

Derrick T. Blake #332138)
)
 Petitioner)
)
)
 vs.)
)
)
 STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
)
)
 RESPONDENT)
 _____)

MOTION TO PROCEED PRO-SE
AND DECLARATION

RECEIVED

AUG 23 2014

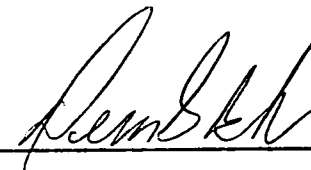
S.C. SUPREME COURT

Petitioner moves before this court to proceed PRO-SE in connection with filing the 59(E) and 60(B) PETITION FOR RECONSIDERATION ON GROUNDS OF OVER-LOOKED LAW AND TWO ABANDONED ISSUES, ALLEGING FRAUD ON THE COURT AND PERJURED TESTIMONY, that is here along with this Motion, particularly since this State allows PRO-SE briefs to be submitted when an Anders or Johnson's brief is filed. See. Martinez vs. Court of Appeals of California, 120 S Ct. 684,692(2000)(holding or reasoning in Faretta does not preclude the State from recognizing such a right under their own Constitutions to self-representation).


DECLARATION

I, Derrick T. Blake #332138, declare under penalty of perjury that this Motion is made knowingly and intelligently without any threats or promises this 22 day of August, 2014.

SWORN AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME
THIS 22 DAY OF August, 2014

151 

Derrick T. Blake


NOTARY PUBLIC FOR SOUTH CAROLINA

MY COMMISSION EXPIRES: December 23, 2018

Derrick T. Blake #332138
KERSHAW CORR. INST. MA-29
4848 GOLDMINE HIGHWAY
KERSHAW, S.C. 29067

August 22, 2014

Daniel Shearouse, Clerk
S.C. Supreme Court, P.O. BOX
11330 Columbia S.C. 29211

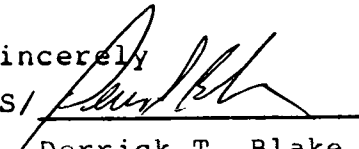
RE: BLAKE V. STATE , APPELLATE CASE #2013-001196

Dear Mr. Shearouse,

Enclosed, please find Petitioner Blake's (1) Motion to Proceed PRO-SE and (2) Rule 59(e) and 60(b) Petition for Reconsideration on grounds of over-looked law and Two abandoned issues, alleging fraud on the court and perjured testimony, for filing in your office; also find an extra copy of the first page of said Motions with a self-addressed-stamped envelope for the return of a clock stamped-filed copy. Thanking you in advance.

Sincerely

/s/


Derrick T. Blake

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA) IN THE SOUTH CAROLINA SUPREME COURT
COUNTY OF RICHLAND) APPELLATE CASE #2013-001196

Derrick T. Blake #332138)
PETITIONER) RULE 59(E) AND 60(B) PETITION
VS.) FOR RECONSIDERATION ON GROUNDS
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA) OF OVER-LOOKED LAW AND TWO
RESPONDENT) ABANDONED ISSUES, ALLEGING FRAUD
ON THE COURT AND PERJURED
TESTIMONY

RELEVANT PROCEDURAL HISTORY

This is an appeal from the York County Court of Common Pleas denying Mr. Blake's Post Conviction Relief application, challenging his conviction of (1) distribution of Crack Cocaine 2nd Offense and (2) Distribution of Crack Cocaine Within Proximity of a Park 2nd Offense. Petitioner is concurrently serving Two(2) Fifteen(15) year sentences, imposed on December 3rd 2008.

A direct appeal was filed and denied February 10th,2011, and a (PCR) application was filed September 7th,2011. In this (PCE) application Mr. Blake raised the following allegations:

- 1) Trial Counsel's failure to investigate indictment(subject-matter jurisdiction):
2) Trial Counsel's failure to challenge steps in the Chain of Custody; and

3) Trial counsel's failure to object to statements made in the prosecutor's closing argument.

