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Aug 04 2025

SC Court of Appeals

**STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE COURT OF APPEALS**

Case No.: 2024-001241

THE MATTER OF JASON BOYLE, Appellant

MOTION FOR REFERRAL TO DISCIPLINARY COUNSEL AND EXPEDITED

REVIEW

Introduction

Appellant, Dr. Jason M. Boyle, respectfully moves this Court to issue formal referrals to the South Carolina Office of Disciplinary Counsel regarding the misconduct of Judge Danny Singleton, Judge Lewton McIntosh, attorney Jim Logan, and members of the South Carolina Attorney General's Office. This motion is brought under the mandatory reporting provisions of **Rule 501, SCACR (Code of Judicial Conduct)** and **Rule 407, SCACR (Rules of Professional Conduct)**, both of which obligate judges and attorneys to report serious violations implicating honesty, fitness for office, or the integrity of the judicial system.

The record in this case establishes a pattern of systemic abuse: unlawful incarceration without a valid case number, retaliatory gag orders, contempt proceedings initiated through ex parte communications, denial of counsel, and enforcement of orders stayed by appellate rule. These are not procedural missteps; they are ethical violations that strike at the foundation of due process, judicial impartiality, and professional responsibility. Compounding this harm, the South Carolina Attorney General's Office has repeatedly misrepresented material facts to the Court in an effort to deny justice, evade judicial review, and defend plainly unconstitutional conduct. Rather than acting as a safeguard of the public interest, the Attorney General has become a partisan instrument of retaliation—using omission, evasion, and procedural manipulation to shield judicial misconduct from scrutiny and to prolong the constitutional violations already inflicted on Appellant.

Because the misconduct involves multiple actors, overlapping roles, and coordinated efforts to silence and punish a pro se litigant for protected speech, Appellant urges this Court to take immediate action and refer the entire matter for formal disciplinary investigation. Anything less

would risk legitimizing a breakdown in judicial accountability and further enabling abuse of state power.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

This motion arises from a deeply troubling and well-documented breakdown of constitutional safeguards in the South Carolina judicial system. Appellant, Dr. Jason M. Boyle, brings this motion pursuant to Rule 501, Canon 2.15(B), SCACR and Rule 407, Rule 8.3(a), SCACR, which impose a mandatory duty on judges and attorneys to report serious ethical violations involving honesty, fairness, or fitness for office. The record in this case reveals a coordinated campaign of judicial and prosecutorial misconduct—including unlawful incarceration, denial of counsel, ex parte communications, misuse of contempt powers, and retaliation against protected speech.

At the heart of this misconduct are Judges Danny Singleton and Lewton McIntosh, who repeatedly violated fundamental rights. Attorney Jim Logan, acting under color of state law, served as a de facto prosecutor in contempt proceedings despite lacking any legal authority to do so. The South Carolina Attorney General's Office, instead of correcting these abuses, became the lead actor in silencing Appellant through procedural manipulation, misrepresentation, and omission—culminating in a litigation posture that shields judicial misconduct while deepening constitutional harm.

This Court is not merely permitted to refer this conduct—it is ethically obligated to do so. The violations at issue raise substantial questions about the integrity, impartiality, and trustworthiness of public officials entrusted with the administration of justice. To remain silent in the face of such evidence would render the appellate process complicit in shielding abuse. Accordingly, Appellant respectfully requests that this Court take immediate action to uphold the rule of law, protect the integrity of the judiciary, and ensure that those who have violated their oaths of office are held accountable.

MOTION FOR EXPEDITED REVIEW

Appellant respectfully moves this Court for expedited review pursuant to Rule 268 of the South Carolina Appellate Court Rules. Immediate review is essential to prevent ongoing constitutional harm and preserve the integrity of this Court's appellate authority.

Unresolved judicial orders—some stayed, some imposed without jurisdiction—continue to cast a chilling effect on Appellant's speech, movement, and basic civil liberties. The passage of time does not neutralize this harm; it deepens it. Each day that unconstitutional orders remain unresolved compounds the damage and invites further abuse by officials who have already demonstrated a willingness to retaliate.

The situation has escalated beyond procedural ambiguity. Appellant remains under a contempt order issued while an appeal was pending and a gag order was legally stayed. There has been no formal notice lifting that stay. Yet the threat of incarceration for engaging in protected speech remains real and imminent. Expedited review is not merely warranted—it is necessary to end this legal limbo, uphold the rule of law, and prevent further misuse of judicial and prosecutorial authority.

SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT OF FACTS

Appellant respectfully submits the following supplemental facts under Rule 267. The following subsections detail specific categories of misconduct committed by:

- **Judge Danny Singleton**
- **Judge Lawton McIntosh**
- **Attorney Jim Logan**
- **South Carolina Attorney General's Office**

Each individual or office listed below played a direct and coordinated role in depriving Appellant of constitutional rights, violating procedural safeguards, and retaliating against protected speech.

Misconduct and Statutory Violations by Judge Danny Singleton

Acting under color of law, Judge Danny Singleton engaged in a pattern of egregious misconduct that violated state and federal law, South Carolina court rules, and constitutional protections. His actions—retaliating against protected speech, exceeding probate jurisdiction, and denying fundamental rights—demonstrate a coordinated abuse of judicial authority that demands referral to the South Carolina Office of Disciplinary Counsel under Rule 501, Canon 2.15(B), SCACR.

The following outlines Singleton's violations, supported by specific factual allegations and applicable legal authorities.

1. Unlawful Incarceration Without Due Process

On May 29, 2024, Singleton ordered Appellant's arrest and incarceration in a public lobby, without a warrant, hearing, case number, or formal charge, citing only a vague "probate hold" in the detention system. This followed Appellant's posting of a video

criticizing Singleton's conduct, a clear act of protected speech under the First Amendment and S.C. Const. Art. I, § 2. Singleton later imposed a 10-day sentence, followed by an additional 50 days on June 17, 2024, for the same conduct, violating double jeopardy protections (U.S. Const. Amend. V; S.C. Const. Art. I, § 3). These actions lacked any documented offense or legal process, breaching S.C. Code Ann. § 17-13-140 (warrant requirement), § 17-1-10 (offense classification), and § 14-1-200 (judicial recordkeeping).

2. Exceeding Probate Jurisdiction

Singleton exercised contempt powers beyond the scope of probate court authority under S.C. Code Ann. § 14-23-1010 et seq., issuing jail sentences of up to 60 days, a power reserved for circuit courts under § 14-5-320. He acted as prosecutor, witness, victim, and judge in contempt proceedings, eliminating impartiality in violation of Rule 501, Canons 1–3, SCACR. By attaching contempt charges to an unrelated estate file (Doyle Pierce case), Singleton misused civil process to harass Appellant, further violating due process (U.S. Const. Amend. XIV; S.C. Const. Art. I, § 3).

3. Retaliation Against Protected Speech

On October 24, 2023, Singleton issued an informal, defamatory email to third parties, falsely accusing Appellant of practicing law without a license and banning him from probate court without notice or a hearing. After Appellant's critical video, Singleton ordered his arrest without legal process and coerced him to delete the video, an attempt to obstruct evidence preservation. These actions criminalized lawful speech, violating the First Amendment and S.C. Const. Art. I, § 2.

4. Denial of Counsel and Fair Trial

Despite Appellant's approved public defender application, Singleton denied a continuance and forced a trial without counsel, violating S.C. Code Ann. § 17-1-50 and the Sixth Amendment. He denied a jury trial and dismissed motions without argument or written orders, breaching S.C. Const. Art. I, § 14. Singleton also ignored Supreme Court administrative order posting requirements, using an unposted order to justify contempt charges.

5. Ex Parte Communications and Bias

Singleton engaged in ex parte interactions with witnesses and attorneys, relied on unshared affidavits, and coached court clerks during testimony. His rulings reflected personal bias, as he admitted emotional distress over Appellant's criticisms, violating Rule 501, Canon 3, SCACR (impartiality). He enforced contempt penalties despite an automatic stay triggered by Appellant's appeal, violating Rule 241, SCACR, and S.C. Code Ann. § 18-9-130.

6. Blocking Judicial Review

By issuing orders without case numbers and denying Appellant a forum to challenge their constitutionality, Singleton obstructed declaratory relief under S.C. Code Ann. § 15-53-10 et seq., compounding due process violations. His actions treated Appellant more harshly than others, including his own family, breaching equal protection under the Fourteenth Amendment.

Conclusion

Judge Singleton's misconduct—unlawful incarceration, jurisdictional overreach, retaliation against speech, denial of counsel, and biased proceedings—raises substantial questions about his

honesty, impartiality, and fitness for office. These violations of S.C. Code Ann. § 14-23-1010 et seq., § 14-1-200, § 17-1-50, § 17-13-140, § 17-1-10, § 18-9-130, Rule 501, SCACR, and constitutional protections (U.S. Const. Amends. I, V, VI, XIV; S.C. Const. Art. I, §§ 2, 3, 14) demand immediate referral to the Office of Disciplinary Counsel for investigation.

