

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
IN THE SUPREME COURT

APPEAL FROM WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY  
Court of Common Pleas

Honorable George C. James, Jr. Circuit Judge

Case No. 2013-CP-45-297

DEXTER LAWRENCE,

**RECEIVED**

Appellant

vs.

APR - 8 2014

**S.C. Supreme Court**

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Respondent

NOTICE OF APPEAL

DEXTER LAWRENCE appeals the order of the Honorable George C. James Jr.  
Filed on December 3, 2013 and received by Appellant on March 20, 2014.

Other Counsel of Record:

David Gourley  
South Carolina's Attorney General Office  
Post Office Box 11549  
Columbia, S.C. 29211  
(803) 734-3737

Dexter Lawrence #318821  
Dexter Lawrence # 318821  
Broad River Correctional Inst.  
4460 Broad River Road  
Columbia, S.C. 29210

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
IN THE SUPREME COURT

APPEAL FROM WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY

Court of Common Pleas

Honorable George C. James, Jr. Circuit Judge

Case No. 2013-CP-45-297

DEXTER LAWRENCE,

Appellant

vs.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Respondent

PETITION FOR WRIT OF  
CERTIORARI PURSUANT  
TO RULE 243(c) SCACR

**RECEIVED**

APR 03 2014

S.C. SUPREME COURT

Dexter Lawrence # 318821  
Broad River Correctional Inst.  
4460 Broad River Road  
Columbia, S.C. 29210

APPELLANT PRO SE

ISSUES PRESENTED FOR REVIEW :

- I. DID THE LOWER COURT ERRED IN DETERMINING THAT THE POST-CONVICTION RELIEF ACTION WAS BARRED AS SUCCESSIVE AND UNTIMELY, WHERE THE FACTUAL BASIS FOR THE CLAIM COULD NOT HAVE BEEN RAISED IN A PREVIOUS PCR APPLICATION BECAUSE HE DID NOT KNOW OF THE CLAIM UNTIL JUNE 5, 2013 ?
  
- II. DID THE LOWER COURT ERRED IN FAILING TO ASSUME FACTS PRESENTED BY APPELLANT WERE TRUE AND VIEWING THOSE FACTS IN LIGHT MOST FAVORABLE TO APPELLANT ?

## STATEMENT OF CASE :

Appellant Dexter Lawrence filed this current application for Post-Conviction Relief on June 20, 2013. The Respondent made its Return and Motion to Dismiss on August 1, 2013, requesting the application be summarily dismissed based upon the expiration of the Statute of limitations and the presumption against successive PCR applications.

On August 7, 2013 the Court issued a Conditional Order of Dismissal, which was filed on August 9, 2013, provisionally denying and dismissing this action while giving Appellant twenty (20) days from the date of service of said Order in which to show why the dismissal should not become final. In a document captioned "The Response to The Conditional Order of Dismissal" applicant re-asserted the ground contained within the Post-Conviction Relief Application. On November 26, 2013 the Honorable George C. James, Jr. denied relief and dismissed the application with prejudice based on the reasons set forth in the Conditional Order of Dismissal. This Order was filed by the Clerk of Court for Williamsburg County on December 3, 2013, but it was not mailed out to the Appellant until March 19, 2014 and Appellant did not receive it until March 20, 2014. This Appeal now follows.....

## ARGUMENT:

I. LOWER COURT COMMITTED ERROR BY DETERMINING THAT THE POST-CONVICTION RELIEF ACTION WAS BARRED AS SUCCESSIVE AND UNTIMELY, WHERE THE FACTUAL BASIS FOR THE CLAIM COULD NOT HAVE BEEN RAISED IN A PREVIOUS PCR APPLICATION BECAUSE APPELLANT DID NOT KNOW OF THE CLAIM UNTIL JUNE 5, 2013.