(See Appendix at 196) (PCR) court denied relief May 3rd, 2013

Although the (PCR) court's order addressed all Three(3) of these issues (Appendix at 295 through 302), counsel of record CARMEN V. GANJEHSANI, indicated she was not going to amend the Petition of Writ of Certiorari after Mr. Blake wrote to her expressing this fact on more than one accusation, with no response. Final letter being sent to MR. Daniel Shearouse that was forwarded to her. At which time she responded by making the statement she would not amend her brief. (See Attachment (A) Ganjehsani's May 21st, 2014 letter.)

On August 7th, 2014 this court issued an order denying the Petition without an explanation as to why the (PCR) court did not err in not finding trial counsel ineffective for not objecting to the following statements of the Solicitor within the meaning of STATE V. LIBERTE 336 S.C. 643, 521 SE 2d 744 (Ct.App.1999), none of which were based on evidence entered on record:

This is a business man. This isn't a punk kid (18) years old standing on the corner. This is a (44) year old business man. Benjamin said I want to meet my guy. He says you're not going to meet my guy. He's not going to cut himself out. He's not going to do that he is a business man (See appx. 157, lines 15-21.)

He's in it for the money. It's all about him. It's

not about the lives Crack is going to affect. This isn't just about the addict. This is about the families; its about the people they steal from its about the rent that doesn't get paid, the food that doesn't get put on the table and the electricity bill that doesn't get paid. It's about the clerk that gets rob and shot. (See Appx. 157 lines 21-25; Appx 158, lines 1-2).

Particularly, why does the following similar statement in STATE V. LIBERTE get appellant relief, but not the Petitioner Blake.

Ladies and gentlemen, I want to ask you right now to listen to the judge's instructions about reasonable doubt, and ask yourselves is it being used as a sword to attack law and order, to attack law enforcement, to attack people who are trying to keep drugs off our streets?

336 S.C. at 653, 521 SE 2d at 746

Clearly, the court of appeals held this argument was calculated to appeal to the jury's passion and prejudices by "playing on the jury's fear of the impact of drugs on our society." Id.at page 653, 521 SE 2d at 747

Here, this court has not applied STATE V. LIBERTE, and therefore, Petitioner Blake ask this court to reconsider.

ISSUE ONE, THE INDICTMENT

Before filing a federal petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus, Petitioner Blake presents this issue with facts of fraud and perjury with conclusions of law, giving this State's highest court an opportunity to address this issue before filing said federal petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Petitioner Blake contends the solicitor did not prepare and submit through the presiding judge of the court of General Session, to the grand jury while in attendance, bills of his indictments while his cases were pending in the County Court during the week of August 21st, 2008, pursuant to Title §14-9-210 of S.C. Code of law, the U.S. Constitution's 5th and 14th Amendments and the S.C. State Constitution's Article 1, section 11; and Article 5 section 22. Particularly, Blake contends the grand jury did not act thereon or did not report its actions to the presiding judge during the week of August 21st, 2008. (See attachments B and C, Indictment #2008-GS-46-03045 and 2008-GS-46-03048.) (See also York county clerk of Court's March 25th, 2013 letter.)

The term of the Court of General Sessions for York County is falsely printed on the face of Blake's indictments for August 21st, 2008, while the Clerk's March 25th, 2013 letter states there was no presiding judge because there was no term of General Session Court on that. (Compare Attachment B to the appendix at

page 305,306,309 and 310.) Blake submits there have been several articles published about this questionable indictment process. These irregularities within the state's indictment process, and the impossibility of unlawful returning of True-Bill Indictments at the excessive rates reported, given the known time constraints.(See Attachment C, page 1 and 2 showing a publication of this questionable process in Greenville and Spartanburg News papers.) The Clerk's March 25th,2013 letter clearly proves beyond a doubt that there was no court of General Session Court, thus there could be no presiding judge present for the grand jury to present their findings"upon their oath", as stated on the indictment itself. Pursuant to Title §14-9-210 of S.C. Code of law, the state and Federal Constitution that is mandatory.

