

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
In The Supreme Court

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S.C. SUPREME COURT

APPEAL FROM DORCHESTER COUNTY
Court of Common Pleas

Thomas McGee, III., Circuit Court Judge

Case No. 2023-CP-18-1477

Devonte T. Major,

Appellant,

v.

State of South Carolina,

Respondent.

NOTICE OF APPEAL

Devonte T. Major hereby appeals the denial and dismissal of his application for post conviction relief in this case. An evidentiary hearing in the matter was convened before the Honorable Thomas McGee, III. Following the hearing, Judge McGee issued a written order denying and dismissing the application with prejudice filed June 11, 2025. Undersigned counsel was mailed a written filed copy of said order on June 25, 2025.

July 22, 2025

s/ Denise Grainger. Swope
Denise Grainger, Swope
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Attorney for Appellant

Other Counsel of Record:

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Attorney for Respondent

FORM 4

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

JUDGMENT IN A CIVIL CASE
 CASE NUMBER 2023CP1801477

FILED-RECD
 2025 JUN 17 AM 11:33

Devonte Trevon Major South Carolina State Of

PLAINTIFF(S) DEFENDANT(S)
 Submitted by: Attorney for: Plaintiff Defendant
 Self-Represented Litigant

CHRISTYL GRAHAM
 CLERK OF COURT
 DORCHESTER COUNTY

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. See Page 2 for additional information.
- 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: _____
- STAYED DUE TO BANKRUPTCY
- 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:

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.

E-Filing Note: In E-Filing counties, the Court will electronically sign this form using a separate electronic signature page.

Thomas McGee, III
 Circuit Court Judge

2786
 Judge Code

6/17/2025
 Date

For Clerk of Court Office Use Only

This judgment was entered on 06/17/2025, and a copy mailed first class or placed in the appropriate attorney's box on 06/17/2025, to attorneys of record or to parties (when appearing pro se) as follows:

Devonte Trevon Major 4460 Broad River, SCDC#353008
Columbia, SC 29210
Denise Grainger Swope Swope Law Firm, P.A. 1525 Sam
Rittenberg Blvd., Ste. 208 Charleston, SC 29407

Bryan TyJarris Hall PO Box 11549 Columbia, SC 29211

ATTORNEY(S) FOR THE PLAINTIFF(S)

ATTORNEY(S) FOR THE DEFENDANT(S)

Cheryl Graham

Court Reporter

Cheryl Graham - Clerk of Court

Court Reporter:

E-Filing Note: In E-Filing counties, the date of Entry of Judgment is the same date as reflected on the Electronic File Stamp and the clerk's entering of the date of judgment above is not required in those counties. The clerk will mail a copy of the judgement to parties who are not E-Filers or who are appearing pro se. See Rule 77(d), SCRCP.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING DECISION BY THE COURT AS REFERENCED ON PAGE 1.

This action came to trial or hearing before the court. The issues have been tried or heard and a decision rendered.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COUNTY OF DORCHESTER

FILED-RECORDED
2025 JUN 17 AM 11:34

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
FOR THE FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Devonte T. Major, SCDC #353008,

CHERYL GRAHAM
CLERK OF COURT
DORCHESTER COUNTY

Case No. 2023-CP-18-01477

Applicant,

ORDER OF DISMISSAL

v.

State of South Carolina,

Respondent.

This matter is before the Court pursuant to an application for post-conviction relief (“PCR”) filed by Devonte T. Major (“Applicant”) on September 5, 2023. On March 25, 2025, an evidentiary hearing convened before the Honorable Thomas McGee III. Applicant was present and represented by Denise G. Swope, Esquire. Assistant Attorney General Bryan T. Hall represented Respondent. At the hearing, Applicant testified on his own behalf. Respondent called as witnesses Laree Hensley, Esquire, and David Osborne, Esquire. Following a thorough review of the trial transcript and the testimony and evidence presented at the evidentiary hearing, this Court finds Applicant did not meet his burden of proof. Thus, this Court denies relief and dismisses this application with prejudice.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Applicant is presently confined in the South Carolina Department of Corrections (“SCDC”) serving a life sentence. In September 2019, the Dorchester County Grand Jury indicted Applicant for murder (2019-GS-18-0430); attempted murder (-0432); burglary - first degree (-0433); possession of a weapon during the commission of a violent crime (-0434); and ill treatment of animals (-0436).

