

Exhibit (c)



## AFTER VISIT SUMMARY

**Ronnie L. Legg** MRN: 36383610 DoB: 9/13/1950

📅 4/24/2024 9:20 AM 📍 Summa Health Medical Group Dermatology 330-835-9158

### Instructions from Courtney Nock, PA

**Start:**

- Mupirocin 2% ointment: Apply to affected areas twice daily.
- Prednisone 20 mg 5 day taper: Follow directions on bottle
- Cetaphil healing ointment (samples given)
- Gentle Cleanser (samples given)

**Stop:**

- Clobetasol 0.05% ointment

**Continue:**

- Mr Clean Bliss Gloves (purchased on Amazon)



**Follow up in about 2 weeks**

(around 5/8/2024) for eczema f/u.

### Today's Visit

You saw Courtney Nock, PA on Wednesday April 24, 2024. The following issue was addressed: Other atopic dermatitis.

### What's Next

MAY  
8  
2024

**Follow Up Appointment with Courtney Nock, PA**

Wednesday May 8 9:00 AM

Please arrive 15 minutes before your appointment start time. Bring to your appointment all bottles for medications that you take, government-issued photo ID, insurance cards, and copayment if required by your insurance company. Please stop at the front desk once you arrive.

Summa Health Medical Group  
Dermatology  
1 Park West Blvd  
Suite 200  
Akron OH 44320-4219  
330-835-9158  
Arrive at: SHMG WPMC DERM

### MyChart

View your After Visit Summary and more online at <https://mychart.summahealth.org/mychart/>.

**RECEIVED**

**JUN 25 2024**

**S.C. SUPREME COURT**

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA ) IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

COUNTY OF HORRY ) 2016-CP-26-06592

RONALD L. LEGG, )

Applicant, )

vs. )

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, )

Respondent. )

**Transcript of Record**

MARCH 28, 2019

**B E F O R E:**

Honorable Bentley Price  
Horry County Courthouse  
Conway, South Carolina

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

Johnny James, Jr., Esquire  
**Attorney for State**

Sallie Beth Todd  
**Circuit Court Reporter**

1 A: Can I respond to that point?

2 Q: Yes.

3 A: We had a lot of mitigating evidence that could have been  
4 presented but I didn't present it.

5 Q: I just want to ask if you could agree to this or not.

6 This is page six of 10 of my amendment in my complain. It  
7 says that these reasons, their finding was because the intent  
8 of the defendant to commit acts where harm or potential harm  
9 is foreseeable. Do you agree with that?

10 A: I don't, you know, looking back on that I didn't have any

11 intent -- there was a -- it was like a train that was out of,  
12 control from my perspective in terms of my practice. I didn't

13 have any intent. You know, it's not like we took that money  
14 and went on a vacation to Italy.

15 Q: That's kind of like you can't see the train wreck coming.  
16 Right?

17 A: If you -- if it's out of control you may see it coming  
18 but there's not really anything you can do about it.

19 Q: Okay. And then B says circumstances reflecting  
20 defendant's lack of honesty ---

21 **MR. JAMES:** I'm going to respectfully object. We're  
22 getting pretty far field in extrinsic evidence being used to  
23 impeach the witness on the stand at this time.

24 **MR. LEGG:** Your Honor, I feel this is totally relevant  
25 here because we're talking about competency of the trial

1 I take responsibility. I should have stopped that. Okay. I  
2 should have gone to the bar, explained I've got to retire.  
3 I've got things going on that are out of control.

4 Q: So, you're saying, Mr. Diggs, that you had no self-  
5 control?

6 A: I'm saying that things were beyond my ability to manage  
7 them.

8 Q: Right. So, I would say my interpretation of that would  
9 be just pretty much the same?

10 A: No. I don't agree.

11 Q: Okay. Alright. Let me read this here. It says  
12 elevation of defendant's own interest above those of his  
13 clients.

