

NOTICE OF INTENT TO APPEAL  
THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
IN THE SUPREME COURT  
APPEAL FROM ANDERSON COUNTY  
THE HONORABLE R. LAWTON MCINTOSH  
JUDGE OF THE TENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT  
DOCKET NUMBER: 2012-CP-04-3042

**RECEIVED**

AUG - 9 2013

**S.C. Supreme Court**


Shawn Williams,  
Applicant,

-vs-

State of South Carolina,  
Respondent.

NOTICE OF APPEAL

YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Applicant, Shawn Williams, hereby gives notice that he appeals from the Order of Dismissal of August 1, 2013, by the Honorable R. Lawton McIntosh, Judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit, of the Application for Post-Conviction Relief. The Case and Exceptions will be served within the normal time limit.

  
Todd W. Pruet SC Bar # 80686  
Attorney for the Applicant  
Goodwin & Pruet, Attorneys-at-Law, LLC  
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Anderson, SC 29621  
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OTHER COUNSEL OF RECORD IS:  
Walt Whitmire  
Assistant Deputy Attorney General  
P.O. Box 11549  
Columbia, SC 29211

FORM 4

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
COUNTY OF ANDERSON  
IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

JUDGMENT IN A CIVIL CASE  
CASE NUMBER 2012CP0403042

A TRUE COPY

Shawn Williams

South Carolina State Of

MAY 15 2013

*Richard M. Kinley*  
CLERK OF COURT

PLAINTIFF(S)

DEFENDANT(S)

Submitted by:

Attorney for:  Plaintiff  Defendant  
 Self-Represented Litigant

DISPOSITION TYPE (CHECK ONE)

- JURY VERDICT. This action came before the court for a trial by jury. The issues have been tried and a verdict rendered.
- DECISION BY THE COURT. This action came to trial or hearing before the court. The issues have been tried or heard and a decision rendered.
- ACTION DISMISSED (CHECK REASON):  Rule 12(b), SCRPC;  Rule 41(a), SCRPC (Vol. Nonsuit);  
 Rule 43(k), SCRPC (Settled);  Other: \_\_\_\_\_
- ACTION STRICKEN (CHECK REASON):  Rule 40(j) SCRPC;  Bankruptcy;  
 Binding arbitration, subject to right to restore to confirm, vacate or modify arbitration award;  Other: \_\_\_\_\_
- DISPOSITION OF APPEAL TO THE CIRCUIT COURT (CHECK APPLICABLE BOX):  
 Affirmed;  Reversed;  Remanded;  Other:

NOTE: ATTORNEYS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR NOTIFYING LOWER COURT, TRIBUNAL, OR ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCY OF THE CIRCUIT COURT RULING IN THIS APPEAL.

IT IS ORDERED AND ADJUDGED:  See attached order; (formal order to follow)  Statement of Judgment by the Court:

Applicant failed to show that his defense attorney deviated from the expected professional norms on issues presented and failed to show any prejudice therefrom. Mr. Whitmire has 30 days to prepare a formal order to include Judge McIntosh's oral instructions at the hearing. Mr. Whitmire to submit the order to Mr. Pruette prior to it being sent to me.

ORDER INFORMATION

This order  ends  does not end the case.

Additional Information for the Clerk:

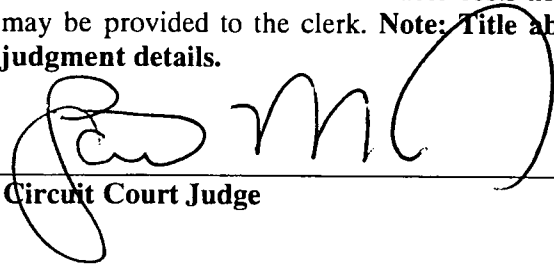
**INFORMATION FOR THE JUDGMENT INDEX**

Complete this section below when the judgment affects title to real or personal property or if any amount should be enrolled. If there is no judgment information, indicate "N/A" in one of the boxes below.

