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Jan 23 2025

SC Court of Appeals

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
COUNTY OF ALLENDALE

THE STATE,  
v.  
COURDELL LOADHOLT,  
Defendant.

) IN THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS  
) FILED FOR RECORD  
) FOR THE FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT  
) 2023 JAN 22 P 3:50

) CLAUDE S. M.  
) CLERK OF COURT  
) ALLENDALE COUNTY, S.C.  
) Indictment: 2019-GS-03-00115  
) Warrant: 2019A0310100065

ORDER DENYING IMMUNITY

This matter was before the Court on the Defense's motion seeking a ruling that Courdell Loadholt is immune from prosecution pursuant to the Protection of Persons and Property Act ("Act"). S.C. Code Ann. § 16-11-410 *et seq.* The Court heard testimony and arguments on March 20 and 21, 2023. Steve Plexico represented Defendant. Reed Evans represented the State. The Defense called two witnesses, Defendant and Rodetrel White, a former Allendale Police Department (APD) Officer.

APPLICABLE LAW

"A Defendant's entitlement to immunity from prosecution under the Protection of Persons and Property Act must be decided pretrial using a preponderance of the evidence standard." *State v. Glenn*, 429 S.C. 108, 116, 838 S.E.2d 491, 495 (2019) (citing *State v. Duncan*, 392 S.C. 404, 410-11, 709 S.E.2d 662, 665 (2011)). The Court must act as the designated fact-finder during the immunity hearing and must provide specific findings of fact and conclusions of law to support its decision. *State v. McCarty*, 437 S.C. 355, 878 S.E.2d 902 (2022). The Court is aware it must not abdicate its role as the fact-finder by ruling that a jury, not the court, should decide whether the Defendant proved the elements of self-defense by a preponderance of the evidence. *Id.*

## FINDINGS OF FACT

1. Defendant was indicted for the murder of Michael Bethea (Victim), also known as "Chucky."
2. Defendant and Victim had prior encounters which caused bad blood and harsh feelings towards one another. The prior encounters are summarized as follows:
  - a. Defendant and Victim's aunt previously had a disagreement at work. After work, Victim's aunt followed Defendant to the grocery store and threatened Defendant with a baseball bat. Victim's aunt alleged Defendant pulled a gun on her. Victim's aunt called the APD and an officer responded. Defendant was not charged with possession of a weapon.
  - b. On another occasion, Defendant left his vehicle for cleaning at a car wash. Victim and friends, all carrying 2x4's (2-inch by 4-inch lumber cut to baseball bat length), approached the car wash looking for Defendant, allegedly to ambush him. Defendant was not at the car wash.
  - c. Defendant testified that on the same day of the car wash incident, Victim called Defendant's mother's home and left a message for Defendant. Victim stated "If I see you in town, I'm going to shoot that mother f\*\*ker up." [sic]
3. The incident, which is the subject the hearing, took place on August 30, 2019, around 6:20 p.m., Defendant was driving with his twelve-year-old son (Minor) near the intersection of Gum Street East and Barton Road in Allendale. Defendant disclosed in an interview with police that before turning, Defendant saw Victim standing beside the road. Victim immediately saw Defendant's vehicle and started walking toward the vehicle and "reaching" at his waistline, purportedly for a firearm. Defendant stopped the car for fear of

- the his and his son's safety. Defendant stated that a verbal exchange followed and Victim asked, "why did you pull a gun on my auntie."
4. Defendant testified that Victim presented a firearm, so Defendant reached into the back seat to retrieve a firearm. Then, Defendant reached into the glove box to retrieve the magazine for the firearm. Defendant exited the vehicle and pointed the firearm at Victim. Defendant testified that Victim "pulled the slide" on his pistol.
  5. Defendant's son was interviewed in a forensic setting. He stated, among things, that he never saw Victim's gun.
  6. Victim was shot three times: one to the left lower back, one to the rear space in the knee, and one to the posterior right thigh where the bullet exited the thigh then entered the penis and re-exited.
  7. Defendant returned to the vehicle and left with Minor. Defendant called 911 emergency services about fifteen minutes later to send help for Victim.
  8. Prior to EMS arriving on the scene, two good Samaritans transported Victim from the scene to the hospital, but did not witness the incident. The good Samaritans did not find a gun at the scene.
  9. Neither the APD nor South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED) found any physical evidence of a gun on Victim's person or at the scene.
  10. Defendant went to the APD, forfeited a firearm, and gave recorded statements to the police post-*Miranda*. Minor was also interviewed by SLED that evening. Subsequently, Minor had a forensic interview in Aiken County.
  11. Minor disclosed during the forensic interview that Victim was "reaching" as he was walking and "my dad got out and shot him."