NULL AND VOID INDICTMENT

Blake argues that since no court of General Sessions judge was present to report grand jury findings during the week of August 21st,2008, these indictments were allegedly True-Billed, the grand jury proceedings would therefore be invalid, and legally issued indictments that are null and void within the meaning of RENIGAR V. UNITED STATES, 172 F 646(4th Cir.1909)("no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury" intends not merely on indictment in form, but a valid indictment found and presented according to the settled usage and established made of procedure.)(to constitute a valid indictment for an infamous

crime in open Federal Court, it must have been presented publicly in open court, all the grand jury being present and answering to their names, the indictment then being delivered by the foreman to the Clerk of Court and the Fact entered of record.) (A paper purporting to be an indictment, indorsed as a True-bill by the foreman of Federal grand jury, and delivered by him alone to the clerk of court in the courtroom when court was not in session, is not an indictment, and confers no jurisdiction on the court to try the accused.) See also STATE V. DOZIER, 29 SC. L. 211, ___1843 WL 2521 (S.C. App. law 1843) (Where a prisoner was indicted and convicted for murder, and it appear that the Writ of Venire, by which the grand and petit jurors were summoned, were without the seal of the court, judgement was arrested.)

PERJURY IN SOLICITOR SUBMITTING BLAKE'S INDICTMENTS

Blake next argues that the solicitor's act regarding his indictment is criminal in nature pursuant to Title §16-9-10 of S.C. Code of law. Pertinent part states "It is unlawful for a person to willfully give false, misleading, or incomplete information on a document, record, or report or form requires by law in this state." that the solicitor committed perjury by doing the following:

- 1) In sealing with a True-Bill stamp and signing these indictments containing false information and incorrectly printing they have been processed; and

- 2) In fraudulently designing the required court indictment or documents by including false information to deprive Blake of his liberty within the meaning of Title §16-9-10(A)(2);

For all the clear facts of fraud and perjury concerning no judge for the grand jury to report its findings of these to cooked-up indictments, this court should reconsider and dismiss this case against Petitioner Blake within the meaning of RENIGAR V. UNITED STATES, 172 F. 646

ISSUE TWO, THE CHAIN OF CUSTODY

Before filing a Federal Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus petitioner Blake presents this issue with facts of fraud and perjury and conclusion of law, giving this state's highest court an opportunity to address this issue before filing said Federal Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Petitioner Blake contends that his trial counsel was ineffective in several ways for not objecting to the Chain of Custody in connection with false testimony, incorrect forms and no testimony establishing a complete chain. Blake also contends that counsel performance was deficient before the jury as a result of no investigation as to Cynthia Mitchums said testimony as to her qualifications. Mainly statement about being employed as an analyst within S.L.E.D. lab prior to trial. That counsel failed to show Mitchum's unprofessional or sloppy work by not filling out all required forms per S.L.E.D. Rules and Regulation.

He also failed to point out to the jury that she listed several BIN numbers that were the same as the one found on Blakes alleged sample. (See. Attachment E) A simple investigation of her qualification verified by S.C. Criminal Academy would have shown her completed classes and that she was a "Class 1" officer while at S.L.E.D. (See. Attachment F p.1-2) Counsels performance was deficient by not exposing these flaws in Mitchum's credibility. Blake is prepared to prove, discussed as follows:

First, Blake submits that Mitchum provided false testimony that has gone on uncorrected before and had an impact on the juror's decision when she stated.

"Prior to working here at the Sheriff's Office I worked for the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division commonly known as S.L.E.D. in Columbia. I was there a little over Seven(7) years also in the drug analysis department."

(See Appx. at p.106, transcript 106 lines 6-9)(See Also Attachment D, S.L.E.D.'S 12/21/09 letter contradicting Mitchum's testimony.)

Second, Clara Painter provided absolutely no testimony that she gave the drugs to J. Lubben after removing it from evidence locker, although her name was listed as a state witness. (See.Appx. at p.2 showing witnesses on index listing Painter.)(See also Appx. at p. 274, showing Painter's name on the chain of custody but no testimony or affidavit from her as proof

in completing the Chain of Custody. Thus proof of a incomplete Chain.)