The PCR Act requires applicants to assert "all grounds for relief available" in the original application. See S.C. Code Ann. § 17-27-90(2003). Second, or Successive applications are disfavored and this Court has repeatedly voiced hostility towards them. see e.g. Aice v. State 409 S.E.2d 392, 394 (S.C. 1991), Carter v. State 362 S.E.2d 20, 21 (S.C. 1987) Land v. State 262 S.E.2d 753 (S.C. 1980). A Successive PCR application is one that raises grounds not raised in a prior application, raises grounds previously heard and determined, or raises grounds waived in prior proceedings. The Act provides a very narrow exception to allow a Successive PCR application, where the applicant can provide a "Sufficient reason" for why the ground was not asserted or was inadequately raised in the original application. The Court has strictly construed the term "Sufficient reason" holding that it means that the ground "could not have been raised" in a previous application. This Court has strictly construed the term "Sufficient reason" holding that it means that the ground "could not have been raised" in a previous application. Odom v. State 523 S.E.2d 753, 755 (S.C. 1999); Tilley v. State 511 S.E.2d 689, 691 (S.C. 1999). Thus, as long as it was possible to raise the argument in the first PCR application, an applicant may not raise it in a Successive application. Aice, 409 S.E.2d at 394.

Appellant argues that the factual basis for the Claim that his Sixth and Fourteenth Amendment rights were abridged due to his trial Counsel having operated under an actual conflict of interest, could not have been raised in a previous PCR Application. Because Appellant did not know of the Claim until June 5, 2013. Therefore Appellant's Claim concerning the "Conflict of Interest" is not Successive. Appellant learned that his trial Counsel was the relative of the Solicitor prosecuting the case on June 5, 2013, and within a couple of weeks he filed the current PCR application. He could not have raised this claim in the previous PCR application which was filed on December 22, 2008 and heard on October 26, 2010. Because he did not know of the claim until June 5, 2013.

In the Final Order of Dismissal, the Lower Court also notes that Appellant plead guilty and was sentenced on February 5, 2008. The Court went on to say because "this action was filed on June 20, 2013, it was clearly filed outside the expiration of the statute of limitations." See S.C. Code Ann. § 17-27-45 (a) (Supp. 2003).

Appellant contends that again the lower Courts determination was improper and clearly erroneous. Appellant would like to show this Court the following:

"if the applicant contends that there is evidence of material facts not previously presented and heard that requires vacation of the conviction or sentence, the application must be filed under this Chapter within one year after the date when the facts could have been ascertained by the exercise of reasonable diligence."

S.C. Code Ann. § 17-27-45 (c) (2003)

This is commonly known as "the discovery rule". In Coates v. State 575 S.E.2d 557 (S.C. 2003), PCR applicant Roger Coats alleged his trial attorney was ineffective for improperly advising him that he would be eligible for parole if he pled guilty to conspiracy to trafficking marijuana. Id. at 558. Coats ultimately pled guilty, and he was sentenced to seven years imprisonment. Id. at 557. Coats did not pursue a direct appeal. Id. After the one-year statute of limitations had expired, Coats learned he was not eligible for parole. Id. The lower Court denied his PCR application. Id. at 558. This Court reversed, holding that Coats claim fell within the "discovery rule." Id. This Court observed that Coats understanding of "his parole eligibility may have affected the validity of the underlying plea. Id. Because Coats filed his claim within one year after discovering his trial attorney's error, his petition was timely and he was entitled to an evidentiary hearing to determine if his trial Counsel was in fact ineffective. Id. at 559.

Appellant argues that Coates v. State, supra is applicable to the present case. Appellants understanding of his attorney's potential Conflicting Interests may have affected the validity of the underlying plea. Appellant argues that because he filed his claim one June 20, 2013, clearly within one year after discovering his trial attorney's Potential Conflicting Interests, his petition was timely and he was entitled to an evidentiary hearing to determine if his trial Counsel was in fact operating under Conflicting Interests.

For all of the above reasons the lower Court's determination that the PCR Application was barred a Successive and Untimely was improper.

II. THE LOWER COURT ERRED IN FAILING TO ASSUME ALL FACTS PRESENTED BY APPELLANT WERE TRUE AND VIEWED IN LIGHT MOST FAVORABLE TO APPELLANT.

In the lower Court, Appellant presented two Sworn Affidavits. One Affidavit was submitted by a jailhouse lawyer named James Darnell Scott who Swore upon his oath that upon his research and investigation into the matter he concluded that Verdell Barr and Kimberly Barr were in fact related to each other by Blood and or marriage. In the other Affidavit submitted by Appellant he Swore upon his Oath that had he been made aware of this potential Conflicting Interests prior to his trial, He would have requested that another attorney represent him. Appellant believes he is entitled to a new trial, because the conflicting Interests not only adversely affect trial Counsels performance, but also affected the validity of his guilty plea.