12. Six shell casings were found at the scene and were all fired by the gun which Defendant provided to the APD. SLED's analysis affirmed the gun provided by Defendant matched the weapon used against Victim.

### ANALYSIS

Immunity under the Act is to be determined by the Circuit Court as a pretrial ruling. *State v. Duncan*, 392 S.C. 404, 410, 709 S.E.2d 662, 665 (2011). In making such a ruling, this Court applies a preponderance of the evidence standard with the burden on Defendant to demonstrate that he is entitled to immunity. *Id.* at 411, 709 S.E.2d at 765. There are four elements that must be established to justify the use of deadly force as self-defense. *State v. Dickey*, 394 S.C. 491, 499, 716 S.E.2d 97, 101 (2011). *State v. Duncan*, 392 S.C. 404, 411, 709 S.E.2d 662, 665 (2011).

The elements of self-defense are:

(1) The defendant was without fault in bringing on the difficulty; (2) The defendant ... actually believed he was in imminent danger of losing his life or sustaining serious bodily injury, or he actually was in such imminent danger; (3) If the defense is based upon the defendant's actual belief of imminent danger, a reasonable prudent man of ordinary firmness and courage would have entertained the same belief ...; and (4) The defendant had no other probable means of avoiding the danger of losing his own life or sustaining serious bodily injury than to act as he did in this particular instance. *Dickey*, 394 S.C. at 499, 716 S.E.2d at 101 (quoting *State v. Wiggins*, 330 S.C. 538, 545, 500 S.E.2d 489, 493 (1998)).

## DISCUSSION

### Element 1: Fault in Bringing on the Difficulty

Defendant asserts he is entitled to immunity because he established all of the elements of self-defense by a preponderance of the evidence. According to Defendant, who driving with his minor son, he saw Victim walking down the street. According to Defendant, when Victim noticed Defendant's vehicle that Victim began "reaching", purportedly for a firearm in his waist band. Upon seeing the "reaching", Defendant stopped his vehicle. Defendant then engaged in a verbal exchange with Victim.<sup>1</sup> Defendant reached into the backseat floorboard to retrieve an AR style firearm, reached into the glove box to retrieve the magazine for the firearm, and exited the vehicle with the firearm in hand.

The Court as the fact-finder finds that Defendant fails to meet the first element, because based on his own testimony, he initiated the confrontation. Upon seeing Victim "reaching" he stopped his car, engaged in verbal altercation, armed himself and exited the car. Weighing the evidence, the Court as the fact-finder finds the "reaching" behavior does not outweigh Defendant's action when evaluating who brought on the difficulty. Considering the facts presented by Defendant in the most favorable light to him that he is at least equally at fault in bringing on the difficulty. Therefore, the Court finds that Defendant fails to prove this element by a preponderance of the evidence.

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<sup>1</sup> The statements of Minor and Defendant differ as to whether Defendant immediately exited the car while wielding his gun or engaged in brief conversation with Victim prior to exiting the car and arming himself.

**Elements 2 and 3: Belief in or Actual Imminent Danger and Reasonably Prudent**

**Man of Ordinary Firmness and Courage**

Evaluating the testimony of witnesses presented by movant, the Court finds Defendant's testimony regarding Victim brandishing a weapon and "pulling the slide" is inconsistent with other witnesses and facts. Defendant testified that Victim's prior phone threats to "shoot that mother f\*\*cker up [sic]" and the incident at the car wash made him apprehensive. A former Allendale Police Officer, Rodetrel White, testified that Victim was known to carry firearms based upon a prior incident in August 2019. Victim appears to do nothing but begin to question Defendant regarding the previous incident with Victim's aunt. Minor asserted on the night of the incident that Victim was "reaching," *i.e.* to pull out a firearm, and Minor was afraid of Victim based on prior perceived threats. Minor later told the forensic interviewer that Victim was "pulling up his pants" when Defendant "just shot [Victim.]"

Additionally, the autopsy reports indicate all the gunshot wounds were to the back of Victim and in an upward direction. Defendant testified that he shot until he heard Victim say "don't shoot me no more." Considering all of the gunshots were received by Victim from the rear lends less credibility to Defendant's belief of imminent danger.

