

PCR

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October 29, 2014

Hon. Daniel E. Shearous, Clerk of Court
Supreme Court of South Carolina
P.O. Box 11330
Columbia, SC 29211

RECEIVED

Rodney Elliott, #251337 v. State of South Carolina
CASE NO.: 2010-CP-18- 0747

NOV 03 2014

S.C. SUPREME COURT

Dear Sir/Madam:

Enclosed for filing please find the following original document or documents related to the above subject case:

- A. Notice of Intent to Appeal
- B. Certificate of Delivery by Mail
- C. Motion to Proceed Without Payment of Costs
- D. Order Appealed From
- E. Rule 59(E) Motion
- F. Order denying Applicants Rule 59(E) Motion

Upon filing the originals, I would ask that you clock the enclosed copy of this letter and return them to me in the self-addressed envelope which I have provided. as proof of filing for my records. I thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,



Mark L. Archer

MLA

Enclosures

cc: Megan E. Harrigan, Assistant Attorney General
Rembert Dennis Building
1000 Assembly Street, Room 519
Columbia, S.C. 29201

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
In The Supreme Court

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NOV - 3 2014

APPEAL FROM DORCHESTER COUNTY

S.C. Supreme Court

Honorable Matte Murphy, Circuit Court Judge

CASE NO.: 2010-CP-18- 0747

Rodney Elliott ,Appellant

v.

State of South Carolina, Respondent.

NOTICE OF INTENT TO APPEAL

Rodney Elliott appeals the Order of the Honorable Matte Murphy dated August 10, 2014, and the denial of Plaintiff's 59(e) Motion served upon the Plaintiff by the Clerk of Court on October 17, 2014 denying his petition for Post Conviction Relief.



MARK L. ARCHER, ESQUIRE
ATTORNEY FOR PLAINTIFF/APPELLANT
PO Box 971
Mount Pleasant, SC 29465
(843) 566-0118/Fax (843) 566-0336

Charleston, SC

October 29, 2014

Other Counsel of Record Are:

Attorney General
South Carolina Attorney General's Office
P.O. Box 11549
Columbia, SC 29211
(803) 734-4037

Attorney for Respondent

.THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
In The Supreme Court

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NOV - 3 2014

APPEAL FROM DORCHESTER COUNTY

Honorable Matte Murphy, Circuit Court Judge

S.C. Supreme Court

CASE NO.: 2010-CP-18- 0747

Rodney Elliott ,Appellant

v.

State of South Carolina, Respondent.

CERTIFICATE OF DELIVERY BY MAIL

I hereby certify that I have deposited a true and correct copy of the Notice of Intent to Appeal and Motion to Proceed Without Payment of Costs in the United States Mail with sufficient postage affixed thereto this 29th day of October, 2014 , addressed to

Attorney General
South Carolina Attorney General's Office
P.O. Box 11549
Columbia, SC 29211



MARK L. ARCHER, ESQUIRE
ATTORNEY FOR PLAINTIFF/APPELLANT
PO Box 971
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THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
In The Supreme Court

APPEAL FROM DORCHESTER COUNTY

Honorable Matte Murphy, Circuit Court Judge

CASE NO.: 2010-CP-18- 0747

Rodney Elliott ,Appellant

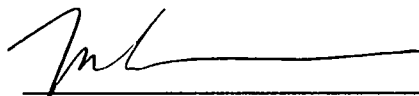
v.

State of South Carolina, Respondent.

MOTION TO PROCEED WITHOUT PAYMENT OF COSTS

The undersigned attorney hereby moves to proceed with appeal of this car without the payment of cost The within Motion is made on the grounds that the Grounds that:

- A. The undersigned attorney is court appointed to represent the Appellant due to his indigence;
- B. The Appellant is without funds to pay the costs of Appeal;
- C. The undersigned attorney is without funds to donate towards the cost of the appeal.