On July 9-16, 2021, Applicant proceeded to a jury trial before the Honorable Diane S. Goodstein. Applicant was tried jointly with his co-defendant, Elijah Green. Laree Hensley,

Esquire, (“Counsel”) represented Applicant. Former Assistant Solicitor David Osborne prosecuted the case. Applicant was convicted, and Judge Goodstein sentenced him to a concurrent sentence of life imprisonment for murder; life for burglary – first degree; thirty (30) years for attempted murder; five (5) years for the weapon charge; and five (5) years for ill treatment of animals.

On August 11, 2021, Applicant timely filed a notice of appeal. On appeal, Applicant was represented by Appellate Defender Laura Caudy who filed an *Anders*¹ brief, raising the following issue:

Did the trial judge abuse her discretion by refusing to admit evidence the decedent had methamphetamine and marijuana in his system when he died since the evidence was relevant pursuant to Rule 401, SCRE, and rule 402, SCRE, and would have impeached the credibility of Marcus Porter, the subject of the attempted murder charge, and one of only two eyewitnesses who testified?

The Court of Appeals Dismissed the appeal after *Anders* review. *State v. Major*, Op. No. 2023-UP-230 (S.C. Ct. App. filed June 7, 2023). The Remittitur was sent on June 23, 2023.

FACTUAL SUMMARY

On January 27, 2019, Applicant and his co-defendants (Elijah Green, Polo Salazar, Muanah Fortune) committed a home invasion, searching for drugs. Green shot and killed Joe Weaver (Victim). Green also shot Marcus Porter (resident) and attacked David Swibaker (Porter’s roommate). The men also shot Porter’s dog. Porter testified that he observed one of the men (Applicant) grab loose marijuana out of a mason jar. When the men left, Porter called 911. Law enforcement responded and observed a vehicle with four individuals in the area. Law enforcement attempted a traffic stop, and the vehicle refused to stop; a high-speed chase ensued. During the chase, the men threw various items out of the car, and the police recovered the items which included firearms and ski masks. Bullets recovered from Victim’s body were determined to have

¹ *Anders v. California*, 386 U.S. 738 (1967).

been fired from one of the firearms recovered. While being interviewed by law enforcement, Applicant reached into his coat pocket, grabbed loose marijuana, and threw it on the floor.

CURRENT APPLICATION

Applicant timely commenced this PCR action on September 5, 2023, alleging he is being held in custody unlawfully for the following reasons:

Ineffective Assistance of Counsel

- a. Failure to object to a statement made by a co-defendant that “prejudiced the jury.”
- b. Failure to prepare and investigate the case.
- c. Failure to move to dismiss evidence for tampering by the lead investigator.
- d. Failure to advise on trial procedure, rights, and options.
- e. Failure to seek a separate trial from co-defendant.

Prosecutorial Misconduct

- a. Solicitor was untruthful about dismissed charges.
- b. Malicious prosecution.
- c. Improper identification techniques.
- d. Chain of custody concerns and mishandling evidence.

Trial judge not allowing defense evidence that the witness was found with meth in his system.

On December 14, 2023, Respondent filed its Return.

FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Before this Court are the Dorchester County Clerk of Court records of the subject conviction; Applicant’s records from SCDC; the appellate records; the trial transcript; and the records of the current PCR action. This Court has had the opportunity to review the trial transcript in its entirety and has heard the testimony at the PCR hearing. This Court has further had the opportunity to observe the witnesses presented at the hearing, closely pass upon their credibility, and weigh their testimony. After a careful review based on the *Strickland* standard set forth below,

this Court finds Applicant has failed to carry his burden of proof. Below are this Court's findings of facts and conclusions of law as required by section 17-27-80 of the South Carolina Code (2017).