The Court finds Defendant's version of facts considered in light of the preponderance of the evidence standard that he was in imminent danger of losing his life or sustaining serious bodily injury and that a man of ordinary firmness and courage would have appreciated the same belief is not plausible. The Court finds that the facts as weighed under the preponderance of the evidence standard that Defendant fails to meet his burden on these two elements.

**Element 4: No Other Probable Means of Avoiding the Danger**

Defendant fails the final element because Defendant had other means of avoiding the danger. Defendant could have simply avoided the confrontation by continuing on his route without stopping. Defendant disclosed to police in an interview that Defendant stopped the car and rolled the window down to confront Victim about the incident with Victim's aunt.

**STATUTORY INTERPRETATION**

Defendant, through his counsel, argued that the Defense of Person and Property statute creates a burden upon the State to disprove an element of self-defense beyond a reasonable doubt. Counsel for Defendant suggested that § 16-11-450, which states that:

(A) A person who uses deadly force as permitted by the provisions of this article or another applicable provision of law is justified in using deadly force and is immune from criminal prosecution and civil action for the use of deadly force, unless the person against whom deadly force was used is a law enforcement officer acting in the performance of his official duties and he identifies himself in accordance with applicable law or the person using deadly force knows or reasonably should have known that the person is a law enforcement officer.

creates a burden of proof upon the state to disprove an element of self-defense beyond a reasonable doubt at the immunity hearing. Counsel argued that the language which states "or another applicable provision of law" by implied reference places this burden upon the State during an immunity hearing.

The Court declines to interpret the statute in this fashion.

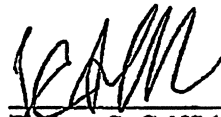
**CONCLUSION**

Defendant failed to establish the elements of self-defense by a preponderance of the evidence. Defendant is not entitled to immunity under subsection 16-11-440(C) of the Protection of Persons and Property Act.

Therefore, Defendant's motion for immunity from prosecution is denied.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

May 22, 2023  
Allendale, South Carolina



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Eugene C. Griffith, Jr.  
Residing Judge  
14th Judicial Circuit

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STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA )  
COUNTY OF ALLENDALE )  
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STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA )  
)  
v. )  
)  
COURDELL D. LOADHOLT, )  
Defendant )  
\_\_\_\_\_ )

IN THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS  
FOR THE FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Indictment 2019GS0300115  
Warrant 2019A0310100065

**ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S MOTION  
FOR A NEW TRIAL**

This matter comes before the Court on Defendant Courdell Loadholt's Motion for a New Trial, filed December 27, 2023.

The Defendant, in his motion, alleges that two of the Jurors failed to truthfully answer *voir dire* questions asked by the Court and propound these jurors had an undisclosed relationship with the decedent, Michael Bethea, the murder victim in this case. The Defendant alleges that by doing so, he was denied the opportunity to request that the Court excuse those potential jurors for cause or exercising a strike, denying his right to an impartial jury. On November 15, 2024, and December 5, 2024, the Court examined Harriet Williams and Sade Harden, each of the two jurors alleged to have an undisclosed relationship. Tyler Smith, who is respectively the son and brother of the jurors, Rether Hall, the Defendant's aunt, Carrie Taylor, the Defendant's aunt, Cassandra Doe, a coworker of Sade Harden, also testified. The Court had before it a copy of the *voir dire* transcript and exhibits filed by the Defendant, which included Facebook posts by Tyler Smith prior to the hearing.

## I. PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Courdell Loadholt was charged with murder in the death of Micheal Bethea. The case came to a jury trial in Allendale County on December 11, 2023, before the undersigned. The Defendant was represented by Steve Plexico of the Public Defender's Office, and the State was represented by Assistant Solicitor Reed Evans. The Defendant was found guilty of murder on December 13, 2023, and was sentenced to the Department of Corrections for a term of thirty years.

The Defendant filed a timely notice of appeal on December 19, 2023. On December 27, 2023, the Defendant filed a Motion for a New Trial based on allegations of Jury misconduct and withdrew his notice of appeal. The alleged misconduct was that juror number 130, Sade Harden, and juror number 286, Harriet Williams, falsely answered *voir dire* questions to disguise a relationship they had with Mr. Bethea.

The Defendant relied on evidence of two Facebook posts made by Tyler Smith, the son of Harriet Williams and the brother of Sade Harden, observing Michael Bethea's death and subsequent birthday. The Defendant requested time to subpoena the entire Facebook information archived before the hearing from Tyler Smith, Sade Harden, and Harriet Williams.

