

THE BOOZER LAW FIRM, LLC

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February 24, 2015

The Honorable Daniel E. Shearouse
Clerk, Supreme Court of South Carolina
P.O. Box 11330
Columbia, SC 29211

The Honorable Mary Brown
Clerk, Berkeley County
300 California Dr.
Moncks Corner, SC 29461

RECEIVED

MAR - 3 2015

S.C. Supreme Court

**RE: Vernon Wilcox, #351460, v. State of South Carolina
2013-CP-08-0553**

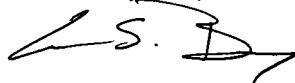
Dear Mr. Shearouse and Ms. Brown:

Enclosed for filing is a Notice of Appeal in the above-referenced case. Also enclosed are the following:

- (1) Proof of Service of the Notice of Appeal;
- (2) A copy of the Order which is to be challenged on appeal; and
- (3) Prior Order of Appointment of Counsel.

As I was appointed to represent Mr. Wilcox in his PCR proceeding, I anticipate that the Office of Appellate Defense will represent Mr. Wilcox in this appeal.

Yours very truly,



Lance S. Boozer

cc: Ashleigh Wilson, AAG
Office of Appellate Defense
Vernon Wilcox, #351460

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
In The Supreme Court

APPEAL FROM BERKELEY COUNTY
Court of Common Pleas

The Honorable G. Thomas Cooper, Circuit Court Judge

RECEIVED

MAR - 3 2015

S.C. Supreme Court

Case No. 2013-CP-08-0553

Vernon Wilcox #351460,.....Petitioner,

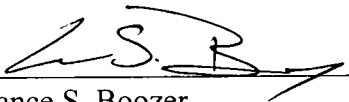
v.

State of South Carolina,.....Respondent.

NOTICE OF APPEAL

The Petitioner appeals the Honorable G. Thomas Cooper's Order dated February 16, 2015, denying post-conviction relief to the Petitioner. Undersigned counsel received notice of entry of the Order on February 23, 2015. A copy of the Order on appeal is attached to this notice.

Respectfully submitted,


Lance S. Boozer
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Tele: 803-608-5543

February 24, 2015

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
In The Supreme Court

APPEAL FROM BERKELEY COUNTY
Court of Common Pleas

The Honorable G. Thomas Cooper, Circuit Court Judge

Case No. 2013-CP-08-0553

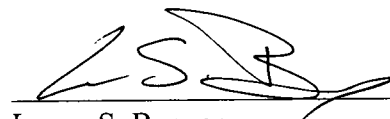
Vernon Wilcox #351460,.....Petitioner,

v.

State of South Carolina,.....Respondent.

PROOF OF SERVICE

I, Lance S. Boozer, attorney for Petitioner, certify that I have today served within Notice of Appeal upon the Respondent by depositing a copy of it in the United States Mail, postage prepaid, addressed to Assistant Attorney General Ashleigh Wilson, P.O. Box 11549, Columbia, SC 29211. I further certify that all parties required by Rule to be served have been served this 24th day of February, 2015.



Lance S. Boozer
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Tele: 803-608-5543

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
)
 COUNTY OF BERKELEY)
)
)
)
 Vernon Michael Wilcox, #351460,)
)
 Applicant,)
)
 v.)
)
 State of South Carolina,)
)
)
 Respondent.)

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
 2013-CP-08-0553

ORDER OF DISMISSAL

FILED
 2015 FEB 23 AM 9:18
 HARRY P. DROWER
 CLERK OF COURT
 BERKELEY COUNTY, SC

Presiding Judge:	The Honorable G. Thomas Cooper
Applicant's Attorney:	Lance Boozer, Esquire
Respondent's Attorney:	Ashleigh R. Wilson, Esquire
Plea Counsel:	Percy Beauford, Esquire
Date of Hearing:	September 10, 2014
Court Reporter:	Joyce C. Rueger

This matter comes before the Court by way of an application for post-conviction relief (PCR) filed March 4, 2013 and amended August 26, 2013. The Respondent made its Return on February 20, 2014. An evidentiary hearing into the matter was convened on September 10, 2014 at the Charleston County Courthouse. The Applicant was present at the hearing and represented by Lance Boozer, Esquire. Ashleigh R. Wilson, Esquire, of the South Carolina Attorney General's Office represented the Respondent.

