dread locs or twist. This was after news broadcast released a general description given by another witness accross the street from the crime scene.

This witness was unable to make an identification just as the 911 caller was unable to identify the shooter, yet he maintained that the shooter had a ball cap on with dread locs, however he testified in March of 2022 at the first trial involving this matter and stated that the shooter had dread locs in a ponytail secured by a ball cap. Both witnesses testified that on the day of the shooting, several people were in the yard of 333 Amherst arguing with Eison about him having hit a woman. During the argument, one witness recalled a blue Toyota pickup truck pulled up to the location and a thin black male with a ball cap and dreads, between 6'2" and 6'4" tall exited the truck shooting at Eison. The reported time the 911 caller reported this crime to dispatch was 5:35 p.m. She testified that the call for emergency response was delayed by minutes because she attempted to call her fiance, whom didn't answer, then she called her father

whom advised her to report the crime. The duration of time between when this crime actually occurred and was reported is unknown, due to the state and law enforcement failing to get adequate phone records to narrow down a specific time block. The 911 caller never gave a description of any significance in regards to clothing which the shooter was wearing, however she emphasized that the shooter was right handed. She emphasized that the shooter left the scene in a mid-sized sedan. Shaniece Johnson, a co-worker and former mistress of Appellant stated that after their shift for October 31, 2019 which ended the morning of November 1, 2019 she transported the defendant to Walmart to get a new phone. This was not factual, due to surveillance footage being available in discovery that would have disputed this. The Appellant's work records were available to represent that he was employed at Magna Seating and was present on October 31, 2019. Investigator's failed to get the work records of Shaniece Johnson which would have established she was not present at work on October 31, 2019. However she did pick him up after he was transported to his residence on Briarwood Rd by a male co-worker, this is available on the surveillance supplied by IT specialist for Magna Seating. Shaniece Johnson testified that she dropped the

defendant off after leaving the barbershop at his aunt Mary's, which was the residence of Mary Gray and Erica Gray on 105 Whitner Avenue. She did not remember the exact time, however she stated the Appellant received a phone call prior to this incident and was very upset while on the phone. She assumed and testified it was about someone getting hit. When she picked him up later that evening for work, she stated he was calm and collected. Erica Gray, whom reside at the residence where Shaniece Johnson dropped him off (Mary Gray is Erica Gray's mother) testified that the Appellant was on the phone when she got off work after 5 p.m. around 5:15 p.m. and 5:30 p.m., prior to the Appellant being accused of the shooting, and that the Appellant was being loud, and it was not unusual because he is always loud. She could not tell if he was upset or not on the phone. She stated that she has never known the Appellant to operate a motor vehicle, she never mentioned him leaving her residence. Law enforcement failed to designate an accurate time frame to travel from 105 Whitner Avenue to 333 Amherst Drive which is a relative distance from this location, which would have basically been an alibi for the Appellant because if the testimony of Erica Gray is accurate he was

at her residence after 5 p.m. She stated she got home around 5:15 p.m. or nearing 5:30 p.m. The 911 caller was delayed in reporting the call, and dealing with stop lights and traffic laws it would have been impossible for the Appellant to travel this distance in such a short time, and make it home to prepare for work. During the investigation police were able to identify and speak with some of the individuals who had been in the yard of 333 Amherst Drive at the time of the shooting. Police spoke with Rodney Nash, Lakeria Gooden, and Kenya Geter. None of these witnesses were cooperative with law enforcement, and all of them denied being present. Lead investigator Chris Taylor testified that the interviews did not go very well because none of these people did not want anything to do with this incident. No one identified the shooter. However, after multiple interviews Kenya Geter, Appellant's aunt, told police that Appellant was the shooter. In a previous statement prior to her making a statement identifying Appellant as the shooter, she was questioned about contacting the victim's girlfriend (Tiffany Smith) via facebook messenger and making threats of having someone harm the victim or either harming him herself. On November 20, 2019 approximately 19 days

after the shooting Kenya Geter was asked to come to city hall for further interrogation, at which time she starts her interview by saying, It's tearing me up mentally, everybody think I had something to do with it. She stated prior to identifying the Appellant as the shooter, We are not close, me and Richard had a falling out because he jerked my daughter up and brought her in my house like nobody was watching her, basically questioning her parental guidance, which established a motive to make a mendacious statement implicating the Appellant in the crime. She even goes to the extent of identifying clothing she was familiar that the Appellant wore. After law enforcement got an arrest warrant and search warrant, an arrest was executed at 315 Briarwood Rd which was the primary residence ~~of~~ of Appellant, a picture was taken of a jacket with cartoon characters on it. Rather than call the witness to police headquarters and place her in an interrogation room, and making a six pack line-up of similar jackets, one picture was taken to the witnesses' mother's house where it is documented that she confirmed this was the jacket worn by Appellant.