Ineffective Assistance of Counsel

In a PCR action, an applicant bears the burden of proving the allegations. Rule 71.1(e), SCRPC; *Butler v. State*, 286 S.C. 441, 334 S.E.2d 813 (1985). An applicant alleging ineffective assistance of counsel must prove “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 (1984); *Butler*, 286 S.C. at 441, 334 S.E.2d at 813. “The test for effective assistance of counsel is whether the representation was within the range of competence demanded of attorneys in criminal cases.” *Watson v. State*, 287 S.C. 356, 357, 338 S.E.2d 636, 637 (1985). Courts presume counsel rendered adequate assistance and made all significant decisions in the exercise of reasonable professional judgment. *Butler*, 286 S.C. at 441, 334 S.E.2d at 813. An applicant must overcome this presumption to receive relief. *Cherry v. State*, 300 S.C. 115, 386 S.E.2d 624 (1989).

To establish ineffective assistance of counsel, a PCR applicant must prove (1) counsel’s performance fell below an objective standard of reasonableness, and (2) the applicant sustained prejudice as a result of counsel’s deficient performance. *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 687–88; *Cherry*, 300 S.C. at 117–18, 386 S.E.2d at 625. Applicant must prove prejudice by showing “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.

***Failure to Investigate;
Failure to Prepare;
Failure to Meet Sufficiently; and
Failure to Advise***

This Court finds Applicant failed to prove Counsel was ineffective for failing to

investigate, failing to prepare, failing to meet with him sufficiently, and failing to advise him on trial procedures, rights, and his options. To prevail upon a claim that counsel did not adequately prepare or investigate a case, an applicant must present evidence of what counsel could have discovered or what other defenses applicant could have requested counsel develop if counsel had more fully prepared. *Jackson v. State*, 329 S.C. 345, 353-54, 495 S.E.2d 768, 772 (1998). Failure to conduct an independent investigation does not constitute ineffective assistance of counsel when the allegation is supported only by mere speculation as to the result. *Moorehead v. State*, 329 S.C. 329, 496 S.E.2d 415 (1998). The applicant must further present evidence demonstrating how additional preparation and the discoverable matters or defenses would have resulted in a different outcome. *Harris v. State*, 377 S.C. 66, 75–76, 659 S.E.2d 140, 145–46 (2008), *abrogated on other grounds by Smalls v. State*, 422 S.C. 174, 810 S.E.2d 836 (2018). Additionally, brevity of time spent in consultation with a defendant alone is not indicative of inadequate trial preparation; the applicant must show how additional consultation, or communication would have resulted in a different outcome. *Smith v. State*, 404 S.C. 493, 500, 745 S.E.2d 378, 382 (2012); *Jackson, supra*.

Applicant averred Counsel did not meet with Applicant enough, did not explain trial procedure, and did not review discovery with Applicant. Applicant testified that he did not feel that Counsel was prepared and believes that better preparation would have helped with his defense.

This Court finds *credible* Counsel's testimony that since Applicant's case was during the Covid-19 pandemic, it was difficult for her to meet with him in person, but she met sufficiently with Applicant to be prepared for trial. This Court finds *credible* Counsel's testimony that she sat through the first trial of Applicant's co-defendants and used the transcript to prepare for Applicant's trial. This Court finds *credible* Counsel's testimony that she discussed with Applicant the charges against him and the elements of the offenses. This Court finds *credible* Counsel's

testimony that she reviewed discovery and investigated the scene by driving the route of the chase. This Court finds *credible* Counsel's testimony that her defense strategy was that Applicant was not present but the biggest issue for that defense strategy was the victims' identification.