The Applicant testified on his own behalf at the PCR hearing. The Applicant's plea counsel, Percy Beauford, Esquire, also testified at the hearing. This Court had before it the guilty plea and sentencing transcripts, the records of the Berkeley County Clerk of Court, the Applicant's records from the South Carolina Department of Corrections, the PCR application, Respondent's Return thereto, and the exhibits submitted by the Applicant and Respondent at the

hearing¹.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

The Applicant is presently confined in the South Carolina Department of Corrections pursuant to orders of commitment of the Clerk of Court for Berkeley County. The Applicant was indicted at the December 2010 term of the Berkeley County Grand Jury for kidnapping (2010-GS-08-1727), attempted murder (2010-GS-08-1728), unlawful conduct towards a child (2010-GS-08-1942), and criminal domestic violence of a high and aggravated nature (CDVHAN) (2010-GS-08-1768). Percy Beauford, Esquire, represented the Applicant. The Applicant pled guilty as indicted shortly after the start of a trial. The Honorable J.C. Nicholson sentenced the Applicant to confinement for eight years for unlawful conduct towards a child and CDVHAN, ten years for attempted murder, and twenty years suspended to five years probation for kidnapping. The sentences were to run concurrently. The Applicant filed a timely Notice of Appeal. His appeal was dismissed and the Remittitur was issued on January 24, 2013.

ALLEGATIONS

The Applicant alleges he is being held in custody unlawfully for the following reasons:

1. Ineffective assistance of counsel.
 - a. Counsel advised the Applicant that double jeopardy did not bar prosecution for CDVHAN and attempted murder.
 - b. Counsel failed to obtain facts and circumstances of the case including witness names and statements.
 - c. Counsel failed to provide the Applicant with a copy of the discovery materials after he pled guilty.
 - d. Counsel failed to explore discrepancies in the victim's statements on cross-examination.
 - e. Counsel refused to object to the admittance of the crime scene photos.
 - f. Counsel failed to object to the emergency room doctor's hypothetical testimony.
 - g. Counsel failed to raise any arguable issues in the Anders brief.

¹ Applicant's Exhibit 1 is the Applicant's Amended PCR Application dated June 26, 2013. Applicant's Exhibit 2 is the cover page for the Applicant's Amended PCR Application. Respondent's Exhibit 1 is an email dated September 4, 2014.

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2. Prosecutorial error.

- a. Solicitor violated Brady v. Maryland by failing to disclose witness names, addresses, and statements.

At the hearing, the Applicant failed to present any evidence or testimony in support of any claims raised his application other than those listed above. This Court finds any other claims other than those listed above are hereby deemed abandoned by the Applicant.

FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

This Court has had the opportunity to review the record in its entirety and has heard the testimony and arguments presented at the PCR hearing. This Court has further had the opportunity to observe each witness who testified at the hearing, and to closely pass upon his or her credibility. This Court has weighed the testimony accordingly. Set forth below are the relevant findings of fact and conclusions of law as required by S.C. Code Ann. § 17-27-80 (2003).

Summary of the Testimony

The Applicant was present and testified he did not receive his discovery materials until after his guilty plea. He testified he also never received a copy of the SLED report. The Applicant testified he never knew the State had possession of his boots until June 2012. He testified he asked counsel to have the boots examined. He testified the boots were near the impact of the assault.

The Applicant testified he was never made aware the witnesses against him until trial. He testified he never received any information about what the witnesses would testify about. The Applicant testified one of the witness' testimony was hypothetical and counsel did not clarify that for the Court. He testified the victim also gave two different statements. The Applicant testified he did not recall what happened the night of the incident, but counsel should have

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exposed the discrepancies in the victim's statements.

The Applicant testified he was told by counsel that he could be prosecuted for attempted murder and CDVHAN.

The Applicant testified he never told counsel he sustained any injuries during the assault and that he wrote letter to counsel about the victim's medical records. He testified the photos shown of the victim's injuries at trial were bad. He testified had he seen the full extent of the victim's injuries he may have decided to plead guilty sooner.

The Applicant testified he inquired about the status of his appeal in August 2012 and counsel sent him the Anders brief he filed. He testified he did not ask counsel to file an Anders' brief.

