

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
In the Court of Appeals

APPEAL FROM CHARLESTON COUNTY
Roger M. Young, Sr., Court of General Sessions Judge

Case No. 11-GS-10-5527, 5528, 5531
Appellate Case No. 2014-001051

State of South Carolina,Respondent,

v.

Joseph Todd Rowland,Appellant.

INITIAL BRIEF OF APPELLANT

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SC Court of Appeals

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STATEMENT OF ISSUES ON APPEAL

- I. The trial court erred in denying Appellant’s motion to suppress the drug evidence on the ground the search warrant was not supported by probable cause..... 8**

- II. The trial court erred by denying Appellant’s motion for directed verdict when the evidence presented by the state did not suffice to create a jury issue as to constructive possession of the drugs.....15**

- III. Pursuant to *Anders v. California*, my client asserts that his Due Process rights were violated.....18**

- IV. Pursuant to *Anders v. California*, my client asserts the trial court erred in not finding the chain of custody was broken.....19**

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On June 3, 2011, the Appellant was arrested and charged with Trafficking Cocaine 28g – 100g S.C. Code Ann. § 44-53-370, PWID Marijuana S.C. Code Ann. § 44-53-370, Unlawful Possession of a Firearm During the Commission of a Violent Crim S.C. Code Ann. § 16-23-490, Unlawful Possession of a Firearm by a Convicted Felon S.C. Code Ann § 16-23-30, and Possession of a Stolen Firearm S.C. Code Ann § 16-23-30. At a Court of General Sessions, convened on September 12, 2011, the Appellant was indicted on the above charges by a Grand Jury. The Honorable Roger M. Young, Sr. presided over a jury trial on May 12-13, 2014.

The Appellant moved to suppress the search warrant on the basis that it did not give the magistrate information sufficient to rise to the level of probable cause, and further, that it contained an error so egregious that it failed as a matter of law. (Transcript, p. 70, 71). The Court denied Appellant's motion to suppress based on the totality of the circumstances giving rise to the level of probable cause required. (Transcript, p. 74, 75).

The Appellant moved for a directed verdict at the close of the State's case, asserting the evidence presented did not suffice to create a jury issue as to constructive possession. (Transcript, p. 47, 52). The Court directed a verdict of not guilty on the charge of Possession of a Stolen Firearm S.C. Code Ann § 16-23-30 but denied the Appellant's directed verdict motion regarding the remaining three (3) charges on the basis that there was sufficient circumstances which would support a conviction based on constructive possession of the drugs and a gun during the commission of a violent crime. (Transcript, p. 219).

The jury found the Appellant guilty of Trafficking Cocaine 28g – 100g S.C. Code Ann. § 44-53-370, PWID Marijuana S.C. Code Ann. § 44-53-370, and Unlawful Possession of a Firearm During the Commission of a Violent Crim S.C. Code Ann. § 16-23-490 and sentenced to a total of twenty (20) years in prison. (Transcript, p. 280, 281).

Counsel for Appellant renewed his pre-trial motion and directed verdict motion, and Appellant himself made additional post-trial motions on his own accord. (Transcript, p. 271-274, 281).

Appellant filed his Notice of Intent to Appeal on May 15, 2014.

STATEMENT OF THE FACTS

On June 3, 2011, the City of Charleston Police Department Special Investigations Unit, acting on several complaints in reference to the location, set up stationary surveillance across the street from 31 Woodleaf Ct. around 2:15pm approximately 50 yards away. (Transcript p. 47, 54, 57).

About 15 minutes later, Officer Ratliff observed a blue vehicle drive up Woodleaf Ct. and park in front of 31 Woodleaf Ct. The Appellant walked out of the residence, walked straight through his yard to the passenger side window, reached in through the window, *appeared* to do a hand-to-hand transaction, giving the driver who was the sole occupant of that vehicle what he had, got something, returned, immediately turned and went back into the residence. (Transcript p. 57).