There is no surveillance, no audio or any other documents to assure that the police didn't use suggestive measures or goad the witness into identifying this jacket. An arrest warrant was executed prior to retrieving this jacket. Probable cause was established after one person identified the Appellant as the shooter. This person Kenya Geter made multiple false statements prior to implicating the Appellant as the shooter. In her original statement to Investigator Louis Nelson, when she identified Appellant as the shooter she said she knew it was him because she saw his hair. During the first trial held March of 2022 she said he attempted to get in her vehicle. During the trial which resulted in the conviction of Appellant she stated the Appellant had on a hoodie mask, if so how were other witnesses able to give a description of a man with dread locs? It has been omitted from the records of this case but is present in the discovery that there were multiple individuals present whom had dread locs and could have fit the generic description used to identify Appellant. No one identified Appellant as the shooter prior to trial but

Kenya Geter who declared her and the Appellant got into a heated argument prior to this incident which caused them to fall out. There was a vendetta established therefore her statements or testimony should not have been used to establish facts when there existed a motive, bias and prejudice which established ample reasons and opportunity for this witness to lie on Appellant. During the first trial held March 2022, Kenya Geter stated the only person she informed that Jason Eison hit her was Rodney Nash. She stated Richard (the Appellant) and Rodney are not on terms to communicate because he and Rodney aren't friends, she emphasized Rodney Nash as being her friend. Rodney Nash told investigators initially that he is on psychotropic medication for mental health issues, and this causes him to forget things. He denied being present. Surveillance footage from responding patrol cars to the scene of the crime on November 1, 2019 shows Rodney Nash getting into the car (a white Chevy Caprice) in front of Kenya Geter's house around the corner from the crime scene. He did not remember what type of vehicle he left in and argued he left in a white Tahoe. Kenya said she

didn't see the police reporting to the crime scene, but can be seen and heard on surveillance yelling for her kids to get in car. Yet she testified she was doing the right thing for her friend whom laid around the curb from her residence with gun shot wounds and did nothing to alert law enforcement so that they could have immediately solved this crime. In fact she is fleeing the scene as if she has committed a crime, and she admits to lying after being interrogated on multiple occasions.

Originally Kenya Geter testified in March 2022 that she went to 333 Amherst because Rodney Nash was arguing with the victim (Jason Eison) she stated her intentions was to diffuse the situation because she called Rodney Nash and heard him arguing, this was her reason for driving to that residence. At the trial in February 2023 she gave a different account of what occurred. During trial in February 2023 Rodney Nash identified Appellant as the shooter. Based on the testimony of Investigator Taylor it appears that the in-court identification by Nash was the first time Nash ever stated

Appellant was the shooter.

Regarding physical evidence, forensic investigators recovered six nine-millimeter shell casing from the scene. Bullet fragments were recovered during the autopsy, but the fragments were too small to determine what caliber they would have been. A search warrant was executed on Appellant's residence.

During the search police recovered a jacket patterned with cartoon character faces, various 40 caliber and .45 caliber bullets with an empty gun box for a Glock 27 model .40 caliber pistol with the serial number XEK332.

The Glock case was presented as evidence at trial when it was impossible for the Appellant to have possessed the weapon that the box held because that weapon was in the custody of the ATF due to a previous arrest in October 2017 which involved an indictment in federal courts against the Appellant which were dismissed.

(See Pacer.gov / CR.No: 7:18-cr-00034-TMC). Four particle lifts were taken from the jacket to test for (GSR); one from the right sleeve, one from the left sleeve, one from the right chest, and one from the left chest.

The particle lifts were tested for GSR by C.I.F.D forensic scientist Tyler Sturkie.

Agent Sturkie reported that there were four GSR particles found on jacket. One GSR particle was on the right chest of the jacket and three GSR particles were on the left sleeve of the jacket. No GSR was found on the right sleeve or left chest of jacket. The volume of gun powder was not consistent with that of a weapon being fired but most likely a product of transference from either the ammunition or the gun box because there is no surveillance or record of what was done to secure the items of evidence when they were initially retrieved at the execution of the search warrant on the Appellant's residence. The state failed to place the Appellant and his defense team on notice of their intents to call witnesses Harlen Geter, and Zhaylen Lyles as witnesses. The state did not reveal their witness list until February 11, 2023, approximately 48 hours before the Appellants trial, which began on February 13, 2023. The defense was not supplied with statements to establish a defense against these lay witnesses. The original discovery in this case made no mention or

reference to the subject matter of this case and the allegations would have resulted in a separate and distinctive indictment because none of the testimony was corroborative evidence that the Appellant committed a murder, possessed a weapon or breached the peace in a high and aggravated manner. All the testimony elicited was irrelevant to the state's case in chief and was prejudicial to the Appellant. The state's attorney's committed misconduct by failing to supply the defense with discovery of the information intended to be used during this trial in a timely manner. The prosecutor lead these witnesses into false testimony while under oath. Gladys Geter originally testified in March 2022 and stated she did not know what occurred or what was allegedly discussed during the fictitious bribery of Kenya Geter. During Appellant's trial in February 2023, she testified that Kenya informed her after the crime was supposed to take place, yet she failed to report this to law enforcement. Neither adult witness reported the alleged bribery till the eve of the trial in March of 2023.

The state failed to produce a documented account of when these allegations were to have occurred.

They goaded minors to lie under oath to avoid penalties of perjury. This is not sound or honest conduct illustrated by the prosecutors for the state. This was a law blow initiated to garner sympathy from the jurors due to Zhaylen being impaired due to a chronic illness which he had to undergo bone marrow transplant and utilizes a walker (cane) and has breathing tubes and an oxygen tank. It can be heard on the audio at the start of his testimony that the jurors began sympathizing for him (The jurors went Awww) It's recorded this is a factor that tilted the scale towards the Appellant being convicted. This was a ruse that was used strategically to convict the Appellant. Zhaylen said he didn't see the defendant but he said he had that jacket on. He was hired to lie for his mother and the state. If the transcript of the first trial is reviewed neither Gladys Geter or Kenya Geter made mention of any children being present.