The Court held an evidentiary hearing on the matter in Allendale on November 15, 2024. The Defendant was present and represented by Jack Swerling to argue the Motion originally filed by the Public Defender's office, and the State was represented by Reed Evans. During the hearing, the Defendant called jurors Sade Harden and Harriett Williams to testify. The Defendant also called two of the Defendant's aunts, Retha Hall and Carrie Taylor, as well as Cassandra Doe, a coworker of Sade Harden.

The evidentiary hearing was reconvened on December 5, 2024, in Hampton County, by agreement of Defense counsel and the State, to question and take the testimony of Tyler Smith, who had not been properly served for the November 15, 2024 hearing.

## II. PRESENT APPLICATION

In the Defendant's Motion for a New Trial, Courdell Loadholt alleges he is entitled to a new trial because juror number 130, Sade Harden, and juror number 286, Harriet Williams, falsely answered *voir dire* questions to disguise a relationship they had with Mr. Bethea. For the following reasons, the Court denies the Motion.

## III. FINDING OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

The Court has considered the testimony presented at the evidentiary hearing, including examination by Mr. Swerling and Mr. Evans. The Court has also observed the witnesses, determined their credibility, and weighed the testimony accordingly. Further, the Court has reviewed the parties' evidence and the attorneys' legal arguments. Based on the applicable laws and all of the probative evidence presented, the Court makes the following rulings and findings.

### A. Legal Standard for Motion for a New Trial for Juror Withholding Material Information in Response to a Voir Dire Question.

Our State Supreme Court recently decided *State v. Rowell*, authored by learned Justice Gary Hill, providing the framework for deciding whether bias exists when a juror fails to respond properly to a *voir dire* question. "Where a party claims a juror has withheld information in response to a *voir dire* question, the Court must determine, preferably after a hearing, whether the juror's withholding suggests bias. This will typically turn on the nature of the information withheld, rather than the nature of the juror's state of mind in not disclosing it." *State v. Rowell*, 906 S.E. 2d 554

(2024). “[W]hen a juror untruthfully answers or fails to answer a material *voir dire* question, the juror’s bias may not be presumed, and a new trial may be ordered only when prejudice is proven by showing the concealed information reveals a potential for bias and would have made an objectively material difference in the moving party’s use of a peremptory strike or resulted in a successful challenge for cause.” *Rowell*, at 557.

### **B. Assessment of Evidence Before the Court at the Evidentiary Hearing**

Defendant Loadholt asserts that juror number 130, Sade Harden, and juror number 286, Harriet Williams, failed to truthfully respond to the Court’s *voir dire* questions, specifically a question that was proposed by defense counsel. The Court asked the question, “whether anyone here is related by blood or connected by marriage with Mr. Bethea, or, ladies and gentlemen, have a special relationship, special friendship with Mr. Bethea?” Further, the Defendant also alleged that juror Harden and juror Williams discussed the case with each other and/or members of the community during the trial. The Court had the opportunity to observe the witnesses who testified at the hearing and evaluate their credibility. For these reasons, the Court concludes that the motion for a new trial should be denied.

#### **1. Summary of the Testimony**

##### **Juror Sade Harden**

In response to questioning, Sade Harden testified that she had lived in Aiken, South Carolina, in 2019 and had not known about the case prior to jury selection. Ms. Harden asserted that she never discussed the case with Tyler Smith, her brother, and did not discuss it with her mother outside of jury deliberations. Ms. Harden further testified that she never discussed the case with her husband or any coworkers during the trial.

After questioning regarding Tyler Smith's Facebook posts about Mr. Bethea, Ms. Harden testified that she did not recall seeing any of the posts and that although she was Facebook friends with Tyler Smith, she did not regularly look at his page.

Ms. Harden stated she had no prior relationship with Mr. Bethea and had no prejudice toward the Defendant. Ms. Harden responded to questioning that her verdict was solely based on the evidence presented at trial and the jury instructions.

**Juror Harriet Williams**

In response to the questioning by the Defendant's counsel, Harriet Williams testified that Tyler Smith, her son, did not live with her during the trial and that she had never discussed the case with him. Ms. Williams also testified that she knew of Mr. Bethea, but did not know him or that he was friends with Tyler Smith. Ms. Williams stated that although she was Facebook friends with Tyler Smith she does not look at his Facebook page and never saw any of the Facebook posts about Mr. Bethea.