Misconduct and Statutory Violations by Judge Lawton McIntosh

Judge Lewton McIntosh, presiding over appellate proceedings, failed to correct unconstitutional abuses initiated in probate court and instead compounded them through active misconduct. His actions—enforcing stayed orders, punishing protected speech, enabling ex parte communications, and denying due process—violated state and federal law, court rules, and judicial ethics, raising substantial questions about his impartiality and fitness for office. This demands referral to the South Carolina Office of Disciplinary Counsel under Rule 501, Canon 2.15(B), SCACR. The following outlines McIntosh’s violations, supported by specific factual allegations and legal authorities.

1. Ratification of Unlawful Contempt Convictions

On January 31, 2024, McIntosh upheld contempt convictions despite undisputed evidence of no counsel, improper service, and missing case numbers in the underlying probate proceedings. He ruled without a respondents’ brief or explanation, ignoring Judge Singleton’s documented abuses (e.g., jailing without process) and denying due process under U.S. Const. Amends. V, XIV, and S.C. Const. Art. I, § 3. By classifying the matter as civil despite criminal penalties, McIntosh stripped Appellant of protections like the right to counsel and presumption of innocence, violating U.S. Const. Amend. VI and S.C. Const. Art. I, § 14.

2. Suppression of Protected Speech

McIntosh issued a vague gag order on July 17, 2024, barring Appellant from “speaking publicly about this case” without specifying the case or content, chilling lawful speech.

On September 16, 2024, he found Appellant in contempt for publishing public records containing no confidential material, punishing protected speech under U.S. Const.

Amend. I and S.C. Const. Art. I, § 2. On September 12, 2024, McIntosh threatened six-month jail terms for future publications, despite the order being stayed, constituting coercive retaliation under 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

3. Enforcement of Stayed Orders

After Appellant appealed the July 17, 2024, order, triggering an automatic stay under Rule 241, SCACR, and S.C. Code Ann. § 18-9-130, McIntosh initiated contempt proceedings and convicted Appellant for violating the stayed order. Conducting hearings without jurisdiction and imposing punitive conditions (e.g., gag restrictions, firearm bans) without legal basis further violated due process.

4. Ex Parte Communications and Improper Prosecution

On July 22, 2024, McIntosh’s clerk, without notice or motion, instructed private attorney Jim Logan to draft a Rule to Show Cause based on unauthenticated evidence from Singleton’s staff, violating Rule 501, Canon 3(B)(7), SCACR. McIntosh allowed Logan, a conflicted private attorney, to prosecute quasi-criminal contempt, breaching separation of powers and judicial neutrality. This reliance on non-law enforcement investigations and undisclosed communications denied Appellant a fair tribunal.

5. Admission of Unauthenticated Evidence

McIntosh’s contempt findings relied on screenshots lacking authentication, chain of

custody, or opportunity for cross-examination, violating SCRE Rule 901. This evidentiary failure compounded due process violations by relying on unverified material to justify punishment.

6. Concealment of Jurisdictional Defects

Aware of Singleton's invalid orders (lacking case numbers), McIntosh retroactively assigned the appellate case number to transcripts, masking procedural errors. He ignored Appellant's requests to clarify the vague gag order, then used its ambiguity to justify contempt, further violating due process and S.C. Code Ann. § 14-5-320 (circuit court authority limits).

7. Weaponizing Pro Se Status and Inaction

McIntosh denied continuances, fast-tracked hearings to exploit Appellant's pro se status, and refused corrective relief despite clear evidence of unlawful incarceration and retaliation. By upholding void orders and authorizing conflicted counsel, he acted as a shield for judicial misconduct, not an impartial arbiter, violating Rule 501, Canons 1–3, SCACR.

Conclusion

Judge McIntosh's misconduct—ratifying unconstitutional convictions, suppressing speech, enforcing stayed orders, enabling ex parte communications, and denying counsel—violates U.S. Const. Amends. I, V, VI, XIV; S.C. Const. Art. I, §§ 2, 3, 14; S.C. Code Ann. § 18-9-130, § 14-5-320; Rule 241, SCACR; Rule 501, SCACR; SCRE Rule 901; and 42 U.S.C. § 1983. These actions demand immediate referral to the Office of Disciplinary Counsel for investigation to restore judicial integrity and prevent further harm.