14 A: That's absurd. With all due respect to the Court, again  
15 it was a life and death situation from my perspective so I  
16 would disagree. Again, the Court didn't have an opportunity  
17 to understand the context of what was going on in my life.

18 Q: Because they called you to come and give a defense and  
19 you refused, didn't you?

20 A: I don't recall. I don't recall getting ---

21 Q: They called you ---

22 A: --- let me again say ---

23 Q: They called you; they wanted to hear your side of the  
24 story.

25 A: I did not hear from them because I don't believe I ever

1 guilt in this case?

2 A: No. Well, you know, in terms of other men in the house  
3 and that kind of thing?

4 Q: Correct.

5 A: Not really. It didn't -- I would say no. There was a  
6 lot of evidence that the relationship that Mr. Legg had with  
7 the child, he spent a lot of time with her. You know, I think  
8 they went swimming. You know, it's just not the type of case  
9 that third-party guilt came into my mind about. It just, it  
10 never, it never surfaced as an issue in my mind.

11 Q: Okay. These are going to sound as though they're a bit  
12 afield from the subject matter of this PCR initially but I'm  
13 going to bring it back around. When you practiced law did you  
14 enjoy the practice of law?

15 A: Yes.

16 Q: Did you find it stressful or did you find it rewarding?

17 A: I think it was rewarding. I enjoyed it and I especially  
18 liked the part of doing the appellate work. I enjoyed the  
19 library and that kind of this. I know it sounds strange. But  
20 then as I did more trial work it was, it was fun, and I felt  
21 like the State needed to be challenged. And that's why I  
22 enjoyed being a defense attorney.

✓ 23 Q: Would you agree that from time to time the practice of  
24 law provides you with an escape from some of the other  
25 stresses of life.

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STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
COUNTY OF HORRY

Ronald L. Legg,

Applicant

v.

State of South Carolina,

Respondent.

) IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS  
) FIFTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

) CASE NO. 2016-CP-26-06592

**ORDER DENYING APPLICANT'S  
MOTION PURSUANT TO  
RULE 59(e), SCRPC**

FILED  
HORRY COUNTY  
2024 MAY -1 P 5:00  
NE. S.E. HARRIS  
CLERK OF COURT  
HORRY COUNTY SC

This matter comes before the Court by way of Ronald L. Legg's (Applicant) Motion to Alter or Amend Pursuant to Rule 59(e), SCRPC, filed August 27, 2019, asking this Court to alter or amend its Order of Dismissal denying Applicant's application for post-conviction relief.

**PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

Applicant is not currently confined in the South Carolina Department of Corrections pursuant to order. Applicant was indicted at the October 2011 term of the Horry County Grand Jury for lewd act on a minor child (2011-GS-26-03553).<sup>1</sup> William I. Diggs, Esquire, represented Applicant,<sup>2</sup> and Martin D. Spratlin of the Fifteenth Circuit Solicitor's Office prosecuted the case.

<sup>1</sup> Applicant was additionally indicted for two counts of criminal sexual conduct with a minor child under 11 years of age (2011-GS-26-03552; 2012-GS-26-02179). The CSC indictments were dismissed *nolle prosequi* prior to trial.

<sup>2</sup> Applicant was initially represented by William Thomas Floyd, Esq. Applicant brought suit against Mr. Floyd in federal court and counsel recused himself from further representation. Tr. 21, l. 22 – p. 22, l.4. Applicant was then briefly represented by Johnny Gardner, Esq., who removed himself due to a conflict of interest. Tr. 22, ll. 12-17. Applicant's third attorney was R. Scott Joye, Esq., who met the same fate as Mr. Floyd—he was sued in federal court and relieved. Tr. 22, l. 18 – p. 23, l. 9. Mr. Diggs worked on the case after Mr. Joye's departure. Tr. 23, ll. 10-17. Applicant tried to fire Mr. Diggs, but upon learning of the Court's firm stance that trial would proceed as scheduled, Applicant relented and permitted Mr. Diggs to continue representation. Tr. 28, l. 19 – p. 29, l. 7.