This Court finds Counsel's preparation for trial and investigations were reasonable under prevailing professional norms and thus, were not deficient. This Court also finds Counsel's consultations, communications, and advice were reasonable under prevailing professional norms and thus, were not deficient. This Court finds Applicant failed to prove prejudice by failing to present evidence of discoverable information or defenses that Counsel could have discovered or developed that would have resulted in a different outcome. Thus, Applicant failed to meet his burden.

Failure to Move to Dismiss Evidence for Tampering by an Investigator

This Court finds Applicant failed to prove Counsel was ineffective for failing to move to suppress evidence due to alleged tampering by an investigator. Applicant averred that the lead investigator in his case was under investigation for misconduct three (3) months after [trial]. This Court finds *credible* David Osborne's testimony that Wade Rollins was a crime scene investigator, but not the lead investigator, and another investigator (Matthew Brooks) handled the evidence in Applicant's case. This Court finds *credible* Osborne's testimony that Brooks was there (present) when Wade handled evidence, and Osborne had no concerns about how evidence was handled.

This Court finds *credible* Counsel's testimony that there were pieces of evidence that did not match, such as an orange ski mask that was found. This Court finds *credible* Counsel's testimony that although Officer Wade Rollins was arrested for misconduct, she did not believe the evidence not adding up was related to Rollins. This Court finds *credible* Counsel's testimony that part of the defense and her argument to the jury was that the evidence did not match.

This Court finds Counsel's performance in challenging the evidence in Applicant's case and making arguments to the jury regarding the evidence was reasonable under prevailing professional norms and thus, was not deficient. This Court finds Counsel exercised reasonable judgment, and this Court defers to Counsel's reasonable belief about the evidence not being related to Officer Rollins. Accordingly, this Court defers to Counsel's reasonable decisions in challenging the evidence in Applicant's case. *Strickland*, 466 U.S. at 688-89 (stating judicial scrutiny of counsel's performance must be highly deferential). Thus, Applicant failed to meet his burden.

Failure to Seek a Separate Trial from Applicant's Co-Defendant

This Court finds Applicant failed to prove Counsel was ineffective for failing to move for severance of his trial from his co-defendant. There is no clearly defined rule for determining when a defendant is entitled to a separate trial; the decision to sever is within the trial court's discretion, based on a just and proper consideration of the particular circumstances presented to the court in each case. *State v. Halcomb*, 382 S.C. 432, 440, 676 S.E.2d 149, 153 (2009). An applicant must prove he was prejudiced by a joint trial by proving there's a reasonable probability that the result of trial would have been different in a separate trial. *See id*, 382 S.C. at 441, 676 S.E.2d at 154 (holding the defendant did not demonstrate that he was prejudiced by the joint trial and that he would have obtained a more favorable outcome in the separate trial); *Strickland, supra*; *Cherry, supra*.

This Court finds *credible* Counsel's testimony that she did not believe Applicant's trial would have been severed if the motion were made. This Court finds Applicant failed to prove he was prejudiced by failing to prove there's a reasonable probability that the result of trial would have been different if he were tried separately since there was overwhelming evidence of Applicant's guilt. Thus, Applicant failed to meet his burden.

Failure to Object to a Statement by a Co-Defendant

This Court finds Applicant failed to prove Counsel was ineffective for failing to object to a statement by a co-defendant that he believed prejudiced the jury. This Court finds *credible* Counsel's testimony that no co-defendants testified in Applicant's trial. This Court finds Applicant failed to meet his burden.

Witnesses Mention of the Other Trial

Although not raised in the pleadings, at the evidentiary hearing, Applicant averred that Counsel should have objected to a witness mentioning the previous trial. At trial, when asked if he had been interviewed for this case a few times, David Swibaker testified, "No. Just one other time, but just before the last trial." (R. 267:21-25). When asked if he ever mentioned to Swibaker that he thought he set him up, Marcus Porter testified, "No. because once this incident happened, I didn't talk to him. I didn't talk to him until the last trial." (R. 324:11-14).