Judgment in Favor of (List name(s) below)	Judgment Against (List name(s) below)	Judgment Amount To be Enrolled (List amount(s) below)


If applicable, describe the property, including tax map information and address, referenced in the order:

The judgment information above has been provided by the submitting party. Disputes concerning the amounts contained in this form may be addressed by way of motion pursuant to the SC Rules of Civil Procedure. Amounts-to-be computed such as interest or additional taxable costs not available at the time the form and final order are submitted to the judge may be provided to the clerk. **Note: Title abstractors and researchers should refer to the official court order for judgment details.**

  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Circuit Court Judge

2155

Judge Code

9   
 5/8/2013

Date

**For Clerk of Court Office Use Only**

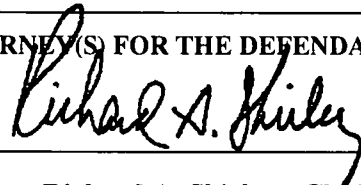
This judgment was entered on 13th, and a copy mailed first class or placed in the appropriate attorney's box on 15th, to attorneys of record or to parties (when appearing pro se) as follows:

Todd W. Pruette 113 North Main Street Anderson, SC 29621

ATTORNEY(S) FOR THE PLAINTIFF(S)

John Walter Whitmire 1301 Heidt St. Columbia, SC 29204

ATTORNEY(S) FOR THE DEFENDANT(S)



Richard A. Shirley - Clerk of Court

Court Reporter

TO CLERK'S OFFICE  
 GENERAL SESSIONS AND  
 13 MAY 13 PM 4:24

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA ) CLERK'S OFFICE ) IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS )  
COUNTY OF ANDERSON ) ) FOR THE TENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT )

Case No. 2012-CP-04-3042

Shawn Williams,  
S.C.D.C. No. 332550,

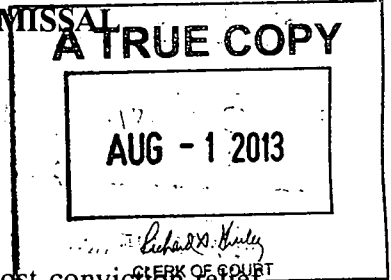
Applicant,

v.

State of South Carolina,

Respondent.

ORDER OF DISMISSAL



This matter comes before the Court pursuant to an application for post-conviction relief (PCR) filed September 21, 2012. Respondent made its Return on March 26, 2012. An evidentiary hearing into the matter was convened on May 8, 2013 at the Anderson County Courthouse. The Applicant was present at the hearing and was represented by Todd Pruette, Esquire. The Respondent was represented by Walt Whitmire, Esquire, of the South Carolina Attorney General's Office. Applicant and trial counsel testified.

**PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

The Applicant is presently confined in the South Carolina Department of Corrections pursuant to orders of commitment of the Anderson County Clerk of Court. Applicant was indicted at the April 2007 term of the Anderson County Grand Jury for murder and possession of knife during the commission of a violent crime (2007-GS-04-1451). Applicant was also indicted for death or injury to a child in utero due to the commission of a violent offense (2008-GS-04-2554). He was represented by Robert Gamble (trial counsel), Esquire. On January 8, 2009, the State called its case to trial. Applicant was found guilty as indicted. He was sentenced by the Honorable J.C. Nicholson to two terms of life imprisonment and a five year term of imprisonment for the weapons offense. The sentences were to be served concurrently.

A timely Notice of Appeal was filed on Applicant's behalf. Robert M. Dudek, Esquire, represented Applicant on the appeal. The South Carolina Court of Appeals affirmed Applicants sentence and conviction in an unpublished opinion (2011-UP-361) filed June 30, 2011. The Remittitur was issued on January 20, 2012.

At the PCR hearing, Applicant moved forward on the following allegations:

1. Ineffective assistance of counsel:
  - a. failure to investigate phone records and photographs relevant to Applicant's case.
  - b. failure to object to the Denno hearing being held before prospective jurors.
  - c. failure to challenge the direct presentment of the indictment.
  - d. failure to present a defense.
  - e. failure to object to improper testimony from the State's expert forensic pathologist.
  - f. failure to object to inference of malice from the use of a deadly weapon jury instruction.
2. Prosecutorial misconduct
  - a. Failure to comply with Brady and disclose photographs of Applicant and a video recording of Applicant and the victim prior to the commission of the offense.

### **SUMMARY OF TESTIMONY**

At the PCR hearing Applicant testified. Applicant alleged trial counsel was ineffective for failing to investigate evidence that corroborated his version of the murder. Applicant stated he obtained cuts on his hands when he accidentally killed the victim. Applicant stated the Mobile police took photographs of his hands subsequent to his arrest. Applicant stated he told trial counsel about the wound on his hands. However, Applicant stated he never told trial counsel the Alabama police took pictures prior to being transferred in custody to Anderson. Applicant stated he failed to disclose this fact because he was overwhelmed. Applicant also alleged trial counsel failed to investigate phone records of the State's witnesses. Applicant also alleged trial counsel was ineffective for failing to present a defense at trial. Applicant stated trial counsel did not

present defense witnesses or evidence. Applicant also stated trial counsel did not have him testify. Applicant stated trial counsel never advised him on the strength of the State's evidence.