Officer Ratliff pointed out the blue car to the patrol unit stationed at the front of the neighborhood who initiated a traffic stop on the vehicle. After finding marijuana and cocaine inside the vehicle, the driver agreed to give a voluntary statement regarding the drugs found in his vehicle. The driver gave a written statement indicating he had just bought marijuana and cocaine from a party he knows as Blow. (Transcript, p. 58, 59).

Based on Officer Ratliff's observations and the driver's written statement, Officer Ratliff created an affidavit for a search warrant using a template from a previous search warrant and presented it to the magistrate. The last page of the search warrant submitted to the magistrate claimed that there was probable cause to believe illegal narcotics, and/or the proceeds of, were being stored at *101 A Pamlico Terrace, Charleston, SC 29455*. (Transcript, p. 60, 61, 63). (with emphasis). Officer Ratliff supplemented the written affidavit with oral testimony before the magistrate regarding the background he'd had with

the Appellant, the different calls he'd gone to involving the Appellant at that residence and elsewhere, the numerous complaints that he had received, and the fact that he had spoken with a sibling of his. (Transcript, p. 61).

Officer Ratliff and members of the Charleston Police Department Special Investigations Unit then executed the search warrant for 31 Woodleaf Ct. The Appellant was not in the house when the search warrant was executed. (Transcript, p. 68). During the execution of the search warrant, marijuana, cocaine, and a handgun were found in a bedroom. (Transcript, p. 125, 127, 128).

The Appellant was arrested and charged with Trafficking Cocaine 28g – 100g S.C. Code Ann. § 44-53-370, PWID Marijuana S.C. Code Ann. § 44-53-370, Unlawful Possession of a Firearm During the Commission of a Violent Crim S.C. Code Ann. § 16-23-490, Unlawful Possession of a Firearm by a Convicted Felon S.C. Code Ann § 16-23-30¹, and Possession of a Stolen Firearm S.C. Code Ann § 16-23-30. At a Court of General Sessions, convened on September 12, 2011, the Appellant was indicted on the above charges by a Grand Jury. Thereafter, an additional thirty-two (32) months passed before the State brought Appellant's case to trial in front of the Honorable Roger M. Young, Sr.

After the jury was sworn, Appellant made a motion to suppress the search warrant on the basis that it did not give the magistrate information sufficient to rise to the level of probable cause, noting that the Officers started observing the residence based on anonymous citizen's concerns, only observed what "*appeared to be*" a hand-to-hand drug transaction, did not search the car prior to the driver visiting the residence, and contained an error so egregious that it made the warrant itself fail as a matter of law. (Transcript, p.

¹ The charge of Unlawful Possession of a Firearm by a Convicted Felon was not taken to trial.

70, 71). The Court denied Appellant's motion, finding that based on the totality of the circumstances, the reference to 101 A Hamilton (sic) Terrace address was a scrivener's error, they had reason to be observing the residence, they witnessed at least one drug transaction, they stopped the person driving the car who said he bought drugs just a short time from the Appellant, thus giving them information sufficient to rise to the level of probable cause to issue the search warrant. (Transcript, p. 74, 75).

Following the State's presentation, the Appellant moved for a directed verdict on all charges asserting the evidence presented by the State did not suffice to create a jury issue as to constructive possession of the drugs. The testimony revealed that the Appellant was not inside the residence when the warrant was served, but was standing outside the residence. (Transcript, p. 47, 52). The witness was unable to say whether the Appellant lived or slept at the residence. (Transcript, p. 53). No testimony was presented that indicated the Appellant had ownership of the house, nor a special relationship between the owner of the house from which a right to control might be inferred. Further, no fingerprints of the Appellant were recovered on any of the items found inside the residence. (Transcript, p. 117). The Court directed a verdict of not guilty on the charge of Possession of a Stolen Firearm S.C. Code Ann § 16-23-30 but denied the Appellant's directed verdict motion regarding the remaining three (3) charges on the basis that there was sufficient circumstances which would support a conviction based on constructive possession of the drugs and a gun during the commission of a violent crime. (Transcript, p. 219).