Third, the signatures of Traylor on the York county Sheriff's Department chain of custody do not appear to have been written by the same person. Petitioner Blake argues that this also was over-looked or not investigated by his trial counsel. (See Appx. at p.278.)

Fourth, that trial counsel never investigated or questioned Mitchum as to why she removed samples from the B.E.S.T. bag for testing on 7/25/08 according to date on B.E.S.T. bag. She also testified that she tested and seal the bag on the same day. However the date recorded on the test results according to the computer print out is 7/29/08 some Four(4) days later. This would be a violation of S.C. Regulation for handling forensic laboratory analysis, the criminalist shall repackage, reseal and mark and mark the remaining controlled substance....." Here, counsel did not object to or question Mitchum about not complying with this regulation.

Fifth, that trial counsel further did not investigate no question Mitchum about obviously false testimony, where she testified she received the evidence from Barbara Traylor on 7/2/08. however the signatures on the Chain of Custody form obviously do not match. (See Appx. at p.273)(See also Appx. 107 lines 6-9 of the trial transcript showing Mitchum's testimony regarding these signatures that should be considered perjury if,

indeed, these signatures were not written by the same person.

Sixth, Blake argues that counsel further did not object to or question Mitchum about the possible mix-up that could have occurred when she transferred packages that listed the same BIN No.(E-01) on package while the same BIN number appeared on Seven(7) other packages, since Mitchum's procedure was removing drugs from the secured packages and resealing before testing; her testing on another date after removing drugs and resealing packages should have been argued by trial counsel as being inconsistent with S.C. Regulations 73-110, sections (C) through (F).

Seventh, Blake further argues that had trial counsel investigated, he would have found that Mitchum's testimony of being an analyst for S.L.E.D. or otherwise was false, and that in light of the obviously sloppy job by not following the regulations, there is a significant chance the jury would have given less credibility to the accuracy of Mitchum's test results.(See Attachment D, S.L.E.D.'S 12/21/09 letter indicating Cynthia Mitchum was not a S.L.E.D. employee at that time has never worked in S.L.E.D.'S lab.)

Eighth, Blake points also to another argument his trial counsel did not present to the jury or use to impeach Mitchum about her being a certified analyst for S.L.E.D., as a result of trial counsel not investigating.(See Attachment F, S.C. Criminal Justice Academy officer Data Sheet dated 2/16/2010 not showing Mithcum as a drug analyst but a class one office.

Ninth, Petitioner Blake finally argues that had trial counsel

investigated he would have found grounds to also object to the fact that the correct forms that require notarization, pursuant to S.C. Regulation 73-90(E), were never used; that this allowed the state to use false documents with forged signatures as shown (See. Appx. at p. 273)(See also S.C. Regulation 73-80(E)(6), stating "The properly sworn and notarized signature of the seizing officer is required if the provision of the Rules for Chemical Analysis and Chain of Custody as set forth in South Carolina Criminal Practice Rules are to be effective.)

For all of the forgoing reasons, this Court should reconsider, giving this court also an opportunity to address the Two(2) Abandoned Issues not briefed by Appellant Counsel, exhausting State remedies before filing a Habeas Corpus in Federal Court.

DECLARATION UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY

I, Derrick T. Blake #332138, do hereby declare under penalty of perjury that all the allegations in connection with trial attorney are true and correct this 22nd day of August 2014.

SWORN AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME

THIS 22 DAY OF August, 2014.