MARK L. ARCHER, ESQUIRE
ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT/APPELLANT
PO Box 971
Mount Pleasant, SC 29465
(843) 566-0118/Fax (843) 566-0336

Charleston, SC

October 29 2014

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
COUNTY OF DORCHESTER)

CERTIFIED COPY
2014 AUG 28 AM 11:37

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
FOR THE FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Rodney Elliott, #251337,

Case No. 2010-CP-18-0747

Applicant,

Cheryl Graham
CLERK OF COURT
DORCHESTER COUNTY

v.

State of South Carolina,

Respondent.

ORDER OF DISMISSAL
FILED-RECORDED

8-27-14
Cheryl Graham
Clerk of Court
Dorchester County

This matter comes before this Court by way of an application for post-conviction relief filed March 16, 2010. Respondent filed its Return and Motion to Dismiss on April 12, 2011 and its Amended Return and Motion to Dismiss on April 23, 2013. In its Amended Return and Motion to Dismiss, Respondent requested the application be summarily dismissed as barred by the statute of limitations, successive to Applicant's two prior post-conviction relief actions, barred by the doctrine of laches, and for failure to state a claim upon which relief could be granted. The Honorable Edgar W. Dickson, acting in his capacity of Chief Administrative Judge for the First Judicial Circuit, signed a Conditional Order of Dismissal on April 29, 2013, provisionally dismissing the application but giving Applicant twenty days to respond. After receiving objection from Applicant, Judge Dickson requested a hearing be held on Respondent's Motion to Dismiss.

A hearing on Respondent's motion to dismiss was convened on May 28, 2014 at the Dorchester County Courthouse. Applicant was present and represented by Mark L. Archer, Esquire. Respondent was represented by Assistant Attorney General Megan E. Harrigan. After reviewing all pleadings and hearing arguments from counsel, this Court finds that there are no

constitutional deprivations or other grounds on which to grant relief and is denying and dismissing the application with prejudice.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Before this Court are the records of the Dorchester 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 applications for post-conviction relief. Applicant is presently confined in the South Carolina Department of Corrections pursuant to orders of commitment of the Dorchester County Clerk of Court. Applicant was true bill indicted during the May 1997 term of the Dorchester County Grand Jury for Criminal Sexual Conduct with a Minor – Second Degree (1997-GS-18-0238) and Criminal Sexual Conduct with a Minor – First Degree (1997-GS-18-0239). Applicant was represented by Gene Dukes, Esquire. On July 22-24, 1998, Applicant proceeded to a jury trial before the Honorable Luke N. Brown, where he was convicted of Criminal Sexual Conduct with a Minor – Second Degree and acquitted of Criminal Sexual Conduct with a Minor – First Degree. Judge Brown sentenced Applicant to confinement for a period of twenty years.

A notice of appeal was filed and an appeal perfected on Applicant's behalf. Following an Anders¹ review, the South Carolina Court of Appeals dismissed the appeal. State v. Elliott, Op. No. 2000-UP-0684 (S.C. Ct. App. filed November 15, 2000). Applicant's Petition for Rehearing was denied on January 25, 2001. The Remittitur was sent March 8, 2001.

Applicant subsequently filed an application for post-conviction relief on July 25, 2001 (C.A. No. 2001-CP-18-903). Applicant raised the following issues in his first application:

1. Lack of jurisdiction over the subject matter and jurisdiction;
2. Improper venue;

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

3. Insufficiency of process and service; and
4. Failure to state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

Respondent made its Return and Motion to Dismiss on or about April 24, 2002. An evidentiary hearing was convened on October 14, 2002, before the Honorable Diane S. Goodstein. Applicant was present and represented by Vernida Hill, Esquire. Judge Goodstein denied and dismissed the application with prejudice by written order dated April 25, 2003. A timely Notice of Appeal was filed, after which Applicant filed a *pro se* Rule 59(e), SCRCF, Motion on May 28, 2003. The South Carolina Supreme Court dismissed the appeal without prejudice on July 1, 2003 based on the pending motion. The Remittitur was issued on July 21, 2003. Applicant's Rule 59(e), SCRCF, motion was denied on April 27, 2005. Thereafter, Applicant filed a second Notice of Appeal. By Order dated July 11, 2006, the South Carolina Court of Appeals denied Applicant's Petition for Writ of Certiorari. The Remittitur was sent on August 11, 2006.