Appellant was convicted of Trafficking Cocaine 28g – 100g S.C. Code Ann. § 44-53-370, PWID Marijuana S.C. Code Ann. § 44-53-370, and Unlawful Possession of a

Firearm During the Commission of a Violent Crim S.C. Code Ann. § 16-23-490 and sentenced to a total of twenty (20) years in prison². (Transcript, p. 280, 281).

Following the verdict, the Appellant on his own accord argued for a new trial based on the State not having physical proof of a chain of custody, that the search warrant was invalid on its face because Officer Ratliff did not leave a copy of the Affidavit to the search warrant at his residence in violation of SC Code Ann. § 17-13-140 and the Fourth Amendment of the South Carolina Constitution, that the search warrant was invalid on its face because there was no indication of reliability of the informant in the search warrant, that Appellant was not present during the time the search warrant was being conducted, and that the State only proved mere presence and no dominion or control over the drugs and contraband found. (Transcript, p. 271-274). After the sentencing phases of the trial, counsel renewed Appellant's motion for a new trial and directed verdict, which was denied by the Court for the same reasons previously stated. (Transcript, p. 281).

² Appellant was sentenced to 20 years on the Trafficking Cocaine, 5 years on the PWID Marijuana, and 5 years on the Firearm charge, all sentences to run concurrent.

ARGUMENT

I. The trial court erred in denying Appellant’s motion to suppress the drug evidence on the ground the search warrant was not supported by probable cause.

The Fourth Amendment guarantees “[t]he right of the people to be secure . . . [from] unreasonable searches and seizures.” U.S. Const. amend. IV. “In parallel with the protection of the Fourth Amendment, the South Carolina Constitution also provides a safeguard against unlawful searches and seizures.” State v. Forrester, 343 S.C. 637, 643, 541 S.E.2d 837, 840 (2001); S.C. Const. art. I, § 10. Evidence obtained in violation of the Fourth Amendment is inadmissible in both state and federal court. Forrester, 343 S.C. at 643, 541 S.E.2d at 840. A magistrate may issue a search warrant only upon a finding of probable cause. State v. Bellamy, 336 S.C. 140, 143, 519 S.E.2d 347, 348 (1999). “This determination requires the magistrate to make a practical, common-sense decision of whether, given the totality of the circumstances set forth in the affidavit, including the veracity and basis of knowledge of persons supplying the information, there is a fair probability that contraband or evidence of a crime will be found in a particular place.” State v. King, 349 S.C. 142, 150, 561 S.E.2d 640, 644 (Ct. App. 2002). “The affidavit must contain sufficient underlying facts and information upon which the magistrate may make a determination of probable cause. The magistrate should determine probable cause based on all of the information available to the magistrate at the time the warrant was issued.” State v. Dupree, 354 S.C. 676, 684, 583 S.E.2d 437, 441 (Ct. App. 2003) (citations omitted). To determine probable cause, the Court looks to the totality of the circumstances test set forth in Illinois v. Gates, 462 U.S. 213 (1983). The totality of the circumstances test establishes: [t]he task of the issuing magistrate is simply to make a practical, common-

sense decision whether, given all the circumstances set forth in the affidavit before him, including the “veracity” and “basis of knowledge” of persons supplying hearsay information, there is a fair probability that contraband or evidence of a crime will be found in a particular place. *Id.* at 238; see also *State v. Jones*, 342 S.C. 121, 536 S.E.2d 675 (2000) (stating that under totality of circumstances test, reviewing court considers all circumstances, including status, basis of knowledge, and veracity of informant, when determining whether or not probable cause existed to issue search warrant). A defendant has the right to challenge misstatements in a search warrant affidavit. See *Franks v. Delaware*, 438 U.S. 154, 98 S.Ct. 2674, 57L.Ed.2d 667 (1978); *State v. Sachs*, 264 S.C. 541, 216 S.E.2d 501(1975). A defendant is entitled to an evidentiary hearing if the following criteria are met: (1) the defendant's attack is more than conclusory and is supported by more than a mere desire to cross-examine; (2) the defendant makes allegations of deliberate falsehood or of reckless disregard for the truth which are accompanied by an offer of proof; and, (3) the affiant has made the allegedly false or reckless statement. Further, if the foregoing criteria have been met, and the remaining content is insufficient to find probable cause after the allegedly false or reckless material has been set aside, the defendant is entitled to his hearing, under the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments. *Franks*, 438 U.S. at 171, 98 S.Ct. at 2684, 57 L.Ed.2d at 677. The South Carolina General Assembly has imposed stricter requirements than federal law for issuing a search warrant. Both the Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution and Article I, § 10 of the South Carolina Constitution require an oath or affirmation before probable cause can be found by an officer of the court, and a search warrant issued. U.S. Const. amend. IV; S.C. Const. art. I, § 10. Additionally, the South Carolina Code mandates