Percy Beauford, Esquire, was also present and testified he was appointed to represent the Applicant approximately one year prior to trial. Counsel testified he has been practicing law for twenty-four years. Counsel testified he met with the Applicant many times prior to trial. He testified they met at least six times. Counsel testified he filed Brady and Rule 5 motions on the Applicant's behalf. He testified he reviewed the discovery materials received with the Applicant. He testified the discovery included police incident reports, witness statements, photos, and medical reports.

Counsel testified he discussed with the Applicant the elements of the charges he was facing and what the State was required to prove to convict him. He testified they also discussed whether double jeopardy barred the Applicant from being convicted of both CDVHAN and attempted murder. Counsel testified he researched the issue and found that it was not double jeopardy. He testified he also filed a motion to elect which was denied by the Court.

Counsel testified the Applicant did not remember the incident and had called police to

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admit assaulting the victim the night of the incident. Counsel testified he discussed potential defenses with the Applicant prior to trial. Counsel testified the evidence against the Applicant included the victim's testimony, a witness who heard the victim and Applicant fighting and saw the Applicant leaving the apartment, and the Applicant's recorded admission.

Counsel testified as a part of his investigation he spoke with the Applicant and his family and visited the scene of the assault. He testified he reviewed witness statements with the Applicant and discussed what the State's witnesses would say at trial. Counsel testified he was initially concerned about the boots because they were the suspected weapon. He testified he received the forensic report for the boots and the blood on the boots did not help or hurt the Applicant's defense. Counsel testified he also physically examined the boots and discussed his examination with the Applicant. Counsel testified he did not see a need to have the boots examined independently.

Counsel testified he also reviewed photos of the victim with the Applicant. He testified the photos were prejudicial to the Applicant and ultimately he was able to limit the photos presented at trial. Counsel testified the photos that were admitted by the court were relevant to the facts of the case.

Counsel testified the Applicant was made a plea offer for attempted murder which involved a sentence between 10-20 years and the *nolle prosequing* of some of the Applicant's charges. Counsel testified the Applicant rejected the State's plea offer and he began preparing for trial.

Counsel testified he reviewed the victim's statements with the Applicant prior to trial. He testified he questioned the victim about her two statements on cross-examination at trial. He testified it was the State's theory that the victim's second statement expounded on the victim's

first statement. Counsel testified it was his theory on cross-examination of the victim that the incident involved mutual combat. Counsel testified he was unable to finish his cross-examination of the victim because during his questioning of the victim the Applicant told him he wanted to plead guilty. Counsel testified this was a unique trial because it was clear the victim and Applicant still loved each other. He testified the victim told him that if the victim said he assaulted her then it must have been true.

Counsel testified they had only gotten through 4 or 5 witnesses before the Applicant decided to plead guilty. He testified the Applicant planned to testify at trial and they also planned to call an expert witness on the Applicant's behalf.

Counsel testified during the Applicant's sentencing he did not have the opportunity to question any of the medical testimony provided by the State because it was limited by the Court. He testified in mitigation he presented the testimony of an expert who evaluated the Applicant and concluded the Applicant's actions were related to the Applicant's PTSD. Counsel testified he was able to refute the Applicant's journal used by the State during sentencing by telling the Court that the journals were used by the Applicant as treatment for his PTSD. Counsel testified the Applicant's sentence reflects the success and effectiveness of the mitigation evidence he provided on behalf of the Applicant.

Counsel testified he filed a Notice of Appeal on behalf of the Applicant after he pled guilty. He testified there were no meritorious issues to raise on appeal since the Applicant pled guilty. He testified he filed an Anders brief of the Applicant's behalf. Counsel testified he did not recall telling the Applicant his appeal had been denied.

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Ineffective Assistance of Counsel

The Applicant alleges that he received ineffective assistance of counsel. In a post-conviction relief action, the applicant has the burden of proving the allegations in the application. Rule 71.1(e), SCRPC; Butler v. State, 286 S.C. 441, 334 S.E.2d 813 (1985). Where ineffective assistance of counsel is alleged as a ground for relief, the applicant must prove that "counsel's conduct so undermined the proper functioning of the adversarial process that the trial cannot be relied upon as having produced a just result." Strickland v. Washington, 466 U.S. 668 (1984); Butler, 286 S.C. 441, 334 S.E.2d 813.