The entire bribery incident was concocted to protect Kenya Geter whom has lied throughout the investigation and the course of this incident from prosecution. The Appellant was not indicted for any of the allegations presented in this testimony, neither was he given proper notice that the state intended to use these allegations. The Appellant was not afforded a fair trial and denied the rights to Due process. At the close of the State's case Appellant's counsel Robert Hall moved for a direct verdict. He argued that the evidence that had been presented was somewhat confusing and conflicting, and therefore a jury would not be able to find Appellant guilty of the charges. The state argued that in the light most favorable to the non-moving party, it had presented sufficient evidence for the case to be submitted to the jury. The circuit court denied the directed verdict motion finding the evidence sufficient in the light most favorable to the State. Prior to sentencing counsel motioned for a new trial so that he can have a chance to cross examine witnesses due to issues existing with the veracity of statements

and testimony given during trial, counsel also renewed a directed verdict motion. The circuit court denied both motions.

### Discussion

The circuit court should not refuse to grant the directed verdict motion when the evidence merely raises a suspicion that the accused is guilty. Suspicion implies a belief or opinion as to guilt based upon facts or circumstances which do not amount to proof. *State v. Cherry*, 361 S.C. 588, 594, 606 S.E. 2d 475, 478 (2004). A case should be submitted to the jury when the evidence is circumstantial if there is any substantial evidence which reasonably tends to prove the guilt of the accused or from which his guilt may be fairly and logically deduced. *State v. Bostick*, 392 S.C. 134, 139, 708 S.E. 2d 774, 776 (2011) (quoting *State v. Mitchell*, 341 S.C. 406, 409, 535 S.E. 2d 126, 127 (2000)). Evidence must constitute positive proof of facts and circumstances which reasonably tends to prove guilt.

Unless there is a total failure of competent evidence as to the charges alleged, refusal by the trial judge to direct a verdict of acquittal is not error. On appeal of the

denial of a directed verdict of acquittal, this court must look at the evidence in the light most favorable to the state. See also *State v. Hepburn*, 406 S.C. 416, 429 S.E.2d 402, 409 (2013). If the state failed to present any direct evidence or any substantial circumstantial evidence reasonably tending to prove guilt of the accused, the appellate court must reverse the lower court's denial of the directed verdict motion. *Hepburn*, 406 S.C. at 416, 429 S.E.2d at 409.

At the issuance of an arrest warrant the veracity of a statement shall be challenged to establish a basis for probable cause. *Franks v. Delaware*, 438 U.S. 154, 98 S.Ct 2674, 57 L.Ed 2d 667 (1978)

Reliability is the linchpin in determining the admissibility of identification testimony. This is essential in the identification of a person, and therefore the same standard should be applied when identifying clothing. *Manson v. Brathwaite*, 432 U.S. 98 (1977),

There was an instance outlined in *State v. Moore*, 334 S.C. 411, 573 S.E.2d 626 (S.C.App.1999) involving a hat worn by a guy during a burglary, this is a similar issue with the identification of the jacket. Even though counsel failed to motion the court

to suppress it due to unconstitutional prejudice it presented. Counsel questioned law enforcement about this, they denied doing a line up.

The last minute or surprise witnesses was identical to the situation in *Riddle v. Ozment*, 631 S.E. 2d 70, 369 S.C. 39 (S.C. 2006)

The state failed to make full disclosure thus violating *Brady v. Maryland*, 373 U.S. 83.

The state failed to place the defense on notice of its intent to produce additional witnesses which hinder the defense for properly preparing for testimony and made it impossible to counter testimony. *U.S. v. Agurs*, 427 U.S. 97 (1976)

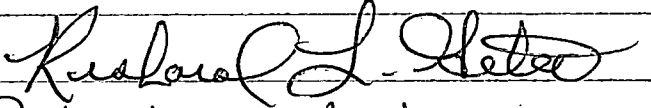
The evidence against Appellant was largely circumstantial and did not reasonably tend to prove he was guilty. From the start of the investigation in this matter the police failed to cover the ground with regards to due process, no phone records were made available to establish time and location of the witnesses during the course of this incident. The witnesses could only provide a generic description of the shooter as tall, slender black male.

with dreads. There was conflicting testimony about clothing worn by the shooter and the vehicle that was driven by the shooter to and from the scene. The Appellant was on surveillance getting dropped off at work with his co-worker possibly an hour later. Appellant was not wearing the clothing described by Kenya Geter, neither was he operating a motor vehicle. There are several businesses around this area with surveillance, police failed to conduct a thorough investigation. The Appellant remained in Spartanburg County and continued his regular routine of reporting to work, didn't alter his identity or flee. The limited forensic evidence in this case did not link Appellant to this crime. Appellant was not connected to the blue truck, nor was the murder weapon ever located or connected to the Appellant. The bullets recovered from Appellant's home did not match the bullets recovered from the scene. Even the GSR test conducted on Appellant's jacket did not link him to the shooting in any meaningful manner as there was not a substantial amount of GSR found and no GSR found on the right sleeve of

the jacket. The State relied primarily upon the testimony of Kenya Geter as she was the only person to identify Appellant as the shooter. Notably, no other witnesses testified that the shooter was wearing a jacket patterned with cartoon faces or a hoodie mask at the time of the shooting. Additionally, Kenya only identified Appellant as the shooter after there was talk that people thought she was involved in the shooting. The shooting occurred after her and the Appellant had an argument, which was her motive to sabotage his reputation and lie to get him arrested. Her testimony was contradicted by the testimony of the other witnesses and the limited forensic evidence in the case. The evidence the State presented at trial did not reasonably link Appellant to the murder of Eison. It, at most, only raised a suspicion that Appellant was involved in the shooting. As such, the evidence was insufficient to submit to the jury and the trial court should have granted the direct verdict motion.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing argument, Appellant respectfully request that this Court reverse his convictions and sentences and remand the case back to the General Sessions Court of Spartanburg County for a new trial.