that a search warrant “shall be issued only upon affidavit sworn to before the magistrate, municipal judicial officer, or judge of a court of record” S.C. Code Ann. § 17-13-140 (1985). Oral testimony may also be used in this state to supplement search warrant affidavits which are facially insufficient to establish probable cause. See State v. Weston, 329 S.C. 287, 494 S.E.2d 801 (1997). However, “sworn oral testimony, standing alone, does not satisfy the statute.” State v. McKnight, 291 S.C. 110, 352 S.E.2d 471 (1987). State v. Jones, 342 S.C. 121, 128, 536 S.E.2d 675, 678-79 (2000). In terms of a court’s review of the magistrate’s decision, “[t]he duty of the reviewing court is to ensure the issuing magistrate had a substantial basis upon which to conclude that probable cause existed.” State v. Baccus, 367 S.C. 41, 50, 625 S.E.2d 216, 221 (2006). “In reviewing the validity of a warrant, an appellate court may consider only information brought to the magistrate’s attention.” State v. Thompson, 363 S.C. 192, 200, 609 S.E.2d 556, 560 (Ct. App. 2005).

In the instant case, the reason for the affiant’s belief that drugs would be found at 31 Woodleaf Court is included in the affidavit, which provided in part:

Over the past 6 months, the Charleston Police Department Special Investigations Unit has received numerous complaints of narcotic activity from citizens, in reference to illegal narcotics being sold from 31 Woodleaf Ct. SIU has been conducting an investigation on this residence and Joseph Rowland for more than a year for narcotic activity.

In response, within the past 72 hours, the CPD Special Investigations Unit utilized (sic) established a fixed surveillance location in which Inv., Ratliffe and Inv. Sumner observed Joseph Todd Rowland, a registered resident at this location, conduct a hand to hand narcotics transaction.

At approx. 1440 hrs. Joseph Rowland was observed exiting the residence via the front door and walk up to a vehicle which parked in front of the residence. Joseph Rowland approached the door of the vehicle and conducted a hand to hand transaction with a person inside the vehicle (SC CWM-343). Within 1 minute of making contact with the driver of the vehicle Joseph Rowland then walked back

into the above residence. The vehicle (SC CWM-343) then immediately left the area. Inv. Ratliffe and Inv. Sumner then corroborate (sic) this by having a CPD patrol unit conduct a traffic stop on the above vehicle (SC CWM-343) and locate an amount of illegal narcotics. The driver of the vehicle then wrote a statement confirming the above mentioned transaction of illegal narcotics. Based on Inv. Ratliffe's experience and the current investigation, there is probable cause to believe that illegal narcotics, and/or the proceeds of, are being stored at *101 A Pamlico Terrace, Charleston, SC 39455.* (with emphasis)

As evidenced in the above, the narcotics officers' decision to request a search warrant was precipitated primarily by the receipt of numerous citizen complaints of narcotic activity at 31 Woodleaf Ct., however, these complainants remained anonymous and there is no mention by any of the citizens of anyone ever actually seeing drugs on the premises. Armed with the complaints, they conducted surveillance of the residence and saw "a blue Honda Accord drive up, drive down the roadway, and park across from Rowland's house, and Joseph Rowland came out from the residence, went over there to the car, into the passenger side, and conducted a hand-to-hand drug transaction". (Transcript p. 47). They "followed the blue car until the marked units could get behind it to conduct a traffic stop...we spoke to the driver, and the driver told us that he just purchased the coke and marijuana from Blow. Blow is an alias of Joseph Rowland." (Transcript p. 49, 59).