Applicant alleged trial counsel was ineffective for not challenging the process by which he was indicted. Applicant stated he was indicted by direct presentment. Applicant stated trial counsel should have challenged the procedure because Applicant now believes the grand jury might have decided not to indict him based on the language in the arrest warrant.

Applicant alleged trial counsel was ineffective for failing to object to the trial judge holding the Denno hearing in the presence of jurors. Applicant stated he was prejudiced from the contamination. Applicant stated trial counsel should have challenged the voluntariness of his statement. However, Applicant did not testify to beneficial facts that would have aided a defense at the Denno hearing.

Applicant alleged trial counsel was ineffective for failing to object to the improper testimony offered by the State's forensic pathologist. Applicant stated trial counsel should have objected when the pathologist incorrectly testified to the victim's age. Applicant stated trial counsel did not challenge the pathologist's experience. Applicant also stated trial counsel should have objected to the improper opinion testimony regarding force used to pierce the victim's heart.

Applicant alleged trial counsel was ineffective for failing to object to the pre-Belcher jury charge on the inference of malice from the use of a deadly weapon. Applicant also stated trial counsel failed to properly preserve his objection to the trial judge's denial of Applicant's directed verdict motion.

Last, Applicant alleged prosecutorial misconduct. Applicant alleged the solicitor failed to disclose Brady materials. First, Applicant stated the solicitor failed to disclose photographs from the Mobile police that showed cuts on his hands. Applicant stated these pictures would have

corroborated his testimony that he obtained the cuts while trying to grab the knife from the victim. Second, Applicant stated the solicitor failed to disclose a video recording from a local auto parts store that showed Applicant and the victim acting harmoniously. Applicant also stated the video would have contradicted timeline testimony from a State's witness.

Trial counsel testified at the PCR hearing. Trial counsel was appointed to represent Applicant in March of 2007. Trial Counsel recalls meeting with Applicant on at least five occasions to discuss the case. He filed for discovery and reviewed on the findings with Applicant on several occasions. Trial counsel reviewed the State's witness statements with Applicant. He additionally obtained and reviewed the SLED forensic report and the report of the pathologist's findings with Applicant. Trial counsel provided Applicant a copy of materials disclosed by the solicitor in discovery. Trial counsel discussed Applicant's version of the facts and contents of his statement to police with Applicant. Trial counsel testified that the version of the facts as Applicant told him did not materially differ from the statement he made while in custody. Trial counsel stated Applicant did not request he interview potential trial witnesses. Trial counsel had Applicant undergo a competency evaluation, which did not produce beneficial results to Applicant's defense. Trial counsel engaged in guilty plea negotiations with the solicitor and obtained a favorable offer. Trial counsel conveyed the guilty plea offer to Applicant and advised him that it was in his interest to accept it. However, Applicant refused the offer.

Regarding Applicant's failure to investigate allegation, trial counsel testified he conducted an investigation pursuant to his trial strategy. Although Applicant failed to produce phone records at this hearing, trial counsel surmised the evidence would most likely have yielded no benefit to Applicant's defense. Similarly, although Applicant failed to produce any evidence related to pictures of the wounds on his hands, trial counsel testified the evidence would not have

been material to Applicant's case. Trial counsel stated that presenting evidence on the issue would not have been worth forgoing the opportunity to make the final closing argument at trial.

Regarding other allegations made by Applicant, trial counsel testified Applicant was properly indicted. Trial counsel also testified he had no sustainable ground to object to the trial judge's jury instruction on the inference of malice. Trial counsel stated he could not prognosticate on the Supreme Court's future rulings. Trial counsel testified he did not find the pathologist's testimony objectionable. Trial counsel stated the victim's age was not relevant or germane to pathologist's findings. Trial counsel stated the pathologist's opinion testimony did not necessitate an objection. Trial counsel stated that "deliberate force" was not necessarily an indicator of malice.

Regarding the allegation of prosecutorial misconduct, trial counsel testified the purported evidence in question would not have constituted material evidence in Applicant's case. Trial counsel stated the alleged video recording of Applicant and the victim hours prior to the commission of the offense would have lacked any evidentiary value. Trial counsel echoed a similar response with regards to the purported photographs of Applicant's hands.