  
Richard L. Geter  
Appellant

This 3<sup>rd</sup> day of October, 2023.

27 (24)

**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**  
**BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES**  
**NATIONAL TRACING CENTER**

Phone:(800) 788-7133 Fax:(800) 578-7223

Print Date: December 06, 2019



**FIREARMS TRACE SUMMARY**

Trace Number: T20170327433 Request Date: October 06, 2017 Completion Date: December 20, 2018

**EDGAR GUTHRO**  
SPARTANBURG PUBLIC SAFETY DEPT  
PO BOX 546 / 142 W. BROAD ST.  
SPARTANBURG, SC 29304  
PHONE: (864) 596-2009 Ext:  
FAX (864) 596-2152

Badge No: 0062  
Investigation No: C17100185

**FIREARM INFORMATION**

Manufacturer: GLOCK GMBH  
Model: 27  
Caliber: 40  
Serial Number: XEK332  
Type: PISTOL  
Country: AUSTRIA  
Importer: GLOCK INC, SMYRNA GA  
Obliterated:  
Identifying Marks:  
NIBBY  
Gang Name:

**RECOVERY INFORMATION**

Recovery Date: 10/05/2017  
Time to Crime: 205 days

SPARTANBURG, SC 29306  
Possessor:  
DOB:  
POB:

**PURCHASER INFORMATION**

Purchase Date: 08/13/2016

**ALEXIUS DANIELLE JOHNSON**  
413 BETHLEHEM DR  
SPARTANBURG, SC 29306

DOB: 07/12/1984  
POB: SPARTANBURG, SC UNITED STATES  
Race: BLACK Height: 5 ft 8 in  
Sex: Female Weight: 240 lbs  
ID 1: SC DRIVER'S LICENSE: 090531491  
ID 2: SOCIAL SECURITY: 8500

Contact the local ATF office for additional information.

**ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION**

**DEALER INFORMATION**

FFL: 15702573

CASH TODAY PAWN & JEWELRY  
1401 ASHEVILLE HWY  
SPARTANBURG, SC 29303  
Phone: (864) 585-7315 Ship-To-Date: 08/13/2016  
Ext:

**SUMMARY OF RESULTS**

THIS FIREARM WAS TRACED TO A PURCHASER. FOR ANY QUESTIONS, PLEASE CONTACT ATF NATIONAL TRACING CENTER, FIREARMS TRACING BRANCH AT 1-800-788-7133.

**Additional Remarks:**

PLEASE DISREGARD THE ORIGINAL TRACE SUMMARY RESULTS. MORE RECENT INFORMATION HAS BEEN OBTAINED.

The information in this report must be validated prior to use in any criminal proceedings.

Memorandum Supporting Constitutional Provisions:  
Appellate Case No. 2023-000255

I'm drafting this memorandum with respect for the United States Constitution in its entirety. I assert that my rights have been violated and I have not been afforded the enalienable rights that are guaranteed by the 4<sup>th</sup> Amendment to be free from unlawful seizures and searches. I have been denied those rights assured to me within the 5<sup>th</sup> Amendment of the U.S. Constitution to be free from Double Jeopardy and the provision that states; No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand jury. Nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. I have not been afforded the rights designated to me in the 6<sup>th</sup> Amendment which assures me that I would enjoy the rights to a Speedy trial, that I would be informed of the nature and cause of the accusations against me and the guarantee of a fair trial. I have not been afforded equal protection of the law as guaranteed in the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment. I will illustrate my claim in the following statements.

I swear under the penalty of perjury the following is true and accurate.

On November 20, 2019 I was Kidnapped from my home by way of arrest warrants issued by the Spartanburg City Police accusing me of the murder of Jason Eison. I later discovered that I was targeted as a suspect as a result of a mendacious statement made by Kenya Ceter, a relative with a known drug addiction. I had no knowledge or involvement with anyone whom conspired or perpetrated this deed. I understand the court of Appeals does not decide guilt or innocence and determined the matters of law when a circuit court abuses discretion, yet I've attempted to have redress with regards to my constitutional rights since the day of my arrest. On December 18, 2019 I filed a pro-se motion for bond, with a letter attached to the clerk of court, also in this specific letter I asked for a hearing pursuant to *Franks v. Delaware*, to challenge the credibility of the witness or statements made against me. I was never given a hearing, even though the proper motion was made to place the courts on notice that I wished to be given this hearing. On January 5, 2020 I wrote Kelly B. Arnold at the Supreme Court office of Disciplinary Counsel addressing issues that I was having with the Spartanburg County Public Defender's office. I also

forwarded a copy of the letter addressed to Clay Allen whom was the head public defender for this office. I understand that issues regarding ineffective counsel are PCR issues, yet I'm drafting this letter as a citizen of the United States of America whom has been denied due process. I've sent numerous grievances to the Supreme Court while awaiting trial in this matter. I've addressed everything ranging from prosecutorial misconduct, ineffective counsel and violations of my constitutional rights. I've been stripped of my freedom for four years and convicted on false accusations. I understand that the court of Appeals does not investigate crimes and only deal with past-trial matters. I asked that my case is thoroughly reviewed and an evidentiary hearing is held. I've outlined issues that I want this court to look into in my pro-se brief. I'm also concerned about information given to me prior to my trial on February 13, 2023. My attorney Robert Hall advised me that Solicitor Derrick Balsa and the victim's father Michael Howard were personally acquainted and this may have fueled a personal vendetta that Solicitor Derrick Balsa has held against