Based on the citizens' complaints, the officer's observations during the surveillance, the statement of the driver of the blue car, as well as his experience, the Officer presented this information to the magistrate with the request that a search warrant be issued for *101-A Pamlico Terrace.* (with emphasis). Further, the Officer provided oral testimony to the magistrate regarding "the background I've had with the Defendant, the different calls I've gone to involving the defendant at that residence and elsewhere, the numerous complaints that we had received, and the fact that I had spoken with a sibling of

his.” (Transcript p. 61). The magistrate ultimately signed the warrant for the search of 31 Woodleaf Ct. (with emphasis).

Following the suppression hearing, the trial court ruled, “the totality of the circumstances is that they had a reason to be observing Mr. Rowland, the defendant’s house. They witnessed -- or they – based on tips that he had been drug dealing, et cetera, that’s what got them to observe that house. They then witnessed at least one transaction, possibly two, on drugs. One was the bicycle, but, more importantly, the one was the one with the car. They then stopped that person in driving the car who said yes, I bought drugs just a short time before from the defendant. That...is sufficient to rise to the level of probable cause to issue the search warrant.” (Transcript p. 74,75).

Applying the facts of the instant case to the law of South Carolina, the Affidavit and the supplemental oral testimony were insufficient to provide the magistrate with a substantial basis for which to find probable cause to issue the search warrant for 31 Woodleaf Ct. While the trial court correctly based the validity of the search warrant on the totality of the circumstances, the Appellant believes it necessary to separately address each piece of evidence presented to the magistrate.

Initially, the officer’s belief that drugs would be found on the premises was based on numerous complaints of narcotic activity from citizens, in reference to illegal narcotics being sold from 31 Woodleaf Ct., however, these citizens remained anonymous and there is no mention of anyone ever seeing drugs on the premises. While such activity might raise suspicions, or be one indicator of possible narcotics transactions, these complaints were insufficient to establish probable cause for the issuance of a search warrant. *Bailey v.*

Superior Court for County of Ventura (People), 11 Cal. App. 4th 1107, 15 Cal. Rptr. 2d 17, 19-20 (1992).

Next, surveillance revealed a blue car pull up to 31 Woodleaf and the Appellant observed what *appeared to be* a hand-to-hand drug transaction, however, this is merely speculation, as the Officer was “about half a football field away...50 yards”. (Transcript p. 54). The Officer’s pulled the car over, but instead of arresting the driver for the marijuana and cocaine found in his car, released him after receiving a written statement wherein the driver identified the Appellant as the person he purchased the drugs from. (Transcript p. 49, 59). This does not in and of itself, even coupled with what appeared to be a hand-to-hand transaction, establish probable cause for the issuance of a search warrant. The driver nor his vehicle was searched prior to going or coming from 31 Woodleaf Ct., and there was no independent verification that this individual was the same person driving the blue car that participated in what appeared to be a hand-to-hand with Blow at 31 Woodleaf Ct.

Having applied the fact that tips alone don’t give rise to probable cause, and by the Officer’s own admission that he only saw “what appeared to be” a drug transaction, “from about 50 yards away”, the only basis the Court used in denying the motion to suppress was the information that was provided by the driver of the blue car. There was no information provided to the magistrate as to whether the driver of the blue car was telling the truth as to whether the drugs in his possession were specifically purchased from the Appellant or the specific residence of 31 Woodleaf Ct., and further, no information provided to the magistrate regarding the driver of the blue car’s reliability. It is reasonable to believe the driver of the car would say whatever necessary to prevent himself from being arrested. In

making a probable cause determination, the task of the issuing magistrate is simply to make a practical, common-sense decision whether, given all the circumstances set forth in the affidavit before him, including the “*veracity*” and “*basis of knowledge*” of persons supplying hearsay information, there is a fair probability that contraband or evidence of a crime will be found in a particular place. (*State v. Herring*, 387 S.C. 201, 212, 692 S.E. 2d 490, 496 (2009) (emphasis added) (quoting *Illinois v. Gates*, 462 U.S. 213, 238, 103 S. Ct. 2317, 2332, 76 L. Ed. 2d 527, 548 (1983))).