#### **APPLICABLE LAW**

In a post-conviction relief action, the Applicant bears the burden of proving the allegations in their application. Butler v. State, 286 S.C. 441, 334 S.E.2d 813 (1985). Where the application alleges ineffective assistance of counsel as a ground for relief, the Applicant must prove that "counsel's conduct so undermined the proper functioning of the adversarial process that the trial cannot be relied upon as having produced a just result." Strickland v. Washington, 466 U.S. 668, 104 S.Ct. 2052, 2064, 692 (1984); Butler, 286 S.C. at 441, 334 S.E.2d at 813.

The proper measure of performance is whether the attorney provided representation within the range of competence required in criminal cases. The courts presume that counsel

rendered adequate assistance and made all significant decisions in the exercise of reasonable professional judgment. Strickland, 466 U.S. at 668. 104 S.Ct. at 2064. The Applicant must overcome this presumption in order to receive relief. Cherry v. State, 300 S.C. 115, 386 S.E.2d 624 (1989).

The reviewing court applies a two-pronged test in evaluating allegations of ineffective assistance of plea counsel. First, the Applicant must prove that counsel's performance was deficient. Under this prong, the court measures an attorney's performance by its "reasonableness under professional norms." Cherry, 300 S.C. at 117, 386 S.E.2d at 625, citing Strickland. Second, counsel's deficient performance must have prejudiced the Applicant such that "there is a reasonable probability that, but for counsel's unprofessional errors, the result of the proceeding would have been different." Cherry, 300 S.C. at 117-18, 386 S.E.2d at 625.

#### **FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

This Court has reviewed the testimony presented at the evidentiary hearing, observed the witnesses presented at the hearing, passed upon their credibility, and weighed the testimony accordingly. Further, this Court reviewed the Clerk of Court's records regarding the subject convictions, the Applicant's records from the South Carolina Department of Corrections, the application for post-conviction relief, the transcripts and documents from the prior proceedings, and, and legal arguments of counsel. Pursuant to S.C. Code Ann. §17-27-80 (2003), this Court makes the following findings of fact based upon all of the probative evidence presented.

#### **A.**

This Court finds Applicant failed to meet his burden to prove trial counsel was ineffective for failing to investigate phone records of State's witnesses and evidence of injury to Applicant's hands. "Failure to conduct an independent investigation does not constitute ineffective assistance of counsel when the allegation is supported only by mere speculation as to result." Moorehead v.

State 386, 329 S.C. 329, 334, 496 S.E.2d 415, 417 (1998). This Court finds trial counsel's testimony credible and Applicant's testimony not credible. This Court finds trial counsel conducted a thorough investigation into Applicant's case. At trial, several State witnesses testified to receiving phone calls from Applicant in relation to the victim prior to trial. (Trial Tr. p.103; p.109; p.119; p.149). Applicant presented no credible evidence in support of this allegation. Additionally, Applicant failed to produce the alleged pictures taken of hands or produce credible evidence that the pictures existed. Therefore, this allegation is denied and dismissed.

**B.**

This Court finds Applicant's allegation trial counsel was ineffective for challenging his indictment proceeding is without merit. "Although an indictment does not confer subject matter jurisdiction, due process requires that a criminal defendant be properly served with a valid indictment. The indictment is a notice document that is required by our state constitution and statutes." State v. Smalls, 364 S.C. 343, 346, 613 S.E.2d 754, 756 (2005). "If the objection is timely made, the circuit court should judge the sufficiency of the indictment by determining whether (1) the offense is stated with sufficient certainty and particularity to enable the court to know what judgment to pronounce, and the defendant to know what he is called upon to answer and whether he may plead an acquittal or conviction thereon; and (2) whether it apprises the defendant of the elements of the offense that is intended to be charged." State v. Gentry, 363 S.C. 93, 102-03, 610 S.E.2d 494, 500 (2005). This Court finds Applicant was properly noticed of the charges he was convicted on at trial. Therefore, this allegation is denied and dismissed.