me, also he has previously prosecuted me in June 2008 for an unrelated shooting which was overturned in Post conviction proceedings in 2010. If the dockets at the Spartanburg County clerk of courts office are reviewed with regards to warrant No. 2019A4210103619/2019A42-10103620, it will reflect the various pro-se motions and issues I've addressed to the circuit courts. The state didn't properly give me notice of the allegations regarding the bribery testimony which was presented, and neither was I indicted for bribery. I feel as if this irrelevant testimony played an intergral role in my conviction. I filed a motion with the clerk of court June 7, 2020 asking for an opportunity to inspect the grand jury transcript to know what particular facts the state were using to hold me on the accusations I've been convicted of. This motion was fashioned after the Bill of particulars used in Federal court. Yet on the eve of my trial and during the course of both trials in this case I was placed on trial being accused of bribery, yet there has never been any discovery issued descriptive of this, and I am under the impression

that the solicitor paid their witnesses to fabricate this scenario to bolster the credibility of the one person whom accuses me of committing this crime. That one witness has continuously lied and made a mockery of justice. There were cellphones taken from my residence at the time of my arrest and Historical cell site location would've proven I was nowhere in that area until going to my residence to prepare for work nearing the 6p.m. hour to prepare for work. I ask that common sense is used when deciding this case.

Sincerely,  
Richard L. Geter

Richard L. Geter  
Appellant

December 18, 2019

ATTN: Amy Cox / Clerk of Court

RE: STATE vs. Richard Lewis Geter  
Warrant No.: 2019A4210103619 / 2019A4210103620

Dear Clerk,

Enclosed with this letter is a pro-se Motion for bond in connection to the above referenced warrant numbers. Please file this motion so that a possible hearing can be held on a later date regarding this matter. Also I've previously requested in regards to being provided with a copy of the motion of discovery Brady motion in connection with the Franks motion. Further I would like for the records to reflect that I want to attend and have a preliminary hearing as well as a Franks hearing pursuant to Franks vs. Delaware to question any veracity issues which may arise on behalf of law enforcement as a result of the search incident to arrest. Please be advised as the defendant in this matter I further request a speedy trial and wish to have this matter resolved in a timely matter. I thank you in advance for your full cooperation and assistance regarding this matter.

Richard Lewis Geter  
Spartanburg County Detention Center  
950 California Ave.  
Spartanburg, S.C. 29303

Sincerely,  
Richard L. Geter

CLERK OF COURT  
 SPARTANBURG COUNTY  
 AMY V. COX  
 ATTENTION:

SCANNED

P.1

January 5, 2020

Kelly B. Arnold  
The Supreme Court of S.C.  
Office of Disciplinary Counsel  
Post Office Box 12159  
Columbia, S.C. 29211

RECEIVED

JAN 6 2020

OFFICE OF  
DISCIPLINARY COUNSEL

RE: State v. Richard Lewis Geter  
Spartanburg County Public Defender's  
office; failure to comply and appoint  
counsel.

Warrant No.: 2019A4210103619 / 2019A4210103620

Dear Mr. Arnold,

I'm writing in hopes that you may be able to address the following issues and grievances I have with the Spartanburg County Public Defender's office. I've been held in the Spartanburg County Detention Center since November 20, 2019 as a suspect in a murder, and have not been given an opportunity of a bail, therefore altering my ability to secure appropriate legal counsel. I've sent numerous request regarding being allowed to speak with a representative from the public defender's office via the kiosk located in this jail to no avail, and am writing you to be assured I'm provided a competent attorney whom will utilize all investigative and legal resources to assure that I'm granted a fair trial. I've filed a motion pursuant to Brady v. Maryland in

p.2

January 5, 2020

hopes to be provided a motion of discovery, as well as a motion to compel discovery to no avail. I've filed a motion for bond and have not been given a response yet an alleged co-defendant has been given and made bail while I sit detained in Spartanburg County Detention Center. Enclosed with this letter is a copy of the latest letter I've written to the public defender's office and request that immediate action is taken to assure that I receive a fair trial and am adequately represented in the pre-trial phases of this matter. The public defender's office uses excuses such as the volume of clients they represent creates an inability to exhaust effective pre-trial remedies prior to trial and or budget or lack of finances causes a shortage of resources. therefore I ask that you direct them to utilize all skills they've acquired to practice law to be used with respect for my case. I thank you in advance for your full cooperation regarding this matter. Please provide me with an immediate response.

Richard Lewis Ceter  
Spartanburg County Detention Center  
950 California Avenue  
Spartanburg, S.C. 29303

*Richard G. Ceter*  
Richard G. Ceter

p.3.