### *UNDERLYING CRIME*

Between June 2010 and June 2011, when M. W. (Victim) was between the ages of ten and eleven, Applicant, on a number of different occasions, inappropriately touched Victim's body in various places, spread her legs, exposed himself to her, called her "sexy," stole her clothing while swimming, and displayed programming with explicit sexual content. Tr. 202-225. After an instance of verbal abuse by Applicant, Victim disclosed the conduct to her mother. Tr. 183, l. 14 – p. 184, l. 12. Law enforcement arrested Applicant a few days later and charged him with committing a lewd act on a minor. Tr. 324, l. 18-23.

### *TRIAL AND APPEAL*

On March 10, 2013, Applicant proceeded to trial before the Honorable Edward B. Cottingham and a jury. The jury found Applicant guilty as indicted on March 12, 2013. On March 13, 2013, Judge Cottingham sentenced Applicant to imprisonment for a term of 12 years.

Applicant filed a timely notice of appeal, and a direct appeal was perfected by Robert Michael Dudek, Esquire. Jennifer Ellis Roberts of the South Carolina Attorney General's Office represented Respondent. Upon motion by the State, the Supreme Court of South Carolina certified the appeal by order dated May 29, 2015, and held the matter in abeyance pending a decision in State v. Anderson, which similarly considered S.C. Code Ann. § 17-23-175. Anderson was decided a few months later. Id., 413 S.C. 212, 776 S.E.2d 76 (2015).

The parties proceeded to oral argument before the Supreme Court on February 9, 2016. By opinion decided on April 20, 2016, the Supreme Court affirmed Applicant's convictions. State v. Legg, 416 S.C. 9, 785 S.E.2d 369 (2016). The Remittitur was returned on May 6, 2016.

### CURRENT ACTION BEFORE THIS COURT

In his application, Applicant alleged he is being held in custody unlawfully on the following grounds:

1. Ineffective Assistance of Trial Counsels
  - a. "Ineffective Assistance of Counsel by 'nefarious default,' in also conspiracy with State agents of the Horry County Police and 15th Judicial Circuit Court. Judges, Solicitor, and Court appointed attorneys in their professional and individual capacities so names herein, for the purposes of a coerced plea deal, by way of taking advantage of the despondent psychological detainment state, which inflictions of terror scare tactics, running out the clock, depriving of due process, discrimination against equality, to deprive civil rights in general, and so did conspire in the abuse of legal process through lawful means to an unlawful end, in complicity of perjury and throwing of a mock trial for State advantage and for infliction of consequences for not accepting a proffered plea deal in the violation of the law of the right to the presumption of innocence and in violation of the laws of State of South Carolina and the United States Constitution and in the Full Faith and Credit Clause in the laws of the land."
  - b. "One direct link to the fact that all three attorneys were disingenuous about the Applicant's defense lies in the fact that Applicant informed all three attorneys that he had a cell phone in his personal property at the S.R.L.D.C which contained messages (texts) from the accuser, which is material evidence. No attorney bothered to secure this piece of primary evidence."
  - c. Counsels failed to object to the falsified search warrant.
  - d. Applicant's attorneys acted as friends of the court in an effort to deprive the Applicant of his liberty.
2. Ineffective Assistance of Counsel – Floyd
  - a. Counsel's "incompetence and ineptness toward Applicant's defense, and his coercive strategy caused Applicant to file a motion for dismissal of counsel."
  - b. Counsel "showed the intent to ignore Applicant's concerns."
3. Ineffective Assistance of Counsel – Joye
  - a. "Counsel was adamant about not reviewing Applicant's [self-prepared] defense facts."
  - b. Counsel had a conflict of interest with another case Applicant was involved in.
  - c. "As Applicant made it known to [counsel] that it was not his will to undergo a mental health evaluation by the State, [counsel] surely (sic) reinforced the 'contempt of court threat' in noncompliance."
  - d. "A.D.D. happens to be a personal conflict of interest for [counsel] because he admitted to having a son who was diagnosed with it."
  - e. "Counsel made several extenuating attempts to influence the

outcome, as the major objective was to subject Applicant to a deprecated mental evaluation that he could influence and the 'vice generate' of his joinder in conspiracy with Counsel Diggs in the final 'overt act.'"