The proper measure of performance is whether the attorney provided representation within the range of competence required in criminal cases. The courts presume that counsel rendered adequate assistance and made all significant decisions in the exercise of reasonable professional judgment. Strickland, 466 U.S. 668. The applicant must overcome this presumption in order to receive relief. Cherry v. State, 300 S.C. 115, 386 S.E.2d 624 (1989).

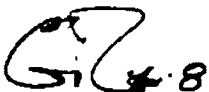
Courts use a two-pronged test to evaluate allegations of ineffective assistance of counsel. First, the applicant must prove that counsel's performance was deficient. Under this prong, attorney performance is measured by its "reasonableness under professional norms." Id. at 117, 386 S.E.2d at 625 (citing Strickland, 466 U.S. 668). Second, counsel's deficient performance must have prejudiced the applicant such that "there is a reasonable probability that, but for counsel's unprofessional errors, the result of the proceeding would have been different." Id. A reasonable probability is a probability sufficient to undermine confidence in the outcome of the trial. Johnson v. State, 325 S.C. 182, 480 S.E.2d 733 (1997). When there has been a guilty plea, the applicant must prove that counsel's representation was below the standard of reasonableness and that, but for counsel's unprofessional errors, there is a reasonable probability that he would

not have pled guilty and would have insisted on going to trial. Hill v. Lockhart, 474 U.S. 52, 58-59 (1985); Roscoe v. State, 345 S.C. 16, 20, 546 S.E.2d 417, 419 (2001).

To be knowing and voluntary, a plea must be entered with a full understanding of the charges and the consequences of the plea. Boykin v. Alabama, 395 U.S. 238, 243-44 (1969); Dover v. State, 304 S.C. 433, 434, 405 S.E.2d 391, 392 (1991). When determining issues relating to guilty pleas, the court will consider the entire record, including the transcript of the guilty plea, and the evidence presented at the post-conviction relief hearing. Anderson v. State, 342 S.C. 54, 57, 535 S.E.2d 649, 657 (2000) (citing Harres v. Leeke, 282 S.C. 131, 318 S.E.2d 360 (1984)). When a defendant pleads guilty on the advice of counsel, the plea may only be attacked through a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel. Roscoe v. State, 345 S.C. 16, 20, 546 S.E.2d 417, 419 (2002) (citations omitted).

This Court finds counsel is a trial practitioner who has extensive experience in the trial of serious offenses. Counsel conferred with the Applicant on numerous occasions. During conferences with the Applicant, counsel discussed the pending charges, the elements of the charges and what the State was required to prove, Applicant's constitutional rights, Applicant's version of the facts, and possible defenses or lack thereof. The record reflects that Applicant's plea was entered freely, voluntarily, knowingly, and intelligently. The Applicant acknowledged that he was guilty of these offenses. The Applicant told the plea court that he was satisfied with his attorney and that no one had threatened him or promised him anything to plead guilty.

Regarding the Applicant's claims of ineffective assistance of counsel, this Court finds the Applicant has failed to meet his burden of proof. This Court finds counsel provided credible testimony regarding his representation of the Applicant while finding the Applicant's testimony was not credible. This Court finds that Applicant's attorney demonstrated the normal degree of



skill, knowledge, professional judgment, and representation that are expected of an attorney who practices criminal law in South Carolina. State v. Pendergrass, 270 S.C. 1, 239 S.E.2d 750 (1977); Strickland, 466 U.S. at 668; Butler, 286 S.C. 441, 334 S.E.2d 813. This Court further finds counsel adequately conferred with the Applicant, conducted a proper investigation, and provided thorough representation. This Court finds that counsel's representation did not fall below an objective standard of reasonableness.