Appellant argues that the State provided no affidavits to rebut the Sworn affidavit presented by Appellant. There was no evidence of probative value to rebut the affidavits submitted by appellant. Appellant argues that the TRUTH is Sovereign in law and TRUTH is expressed in the form of an affidavit. An unrebutted Affidavit stands as TRUTH in the matter. An unrebutted Affidavit becomes the Judgement of the Case, because there is nothing else left to resolve. Any proceeding in a Court forum consists of a contest, or dual or conflict of affidavits or Truth. However when that Affidavit or Truth is unrebutted by an affidavit rebutting it point by point, the unrebutted affidavit stands as truth and matters to which the judgement of the law is applied.

Appellant argues that the lower Court erred in failing to assume all facts presented by appellant were true, especially since his affidavit was unrebutted by an affidavit presented by the Respondents. The lower Court should have viewed this evidence in light most favorable to Appellant. When Considering the States motion for Summary dismissal of an application for Post-Conviction Relief, where no evidentiary hearing has been held, the Circuit Court must assume Facts presented by applicant are true and view those facts in light most Favorable to Appellant. see Leamon v. State 363 S.C. 432, 611 S.E2d 494 (S.C. 2005) If the lower Court would have assumed all the facts presented by Appellant were true and had those facts been viewed in light most favorable to the Appellant, Summary dismissal of the PCR Application within this matter was improper. For the above reasons Appellant is entitled to an evidentiary hearing.

CONCLUSION:

Appellant is entitled to a Evidentiary Hearing to determine whether or not his Trial Counsel was operating under conflicting interests during his representation of the Appellant.

4/1/14

Respectfully Submitted

Dexter Lawrence #318821

Dexter Lawrence # 318821  
Broad River Correctional Inst.  
4460 Broad River Road  
Columbia, S.C. 29210

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I Dexter Lawrence do hereby Certify that I have Served a Copy of the Foregoing Notice of Appeal and Petition for Writ of Certiorari pursuant to Rule 243.(c) SCACR on the following persons by depositing a Copy inside of a prepaid postage affixed envelope which was deposited in a United States mail depository addressed as follows:

Daniel Gourley  
Assistant Attorney General  
Post Office Box 11549  
Columbia, S.C. 29211

SWORN TO AND BEFORE ME  
this 3<sup>rd</sup> day of March 2014

Steven A. Dye  
Notary Public for South Carolina  
My Commission Expires  
March 5, 2018

My Commission Expires: \_\_\_\_\_

Dexter Lawrence

Dexter Lawrence

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA )  
COUNTY OF WILLIAMSBURG )

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS  
FOR THE THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Dexter Lawrence, #318821, )  
 )  
Applicant, )

2013  
2012-CP-45-297

v. )

**CONDITIONAL ORDER  
OF DISMISSAL**

State of South Carolina, )  
 )  
Respondent. )

2013 JUN 20 11:56  
CLERK OF COURT  
WILLIAMSBURG

This matter comes before this Court by way of an application for post-conviction relief filed June 20, 2013. In its Return, Respondent requests that the action be summarily dismissed.

**PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

Before this Court are the records of the Williamsburg County Clerk of Court regarding the subject convictions, Applicant's records from the South Carolina Department of Corrections, appellate records, and records from Applicant's previous application for post-conviction relief. The records before this Court reflect that the Applicant is presently confined in the South Carolina Department of Corrections pursuant to orders of commitment of the Williamsburg County Clerk of Court. The Applicant was true bill indicted during the January 2008 term of the Williamsburg County Grand Jury for Assault and Battery With Intent to Kill, Carjacking, Armed Robbery, Possession of a weapon during a violent crime, and criminal conspiracy (2007-GS-45-0279). Verdell Barr, Esquire, represented him. On February 5, 2008, the Applicant pled guilty as indicted to Car Jacking and Armed Robbery.<sup>1</sup> He was sentenced by the Honorable Howard P. King to a recommended sentence of twenty-two years for Car Jacking and twenty-two years for

<sup>1</sup> The remaining indictments were *not* *prossed* as part of the plea deal.

CLERK OF COURT  
WILLIAMSBURG  
2013 JUN 20 11:56

Armed Robbery with the sentence running concurrently. Applicant did not appeal his sentence or conviction.