- f. Counsel "subjected Applicant to class based bias."
  - g. Privation
    - i. "The lawyer (Joye) and judge abused the mental health evaluation law by unfair prejudice."
4. Ineffective Assistance of Counsel – Diggs
- a. "Counsel initially prejudiced Applicant through ineffective assistance of counsel based upon a preconceived strategy to coerce a plea deal for expedient purposed before investigating Applicant's defense.
  - b. "As counsel continued to follow through in what Applicant asserts is a standing procedural protocol as 'coercive mission attempt,' commonly exercised against indigent defendants."
  - c. Counsel "proceeded to unjustly, psychologically manipulate the counsel-client legal process against due process will of Applicant."
  - d. "Counsel failed to entertain the merits of Applicant's defense facts, failed to discuss and file a timely motion, failed to investigate state witnesses and test for veracity, and test against prototypical (sic) bias, failed to consider expert testimony adequately, failed to discuss and file subpoenas, failed to interview defense witnesses, failed to address any legal questions for remedy or give legal advise when asked, failed to make trial prep motions at Applicant's request and with his participation."
  - e. "Counsel used smartly contrived deflections, causing Applicant to experience unnecessary added psychological anxiety, taking advantage of Applicant's circumstantial state and medical state, with the proximity of the mental state of despondency prone to manipulation, with the contrived factors of 'running out the clock' and as the coercion strategy failed, counsel further subjected Applicant's defense to the collateral advantage of the State, 'not completed by due process,' by depriving Applicant of the fair due process, and harming future defense in a continuing 'extrinsic fraud' in a conspiracy to deprive equality."
  - f. Counsel reflected only a "minimal pragmatic defense."
  - g. "It was always obvious to Applicant that Diggs did not plan for a defensive strategy."
  - h. Counsel "failed to review Applicant's defense brief."
  - i. "During counsel's brief spontaneous visits, [counsel] had a routine...whereas counsel's paralegal was in attendance, they both played a role of 'good lawyer, bad lawyer'" in an attempt to get Applicant to plead guilty.
  - j. "Counsel became the final participating principle in the 'overt act' as the evidence will support all the criteria necessary for fact finding

- of a conspiracy to deprive of rights."
- k. Counsel "made several brief coercion attempts that were short and concise visits which served to 'runout the clock'" in an attempt to get Applicant to take a plea deal.
  - l. "Applicant received a letter from [counsel] saying that he was preparing for trial, but this never happened."
  - m. Counsel asked a witness in an unrelated case if they knew Applicant, implying "exposed privileged material."
  - n. "Within 5 days of a State planned trial for Applicant, counsel continued to fail in any form of a defense preparation with Applicant."
  - o. "Diggs did not show up at trial with a defense strategy, absolutely no defense witnesses, did no outside investigation, was not rehearsed on the facts, [and] remembered only some non-essential facts..."
  - p. "Counsel presented less than a minimal defence without any consent from Applicant, for any kind of a constructive outline for an invitation to discover mitigated facts,...there was none (sic)."
  - q. "Diggs failed to challenge the Judge's warning for cross examination, or object for preserving for appeal" concerning wrapping up his cross examination.
  - r. "Counsel's behavior was conspiratorial by the very nature of his stating on court record that he was 'effective assistance,' ready for trial, therefore in joinder with the other State actors against this Applicant."
  - s. Applicant asked Counsel to "approach the court" concerning Applicant's lack of sleep during Trial, which Applicant blamed on his medication.
  - t. Counsel failed to object to forensic expert interviewer.
  - u. Counsel "used inured slickness to make Applicant believe many of the issues would be brought forward during trial, but...this did not happen..."
  - v. Counsel asked "for a hearing on post-trial motions in the absence of the Applicant."
  - w. "Diggs failed to challenge many of the State's statements of facts."
  - x. "Diggs failed to challenge trial court's rulings for evidentiary support, or object for preserving for appeal because of his part of extrinsic fraud over such evidences."
  - y. "Diggs picks all liberal jurors for trial, all the while believing that Applicant is a politically active conservative. Applicant asked Diggs if he could address the issue regarding certain likely biases, and Diggs responded that Applicant could not search out the jury's biases."
  - z. "Applicant had asked counsel if he could acquire the grand jury transcript, meaning the 'empanelment documents and supportive materials,' but Diggs simply lied and said he was not entitled to the