This Court finds Applicant failed to prove Counsel was ineffective for failing to object to the witnesses mentioning the previous trial. This Court finds *credible* Counsel's testimony that she did not object because she believed objecting would have called more attention to the statements. This Court also finds *credible* Counsel's testimony that she did not believe objecting to the statements would have made a difference in the case. This Court finds Counsel articulated a reasonable strategy for not objecting to the statement, and this Court gives deference to Counsel's exercise of reasonable judgment. This Court also finds that Applicant failed to prove prejudice by failing to prove there's a reasonable probability that the result of trial would have been different if Counsel had objected. Thus, Applicant failed to meet his burden.

Prosecutorial Misconduct

The Due Process Clauses of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments provide that no person

may be deprived of liberty “without due process of law.” U.S. Const. amends V, XIV. When examining allegations of prosecutorial misconduct, the inquiry is whether the solicitor’s conduct denied the defendant’s due process right to a fair trial. *Riddle v. Ozmint*, 369 S.C. 39, 44, 631 S.E.2d 70, 73 (2006); *Fortune v. State*, 428 S.C. 545, 549-50, 837 S.E.2d 37, 39-40 (2019). It is Applicant’s burden to prove actual prosecutorial misconduct. *Butler*, 286 S.C. at 442 (stating “the burden of proof is on the applicant to prove the allegations in his application”).

Untruthful Comments About Dismissed Charges

Applicant averred the solicitor (“Osborne” or “the solicitor”) was untruthful in his comments to the trial court in sentencing. This Court finds Applicant failed to prove prosecutorial misconduct and failed to prove the solicitor’s comments violated his due process rights. Improper comments do not automatically require reversal if they are not prejudicial to the defendant. *Fortune*, 428 S.C. at 549-50, 837 S.E.2d at 39-40. When evaluating the solicitor’s comments in sentencing, the inquiry for prejudice is whether the comments so infected sentencing with unfairness as to make the resulting sentence a denial of due process. *See State v. McClure*, 342 S.C. 403, 409, 537 S.E.2d 273, 276 (2000).

After the jury’s verdict, during sentencing, Osborne recited Applicant’s prior record to the trial judge as follows:

Solicitor: So, Devonte Major’s record’s a little bit peculiar, because my rap sheet literally starts with a parole recollection, so I’m not sure exactly sure what that charge was for.

As far as convictions, he has none. But I will say that the charges that appear to have been nol-prossed [sic] are significant. In 2018 he had two attempted murders and two possession of a weapon during commission of a violent crime charges that appear to have both been dismissed. They were out of Beaufort. Possession of cocaine base, first. Again, stolen vehicle. These all appear to have been out of Beaufort, and also appear to have been dismissed. And some resisting arrest charges. Again, no disposition on conviction.

Elijah Green has no record.
(R. 844:14-845:2). The trial judge sentenced Applicant and his co-defendant to life. (R. 849-51).

This Court finds *credible* Osborne's testimony at the PCR hearing that he did not misrepresent the information to the court and informed the court that the offenses in Applicant's prior record were not convictions. This Court also finds *credible* Osborne's testimony that he believed case law supports his proposition that the trial court could consider the information since the trial court is given wide latitude for what it may consider when sentencing. This Court finds the record reflects Osborne was transparent with the trial court that Applicant's prior record did not include convictions.

This Court finds Applicant failed to prove Osborne's comments violated his due process right in sentencing since the trial court is permitted to consider a wide latitude of information in sentencing. *See Alabama v. Smith*, 490 U.S. 794, 798 (1989) (stating "sentencing discretion permits consideration of a wide range of information relevant to the assessment of punishment" (citation omitted)); *State v. Gullege*, 326 S.C. 220, 229, 487 S.E.2d 590, 594 (1997) ("when sentencing a convicted defendant, a trial court exercises a wide discretion regarding the sources and types of evidence it may use to assist it in determining the kind and extent of punishment to be imposed" (citing *State v. Cantrell*, 250 S.C. 376, 158 S.E.2d 189 (1967))). Additionally, this Court finds Applicant failed to prove he was prejudiced by the comments since he received the same sentence as his co-defendant (Green), who did not have a criminal record. Thus, Applicant failed to meet his burden.