Applicant filed a timely post-conviction relief application (2008-CP-45-0530) on December 22, 2008 and received on April 21, 2009. In his post-conviction relief application, Applicant alleged he was being held in custody unlawfully for the following reasons:

1. "Ineffective assistance counsel."
  - a. Brought copy of case file to meet with Applicant, but did not provide Applicant with a copy of the case file. "Applicant states that [counsel] withheld the case file intentionally to scare Applicant up in order to trick Applicant to plead guilty."
  - b. Told attorney about alibi witness. When Applicant asked about alibi witnesses, "[counsel] ignored this and started acting hostile and intimidating Applicant about how there was a lot of witnesses willing to testify against Applicant stating that Applicant committed the crime allege[d]."
2. "Subject matter jurisdiction, court lacks."
  - a. "...if [counsel] would have gave a copy of the case file to Applicant, Applicant would of seen that the pr[o]secution lacked evidence and that any reasonable man and Applicant herein alleges that he would not have plead guilty but instead insisted on going to tr[ia]l. And I haven't had a preliminary hearing an[d] that's violating State v. Funderburk."
3. "Due process violation/newly discovered evidence."
  - a. "...There was numerous statutory and rules violations in Applicant's case that could of resulted in the case being dismissed, in violation of Applicant's due process rights. If Applicant had known of the Due Process violations he would have not plead guilty but insisted on going to trial."

Respondent made its Return on June 25, 2009. An evidentiary hearing was convened into the matter on October 26, 2010 at the Sumter County Courthouse. The Applicant was present at the hearing and was represented by Charles T. Brooks, III, Esquire. The Respondent was represented by Mary S. Williams of the South Carolina Attorney General's office. By Order dated January 25, 2011 and filed February 3, 2011, Judge Young denied and dismissed the application with prejudice. A timely Notice of Appeal was filed. In a written order, dated July



30, 2012, the South Carolina Supreme Court denied the petition for Writ of Certiorari. The Remittitur was issued on August 17, 2012.

Petitioner filed a Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus with the United States District Court in the District of South Carolina dated October, 25, 2012, (Do. No. 5:12-3054-TMC-KDW). The Habeas Corpus is still currently pending.

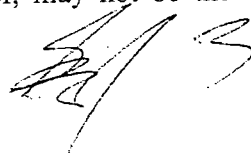
In his current application for post-conviction relief the Applicant alleges that he is being held in custody unlawfully for the following reasons:

1. Ineffective assistance of counsel
  - a. "In his sworn affidavit Applicant stated that he received information that revealed to him that his Trial Counsel Verdell Barr and the Assistant Solicitor Kimberly V. Barr are related to each other by blood and/or marriage. The Assistant Solicitor Kimberly V. Barr was the solicitor prosecuting the case against Applicant and she represented the State of South Carolina. On the other hand her relative Verdell Barr was appointed to represent the Applicant."
  - b. "Applicant argues that because of his Counsel's divided loyalties to the Assistant Solicitor as a relative and to him as a client, this prevented trial counsel from putting forth his full talents as a vigorous advocate..."
  - c. "Trial counsel had an actual conflict of interest and this conflict affected Counsel's performance in the defense of the defendant prejudice to the Applicant is thus presumed and a new trial must be ordered."

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

This Court finds that the current application for post-conviction relief must be summarily dismissed because it is successive to his prior application for post-conviction relief. S.C. Code Ann. §17-27-90 provides that:

All grounds for relief available to an application under this chapter must be raised in his original, supplemental or amended Application. Any ground finally adjudicated or not so raised, knowingly, voluntarily and intelligently waived in the proceeding that resulted in the conviction or sentence or in any other proceeding Applicant has taken to secure relief, may not be the



basis for a subsequent Application, unless the court finds a ground for relief asserted which for sufficient reason was not asserted or was inadequately raised in the original, supplemental or amended Application.

Successive applications are disfavored and the burden is on Applicant to establish that any new ground raised in a subsequent application could not have been raised by him in a previous application. Aice v. State, 409 S.E.2d 392 (1991); Foxworth v. State, 275 S.C. 615, 274 S.E.2d 415 (1981).

This Court finds that the current allegations were or could have been raised in the proceedings based on Applicant's prior application for post-conviction relief and thus, the current application is successive and barred under S.C. Code § 17-27-90. Applicant has failed to establish sufficient reason why he could not have raised his current allegations in his previous applications for post-conviction relief; therefore, he has failed to meet the burden imposed upon him. Aice v. State, 409 S.E.2d 392 (1991); Land v. State, 274 S.C. 243, 262 S.E.2d 735 (1980).