- grand jury information."
- aa. "Diggs failed to preserve for appeal the challenge on the indictments, even though the true bill indictments were set aside for trial..."
  - bb. "Counsel Diggs failed to object to the Solicitor's unethical standards in the whole of his behavior in this general practice of unfair prejudice, in direction of State's evidence, coercion tactics, enabling false testimony, deliberate obfuscation of facts, and court room antics."
  - cc. "Counsel failed to file a motion for a new trial."
  - dd. Counsel failed to object to "numerous admissions of hearsay..."
  - ee. "Trial counsel failed to obtain a ruling on the 'motion to dismiss the indictment,' to file an appeal based on the correct facts."
  - ff. "Counsel failed to file a motion for the retrieval of all of Applicant's illegally seized property and photographs of his property, previous to trial."
  - gg. "Trial counsel never once discussed any trial preparations, that is, strategy or defense theory, or for calling any witnesses."
  - hh. "Trial counsel was ineffective in processing his 'ex-parte order for prior approval of expert services.'"
  - ii. "Trial counsel failed to observe basic rules of procedure for protecting Applicant's substantive rights stemming from these many issues."
  - jj. *Conjectura Pietatis* "...shown by Diggs ineffective assistance of counsel at trial as essentially a well pretended defense designed to merely make a show of effect but inadvertently exposed a 'throwing of the defense to the advantage of the state' and this end result serves as punishment to Applicant and serves as an advertisement to others for not accepting the plea deal."
  - kk. "Tampering with the Evidence"
    - i. "By Diggs bypassing on the indictment of the 'Fruit of the Poisonous Tree,' and the State protecting itself against wrongdoing accountability by not examining the events which partook of the suppression of evidence and misconduct, and such doors to such evidences have remained closed as Diggs remained a principle in that conspiracy, with the State in allowing State witness deceptions, extrinsic fraud begins to show more vividly."
    - ii. "Applicant showed Diggs the two search warrants in question for comparison and as Diggs noted the disparity between the actual executed search warrant and the later codified one, Diggs feigned concern, but Diggs acquiesced over the issue at trial and covered for the State."
    - iii. "Diggs failed to recognize his descendent nature conflicting with imperative duty imposed by law not to embrace such circumventive behavior with the other actors now made more

cognizable by Applicant's complaint, and because at his disingenuousness, he failed to allow himself to become informed about Applicant's case..."