Misconduct and Statutory/Ethical Violations by Attorney Jim Logan

Attorney Jim Logan, acting as private counsel for Judge Danny Singleton, engaged in a pattern of misconduct that violated South Carolina Rules of Professional Conduct, constitutional safeguards, and procedural norms under color of state law. His actions—suppressing protected speech, enabling judicial abuse, and undermining due process—raise substantial questions about his honesty, trustworthiness, and fitness as a lawyer, necessitating referral to the South Carolina Office of Disciplinary Counsel under Rule 407, Rule 8.3(a), SCACR. The following outlines Logan’s violations, supported by specific factual allegations and legal authorities.

1. Improper Ex Parte Communications

On July 22, 2024, Logan participated in undisclosed ex parte communications with Judge Singleton and Judge McIntosh’s office, coordinating a Rule to Show Cause without Appellant’s knowledge or notice. This violated Rule 3.5(b), SCACR, breaching procedural safeguards and denying Appellant a fair process (U.S. Const. Amends. V, XIV; S.C. Const. Art. I, § 3). Logan concealed these communications, ignoring Appellant’s demands for discovery, further violating transparency obligations.

2. Frivolous and Retaliatory Contempt Prosecution

Despite knowing the July 17, 2024, gag order was stayed under Rule 241, SCACR, Logan initiated contempt proceedings against Appellant for publishing public, non-confidential information on YouTube. This frivolous prosecution, based on a vague and unenforceable order, targeted protected speech (U.S. Const. Amend. I; S.C. Const. Art. I, § 2) and constituted retaliatory misconduct under Rule 3.1 and Rule 8.4(c), (d), SCACR, and 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

3. Improper Use of Unauthenticated Evidence

Logan relied on unauthenticated screenshots collected by Singleton's clerk—not law enforcement—to build the contempt case, violating Rule 3.3(a)(1), (a)(4), SCACR (candor to the tribunal). By presenting misleading evidence without disclosing its source or accuracy, Logan undermined judicial integrity and deprived Appellant of due process.

4. Failure to Report Judicial Misconduct

Logan was aware of Judge Singleton's actions—jailing Appellant without a case number, acting as prosecutor/witness/judge, and denying counsel—yet failed to report these ethical violations, breaching Rule 8.3(a), SCACR. He similarly ignored Judge McIntosh's misconduct, including enforcing stayed orders and enabling ex parte coordination, compounding the harm.

5. Acting as an Extension of the Bench

Logan overstepped his role as private counsel by directing contempt proceedings, drafting orders at judicial request, and strategizing with court clerks, effectively acting as a de facto prosecutor without authority. This blurred the line between advocate and judicial officer, violating Rule 8.4(d), SCACR, and separation of powers principles. His defense of Singleton's unconstitutional process (e.g., jailing without process) without seeking recusal further violated due process (U.S. Const. Amend. V, XIV; S.C. Const. Art. I, § 3).

6. Concealing Jurisdictional and Procedural Defects

Logan failed to object to Singleton's lack of case numbers, invalid summonses, or denial of due process, instead attempting to retroactively legitimize these violations by assigning a case number post hoc. His informal communications and filings bypassed Rule 240,

SCACR, and Rule 11, SCRCP, obstructing appellate transparency and Appellant's ability to respond.

7. Conspiracy to Intimidate a Litigant

Logan's coordination with judicial actors to punish Appellant for exposing corruption constituted a conspiracy to intimidate a litigant, violating 42 U.S.C. § 1985(2). By weaponizing contempt to silence criticism, Logan participated in a scheme to deter Appellant's lawful participation in court proceedings.

Conclusion

Attorney Jim Logan's misconduct—ex parte coordination, frivolous prosecution, suppression of speech, failure to report judicial violations, and concealment of procedural defects—violates Rule 3.1, 3.3(a)(1), (a)(4), 3.5(b), 8.3(a), 8.4(c), (d), 240, SCACR; Rule 11, SCRCP; U.S. Const. Amendments. I, V, XIV; S.C. Const. Art. I, § 3; and 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983, 1985(2). These actions demand immediate referral to the Office of Disciplinary Counsel to address his role in undermining judicial integrity and constitutional rights.