Cathie A. Emery
NOTARY PUBLIC FOR SOUTH CAROLINA

/s/ Derrick T. Blake
Derrick T. Blake

K.C.I MA-29
4848 GOLDMINE HWY
Kershaw, SC. 29067

MY COMMISSION EXPIRES: December 23, 2018



SCCID

SOUTH CAROLINA COMMISSION ON INDIGENT DEFENSE

Division of Appellate Defense
1330 Lady Street, Suite 401
Columbia, South Carolina 29201-3332
Post Office Box 11589
Columbia, South Carolina 29211-1589
Telephone: (803) 734-1330
Facsimile: (803) 734-1397

Robert M. Dudek, Chief Appellate Defender
Wanda H. Carter, Deputy Chief Appellate Defender

May 21, 2014

Mr. Derrick Tyrone Blake, #332138
Kershaw Correctional Institution
4848 Gold Mine Highway
Kershaw, SC 29067-8069

Re: Your case

Dear Mr. Blake:

This letter is in response to your letters received by this office on May 6 and May 21, 2014. The S.C. Supreme Court also forwarded me your filing regarding your request that I amend your appellate brief.

As I let you know in my correspondence to you dated January 27, 2014, I fully researched the three preserved issues addressed in the Order of Dismissal, and I briefed the issue I felt could give you the best chance of winning your PCR appeal. The other two issues relating to the indictment and the chain of custody I believed, and still believe, will not get you anywhere. I did not want to marginalize your case by including issues I believed were frivolous. Furthermore, please also note that appellate counsel "is not required to raise every non-frivolous claim, but may select among them in order to maximize the likelihood of a favorable outcome." Bennett v. State, 383 S.C. 303, 309, 680 S.E.2d 273, 276 (2009).

I therefore will not be amending the Petition for Writ of Certiorari that I prepared on your behalf. I did my best job for you. If you disagree, you may move to have me relieved as your counsel and proceed *pro se*. You may also hire your own attorney and have he or she move to be substituted as your counsel and file a substitute brief.

Sincerely,

Carmen V. Ganjehsani
Appellate Defender

CVG

(Attachment A)



CLERK OF COURT'S OFFICE

Post Office Box 649; York, South Carolina 29745

March 25, 2013

Derrick T. Blake #332138
Kershaw Corr Inst
4848 Goldmine Hwy
Kershaw SC 29067

You were given the correct information regarding the week of August 21, 2008. If there is not a term of General Sessions court, there is no presiding judge for that specific week.

General Sessions Division

(Attachment B)

Grand jury pace draws criticism

Panel typically weighs 900 indictments per day; questions raised over its effectiveness

STAFF WRITER
palongi@greenvillenews.com

Each time the Greenville County grand jury meets, it considers about 900 indictments in a single day.

The group of 18 citizens went through 7,321 charges from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31 and returned indictments on all but one, according to the Greenville County Clerk of Court's Office.

The grand jury system was set up as a check against prosecutorial vendettas and hasty indictments. But with the grand jury blazing through so many cases, some have raised questions about how effective the panel can be.

Human University political science professor Don Aies called the grand jury a "rubber stamp" for the Solicitor's Office. "The system isn't working," he said. "It has not functioned effectively as any kind of buffer."

Thirteenth Circuit Solicitor Bob Ariail said the grand jury hears about two-thirds of the cases that pass through his office. The panel rarely refuses to indict because solicitors weed out the weak cases and dismiss them, he said.

"We don't take junk to the grand jury," Ariail said.

The grand jury's job is to hear the state's evidence and decide if there is probable cause to hold a trial. Unlike most hearings in the criminal justice system, the defendant has no right to be present, have counsel or introduce evidence.

The Solicitor's Office doesn't oversee the grand



"We don't take junk to the grand jury."

— Bob Ariail
13th Circuit Solicitor

jury. The panel reports to Chief Administrative Judge Gary Hill, who declined comment, citing judicial ethics.

Defense attorney Stephen Henry said he has been arguing in some cases that indictments should be quashed because of how many cases are run through the system. But the grand jury is a secret process, he said, making his argument tough to prove.

"If I could bring in one grand jury foreman to testify under oath, I think all this would be over," Henry said.

The county's grand jury meets once a month. Panel members start hearing cases at 9 a.m. and usually finish by 6 p.m., although they wrapped up at about 3:45 p.m. last month, Ariail said.

The grand jury has given solicitors specific instruc-

See **JURY** on page 3A

JURY FROM PAGE 1A

tions on what it wants to know, Ariail said. Solicitors have communicated those instructions to law enforcement officers who present cases to the grand jury, he said.