This Court finds further, that this Application for Post-Conviction Relief should also be summarily dismissed for failure to comply with the filing procedures of the Uniform Post-Conviction Procedure Act. S.C. Code Ann. §17-27-10 to -160. S.C. Code Ann. §17-27-45(a) reads as follows:

An application for relief filed pursuant to this chapter must be filed within one year after the entry of a judgment of conviction or within one year after the sending of the remittitur to the lower court from an appeal or the filing of the final decision upon an appeal, whichever is later.

The South Carolina Supreme Court has held that the statute of limitations shall apply to all applications filed after July 1, 1996. Peloquin v. State, 321 S.C. 468, 469 S.E.2d 606 (1996). The Applicant pled guilty to the offense he challenges in this Application on February 5, 2008.



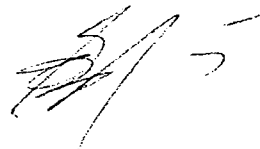
This application was filed on June 20, 2013, well beyond the one year statutory filing period had expired.

A motion for summary judgment may properly be used to raise the defense of statute of limitations. McDonnell v. Consolidated School District of Aiken, 315 S.C. 487, 445 S.E.2d 638 (1994). In addition, S.C. Code Ann. § 17-27-70(c) (1985) authorizes the Court to "grant a motion by either party for summary disposition of [an] application when it appears from the pleadings ... that there is no genuine issue of material fact and the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law." Therefore, this Court summarily dismisses the application for post-conviction relief for failure to file within the time mandated by the Post-Conviction Procedure Act.

This Court further notes, Applicant has alleged in his post-conviction relief application that Counsel, Verdell Barr, Esquire and Assistant Solicitor, Kimberly Barr, Esquire, are related either by blood or marriage. However, this Court finds that Verdell Barr, Esquire and Kimberly Barr, Esquire, are not related by blood or marriage. Therefore, this Court summarily dismissed the application for post-conviction relief as successive and outside the statute of limitations.

Finally, because Applicant has failed to set forth any reason he could not have raised the current allegations in his previous application other than to allege PCR counsel was ineffective in failing to raise them, the current application is in fact successive in nature. Accordingly, this application must be summarily dismissed for a failure to state a claim entitling Applicant to relief, for being successive in nature and for failing to file the action within the statute of limitation as set forth in S.C. Code Ann. § 17-27-45(a).


Pursuant to S.C. Code Ann. § 17-27-70(b), the Court intends to dismiss this Application with prejudice unless the Applicant provides specific reasons, factual or legal, why the

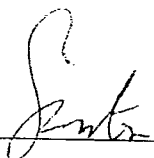


Application should not be dismissed in its entirety. The Applicant is granted twenty (20) days from the date of service of this Order upon him to show why this Order should not become final. The Applicant shall file any reasons he may have, factual or legal, with the Williamsburg County Clerk of Court and shall serve opposing counsel at the following address:

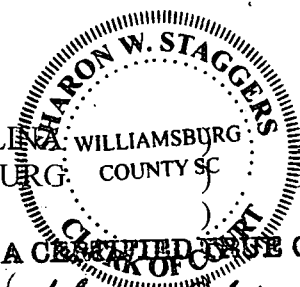
Office of the Attorney General  
Attn: Daniel Gourley, Esquire  
P.O. Box 11549  
Columbia, South Carolina 29211

AND IT IS SO ORDERED this 7 day of August, 2013.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
GEORGE C. JAMES, JR.  
Chief Judge for Administrative Purposes  
Third Judicial Circuit

  
\_\_\_\_\_, South Carolina.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS  
COUNTY OF WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY SC FOR THE THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT



Dexter Lawrence, #318821 A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY Case No. 2013-CP-45-297

Applicant,

*Sharon W. Staggars*  
SHARON W. STAGGERS  
CLERK OF COURT  
WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY SC

v.

FINAL ORDER OF DISMISSAL

State of South Carolina,

RECEIVED

Respondent.

APR 03 2014

S.C. SUPREME COURT

SHARON W. STAGGERS  
CLERK OF COURT  
WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY SC  
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M.H.D. 18

This matter comes before the Court by way of an application for post-conviction relief (PCR) filed June 20, 2013. The Respondent made its return on August 1, 2013, requesting the application be summarily dismissed based upon the expiration of the statute of limitations and the presumption against successive PCR applications.