**C.**

This Court finds Applicant failed to meet his burden to prove trial counsel's performance during the Denno hearing was ineffective. "To determine the voluntariness of a statement, the

circuit court must first conduct an evidentiary hearing, outside the presence of the jury, where the State must show the statement was voluntarily made by a preponderance of the evidence.” State v. Dye, 384 S.C. 42, 47, 681 S.E.2d 23, 26 (Ct. App. 2009) ( citing State v. Miller, 375 S.C. 370, 379, 652 S.E.2d 444, 448 (Ct. App. 2007)). “During this hearing, the circuit court must examine the totality of circumstances surrounding the statement and determine whether the State has carried its burden of proving the statement was given voluntarily.” Id. (citing Miller, at 383, 652 S.E.2d at 450)). This Court finds trial counsel’s testimony credible and Applicant’s testimony not credible. The trial transcript indicates the jury was dismissed subsequent to voir dire. (Trial Tr. p.47). The trial judge held the Denno hearing followed by a recess before the jury returned for opening statements. (Trial Tr. p.76). The Applicant failed to produce any witnesses to corroborate this allegation. See Foye v. State, 335 S.C. 586, 590, 518 S.E.2d 265, 267 (1999) (finding “Petitioner did not offer the testimony or affidavits of any of the seated jurors that they saw petitioner in chains and petitioner was prejudiced thereby. Without this evidence, petitioner’s claim is not supported by any probative evidence and is based on pure speculation.”). Furthermore, “[a]bsent evidence to the contrary, the regularity and legality of proceedings in general sessions court is presumed.” Weathers v. State, 319 S.C. 59, 62, 459 S.E.2d 838, 839 (1995) (citing Pringle v. State, 287 S.C. 409, 339 S.E.2d 127 (1986)). Additionally, this Court finds Applicant failed to show how trial counsel was deficient in failing to get Applicant’s statement suppressed. Therefore these allegations are denied and dismissed.

#### D.

This Court finds Applicant failed to meet his burden to prove trial counsel was ineffective for failing to present a defense. This Court finds trial counsel’s testimony credible and Applicant’s testimony not credible. Where the defendant claims that this right [to testify] was violated by defense counsel, this claim is properly framed as a claim of ineffective assistance of

counsel.” State v. Rivera, 402 S.C. 225, 240, 741 S.E.2d 694, 702 (2013) (citing United States v. Teague, 953 F.2d 1525, 1535 (11th Cir.1992)). This Court finds trial counsel’s advice to Applicant to not testify was a matter of sound trial strategy. See State v. Crowe, 258 S.C. 258, 268, 188 S.E.2d 379, 384 (1972) (“The election by a defendant to offer testimony or not is so intertwined with trial strategy, the development of the State’s case, and the basic rights of the defendant until the order of argument to the jury can only be finally determined in the light of the facts developed at the trial.”). This finds trial counsels strategy valid. Applicant’s detailed statement that the offense was accidental would have been submitted to the jury notwithstanding Applicant’s decision to testify. Trial counsel did not want sacrifice having the final closing argument at trial. See Moorehead, 386 S.C. at 329, 496 S.E.2d at 415. Furthermore, this Court finds the trial judge conducted thorough colloquy with Applicant on the matter. (Trial Tr. pp.254-7). See Brown v. State, 340 S.C. 590, 595, 533 S.E.2d 308, 310 (2000) “[a]n on-the-record waiver of a constitutional or statutory right is but one method of determining whether the defendant knowingly and intelligently waived that right.”).

Brown v. State, 340 S.C. 590, 595, 533 S.E.2d 308, 310 (2000). Additionally, Applicant failed to present any defense or evidence that trial counsel should have but did not present at trial. Therefore, this allegation is denied and dismissed.

**E.**

This Court finds Applicant failed to prove trial counsel was ineffective for failing to object to alleged improper testimony and jury instructions. This Court finds trial counsel’s testimony credible. Trial counsel testified he did not object to the pathologist’s inaccurate testimony regarding the victim’s age because the testimony was irrelevant and inconsequential to proving the cause of death. This Court agrees and finds Applicant suffered no prejudice. Second,

trial counsel testified he had no meritorious basis to object to expert opinion testimony. This Court agrees with trial counsel's assessment on the matter. "Expert testimony may be used to help the jury to determine a fact in issue based on the expert's specialized knowledge, experience, or skill and is necessary in cases in which the subject matter falls outside the realm of ordinary lay knowledge." Watson v. Ford Motor Co., 389 S.C. 434, 445, 699 S.E.2d 169, 175 (2010). This Court finds the forensic pathologists testimony on the cause and methodology of murder was reasonably confined to his expert qualification. This Court finds Applicant failed to produce any credible testimony that showed the expert was not qualified to testify on the matter. Furthermore, trial counsel vigorously cross-examined the expert on the matter. (Trial Tr. pp.249-51). See Lorenzen v. State, 376 S.C. 521, 531, 657 S.E.2d 771, 777 (2008) Therefore the allegation is denied and dismissed.