Applicant subsequently filed a second post-conviction relief application on May 1, 2007 (C.A. No. 2007-CP-18-736). Applicant alleged:

1. "The applicant alleges that he was denied his Sixth Amendment right to the effective assistance of counsel where counsel failed to investigate and procure evidence that the applicant did not have any sexually transmitted diseases which would have shown that he was not the perpetrator of the sexual offenses committed."
2. "The applicant alleges that he should be permitted to raise this allegation in the present application where the evidence is after-discovered and if presented during trial, would have likely resulted of not guilty."
3. "The applicant alleges that he is entitled to raise this allegation in the present application based on a intervening decision by the United States Supreme Court which held that a criminal defendant is denied due process where forensic evidence discovered after trial would show that he is actually innocent of the crime which he is convicted."

Respondent made its Return and Motion to Dismiss on September 28, 2007. Judge Goodstein, acting in her capacity as Chief Administrative Judge for the First Judicial Circuit, signed a

Conditional Order of Dismissal on April 25, 2008, provisionally denying and dismissing the application as successive and barred by the one-year statute of limitations. Applicant was given twenty days in which to respond. After receiving no response, Judge Goodstein denied and dismissed the application with prejudice by Final Order dated October 1, 2008, and filed October 14, 2008. No notice of appeal was filed.

In his current application, Applicant alleges that he is being held in custody unlawfully for the following reasons:

1. After-discovered evidence; and
2. Ineffective assistance of post-conviction relief counsel in his 2007 post-conviction relief case.

FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

This Court has had the opportunity to review the record in its entirety and has heard the arguments presented at the motions hearing. Set forth below are the relevant findings of facts and conclusions of law as required pursuant to S.C. Code Ann. §17-27-80 (1985).

Newly Discovered Evidence

Applicant alleges that he is entitled to a new trial based on newly discovered evidence. This Court finds that this allegation is without merit and must be dismissed. A defendant requesting a new trial based on newly or after discovered evidence must show that the evidence:

- (1) Is such as would probably change the result if a new trial was had; (2) Has been discovered since the trial; (3) Could not by the exercise of due diligence have been discovered before the trial; (4) Is material to the issue of guilt or innocence; and (5) Is not merely cumulative or impeaching.

Hayden v. State, 278 S.C. 610, 611-12, 299 S.E.2d 854, 855 (1983). Here, Applicant has failed to establish what his newly discovered evidence is or show that the alleged evidence meets *any* of the requirements for newly discovered evidence. Therefore, this Court finds that this

allegation must be denied and dismissed with prejudice as a matter of law.

Ineffective Assistance of 2007 Post-Conviction Relief Counsel

Applicant alleges that that he received ineffective assistance of counsel on his second post-conviction relief application, specifically alleging that counsel failed to respond to the Conditional Order of Dismissal and failed to file an appeal. However, the South Carolina Supreme Court has long held that an applicant cannot maintain a subsequent post-conviction relief action on the grounds that his counsel from his prior action was in ineffective absent a narrow exception. See Odom v. State, 337 S.C. 256, 523 S.E.2d 753 (1999) (an applicant may maintain a subsequent action against prior post-conviction relief counsel for the narrow ground that prior counsel failed to file an appeal from the denial of his initial application). Here, Applicant is not seeking an appeal of his initial post-conviction relief action and Odom is not applicable. Rather, Applicant is seeking to maintain an action on the grounds that counsel for his second and subsequent post-conviction relief action was ineffective. This is not a ground on which relief can be provided and must be denied and dismissed with prejudice.

Additionally, this Court finds that this Application for Post-Conviction Relief should 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 was convicted of the offense he challenges in this Application on July 24, 1998. This Application was filed on March 16, 2010, which is more than a decade after the 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 finds that this application must be denied and dismissed in total.