January 5, 2020

RE: State v. Richard Lewis Gater  
Appointment of counsel for indigents  
charged with murder; Code section 17-281;  
1969 (56) 347; 1977 Act No. 98 section 2/section 17-3-2  
Warrant No.: 2019A4210103619/2019A4210103620

Dear Mr. Allen,

I'm writing in regards to being appointed counsel in the above referenced criminal case and would like to be allowed to assist counsel personally in the preparations of the above case for trial. I've been detained in the Sparta County Detention Center since November 20, 2019 without bond and have submitted numerous request to staff forms via the Kiosk machine located in this jail to no avail. This is a very serious matter which could ultimately cost me my life and liberty and therefore would like to be appointed competent and effective counsel, and will personally grieve any ethical violations or hinderance in my case progressing to trial with successful results. I'm scheduled to appear at a preliminary hearing on February 3, 2020 at 9:00 A.M. regarding this matter and would like to view my entire discovery pursuant to Brady v. Maryland. I've submitted pro-se motions regarding my desire to obtain a personal copy of my motion to discovery as well as a motion to compel so that the state won't attempt to introduce new information in the future or

withhold any exculpatory information and attempt to introduce important aspects of my case before trial. I am further requesting that motions are filed regarding the following pre-trial hearings to expose any due process violations with respect for the 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment of the United States Constitution:

1. I would like a motion for a Wade's hearing to assure that law enforcement didn't use suggestive measures in the identification process and that witnesses haven't been goaded or coerced. This hearing needs to be convened with respect of the due process clause of the 5<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment as well as with respect of a right to a fair trial outlined in the 6<sup>th</sup> Amendment.

2. I would like a hearing pursuant to Franks v. Delaware to challenge the veracity of statements made by law enforcement in the search incident to arrest and any statements given in order to secure both search and arrest warrants. This hearing needs to be held with respect for the 4<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment of the United States Constitution.

3. I would like to be given an opportunity of a bond hearing, with respect for the bail reform act and the 8<sup>th</sup> Amendment of the United States Constitution. I've submitted a pro-se bond motion which has been filed with the clerk of court and would like for issues addressed in that motion to be the basis for bail to be granted.

I would like to have any evidence which has no relevance or connection to the accusations against me to be suppressed via a motion to suppress or Motion In-Limine, due to possessing either a prejudicial value or irrelevance which will alter a just and fair trial with respect for the 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution. Please take notice that I would like to meet with counsel immediately to discuss defense strategies prior to my upcoming preliminary hearing scheduled for February 3, 2020 at 9 a.m. Please be advised that a copy of this letter is being forwarded to Kelly B. Arnold of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, office of Disciplinary Counsel in Columbia in the event that my instructions aren't followed to the letter. I hate to issue demands and with all due respect I would appreciate if your offices strongly consider that this is my life and I would appreciate that this matter is litigated to the fullest extent. Lastly, I'm personally requesting that I'm appointed and allowed to work with Matthew Shealy due to a familiarity with his work at the public defender's office. I thank you in advance for your full cooperation regarding this matter, please provide me with a response immediately at the receipt of this letter.

cc: Public Defender's Office

Sincerely,  
Richard L. [Signature]

**Supplement Lester C**

## INVESTIGATIVE SUPPLEMENTAL

5:45PM I was notified by Sgt. Powell of a shooting at 333 Amherst Dr in the city limits of Spartanburg. While in route to the scene, I was advised by Sgt. Powell to stand-by at City Hall due to a witness was in route by uniform patrol to speak with investigators.

6:35pm Myself and Inv. Horn met with the witness, Cassondra Jean Walker, white female, DOB [REDACTED]. She said she witnesses the shooting this afternoon. Ms. Walker says she lives at 331 Amherst Dr with her boyfriend, Brad Vahling, white male, DOB [REDACTED]. She said she has lived at this address since January 2019 and is a 2nd year grad student at Gardener Webb University. Interview was recorded on L3 Audio/Video system.

\* I asked her what happened today and she said she was taking a nap around 5:30pm and she woke up to her neighbors yelling. She said she heard 3 gunshots and she got up and looked out her bedroom window. She said she saw two men standing up facing each other and a tall, slender build black male with a short hair cut had a gun in his hand and shot the other man once. She said she ducked down below the window and heard about three more shots. She then stood up and saw the gunman get into a mid-size sedan and drive away. She said there were about two or three other people standing outside during that time, male and female get into their cars and left the scene. Ms. Walker says she then called 911 for the police. She said she doesn't know who the man that was shot is. She believes it maybe her neighbor but wasn't sure because she and her boyfriend stay to themselves. She said she was home alone when this happened. Ms. Walker says both men were black and approx. in their mid 20's. She says the two men were standing beside a blue Nissan which she believes belongs to the victim. I showed her a photo of the possible victim and she said he looks like her neighbor but not sure. Took a written statement from the victim and scanned it into Spillman and logged into evidence.

called her. There was another black female that were with them. She was identified as Brittany, the daughter of Tiffany Smith, the girlfriend of Jason Eison.

At 2115 hours, Sara Kruegger of the Coroner's office came to the Surgery Waiting area and told the group of people that had gathered in the area that the victim was dead from gunshot wounds.

The victim was identified as JASON RASHAUN EISON, a black male, DOB: [REDACTED]

Investigator Nelson and I talked to Tiffany Smith in an area away from the large group that were in Surgery Waiting. Tiffany Smith, (864) [REDACTED] She told us that KENYA GETER contacted her earlier tonight via Facebook Messenger. She stated that Kenya Geter told her that Jason Eison had hit her in the face the night before at a Halloween party. She told her that she didn't want to send the police up to her house (Westview Blvd) and asked her what kind of a car was he driving. We asked Ms. Smith if she knew Ms. Geter. She stated that she did not and does not know how she looks.

We talked to Audrey Eison, the mother of the victim. She was distraught and visibly shaken with the news of her son's death. I told her that I understood that she was overwhelmed by the news of her son, and gave her my business card. I told her that we would be investigating her son's death and that we would be in touch with her. I told her that someone would be in touch with her about victim services that is offered about funeral arrangements and Grief counseling.