5. "Ineffective Assistance of Appellate Counsel"
  - a. "Appellate counsel failed to raise issue of ineffective assistance of trial counsel."
  - b. "Appellate counsel failed to make the record sufficient on several issues in accordance with this complaint as the trial transcript reveals and thereby failed to make clear the issues for appeal."
  - c. "Appellate counsel failed to secure the Court Recorder's 'recordings' of the trial record because of the incompleteness of trail transcript as outlined in the complaint, showing by Applicant's illustration, the lack of a thorough record for appeal purposes."
6. Brady Violation
  - a. "Frebowitz' termination letter was intentionally withheld until after Applicant's trial because reasons for Frebowitz' termination were relative to Applicant's case."
7. Lack of Jurisdiction
  - a. "Diggs failed to file a motion to dismiss based on lack of jurisdiction for all violations including speedy trial violation."
8. Prosecutorial Misconduct
  - a. "In the solicitor's efforts to mislead the jury and unfairly prejudice the defendant, trial was affected by abetting and perpetuating deep psychological rears in the moors and attitudes of the jury to find guilt upon subjective feelings rather than on a more certain evaluation of the evidence through objective reasoning."
  - b. The solicitor demonstrated misconduct by "jabbing a pointed finger in Applicant's face, [through] powerful inculcation in body language, accusing Applicant of said heinous act, determinately attesting to the jury that [Applicant] did do the deed..."
  - c. "The State presented intended evidence, in an effort to thwart the 'Motion to Dismiss the Indictment.'"
  - d. "*Animus Domini*"
    - i. "The State, in its trend as embodied in this complaint, sought to achieve '*animus domini*,' meaning 'the intent to exercise dominion over Applicant – physically and mentally' though applying its unchallenged force against Applicant in an unfair prejudice..."
  - e. "Tampering with the Evidence"
    - i. "Applicant began his defense proclaiming that he, in fact, did have exculpatory evidence, documentations and recordings, which if it was not for the State's bad acts, Applicant would have been exonerated by these evidences."
9. Fourth Amendment Violations
  - a. The police did not have probable cause to issue an arrest warrant.
  - b. Applicant was subject to an interview for interrogation without an

arrest warrant.

c. Illegal search and seizure of items in Applicant's office.

10. Trial Court Error

a. "Judge Hyman continued to openly chastise Applicant for suing in Federal Court for due process..."

b. "Judge Cottingham said, 'I warn you, because of her tender age.' This interruption from on high command clearly served to bolster the confidence of the witness by indicating that the witness could be relieved of any pressure on a test of veracity or from the anxiety caused by a prototypical (sic) bias challenge..."

c. "Trial Judge Cottingham refused to fully entertain Applicant's motion for dismissal of counsel as the solicitor prejudiced Applicant by making a false argument, which implied Applicant was suing the appointed attorney for a ruse without any substantial facts."

d. "The trial judge prejudicially accused Applicant of suing for the purpose of trying to delay the trial, putting off by suing each attorney as a charlatan ruse, and the accusation was without factual substantiation, as the factual reasons for Applicant filing for redress for grievances were all available to the solicitor."

e. "...incompleteness of the trial record...over one thousand occurrences of missing 'epochs'"

f. "Trial court improperly limited the scope of State's witness."

g. "In the court's charge to the jury, it is clear that a sublime prejudice did prevail against impartiality."

h. "The Court denied the motion for directed verdict in error of law because the paucity of evidence was fraught with the State's unfair prejudice in exaggerating the credibility of its case through corruption in every element..."

11. "Abuse of Discretion"

a. "All of the trial court's rulings were without evidentiary support as demonstrated in this complaint."

12. "Unconstitutional Statute"

a. "Applicant wishes to argue that the South Carolina Statute 17-23-175 is arbitrary under the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution by allowing for an out of court statement by a child to leave a controversy ..."

13. "Religious Discrimination"

a. "Because of Applicant's Christian piety and vocation without a Ph.D., and his personal ideological patriotism, Applicant was treated as an enemy of the State because he threatened the status quo of a system of reverence for the corrupted version of the 'conjectura pretatis' as described herein this complaint which by favor of the State, honors any such reservoir for State will bent for a 98 percent conviction rate for the county..."

14. "Right to Expert on Social History"

a. "Trial transcript page 408 (20-21), 'We don't know that aspect of the

child's personality that we should know."