Finally, the Appellant asserts that the search warrant was invalid on its face due to the property to be searched listed as 101-A Pamlico Terrace, as opposed to 31 Woodleaf Court. Contrary to the trial court’s ruling that “it’s clear that the reference to the 101A Hamilton (sic) Terrace address was a scrivener’s error...The correct address, 31 Woodleaf, is referenced several times in here, and that was obviously just a scrivener’s error” , (Transcript, p. 74), the Appellant believes it to be more and asserts that the language in the Affidavit to secure the search warrant regarding the property location must be set aside, thus making the remaining content insufficient to establish probable cause, and therefore, the search warrant must be voided and the fruits of the search excluded to the same extent as if probable cause was lacking on the face of the affidavit. (*Franks v. Delaware*, 438 U.S. 154 (1978)). The Appellant also asserts that this is grounds to reverse pursuant to *Massachusetts v. Sheppard*, 468 U.S. 981 (1984).

II. The trial court erred by denying Appellant's motion for directed verdict when the evidence presented by the State did not suffice to create a jury issue as to constructive possession of the drugs.

A defendant is entitled to a directed verdict when the State fails to present evidence of the offense charged. *State v. McHoney*, 344 S.C. 85, 97, 544 S.E. 2d 30, 36 (2001). In deciding whether the circuit court erred in denying a motion for a directed verdict, the appellate court must view the evidence in the light most favorable to the State. *State v. Hudson*, 277 S.C. 200, 201, 284 S.E. 2d 773, 774 (1981). If there is any direct evidence or substantial circumstantial evidence reasonably tending to prove the guilt of the accused, the court must find the case was properly submitted to the jury. *State v. Curtis*, 356 S.C. 622, 591, S.E. 2d 600 (2004).

Conviction of drug possession requires proof of possession, either actual or constructive, coupled with knowledge of its presence. *State v. Hudson, supra*. In order to prove constructive possession, the “State must show a defendant had dominion and control, or the right to exercise dominion and control over the [illegal substance].” *State v. Heath*, 370 S.C. 326, 329, 635 S.E. 2d 18, 19 (2006) (citing *State v. Halyard*, 274 S.C. 397, 400, 264 S.E. 2d 841, 842 (1980)). The State may establish constructive possession by either circumstantial or direct evidence. *Id.* Finally, the defendant’s knowledge and possession may be inferred if the substance was found on premises under his control. *State v. Adams*, 291, S.C. 132, 135, 352 S.E. 2d 483, 486 (1987). Whether the evidence is sufficient to withstand a directed verdict motion when the State relies upon circumstantial evidence of constructive possession is a fact intensive determination.

In *State v. Heath, supra*, the Court discussed the “right to exercise dominion and control” element of constructive possession. In *Heath*, the defendant lived with his mother

in her home. Police arrived at the residence to search the home for cocaine. *Id.* at 328, 635, S.E. 2d at 18. The defendant and his brother were standing outside of the house, and defendant remained there throughout the search. *Id.* at 328, 635 S.E. 2d at 18-19. In the house, police found a small crack rock, scales, and numerous plastic baggies. *Id.* In addition, a police dog found 43.48 grams of crack in a car washing mitt in the recycling bin at the rear of the house, and there was evidence that the defendant had been washing the car before the police arrived. *Id.* at 330, 635 S.E. 2d at 19. The appeal centered on whether there was evidence that defendant was in constructive possession of the crack cocaine found in the mitt. *Id.* at 330, 635 S.E. 2d at 19. The Court found there was no direct or circumstantial evidence linking defendant to the crack cocaine, and therefore, examined whether there was evidence that the defendant had dominion and control over the property where the crack was found. *Id.* The Court held that “although the defendant lived where the crack was found, the premises were owned by his mother, and as a result, the defendant only had a right to access the area where the crack was found and not a right to exercise dominion and control over the area. *Id.* Accordingly, the Court held that the court erred in not granting defendant’s motion for a directed verdict.