We talked Michael Howard the father of the deceased. Mr. Howard lives at [REDACTED] His phone number is (864) [REDACTED]. Mr. Howard stated that he would be handling his son's funeral arrangements. I told him that the body would not be released until after the autopsy.

On 11/4/19 at about 0820 hours, Michael Howard called me and stated that he had made funeral arrangements for his son. Mr. Howard stated that Woodward's funeral home was handling his son's funeral. The funeral is scheduled for Wednesday at 1:00 pm at Mt. Calvary Baptist Church in Whitestone.

At about 1327 hours, Investigator Nelson and I talked to Tiffany Smith in the interview room at city hall. Ms. Smith stated that Kenya Geter messaged her a friend request on Facebook Messenger, Friday (11/1/19) at 11:34 AM. She stated that they both had about forty of the same friends so she accepted her request.

Ms. Smith stated that Kenya Geter stated to her that she was going to sign a warrant on Jason (Eison) for punching her. Ms. Smith stated that she asked Kenya why did Jason hit her. Ms. Smith stated that Kenya said that she was driving his car and she took a wrong turn so he punched her. Ms. Smith stated that Kenya started asking her what kind of car is Jason driving. She stated that she told Kenya since you were driving his car, you should know what kind of car he is driving.

Ms. Smith stated that she got upset about the call between her and Kenya Geter and she started packing Jason's stuff to put him out. She stated that she packed his clothes. She stated that she asked Jason about the incident. She stated that Kenya was riding in his car and he asked her to get out, but she didn't want to, so he opened her door to make her get out. He stated that she punched him and he hit her back.

Ms. Smith stated that several rumors are floating around. She stated that

This was Available in Discovery

The state attempts to cover this up. Please look into this

someone said that she set up Jason to get killed. She stated that someone said that Jason had got charged in Jonesville and he was going around telling on people.

Ms. Smith stated that Jason is from Pacolet and he knows his way around Union, Kelton, Carlisle and other places in the area, because he grew up in that area.

Ms. Smith stated that Kenya told her that she was older than her. Kenya stated that she is 47 years old and has eight children. She stated that Kenya told her that she was going to get a gun if (J-Rock) comes by her house acting crazy.

Tiffany Smith stated that Jason was with Lil David (David Geter) who is Kenya's nephew. She stated that she knows him because she was a couple of grades ahead of him in school. She said that she thinks he is in his forties. She stated that the party was for his birthday because he was born on Halloween (10/31).

Tiffany Smith stated that Lil David has tattoos all over his face and his neck. She stated that he is dark skinned and skinny. She stated that he is on a scooter a lot. She said that she sees him in Park Hills a lot.

At 1450 hours, Investigator Nelson and I went by 371 Amherst Drive to talk to Kenya Geter. We knocked on the door, but no one answered the door. I placed a door hanger on the front door requesting Kenya Geter to call Investigator Nelson or myself.

On 11/5/19 at 0705 hours, I receive a call from ( [REDACTED] ) Cassandra Walker of 331 Amherst Drive. She stated that she [REDACTED] at the person with the gun had long hair maybe four inches or so. She stated that the person also handled the gun in his right hand.

At 1030 hours, Investigator Nelson and I interviewed Jeana Blackston, a white female, DOB: 07/18/1976 in the interview room at city hall. She stated that her home address is 411 Satterfield Avenue, Spartanburg, SC 29301. Her phone number is (864) 398-8917.

Ms. Blackston was picked up from the College Inn on E. Main Street and brought to city hall. Ms. Blackston stated that her daughter Joyce Gargus was closer to Jason Eison than she was. She stated that she received a call or a text on Friday night about Jason being killed. She stated that she thinks Sebastian Broadus aka Sosa is the person that killed Jason. She stated that Jason and Sebastian because of a drug deal. She stated that Sebastian sold Jason some bad dope and/or the weight was not right.

She describes Sebastian Broadus as a skinny black male, with short hair that stays on Cotton Drive. She stated that he drives different cars and a blue truck with chrome wheels.

Investigator Nelson presented a photo line-up to Jeana Blackston with Broadus in the line-up. She picked photo number six, is the photo of Sebastian Brodus. This interview ended at 1103 hours, no statement was taken from Ms. Blackston.

At 1112 hours, we interviewed Kenya Geter in the Interview Room at city hall. Kenya dated Jason Eison previously. She stated that they dated for about nine months. She stated that she called Tiffany Smith Friday morning. She said that she told Tiffany to tell Jason not to send anyone to her house. She stated that she was going to call the police on him. She stated that Tiffany told her to call the police.

Tiffany Smith's Interview Concluded

911 caller Witness Describes Charges Statement Man with Short Hair had Conflict with Victim

State's Star Witness Questioned about contact with Victim's Girlfriend

A young guy probably in his early twenties came to her house asking for Jason's phone. She stated that she told him that she 'didn't have it. She stated that he was a black male that was about 5'7".

Ms. Geter stated that Jason took her to a hotel somewhere up highway #9. She stated that they turned right off the roadway to the right to run down hotel. She stated that Jason sold a white female some crack. She stated that the white female had two kids in the room with her. She stated that she went into the room to use the bathroom and then Jason left there. She stated that she begged some guys to take her home. She stated that she got home about 11:30 PM.

Ms. Geter stated that Jason was punching/hitting her while they were going down the road.

She stated that she heard that Jason was on Meth.