Misconduct and Statutory/Ethical Violations by the South Carolina Attorney General's Office

The South Carolina Attorney General's Office, tasked with upholding justice, instead acted as the primary enforcer of judicial misconduct, violating its legal, ethical, and constitutional obligations. By defending void orders, suppressing protected speech, and obstructing due process, the AG's Office deepened harm to Appellant and undermined judicial integrity. These actions raise substantial questions about its attorneys' honesty and fitness, necessitating referral

to the South Carolina Office of Disciplinary Counsel under Rule 407, Rule 8.3(a), SCACR. The following outlines the violations, supported by specific factual allegations and legal authorities.

1. Frivolous Litigation to Block Appellate Review

The AG's Office moved to dismiss Appellant's civil appeal by misclassifying it as criminal, despite its consistent treatment as a civil contempt matter in probate and circuit courts. This bad-faith tactic, initiated after Appellant exposed Judge Singleton's unlawful incarceration and denial of counsel, exploited procedural technicalities to evade review, violating Rule 3.1, SCACR, and denying constitutional protections (U.S. Const. Amends. V, XIV; S.C. Const. Art. I, § 3).

2. Lack of Candor and Misrepresentation

The AG's Office withheld material facts, including the automatic stay of the July 17, 2024, gag order under Rule 241, SCACR, and S.C. Code Ann. § 18-9-130, the absence of case numbers on contempt orders, and the lack of formal charges or hearings. By defending these void orders as valid and ignoring evidence of judicial misconduct, it violated Rule 3.3, SCACR (candor to the tribunal), Rule 8.4(c), SCACR (dishonesty), and its ethical duty to act as a minister of justice.

3. Retaliation Against Protected Speech

The AG's Office supported contempt charges tied to Appellant's public criticism of judges, despite the speech being protected under U.S. Const. Amend. I and S.C. Const. Art. I, § 2. By aligning with Judges Singleton and McIntosh to enforce a stayed, vague gag order and pursue sanctions, it participated in retaliatory litigation to silence a whistleblower, violating 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and Rule 8.4(d), SCACR (conduct prejudicial to justice).

4. Procedural Evasion and Obstruction

The AG's Office filed an informal letter instead of a proper motion to avoid scrutiny and submitted hard-copy responses without proper electronic service to Appellant, who resides abroad. These tactics, violating Rule 11, SCRCP, and Rule 240, SCACR, obstructed Appellant's ability to respond and undermined appellate transparency. The Office's failure to acknowledge ex parte coordination and unauthorized prosecution by private counsel further breached due process.

5. Failure to Report Judicial Misconduct

Despite clear evidence of Judges Singleton and McIntosh's violations—unlawful incarceration, ex parte communications, and enforcement of stayed orders—the AG's Office failed to report this misconduct, breaching Rule 8.3(a), SCACR. Instead, it actively shielded the judges, defending invalid orders and ignoring First, Fifth, Sixth, and Fourteenth Amendment violations (e.g., denial of counsel, retaliation for speech).

6. Complicity in Systemic Abuse

Entering the case without prior involvement, the AG's Office became the lead actor in targeting Appellant, not to seek justice but to intimidate a pro se litigant exposing systemic abuse. Its filings, including unsigned letters and arguments unsupported by the record, deepened constitutional harm and protected judicial misconduct, violating Rule 3.8, SCACR (prosecutorial duties, where applicable), and its role as a constitutional safeguard.

Conclusion

The South Carolina Attorney General's Office's misconduct—frivolous litigation, misrepresentation, retaliation against speech, procedural evasion, and failure to report judicial

violations—violates Rule 3.1, 3.3, 3.8, 8.3(a), 8.4(c), (d), 240, SCACR; Rule 11, SCRPC; S.C. Code Ann. § 18-9-130; U.S. Const. Amends. I, V, VI, XIV; S.C. Const. Art. I, § 3; and 42 U.S.C. § 1983. These actions demand immediate referral to the Office of Disciplinary Counsel to address the Office’s role in perpetuating constitutional harm and undermining public trust.

CONCLUSION: MANDATORY REPORTING OBLIGATIONS DEMAND ACTION

This Court is not merely empowered—it is obligated—to act when judicial and attorney misconduct comes to its attention. Under Rule 501, Canon 2.15(B), SCACR, a judge who “receives information indicating a substantial likelihood that another judge has committed a violation of this Code” must take “appropriate action,” and when the violation raises a “substantial question regarding the judge’s honesty, trustworthiness, or fitness for judicial office,” the reporting duty is mandatory.