Pursuant to this request, and after reviewing the pleadings in this matter and all of the records attached thereto, this Court issued a Conditional Order of Dismissal signed August 7, 2013, and filed August 9, 2013, provisionally denying and dismissing this action, while giving the Applicant twenty (20) days from the date of service of said Order in which to show why the dismissal should not become final. Attached to this Final Order and incorporated herein by reference is an Affidavit of Service dated October 22, 2013, serving the above mentioned Conditional Order of Dismissal on the Applicant.

In a document captioned "The Responds To The Conditional Order of Dismissal" and filed on August 21, 2013 the Applicant argues that PCR Counsel failed to file a Rule 59(e) motion on Applicant's behalf when the court failed to rule on all the issues raised. Applicant argues that his due process rights were violated due to PCR Counsel alleged ineffectiveness and

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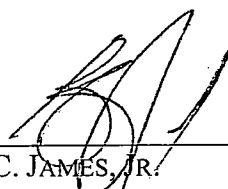
as a result, Applicant is entitled to re-allege allegations of ineffective assistance of Trial Counsel, ineffective assistance of Appellate Counsel, and involuntary guilty plea.

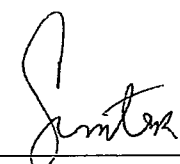
This Court has reviewed the Applicant's response to the Conditional Order of Dismissal in its entirety, in conjunction with the original pleadings, and finds a sufficient reason has not been shown why the Conditional Order of Dismissal should not become final.

This Court notes the Applicant plead guilty and sentenced on February 5, 2008. As this action was filed on June 20, 2013, it was clearly filed outside the expiration of the statute of limitations. See S.C. Code Ann. § 17-2745(a) (Supp.2003). This is the Applicant's second application for post-conviction relief. This Court notes successive PCR applications are disfavored. See Land v. State, 274 S.C. 243, 246, 262 S.E.2d 735, 737 (1980). This Court finds the Applicant had the opportunity to litigate all issues related to his case at the evidentiary hearing for his first PCR application on October 26, 2010. See Odom v. State, 337 S.C. 256, 261 523 S.E.2d 753, 755 (1999). (“[A]n Applicant is entitled to a full adjudication on the merits of the original petition, or ‘one bite at the apple.’”).

**IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** that, for the reasons set forth in the Court's Conditional Order of Dismissal, the Application for post-conviction relief is hereby denied and dismissed with prejudice.

**AND IT IS SO ORDERED** this 26 day of November, 2013.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
GEORGE C. JAMES, JR.  
Chief Administrative Judge  
Third Judicial Circuit Court

  
\_\_\_\_\_, South Carolina.

**SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**

Post Office Box 21787 - Columbia, South Carolina 29221

Pursuant to Rule 4(d)(2) of the South Carolina Rules of Civil Procedure, the Director of the South Carolina Department of Corrections has designated X Percy Jones (*Server*) as his duly authorized agent for the purpose of making service of the process on the below named individual.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA )

COUNTY OF Richland )

**AFFIDAVIT OF PERSONAL SERVICE**

On this 22 day of Oct 2013, I served the **Conditional Order of Dismissal**, on *Inmate Dexter Lawrence, SCDC Inmate #318821*, by delivering personally and leaving a copy of the same at **Broad River Correctional Institution**. Deponent is not a party to this action.

X [Signature]  
SCDC Server

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME

this 22 day of Oct, 2013

Curtis Hicks (L.S.)

Notary Public for South Carolina

My Commission Expires: Apr 12, 2023

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MAY 18  
SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT  
COLUMBIA, S.C.

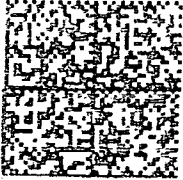
**ADMISSION OF SERVICE**

Service of a copy of the within **Conditional Order of Dismissal** is admitted at the South Carolina Department of Corrections (Broad River Correctional Institution), Columbia SC, Richland County, SC this 22 day of Oct, 2013.

s/ X [Signature]  
*Inmate*  
SCDC Inmate #: 318821

SHARON W. STAGGERS  
CLERK OF COURT  
WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY  
125 WEST MAIN STREET  
KINGSTREE, SC 29556

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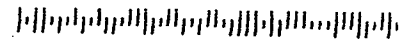
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MAR 20 2014

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DEXTER LAWRENCE #318821  
BROAD RIVER CORRECTIONAL INST  
4460 BROAD RIVER ROAD  
COLUMBIA, SC 29210

29210404799



Dexter D. Lawrence #318821  
S.W. Stryker - R - 134  
4400 Brook River Rd.  
Columboid, S.C. 29210

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