In DUI cases, for example, the jury may want to hear only about "where the stop took place, what the bad driving was and what the Breathalyzer is," Ariail said.

"Bam, bam, bam — you're talking three seconds to present these cases," he said.

antees defendants a grand jury hearing in federal cases, but the U.S. Supreme Court has said that states can use a different system, said Andrew Siegel, assistant law professor at the University of South Carolina.

Even with the option, there often is little support for eliminating grand juries at the state level, he said.

Solicitors like them because they are friendly to the prosecution, Siegel said. Defense attorneys see grand juries as a check on prosecutorial power, at least in some cases, and there is no guarantee they would be replaced with anything better, he said.

you treat the grand jury as archaic and do away with it," Siegel said, "or take steps to reinvigorate the grand jury."

State Sen. Ralph Anderson, D-Greenville, pledged in an interview with *The Greenville News* to learn more about the grand jury and consider legislation before the Legislature reconvenes in January.

Until he was contacted by *The News*, he didn't know about the grand jury's workload or the high percentage of indictments it returns.

"It can't be fair," said Anderson, a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Paul Alonni can be reached at 298-

(Attachment C, page 1 of 2)

County grand jury hears 1,404 cases in 1 day

Associated Press

SPARTANBURG — An Upstate prosecutor worried about potential fines rushed 1,404 cases in front of a grand jury on Tuesday.

Six weeks ago, Solicitor Holman Gossett's office put 1,800 cases before the Spartanburg County grand jury in a two-day session.

The Tuesday session meant that the grand jury had slightly less than 22 seconds a case for the 1,404 matters during the eight-hour 30-minute session.

Gossett's leaving office in January after he lost in the Republican primary this summer to Trey Gowdy, a Gowdy supporter, says Gossett may be targeting Gowdy and overloading the court docket.

A spokesman for Gossett said last month the high caseload was necessary to avoid a fate similar to that of Greenville prosecutor Bob Alford, who was fined by Circuit Court Judge John Kirtledge for not complying with state rules saying action on an arrest warrant must be taken within 90 days, or else a fine was later dropped against him from the client of court.

The misdemeanors leave Gowdy with a large pool of cases he can't be sure to have looked at. It looks to me like the policy we

used to have of reviewing cases to see if they have a basic degree of merit before sending them for indictment has been abandoned, said Spartanburg attorney Andy Johnston, an assistant solicitor for Gossett from 1986 to 1999.

Johnston said it looked like prosecutors just took every case to the grand jury instead of reviewing and deciding which ones to pursue in court.

Gowdy takes office Jan. 19. He said it will be difficult for him to see and decide on all the cases from the grand jury.

"We're going to do a better job of getting with law enforcement and

screening cases on that front," Gowdy said.

Eidon B. Werlock, a law professor and legal ethics expert at the University of South Carolina, said the grand jurors may be the blame with Gossett's office.

"Their duty is to sit for the sake of criminal allegations, be sent by prosecutor and witness and to act as a check against vindictive proposals or ungrounded charges. We'll be hard on them if they're not taking that duty as seriously as they should," Werlock said.

The grand jury foreman and panel member should have objected.

(Attachment C, page 2 of 2)

2

SOUTH CAROLINA LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION

4

MARK SANFORD
Governor



REGINALD I. LLOYD
Director

December 21, 2009

Derrick T. Blake
Perry C.I., Q3-B-213
430 Oaklawn Rd.
Pelzer, SC 29669

RE: Freedom of Information Act Request

Dear Mr. Blake:

Please be advised that Cynthia Mitchum is not a SLED employee and has never worked in our lab. She is employed by the York County Sheriff Department. You will need to contact the York County Sheriff Department to inquire about what types of controlled substances she is allowed to test, certifications she holds, etc.