I asked her why did she get into Jason's car. She stated that she wanted to ask him something in private. I asked her what did she want to ask him. She said just to ask him how he is doing. She seemed defensive by her response to the question.

Ms. Geter stated that she is afraid for her children and that she has been staying with her mother and her kids on High Street.

At 1149 hours, I received a call from Latasha Eison. She stated that she received information about who shot her brother, Jason. She stated that Shawn (Lashawn) Miller and Shad Todd or something like that blocked in her brother and shot him. Miller was supposed to be driving the blue toyota truck. Shad Todd was supposed to be driving a white Impala.

On 11/8/19 at 0900 hours, Investigator Nelson and I went to 114 Winfred Circle in Duncan looking for Lashawn Miller. We knocked on the door and rang the door bell. Ronald Anderson, the father of Lashawn Miller answered the door. We identified ourselves. We asked if Lashawn was home. He stated that he was not. I asked him if Lashawn had a blue Toyota truck. He stated that he gave Lashawn a blue Toyota Tundra, but it was still in his name. He stated that he was trying to help his son out. Mr. Anderson asked why did we want to talk to Lashawn. I told him that he was identified at a crime scene and that we needed to talk to him.

Mr. Anderson stated that Lashawn had talked to him the other day about some trouble. Mr. Anderson was emotional and stated that his son was doing better, and that he had a job. He stated that his son had been in a few things but he felt like his son was doing better. Mr. Anderson stated that his son lives with his girlfriend in Spartanburg. He stated that he would get in touch with his son and would have him to come to city hall to meet us. Mr. Anderson stated that he would find him and bring him to city hall, so we can get this straight.

At 1142 hours, Investigator Nelson and I talked to Lashawn Miller, a black male who had on an orange T-shirt with EATON on the front of it, a pair of blue jeans, and a pair of black shoes in the interview room at city hall. Mr. Miller was brought to city hall by his father, Ronald Anderson.

We asked Mr. Miller about his blue Toyota Tundra. Mr. Miller stated his truck had gate tails on the front, chrome steps, Toyota pads, one exhaust pipe, aluminum rims, and regular tires.

We asked him where was his truck. Mr. Miller stated that his vehicle was in

Kenya Geter's Initial Interview concluded

In The Court of General  
Sessions For The Seventh  
Judicial Circuit

State of South Carolina  
County of Spartanburg

vs.

Richard Lewis Geter

Motion To Inspect The Minutes of  
The Presentment of Case To The  
Grand Jury

Case No.: 2019A4210103619/2019A4210103620

June 7, 2020

Now comes the defendant (Richard Lewis Geter), pursuant to the 5<sup>th</sup> Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, requesting this honorable court to provide the defense with copies of transcripts detailing any Grand Jury proceedings in this matter. The defendant (Richard Lewis Geter) would like to inspect the minutes of the presentment of this case to the Grand Jury, to fully understand how probable cause was established. In accordance to the 5<sup>th</sup> Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, therefore making it law that the accused is afforded the rights of due process established respectfully by the 5<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

Conclusion

The defendant (Richard Lewis Geter) respectfully asks the court to provide the defense with copies of transcripts, to inspect the minutes of the presentment of this case to the Grand Jury. The defendant (Richard Lewis Geter) would like to be provided with the requested documents in

to disclose these documents to the defense is a blatant denial of due process established in the 5<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, and the defendant (Richard Lewis Geter) further request that this case is dismissed with prejudice due to the governments failure to disclose documents in a good faith effort.

### Relief

The defendant (Richard Lewis Geter) ask the courts to provide the materials in question and render an automatic dismissal of this case if the requested documents aren't readily available or if this matter has not been presented to the Grand Jury.

Respectfully submitted,  
15/ Richard Lewis Geter  
June 7, 2020

Richard Lewis Geter  
Pod 3-21-1  
Spartanburg County Detention Center  
950 California Avenue  
Spartanburg, S.C. 29303

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
IN THE COURT OF APPEALS  
Appeal from Spartanburg County  
Honorable J. Mark Hayes, Circuit Court Judge

THE STATE,

RESPONDENT,  
**RECEIVED**

OCT 12 2023

SC Court of Appeals

v.

RICHARD LEWIS GETER,

APPELLANT

APPELLATE CASE NO. 2023-000255

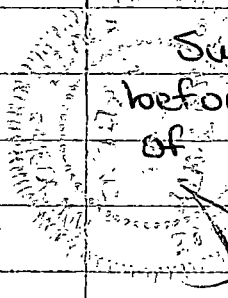
Affidavit  
OF  
SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certify  
that a true copy of Appellant's Pro-Se  
Brief on Appeal in above referenced  
case has been served upon Jenny Abbott Kitchings,  
Clerk for the South Carolina Court of Appeals,  
At Post office Box 11629, Columbia, South Carolina-  
29211, This 4<sup>th</sup> day of October, 2023.

Subscribed and sworn to  
before me this 9 day  
of October 2023

/s/ Richard L. Geter  
Appellant

Richard L. Geter  
*Richard L. Geter*



*Debra Eastlund*  
Notary Public for South Carolina

My Commission Expires: 3/3/2024

Richard Lewis Geter, 211621  
Lee Correctional Institution  
Dorm F5D-143A  
990 Wisacky Highway  
Bishopville, S.C. 29010

LEE CI Institute



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OCT 12 2023

SC Court of Appeals

South Carolina Court of Appeals  
Jenny Abbott Kitchings; Clerk  
Post office Box 11629  
Columbia, S.C. 29211