CONCLUSION

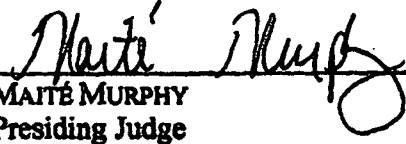
Based on all the foregoing, this Court finds and concludes that Applicant has not established any constitutional violations or deprivations that would require this court to grant his application. Therefore, this application for post-conviction relief must be denied and dismissed with prejudice.

This Court notes that Applicant must file and serve a Notice of Appeal within thirty days from the receipt by counsel of written notice of entry of judgment to secure the appropriate appellate review. See Rule 203, SCACR. Pursuant to Austin v. State, 305 S.C. 453 (1991), an applicant has a right to an appellate counsel's assistance in seeking review of the denial of post-conviction relief. Rule 71.1(g), SCRCR, provides that if the applicant wishes to seek appellate review, post-conviction relief counsel must serve and file a Notice of Appeal on an applicant's behalf. Applicant is directed to South Carolina Appellate Court Rule 243 for appropriate procedures for appeal.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED:

1. That the Application for Post-Conviction Relief shall be denied and dismissed with prejudice; and
2. The Applicant shall remain remanded to the custody of the State.

AND IT IS SO ORDERED this 10 day of August, 2014.



MAITÉ MURPHY
Presiding Judge
First Judicial Circuit

St. George South Carolina.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
COUNTY OF DORCHESTER)

THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS COUNTY
FOR THE FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Rodney Elliott, #251337,)
Applicant,)
V.)
State of South Carolina,)

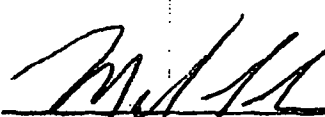
Case No. 2010-CP-18- 0747

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2014 SEP 10 AM 9:34
Clara M. Williams
CLERK OF COURT
DORCHESTER COUNTY

RULE 59(E) MOTION

The Applicant hereby moves pursuant to Rule 59(e) of the rules of civil procedure for modification of this Court's Judgement of August 26, 2014, which was served on the Applicant by Counsel for the State by letter of September 3, 2014, which is attached. The within Motion is base upon the grounds that:

1. The failure of the Court to Consider the incompetence of Applicant's Counsel for his 2007 Post Conviction Relief Hearing violates his rights to Due Process of Law
2. Contrary to the Courts statement on page 5 of the Order that it "has had the opportunity to review the record in its entirety, it has failed to consider proceeding before the Honorable Diane Goodstein of November 2, 2013.


Mark L. Archer, Attorney for Applicant
Post Office Box 971
Mount Pleasant SC 20465
843-568-5870

Mount Pleasant SC

9/9, 2014

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
COUNTY OF DORCHESTER)

Rodney Elliott, SCDC # 251337,)
Applicant,)

v.)

State of South Carolina,)
Respondent.)

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS)
FOR THE FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT)

Case No. 2010-CP-18-00747)

**ORDER DENYING APPLICANT'S)
"RULE 59(E) MOTION"**)

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2014 OCT 17 PM 3:16
Clerk of Court
DORCHESTER COUNTY

This matter comes before this Court by way of Applicant's "Rule 59(e) Motion" asking this Court to alter or amend its Order of Dismissal denying Applicant post-conviction relief.

I.

The records before this Court show that Applicant is presently confined in the South Carolina Department of Corrections pursuant to orders of commitment of the Dorchester County Clerk of Court. Applicant was true bill indicted during the May 1997 term of the Dorchester County Grand Jury for Criminal Sexual Conduct with a Minor – Second Degree (1997-GS-18-0238) and Criminal Sexual Conduct with a Minor – First Degree (1997-GS-18-0239). Applicant was represented by Gene Dukes, Esquire. On July 22-24, 1998, Applicant proceeded to a jury trial before the Honorable Luke N. Brown, where he was convicted of Criminal Sexual Conduct with a Minor – Second Degree and acquitted of Criminal Sexual Conduct with a Minor – First Degree. Judge Brown sentenced Applicant to confinement for a period of twenty years.