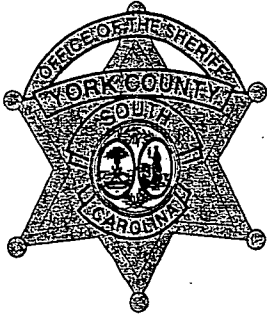
Sincerely,

FOIA Request Processing
Office of General Counsel

MAK/FOI#2009-677



(Attachment D)



BRUCE M. BRYANT
Sheriff

RECEIVED OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF

2008 AUG -8 P 2:47

YORK CO. SO
EVIDENCE

Moss Justice Center
1675-2A York Highway
York, South Carolina 29745-7430
Tel: (803) 628-3059 • Fax: (803) 628-3075
www.yorkcountysheriff.com

Multiple Package Custody Transfer Sheet

York County Barcode	Incident Number	BIN NO.	York County Barcode	Incident Number	BIN NO.
0035046	200800005606 1	E-01	0036493	200800015943	D-04
0036118	200800013354	D-04	0036496	200800015943	D-04
0036119	200800013354	D-04	0036499	200800015943	D-04
0036120	200800013354	D-04	0036445	200800016436	D-04
0036374	200800015625	B-34	0036506	200800016595	A-08
0036376	200800015625	B-34	0036507	200800016595	A-08
0036378	200800015625	B-34	0036511	200800016595	A-08
0036380	200800015625	B-34	0036482	200800016677	D-26
0036381	200800015625	B-34	0036483	200800016677	GENS
0036361	200800015653	B-34	0036484	200800016677	D-26
0036362	200800015653	B-34	0036504	200800016759	C-10
0036363	200800015653	B-34	0036508	200800016759	C-10
0036364	200800015653	B-34	0036512	200800016759	C-10
0036366	200800015653	B-34	0036513	200800016759	C-10
0036369	200800015726 2	E-01	0036515	200800016759	C-10
0036370	200800015726 3	E-01	0036516	200800016759	C-10
0036371	200800015726 4	E-01	0036517	200800016759	C-10
0036372	200800015760 5	E-01	0036518	200800016759	C-10
0036501	200800015832 6	E-01	0036519	200800016759	C-10
0036488	200800015932 7	E-01	0036472	200800016802	D-26
0036490	200800015932 8	E-01	0036473	200800016802	D-26

Seven other packages, same Bin #5 (Attachment E)

Relinquished By: C. Mitchum Agency: YCSD Date/Time: 08-08-08 2:47p

Received By: MJC Evidence Agency: YCSD Date/Time: 08-08-08 2:47p

SSN: _____
 Name: Mitchum, Cynthia M.
 D.O.B.: _____
 DL No.: _____
 Note: N/C Taylor.

Gender: _____
 Race: _____
 Education: _____
 Active Status: A - Active

Cert Type: Class 3
 Cert Date: 08/06/2008
 Recert Date: 08/06/2011
 Orig Cert Date: 08/06/1993

Agency: York Co. Sheriff's Office
 ORI#: 460000
 Hire Date: 05/31/2000
 Position: 400 - Other