In determining whether to grant a motion for a directed verdict on constructive possession, in addition to presence, the Court must look for the following evidence: testimony tying the defendant to the contraband (*State v. Tabory*, 260 S.C. 355, 196 S.E. 2d 111 (1973)); *State v. Brownlee*, 318 S.C. 34, 455 S.E. 2d 704 (Ct. App. 1995)); evidence of control or shared control of the premises (*Hudson, supra*); and evidence of a special relationship between the owner of the premises from which a right to control may be inferred (*State v. Brown*, 267 S.C. 311, 227 S.E. 2d 674 (1976)).

In the instant case, similar to the holding in *Heath, supra*, there is no evidence of Appellant's control of the drugs found in the bedroom of the house owned by his Father, nor any evidence that he possessed or had the right to control or shared control of the premises wherein the drugs were found. In fact, no evidence was submitted showing that the Appellant had ever even been inside the residence and when the search warrant was served at the residence, the Appellant was standing outside the residence. (Transcript, p. 47, 52). However, his brother, the children, their mother, and his mother and father were in the residence. (Transcript p. 68). The testifying witness was unable to say whether the Appellant slept at the residence or not (Transcript p. 53). Upon serving the search warrant, the Officer walked out in the front yard and arrested the Appellant. (Transcript p. 69). Further, the testimony clearly indicated that the Appellant did not own the house, it is not possible that the Appellant had a right to control the house where the drugs were found.

Finally, there was no evidence presented of a special relationship between the owner of the premises from which a right to control may be inferred. The Appellant was not on the premises when the search warrant was executed, nor was there any evidence that placed him inside the house where the drugs were located, thus the fact that he was seen in the front yard of the house is not sufficient circumstantial evidence from which to infer Appellant's right to control the inside of the house. Even assuming a special relationship existed between the Appellant and home owner, that fact alone in and of itself does not suffice to withstand a motion for directed verdict. Further, mere presence, even before the incident leading to the discovery of the contraband, will not support the denial of a directed verdict. (*State v. Dantzler*, Op. No. 14-MO-020 (S.C. Ct. App. Filed June 18, 2014) (*citing Heath, supra*)).

The Appellant did not testify at his trial, and no evidence was presented proving the he had actual or constructive knowledge of drugs being inside his Father's residence. Even assuming an inference could be made that he knew or should have known there were drugs in the house, the State would still fall short of its burden. Mere proximity or accessibility to contraband will not support a conclusion that an individual had knowing dominion and control over it. (*United States v. Williams*, 952 F.2d 418, 420 (C.C. Cir. 1991) (quoting *United States v. Foster*, 783, F. 2d 1087, 1089 (D.C. Cir. 1986)).

III. Pursuant to *Anders v. California*³, my client asserts that his Due Process rights were violated.

If the Court would please take notice of the arrest warrants related to these matters, you will see that the arrest warrants were served on the applicant and or he was arrested on June 3, 2011. If the Court would take notice of the sentencing sheet, the Court will see that the applicant was convicted on May 13, 2014. By the arrest warrants, the date pursuant to service and or arrest related to said accusations, this means the applicant's due process matters should have been disposed of and completed by December 3, 2011. They there were not disposed of until May 13, 2014, over 3 years passed the 180 days prescribed by judicial order and the provision of the South Carolina constitution. There is no "*written*" order (with emphasis) of continuance filed with the clerk of court before the 180 day time period expired, or which was served on the applicant. Such an order of continuance by the applicant's rights of due process and pursuant to judicial order issued by the SC Supreme Court "cannot" be obtained after the fact. It must be obtained before the 180 day time period expires. To go beyond the prescribed time period and or deadline without a "*written*" (emphasis added) order of continuance creates a procedural defect which