Following questions by counsel, Ms. Williams testified that she knew of Roslyn Murrell but did not personally know her. Further, she testified that she was not aware that Roslyn Murrell was the mother of Mr. Bethea. Ms. Williams stated that she had only seen Roslyn Murrell at other people's homes, where multiple people were gathered, and they did not have any close contact.

Ms. Williams testified that Sade Harden did not live with her during the trial and that she never discussed the case with Ms. Harden outside of jury deliberations. Responding to questioning, Ms. Williams testified that she did not have any relationship with Mr. Bethea and had no prejudice against the Defendant. Ms. Williams testified that her verdict was solely based on the evidence presented at trial and the jury instructions.

### **Tyler Smith**

Tyler Smith was the only witness to testify on December 5, 2024, because he did not receive sufficient process and did not appear at the November 15, 2024 hearing. Tyler Smith testified that he currently lives in Aiken, South Carolina, but did live with his mother and grandparents in 2019. Mr. Smith stated that even though he lived with his mother in 2019, Mr. Bethea had never been to his home, and his mother was unaware of his friendship with Mr. Bethea. Further, Mr. Smith testified that he was not close enough to his family to tell them about his personal friendships.

In response to the defense counsel's inquiry, Mr. Smith testified that he never communicated with Ms. Williams nor Ms. Harden about his Facebook posts. Mr. Smith also testified that he has over five thousand Facebook friends and was not aware if Ms. Williams or Ms. Harden ever saw any of his posts. Further, Mr. Smith stated that he did not want to share details of his personal life with his family and would try to keep them separate.

Mr. Smith testified that he never spoke to Ms. Williams or Ms. Harden about Mr. Bethea's death. He also stated that he had never spoken with Ms. Williams or Ms. Harden about the trial. Mr. Smith also testified that he was unaware that Ms. Williams and Ms. Harden were on the jury until after the trial had concluded. Mr. Smith stated that he never discussed the trial with Ms. Williams and Ms. Harden, even after the trial had concluded.

### **Rether Hall**

Rether Hall, the Defendant's aunt, testified that she knew both jurors Harriet Williams and Sade Harden and that Harriet Williams knew that Ms. Hall was the Defendant's aunt. She also testified that she and Ms. Williams would socialize with the mother of Mr. Bethea, Roslyn Murrell. Ms. Hall further testified that Sade Harden would also be present at these gatherings occasionally.

### **Carrie Taylor**

Carrie Taylor, the Defendant's aunt, testified that she knew Ms. Williams and worked at a liquor store Ms. Williams would come to. Ms. Taylor also testified that Ms. Williams came to the liquor store the morning after she was selected to be on the jury and told Ms. Taylor that she was on the jury for the case of Ms. Taylor's nephew, Courdell Loadholt. In response to questions by counsel, Ms. Taylor stated that the liquor store she worked at opened at 9 am but did not know what time Ms. Williams came into the liquor store. The Court inquired if there was video surveillance at the liquor store and was instructed at the December 5, 2024, hearing by Mr. Swerling that if there was surveillance video, none exists today.

### **Cassandra Doe**

Cassandra Doe testified that she worked at Le Creuset in Yemassee with Sade Harden and Ms. Harden's husband. Ms. Doe testified that Ms. Harden came to Le Creuset the same day she was selected for the jury and told people about the case. Further, she testified that she overheard phone conversations between Ms. Harden and Ms. Harden's husband discussing the trial. Ms. Doe also testified that she had seen Facebook pictures of Sade Harden and Mr. Bethea together. However, she could not recall when she saw these photos, and no photos were offered as evidence. In response to questioning, Ms. Doe also testified that the father of her children is friends with the Defendant.

## **2. Findings of the Court**

The Court finds that jurors Sade Harden and Harriet Williams did not withhold information when asked the question, "whether anyone here is related by blood or connected by marriage with Mr. Bethea, or, ladies and gentlemen, have a special relationship, special friendship with Mr.

Bethea?" After hearing all testimony and reviewing the evidence presented, the Court finds that neither Ms. Harden nor Ms. Williams had a special relationship with Mr. Bethea. The Court also finds that neither juror was aware of Tyler Smith's relationship with Mr. Bethea. Both jurors testified that they had no prior relationship with Mr. Bethea and that they had no prejudice toward the Defendant.