Likewise, under Rule 407, Rule 8.3(a), SCACR, an attorney “having knowledge that another lawyer has committed a violation of the Rules of Professional Conduct that raises a substantial question as to that lawyer’s honesty, trustworthiness or fitness as a lawyer” must report the conduct to the appropriate disciplinary authority. These obligations are not discretionary—they are binding ethical rules of professional conduct.

The Court of Appeals, as a tribunal composed entirely of judges, is therefore under an affirmative legal and ethical obligation to report the misconduct documented in this case. The violations by Judges Singleton and McIntosh, attorney Jim Logan, and the South Carolina Attorney General’s Office raise serious and substantial questions about honesty, impartiality, and abuse of state power. To decline referral would not merely excuse misconduct—it would make this Court complicit in concealing it.

Appellant respectfully urges the Court to uphold its institutional integrity and discharge its ethical duty by formally referring the conduct described herein to the South Carolina Office of Disciplinary Counsel for investigation and appropriate action.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Appellant respectfully prays that this Court:

1. **Refer the conduct of Judge Danny Singleton** to the South Carolina Office of Disciplinary Counsel pursuant to Rule 501, Canon 2.15(B), SCACR, on the grounds that the record demonstrates substantial violations of judicial ethics—including retaliation against protected speech, denial of counsel, incarceration without a valid case number, and the misuse of judicial authority for personal vendetta.
2. **Refer the conduct of Judge Lewton McIntosh** to the Office of Disciplinary Counsel under Rule 501, Canon 2.15(B), SCACR, for his role in orchestrating ex parte communications, unlawfully enforcing stayed orders, initiating contempt charges without motion or hearing, and using coercive threats to silence protected speech—all in violation of due process and judicial impartiality.
3. **Refer the conduct of attorney Jim Logan** to the Office of Disciplinary Counsel pursuant to Rule 407, Rule 8.3(a), SCACR, for acting as a de facto prosecutor without legal authority, engaging in improper ex parte coordination, introducing unauthenticated evidence, and willfully assisting judges in violating Appellant's constitutional rights under color of law.
4. **Refer the conduct of attorneys within the South Carolina Attorney General's Office** to the Office of Disciplinary Counsel under Rule 407, Rule 8.3(a), SCACR, for knowingly shielding judicial misconduct, submitting procedurally evasive and misleading filings, obstructing service, and participating in a pattern of retaliatory litigation designed to suppress constitutional claims and punish a government critic.

5. **Formally certify** that this Court has received information establishing a substantial likelihood of professional misconduct by each of the above actors, and acknowledge that under Rule 501, Canon 2.15(B), and Rule 407, Rule 8.3(a), the duty to report such conduct is not discretionary—it is mandatory.
6. **Order the Clerk of Court** to transmit this motion, its supporting exhibits, and the complete appellate record to the South Carolina Commission on Judicial Conduct and the Commission on Lawyer Conduct, for immediate and independent investigation.
7. **Expedite all referral proceedings** pursuant to the urgency of ongoing constitutional harm, the chilling of protected speech, and the public’s interest in restoring trust in the judicial system. Appellant respectfully requests that this Court prioritize the transmittal of this record and ensure timely review by disciplinary authorities, in order to prevent further abuse and irreparable harm.

Respectfully submitted,

Respectfully Submitted, this August 2, 2025.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Jason Boyle". The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned above a horizontal line.

DR. JASON MICHAEL BOYLE, Ph.D., Appellant

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STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
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THE MATTER OF JASON BOYLE, Appellant

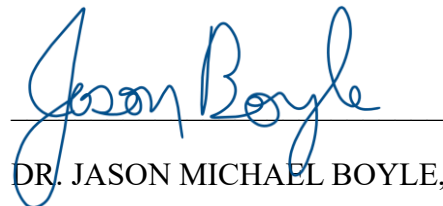
**Return to Motion to Dismiss — Exposing Procedural Misconduct and Seeking Sanctions,
Cure, and Restitution**

PROOF OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a copy of this reply was delivered to the following parties:

1. Jim Logan: logan@loganandjolly.com
2. Oconee County Detention Center: jchapman@oconeelaw.com
3. Oconee County Sheriff's Department: mcrenshaw@oconeelaw.com
4. Oconee County Administrator: abrock@oconeesc.com
5. AG's Office, Susan Spencer: susanspencer@scag.gov
6. AG Attorney, Andrew Powell: andrewpowell@scag.gov
7. AG's Office, Grace Sommer: gracesommer@scag.gov
8. 10th circuit Solicitor: Micha Black: Micah.black@solicitor10.org

Respectfully Submitted, this August 2, 2025.



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