A notice of appeal was filed and an appeal perfected on Applicant's behalf. Following an Anders¹ review, the South Carolina Court of Appeals dismissed the appeal. State v. Elliott, Op. No. 2000-UP-0684 (S.C. Ct. App. filed November 15, 2000). Applicant's Petition for Rehearing was denied on January 25,

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

2001. The Remittitur was sent March 8, 2001.

Applicant subsequently filed an application for post-conviction relief on July 25, 2001 (C.A. No. 2001-CP-18-903). Applicant raised the following issues in his first application:

1. Lack of jurisdiction over the subject matter and jurisdiction;
2. Improper venue;
3. Insufficiency of process and service; and
4. Failure to state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

Respondent made its Return and Motion to Dismiss on or about April 24, 2002. An evidentiary hearing was convened on October 14, 2002, before the Honorable Diane S. Goodstein. Applicant was present and represented by Vernida Hill, Esquire. Judge Goodstein denied and dismissed the application with prejudice by written order dated April 25, 2003. A timely Notice of Appeal was filed, after which Applicant filed a *pro se* Rule 59(e), SCRPC, Motion on May 28, 2003. The South Carolina Supreme Court dismissed the appeal without prejudice on July 1, 2003 based on the pending motion. The Remittitur was issued on July 21, 2003. Applicant's Rule 59(e), SCRPC, motion was denied on April 27, 2005. Thereafter, Applicant filed a second Notice of Appeal. By Order dated July 11, 2006, the South Carolina Court of Appeals denied Applicant's Petition for Writ of Certiorari. The Remittitur was sent on August 11, 2006.

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2. "The applicant alleges that he should be permitted to raise this allegation in the present application where the evidence is after-discovered and if presented during trial, would have likely resulted of not guilty."
3. "The applicant alleges that he is entitled to raise this allegation in the present application based on a intervening decision by the United States Supreme Court which held that a criminal defendant is denied due process where forensic evidence discovered after trial would show that he is actually innocent of the

crime which he is convicted.”

Respondent made its Return and Motion to Dismiss on September 28, 2007. Judge Goodstein, acting in her capacity as Chief Administrative Judge for the First Judicial Circuit, signed a Conditional Order of Dismissal on April 25, 2008, provisionally denying and dismissing the application as successive and barred by the one-year statute of limitations. Applicant was given twenty days in which to respond. After receiving no response, Judge Goodstein denied and dismissed the application with prejudice by Final Order dated October 1, 2008, and filed October 14, 2008. No notice of appeal was filed.

II.

In his current application, Applicant alleges that he is being held in custody unlawfully for the following reasons:

1. After-discovered evidence; and
2. Ineffective assistance of post-conviction relief counsel in his 2007 post-conviction relief case.

Respondent filed its Return and Motion to Dismiss on April 12, 2011 and its Amended Return and Motion to Dismiss on April 23, 2013. In its Amended Return and Motion to Dismiss, Respondent requested the application be summarily dismissed as barred by the statute of limitations, successive to Applicant’s two prior post-conviction relief actions, barred by the doctrine of laches, and for failure to state a claim upon which relief could be granted. The Honorable Edgar W. Dickson, acting in his capacity of Chief Administrative Judge for the First Judicial Circuit, signed a Conditional Order of Dismissal on April 29, 2013, provisionally dismissing the application but giving Applicant twenty days to respond. After receiving objection from Applicant, Judge Dickson requested a hearing be held on Respondent’s Motion to Dismiss.

An initial hearing on Respondent’s Motion to Dismiss was scheduled for November 1, 2013 before Judge Goodstein. Applicant was present and represented by Mark L. Archer, Esquire. Respondent was represented by Assistant Attorney General Megan E. Harrigan. At the start of the hearing, Applicant

moved for a continuance of this matter, citing a possible conflict because Judge Goodstein presided over his initial post-conviction relief action. Respondent consented to Applicant's continuance motion. An Order continuing this matter to the next term of court was signed by Judge Goodstein on January 7, 2014.