³ *Anders v. California*, 386 U.S. 738 (1967).

deprives the trial court of subject matter jurisdiction, and or the power or capability to exert and or invoke or continue its powers of subject matter jurisdiction in compliance to judicial order from the SC Supreme Court, rules of court and Due Process law to adjudicate the applicant's trial and or to accept any guilty plea. This violates the applicant's rights under Article 4 of the SC Constitution and the applicant's 5th, 6th, and 14th Amendment rights of the US Constitution as well as Article II and IV of the US Constitution. (*State v. Langford*, 400, SC 421, 735 S.E. 2d 471 S.C. (2012). *U.S. v. Macdonald*, 456 U.S. 1, 102 S.Ct. 1497 U.S. N.C. (1982).

IV. Pursuant to *Anders v. California*⁴, my client asserts the trial court erred in not finding the chain of custody was broken.

The Applicant's Fifth, Sixth, and 14th Amendment rights were violated, along with Rule 403 of the SC Rules of Evidence, also in violation of Rule 6(b) of the SC Rules of Criminal Procedure, also in violation of chain custody card rule required by P.D.E.A. and P.N.P, also in violation of SC Criminal Law Article Rules 73-80, duties of a seizing officer of handling of a controlled substance. Also, it violated Article 6, Substance Evidence Forensic Testing Methods and Results. (*State v. White*, 382 S.C. 265, 676 S.E. 2d 684 (2009). (holding an expert cannot testify to an opinion on an unreliable test). (Transcript, p. 162). In the Appellant's case, there were no chain of custody forms from the seizing officer to establish the description the weight of the substances as resolves to no foundation in a broken chain of custody. (*U.S. v. Turpin*, 65 F.3d 1207 C.A. 4 (VA) (1995).

⁴ *Anders v. California*, 386 U.S. 738 (1967).

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Court should reverse the conviction of the appellant and remand for a new trial.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
In The Court of Appeals

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APPEAL FROM CHARLESTON COUNTY
Court of General Sessions

SC Court of Appeals

The Honorable Roger M. Young, Sr.
Circuit Court Judge

Case No. 2011-GS-10-5527, 5528, 5531
Appellate Case No. 2014-001051

State of South Carolina, Respondent,

v.

Joseph Todd Rowland, Appellant.

PROOF OF SERVICE

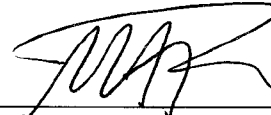
The undersigned hereby certifies that on the date indicated below, he served counsel for the Repondent, with a copy of the *Initial Brief of Appellant and Designation of Matter to be Included in the Record on Appeal* by mailing copies of the same by United States Mail with first class postage prepaid to the following addresses:

Stephanie Linder, Assistant Solicitor
Ninth Circuit Solicitor's Office
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101 Meeting Street
Charleston, SC 29401

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

THE PEPPER LAW FIRM, PA

By: _____



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October 31, 2014

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October 31, 2014

The Honorable Jenny Abbott Kitchings
Clerk of Court
South Carolina Court of Appeals
P.O. Box 11629
Columbia, SC 29211

RE: State of South Carolina v. Joseph Todd Rowland
2011-GS-10-5527 / 2011-GS-10-5528 / 2011-GS-10-5531

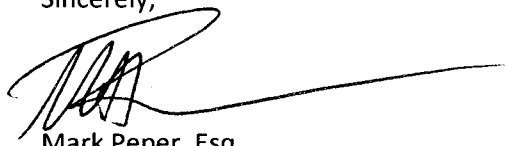
Dear Ms. Kitchings:

Please find enclosed for filing the Initial Brief of Appellant and Designation of Matter to be Included in the Record on Appeal, along with a Proof of Service.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. If you need any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact my office.

With best regards, I am

Sincerely,



Mark Peper, Esq.

Enclosures as stated.

Cc: Stephanie Linder, Assistant Solicitor, Ninth Circuit (via US Mail)
Office of Attorney General (via US Mail)

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SC Court of Appeals



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