Malicious Prosecution

This Court finds Applicant failed to meet his burden of proving prosecutorial misconduct for malicious prosecution. This Court finds Applicant's allegation is unsupported by the record,

evidence, or testimony presented. Thus, Applicant failed to meet his burden.

Improper Identification Techniques

This Court finds Applicant failed to meet his burden of proving prosecutorial misconduct for improper identification techniques in his trial. This Court finds *credible* Osborne's testimony that Marcus Porter identified Applicant's co-defendant (Green) from a news report, not a law enforcement identification process. This Court finds the record reflects Applicant challenged Porter's identification as unduly suggestive in a pre-trial hearing. (R. 37-46). The trial court excluded the identification exhibit but allowed the solicitor to question witnesses about watching the news and seeing a person they recognized as Green. (R. 46-47). This Court finds Applicant failed to prove the witness' identification was improper or violated his due process rights. Thus, Applicant failed to meet his burden.

Chain of Custody Concerns and Mishandling Evidence

This Court finds Applicant failed to meet his burden of proving prosecutorial misconduct for chain of custody concerns or mishandled evidence. This Court finds Applicant failed to specify which evidence, if any, was mishandled in his case. This Court finds Applicant's allegation is based on mere speculation. This Court finds *credible* Osborne's testimony that he had no concerns about the chain of custody or handling of evidence in Applicant's case. Thus, Applicant failed to meet his burden.

Dismissal of Trial Court Error Allegation

Respondent moved to dismissed Applicant's allegation that the trial court erred by not allowing defense evidence that the victim had methamphetamine in his system. Since this issue raises an allegation of trial court error, which is a direct appeal issue that has already been raised in Applicant's direct appeal, this Court grants Respondent's motion to dismiss this allegation. S.C.

Code Ann. § 17-27-20(B); *Simmons v. State*, 264 S.C. 417, 423, 215 S.E.2d 883, 885 (1975) (stating “[e]rrors in a petitioner’s trial which could have been reviewed on appeal may not be asserted for the first time, or reasserted, in post-conviction proceedings”). Thus, this allegation is dismissed.

CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing, this Court finds and concludes Applicant has not established any constitutional violations or deprivations that would require this Court to grant relief. Thus, this application is denied and dismissed with prejudice.

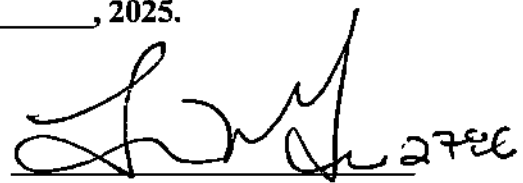
Should Applicant wish to secure appellate review, he must file and serve a notice of appeal within thirty (30) days of receipt by counsel of written notice of entry of judgment. *See* Rule 203, SCACR. Applicant has the right to an appellate counsel’s assistance in seeking review of the denial of PCR. *Austin v. State*, 305 S.C. 453, 409 S.E.2d 395 (1991). If an applicant wishes to seek appellate review, PCR counsel must serve and file a notice of appeal on applicant’s behalf. Rule 71.1(g), SCRCR. Attention is directed to Rule 243, SCACR, for appropriate procedures for appeal.

THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED:

1. This application for PCR is denied and dismissed with prejudice; and
2. Applicant shall be remanded to and remain in the custody of the State.

AND IT IS SO ORDERED THIS 10 day of June, 2025.

Richard, South Carolina


THOMAS MCGEE III
Presiding Judge
First Judicial Circuit