A subsequent hearing on Respondent's motion to dismiss was convened on May 28, 2014 at the Dorchester County Courthouse before this Court. Applicant was again present and represented by Mark L. Archer, Esquire. Respondent was represented by Assistant Attorney General Megan E. Harrigan. After reviewing all pleadings and hearing arguments from counsel, this Court found that there were no constitutional deprivations or other grounds on which to grant relief and denied and dismissed the application with prejudice. An Order of Dismissal was signed by this Court on August 18, 2014 and filed on August 28, 2014. Respondent served this Order on Applicant on September 3, 2014.

On September 8, 2014, Applicant, through his counsel,² served a copy of his "Rule 59(e) Motion" on Respondent. Respondent made its Return to this motion on or about September 12, 2014.

III.

This Court's find that its Order of Dismissal contains the required findings of facts and conclusions of law as required by S.C. Code Ann. § 17-27-80 (1976) and Rule 52(a) SCRPC. See also McCray v. State, 305 S.C. 329, 408 S.E.2d 241 (1991). In his "Rule 59(e) Motion," Applicant asserts that the Court's Order of Dismissal "fail[s] . . . to consider the incompetence of Applicant's counsel for his 2007 post conviction relief hearing" and "fail[s] to consider the proceedings before the Honorable Diane Goodstein of November 2³, 2013." This Court finds that its Order of Dismissal contains the required findings of facts

² Applicant has also submitted *pro se* filings to both the Dorchester County Clerk of Court and the South Carolina Supreme Court. As Applicant is represented by counsel, the South Carolina Supreme Court took no action on the *pro se* filing, citing: Miller v. State, 388 S.C. 347, 697 S.E.2d 527 (2010); Jones v. State, 348 S.C. 13, 558 S.E.2d 517 (2002); State v. Stuckey, 333 S.C. 56, 508 S.E.2d 564 (1998); Foster v. State, 298 S.C. 306, 379 S.E.2d 907 (1989). This Court agrees and will not consider these *pro se* filings.

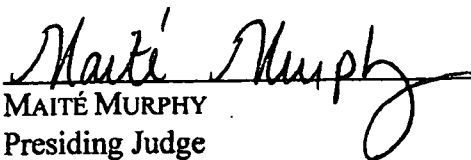
³ This Court agrees with Respondent's interpretation that this is a scrivener's error, as the hearing was held on Friday, November 1, 2013, not Saturday, November 2, 2013, as Applicant cites in his motion.

and conclusions of law as required by S.C. Code Ann. § 17-27-80 (1976) and Rule 52(a) SCRCP. See also McCray v. State, 305 S.C. 329, 408 S.E.2d 241 (1991). This Court finds that it fully ruled on all issues properly presented at the motions hearing and that Applicant's "Rule 59(e) Motion" must be denied. This Court finds that the allegations regarding Applicant's 2007 post-conviction relief counsel were fully considered and addressed in the Order of Dismissal. See Order of Dismissal p. 5. Additionally, this Court finds that Applicant's contention that the Court did not consider his November 1, 2013 hearing before Judge Goodstein is in error, as that hearing was solely a continuance motion and did not address the merits of any of Applicant's claims.

Having carefully reviewed the entire record in this matter, this Court finds that there is no basis for altering or amending its prior ruling.⁴ Therefore, this Court hereby denies the Applicant's Motion in its entirety, and affirms the previous Order of Dismissal.

This Court notes that if Applicant desires to secure appellate review of this Order and the Order of Dismissal, a notice of appeal must be filed and served within thirty days of the service of this Order. Applicant is directed to Rules 203, 206, and 243 of the South Carolina Appellate Court Rules for the appropriate procedures to follow after notice of appeal has been timely filed.

AND, IT IS SO ORDERED this 29 day of September, 2014


MAITÉ MURPHY
Presiding Judge
First Judicial Circuit

Columbia, South Carolina

⁴ The Court, in its discretion, has considered this matter based upon the motions submitted by the parties and the post-conviction relief file, since oral argument will not aid the Court in reaching its decision. See Rule 59(f), SCRCP.

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MOUNT PLEASANT, SOUTH CAROLINA 29465

Hon. Daniel E. Shearous, Clerk of Court
Supreme Court of South Carolina
P.O. Box 14330
Columbia, SC 29241
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CHARLESTON SC 294



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