The Court finds that the evidence from the Facebook posts by Tyler Smith does not prove that jurors Harden and Williams were aware of his relationship with Mr. Bethea. To argue that every family member is aware of all postings made by or responded to by any other family member is unconvincing. The evidence that one person's profile is friends with another profile is not evidence of the profile's interactions or that the person viewed certain posts. Further, Defendant did not offer evidence showing that either Ms. Harden or Ms. Williams ever saw any of Mr. Smith's posts about Mr. Bethea.

In addition, Tyler Smith's testimony corroborated them on all relevant questions when he informed the Court that he never spoke with either his mother or his sister about Mr. Bethea before, during, or after the trial. He also testified that he did not regularly speak with Ms. Harden or Ms. Williams and took steps to keep his family and personal life separate. Further, the Court finds that jurors Harden and Williams' lack of a relationship with Mr. Bethea prior to the trial or knowledge of Mr. Smith's relationship with Mr. Bethea shows they were not biased against the Defendant.

Last, Defendant argues jurors Williams and Harden must have answered untruthfully during voir dire when asked if any potential juror "knew anything about this case or had any independent knowledge about this case?" stating Allendale is a small town, which, according to a 2020 census, had a population of 2,694 people and that it was unlikely that people would not have heard about Michael Bethea's death on August 30, 2019. Sadly, the Town of Allendale and the

County of Allendale have many shootings and multiple murders each year. To assume everyone in the community must know about every shooting and murder, particularly if they were not living there at the time or are not a contemporary of the participants, of an incident that occurred 4 years earlier, and remember anything specific about it or where they heard it from, strains credulity. These jurors were instructed to base their decision solely on the evidence and the law that they heard in the courtroom. No evidence was presented to me that this jury considered anything other than what they were instructed.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the above, no prejudice was proven, and the jurors were not biased. The Defendant Courdell Loadholt's Motion for a New Trial is denied.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

[Signature to Follow]



Carmen T. Mullen  
Fourteenth Judicial Circuit

January 10, 2025  
Beaufort, South Carolina

*Law Offices of  
Jack B. Swerling*

*Jack B. Swerling, Esq.  
Missa L. Wilson, Esq.*

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January 22, 2025

The Honorable Elaine Sabb, Clerk  
Allendale County Circuit Court  
Post Office Box 126  
Allendale, South Carolina 29810-0126

Re: State v. Loadholt, Allendale County case no. 2018-GS-03-00115

Dear Ms. Sabb:

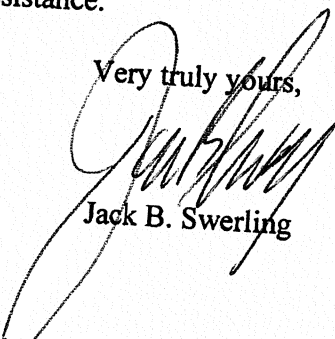
Attached for filing in the Allendale County Circuit Court is the notice of appeal of Defendant, Courdell D. Loadholt, in the above-referenced case, together with copies of the appealed orders and proof of service.

Also enclosed is a copy of each, which I ask that you clock and return to me in the enclosed stamped, self-addressed envelope.

I have also filed this notice of appeal in the South Carolina Court of Appeals. A copy of my letter to the clerk of the Court of Appeals is attached.

Thank you for your assistance.

Very truly yours,

  
Jack B. Swerling

Enclosures

cc: The Honorable Jenny Abbott Kitchings, Clerk  
Assistant Solicitor Reed Evans

From: **JACK SWERLING** jacklaw@aol.com  
Subject: **Fwd: Loadholt**  
Date: **Jan 22, 2025 at 4:45:10 PM**  
To: **Reed A. Evans** revans@scsolicitor14.org

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**Reed**

Attached hereto is Mr Loadholt's Notice of Appeal and proof of service, together with letters to the Court of Appeals and the Clerk of Court in Allendale County. Also attached are the Orders which are the subject of the Appeal. This email is proof of service upon you.

**Jack Swerling**

1720 Main Street, Columbia, SC 29201

Office: (803) 765-2626

Cell: (803) 237-6300

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[www.jackswerling.com](http://www.jackswerling.com)

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- Recipient of the 2023 Distinguished Service Award by the Richland County Bar Association
- Recipient of the 2014 Pettigru Platinum Compleat Lawyer Award by the USC School of Law
- Selected as 2025 Lawyer of the Year in Criminal Defense for the Columbia Metro Area in the 31st edition of *Best Lawyers in*

*America*

*-2024 Recipient of the Chief Justice's Lifetime Achievement Award For Outstanding Contributions to the Legal Profession*

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