97

Cert Type	Status	Cert Date	Recert Date	Cert#	Agency	Cert Type	Reason	Course Date	Cr#	Course title	Cert Type	Hours
C1 - Class 1	W	08/06/2005	08/06/2008					08/06/1993	1135	Basic Law Enforcement	Class 1 Basic	339
S3 - Class 3		08/06/2008	08/06/2011					02/02/1994	3171	Legal Update	Legal Update	2
								02/02/1994	3295	Officer Survival	Core	4
								02/05/1994	2846	SLED In-Service	In-Service	20
								08/09/1994	3650	Human Relations Core	Core	4
								08/10/1994	2846	SLED In-Service	In-Service	18
								08/10/1994	3171	Legal Update	Legal Update	2
								03/13/1996	3149	Core In-Service	Core	4
								03/13/1996	3171	Legal Update	Legal Update	2
								05/31/1996	2000	In-Service	Legal Update	2
								07/26/1996	MRN	Mandatory Retraining Notification	In-Service	42
								11/21/1996	3149	Core In-Service	Core	0
								02/20/1997	3171	Legal Update	Legal Update	4
								04/23/1998	3149	Core In-Service	Legal Update	2
								04/24/1998	3171	Legal Update	Core	4
								04/16/1999	3149	Core In-Service	Legal Update	2
								04/16/1999	3171	Legal Update	Core	4
								06/30/1999	2000	In-Service	Legal Update	2
								07/26/1999	MRN	Mandatory Retraining Notification	In-Service	62
								05/11/2000	3149	Core In-Service	Core	0
								05/11/2000	3171	Legal Update	Legal Update	2
								06/30/2000	2000	In-Service	Core	4
								09/12/2000	3171	Legal Update	Legal Update	2
								06/11/2001	1058	Criminal Domestic Violence - Core	Core	4
								11/05/2001	3171	Legal Update	Legal Update	2
								06/30/2002	2000	In-Service	In-Service	53
								07/25/2002	1058	Criminal Domestic Violence - Core	Core	4
								07/25/2002	3171	Legal Update	Legal Update	2
								07/25/2002	3977	Make Up CDV/Core	Core	4
								07/29/2002	MRN	Mandatory Retraining Notification	Core	0
								08/07/2002	3977	Make Up CDV/Core	Core	4
								09/23/2002	3171	Legal Update	Legal Update	2
								08/07/2003	1058	Criminal Domestic Violence - Core	Core	4
								08/25/2003	3171	Legal Update	Legal Update	2
								12/13/2004	3171	Legal Update	Legal Update	2
								05/31/2005	1058	Criminal Domestic Violence - Core	Core	4
								05/31/2005	2000	In-Service	In-Service	72

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THIS
 IS A TRUE COPY AS CONTAINED
 IN THE FILES OF THE S.C.
 CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACADEMY.

Jeffery R. Dinch
 CUSTODIAN OF RECORDS
 DATE: 2-16-10

(Attachment F, p. 1 of 2)

Hire Date	Left	Agency	Cert Type	Reason	Course Date	Crs#	Course title	Cert Type	Hours
					06/22/2005	MRN	Mandatory Retraining Notification		0
					08/07/2005	1058	Criminal Domestic Violence - Core	Legal Update	4
					08/07/2005	3171	Legal Update	Core	2
					12/28/2006	1058	Criminal Domestic Violence - Core	Legal Update	4
					12/28/2006	3171	Legal Update	Legal Update	2
					06/30/2008	2000	In-Service	In-Service	47
					07/18/2008	3171	Legal Update	Legal Update	2
					07/24/2008	MRN	Mandatory Retraining Notification		0

(Attachment F, p. 2 of 2)

PROOF OF MAILING

The undersigned hereby certifies that a true copy of the attached matter has been mailed to the person[s] listed below by depositing a properly-addressed-stamped-envelope in the US. Mail this 22nd day of August 2014; such matter being: Blake's (1) Motion to proceed PRO-SE and (2) Rule 59(e) and 60(b) petition for reconsideration on grounds of over-looked law and two abandoned issues, alleging fraud on the court and perjured testimony:

- 1) J.Rutledge, Johnson, Asst. Attorney General, P.O. BOX 11549, Columbia, S.C. 29211
2) Daniel Shearouse, clerk South Carolina Supreme Court P.O. BOX 11330 Columbia, S.C. 29211

SWORN AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME 22 DAY OF August, 2014

Catherine A. Amador

NOTARY PUBLIC FOR S.C.

MY COMMISSION EXPIRES Dec 22, 2018

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Derrick T. Blake #332138
KERSHAW, CORR. INST. MA-29
4848 GOLDMINE HIGHWAY
KERSHAW, S.C. 29067

DERRICK T. BLAKE # 332/38
Kershaw Cor. Inst. Mag. - A # 29
4848 Goldmine Highway
Kershaw, South Carolina 29067

The South Carolina Supreme Court
Attn: Daniel Shearouse
P.O. Box 11330
Columbia, South Carolina 29211

RECEIVED

AUG 25 2014

KerCI
MAILROOM