15. "Right to Call Witnesses"
  - a. "Trial transcript page 26 (17), Mr. Diggs: 'the only witness I could think of that would be pertinent, I don't know where he is but we could certainly try to find him and subpoena him' (paraphrased)."
16. "Failure of Police to Preserve"
  - a. "Failure to preserve specific evidence known to be accountable to the police and specific evidence in their possession, proven by the factors of record to be relevant materiality, known to the police."
17. "State Ingrains False Accusations"
  - a. "By the State's preoccupation nature in that prejudice as outlined, as was practiced against Applicant, and experienced in the eyes and ears of the accuser, served the culminating imagination of the accuser, while the State failed to recognize the cumulative effects of bolstering the imagination of false accusation, giving undue confidence, thereby served to engrain the imaginary fortress, giving firmer residency in the mind through restiveness, fed by the comradery of the enclaved credulity of the State actors and the auspice of the State powers which would require a psychiatric expert to testify as to the damage to future defense."
18. Censorship
19. "Religious Bigotry"

Respondent made its Return, Partial Motion to Dismiss, and Motion for a More Definite Statement on October 16, 2017. On January 14, 2019, Applicant filed his "Applicant's Motion in Opposition: To Respondent's Partial Motion to Dismiss, and Motion for More Definite Statement."

An evidentiary hearing into the matter convened on March 28, 2019, at the Horry County Government & Justice Center in Conway, South Carolina. Applicant was present at the hearing and proceeded *pro se*.<sup>3</sup> Johnny Ellis James Jr., of the South Carolina Attorney General's Office, represented Respondent. The Court heard testimony from witnesses R. Scott Joye, Esq., William I. Diggs, and Martin D. Spratlin, Esq. On August 1, 2019, the Court filed its Order of Dismissal,

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<sup>3</sup> Applicant was previously represented by Daniel A. Selwa, II, Esq. Applicant and Selwa appeared before the Honorable Kristi F. Curtis on Friday, November 30, 2018, at which time both men sought to remove Selwa from the case. By Order filed December 18, 2018, Judge Curtis relieved Selwa and permitted Applicant to proceed *pro se* based on Faretta warnings administered at the November 30, 2018, hearing.

dismissing Applicant's PCR application with prejudice. On August 12, 2019, Respondent filed its Rule 59(e), SCRCP, motion to amend the Order of Dismissal. On August 19, 2019, the Court granted Respondent's Rule 59(e), SCRCP, motion and filed its Amended Order.

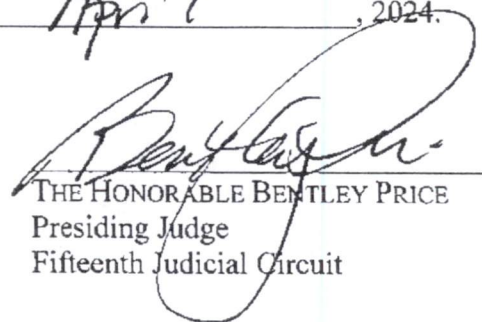
**APPLICANT'S MOTION TO ALTER OR AMEND**

On August 29, 2019, Applicant filed a "Rule 59(e) Motion SCRCP." In his motion, Applicant requests the Court amend and alter its ruling to dismiss, and rule on all issues raised, even those that lack merit.

After careful consideration of the arguments of Counsel and Applicant and review of the record, this Court is unable to discover any material fact or principle of law that has either been overlooked or disregarded and further finds no error of law or fact not appropriately considered. The order of dismissal issued by this Court contains the appropriate findings of fact and conclusions of law as required by § 17-27-80 of the South Carolina Code of Laws and Rule 52(a) of the South Carolina Rules of Civil Procedure. Accordingly, Applicant's motion for reconsideration is **DENIED**.

**IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** that Applicant's motion is hereby **DENIED AND DISMISSED**.

AND IT IS SO ORDERED this 26 day of April, 2024.

  
THE HONORABLE BENTLEY PRICE  
Presiding Judge  
Fifteenth Judicial Circuit

Henry, South Carolina