This Court finds Applicant's allegation that trial counsel failed to properly preserve his motion for directed verdict for appellate review is without merit. The State produced overwhelming evidence of Applicant's guilt at trial. This Court also finds Applicant's allegation that trial counsel should have objected to the trial judge's jury instruction that "malice may be inferred from the use of a deadly weapon" is without merit. State v. Belcher was decided by the Supreme Court half a year after Applicant's trial. See State v. Belcher, 385 S.C. 597, 685 S.E.2d 802 (2009). This Court agrees with trial counsel that he not is required to be clairvoyant. See Thornes v. State, 310 S.C. 306, 426 S.E.2d 764 (1993). Therefore, this allegation is denied and dismissed.

#### F.

This Court finds Applicant failed meet his burden to prove prosecutorial misconduct. "To establish a due process violation, an accused must demonstrate (1) the evidence was favorable to the accused, (2) it was in the possession of or known to the prosecution, (3) it was suppressed by

the prosecution, and (4) it was material to guilt or punishment.” State v. Geer, 391 S.C. 179, 192, 705 S.E.2d 441, 448 (Ct. App. 2010). This Court finds Applicant’s testimony not credible. Applicant wholly fails to prove the purported evidence was material. Applicant did not produce either the alleged video recording or the photographs. Neither did the Applicant produce any credible evidence that validated the existence of the evidence in dispute. This Court finds rhetoric alone does not above Applicant’s burden of proof to substantiate his claim. See State v. Newton, 274 S.C. 287, 291, 262 S.E.2d 906, 909 (1980) (“Mere absence of evidence of speculative value to a defendant without deliberate misconduct by the prosecution does not deprive a defendant of a fair trial.”). Therefore these allegations are denied and dismissed.

#### **All Other Claims**

Except as discussed above, this Court finds that the Applicant affirmatively waived the remaining allegations set forth in his application at the hearing. A waiver is a voluntary and intentional abandonment or relinquishment of a known right. Janasik v. Fairway Oaks Villas Horizontal Property Regime, 307 S.C. 339, 415 S.E.2d 384 (1992). A waiver may be express or implied. "An implied waiver results from acts and conduct of the party against whom the doctrine is invoked from which an intentional relinquishment of a right is reasonably inferable." Lyles v. BMI, Inc., 292 S.C. 153, 158-59, 355 S.E.2d 282 (Ct. App. 1987). The Applicant's failure to address these issues at the hearing indicates a voluntary and intentional relinquishment of his right to do so. Therefore, any and all remaining allegations are denied and dismissed.

#### **CONCLUSION**

Based on all the forgoing, this Court finds and concludes that the Applicant has not established any constitutional violations or deprivations that would require this Court to grant his application for post-conviction relief. Therefore, this application for post-conviction relief must be denied and dismissed with prejudice.



This Court notes that Applicant must file and serve a notice of intent to appeal within thirty (30) days from receipt of this Order to secure the appropriate appellate review. See Rule 203, SCACR. Rule 71.1(g), SCRPC; Bray v. State, 336 S.C. 137, 620 S.E.2d 743 (2005), for the obligation of Applicant's counsel to file and serve notice of appeal. The Applicant's attention is also directed to South Carolina Appellate Court Rule 243 for appropriate procedures after notice has been timely filed.

**IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED:**

1. That the Application for Post-Conviction Relief must be denied and dismissed with prejudice; and
2. Applicant must be remanded to the custody of Respondent

**AND IT IS SO ORDERED** this 23 day of July, 2013.



\_\_\_\_\_  
 R. LAWTON MCINTOSH  
 Resident Judge  
 Tenth Judicial Circuit

Anderson, South Carolina

FILED - CLERK'S OFFICE  
 ANDERSON, SC  
 03 25 - 1 A 9:10  
 GENERAL SESSIONS

SCANNED



**Goodwin & Pruette**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, LLC

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www.mjgoodwin.com

M.J. Goodwin

Todd Pruette

August 7, 2013

Clerk of Court  
PO Box 11330  
Columbia 29211

Re: Shawn Williams v. State of South Carolina  
2012-CP-04-3042

To Whom It May Concern:

Enclosed please find the Notice of Intent to Appeal (with the Orders attached) in the above matter along with a return envelope.

With best regards, I remain,

Very truly yours,



Todd W. Pruette

**RECEIVED**

AUG - 9 2013

**S.C. Supreme Court**

Enclosure

Sevin & Pruette  
Attorneys at Law, LLC  
33 North Main Street  
Columbia, SC 29621



Clerks of Court  
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Columbia, SC 29211