The Applicant alleges counsel was ineffective for advising him that double jeopardy did not bar his prosecution for both criminal domestic violence of a high and aggravated nature and attempted murder. This Court finds the Applicant has failed to carry his burden of proving counsel was ineffective in this regard. The double jeopardy clause of the Fifth Amendment protects against: (1) a second prosecution for the same offense after acquittal; (2) a second prosecution for the same offense after conviction; and (3) multiple punishments for the same offense. Grady v. Corbin, 495 U.S. at 516, 110 S.Ct. at 2090, 109 L.Ed.2d at 561 (1990); State v. Magazine, 302 S.C. 55, 393 S.E.2d 385 (1990). Under traditional double jeopardy analysis, multiple punishment is not prohibited where each offense requires proof of a fact that the other does not. Blockburger v. United States, 284 U.S. 299, 52 S.Ct. 180, 76 L.Ed. 306 (1932).

Based on an application of the Blockburger test, this Court finds counsel's advice to the Applicant regarding double jeopardy was accurate. A review of the elements of attempted murder and criminal domestic violence of a high and aggravated nature show that each offense contains an element that the other does not require. See S.C. Code Ann. §16-3-29 and §16-25-65. This Court finds no double jeopardy violation resulted from the State's prosecution of the Applicant for both attempted murder and criminal domestic violence of a high and aggravated nature. This Court finds counsel's advice to the Applicant did not result in deficient performance.

This Court finds further the Applicant has failed to show prejudice resulted from counsel's performance. The record reflects counsel filed a motion to elect charges on June 7, 2012 which was denied by the Court. Had counsel's advice regarding double jeopardy been improper any potential prejudice was cured by the trial court's denial of the Applicant's motion to elect. This Court finds this allegation is wholly without merit.

The Applicant alleges counsel was ineffective for failing to obtain witness names and statements from the State prior to trial. This Court finds this allegation is wholly without merit. Counsel provided credible testimony that he obtained and reviewed with the Applicant all witness statements including that of the victim. This Court does not find credible the Applicant's testimony that his counsel never discussed with him the testimony of the State's witnesses. This Court finds the Applicant has provided no compelling evidence that counsel proceeded to trial without obtaining witness statements from the State. This Court finds the Applicant has failed to carry his burden of proving counsel was deficient in this regard and that counsel's performance affected the outcome of his proceeding.

The Applicant also makes several allegations regarding counsel's performance during his trial which was ultimately halted when the Applicant chose to plead guilty. The Applicant alleges counsel failed to effectively cross-examine the victim and failed to object to the admittance of prejudicial crime scene photos. This Court finds these allegations are without merit. This Court finds the Applicant has failed to show how counsel's performance was deficient in these regards. This Court finds further the Applicant is unable to show prejudice resulted from counsel's performance during his trial since he halted his trial to plead guilty. This Court finds by halting his trial to plead guilty the Applicant waived his right to challenge the State's evidence and is therefore, unable to show how counsel's performance affected the



outcome of his trial or his decision to plead guilty. This Court finds telling counsel's testimony that he was just beginning his cross-examination of the victim when the Applicant indicated his desire to plead guilty. This Court finds these allegations are wholly without merit.

The Applicant alleges counsel was ineffective for failing to object to testimony presented by the State during the Applicant's guilty plea proceeding. This Court finds the Applicant has failed to carry his burden of proving counsel was ineffective for failing to object to the testimony of Dr. Masiowski presented by the State during sentencing. This Court finds Dr. Masiowski's testimony about the victim's injuries was not objectionable. This Court finds counsel's performance was not deficient in this regard. This Court finds further the Applicant was not prejudiced by Dr. Masiowski's testimony since counsel provided extensive mitigation evidence on behalf of the Applicant to counterbalance Dr. Masiowski's testimony about the victim's extensive injuries. In mitigation, counsel presented the remorseful testimony of the Applicant and Dr. Leonard Mulbry who evaluated the Applicant and told the Court that the Applicant's PTSD contributed to the Applicant's abusive behavior. (See Sentencing Hearing Transcript p. 39). This Court finds this allegation is wholly without merit.

The Applicant alleges counsel was ineffective for failing to provide the Applicant a copy of his discovery after his guilty plea proceeding. This Court finds the Applicant has failed to carry his burden of proving counsel was ineffective in this regard. This Court finds credible counsel's testimony that he reviewed the discovery material he received with the Applicant prior to the start of the trial. This Court finds further the Applicant has failed to show how counsel's alleged failure to provide him a copy of discovery materials affected the outcome of his proceeding. This Court finds this allegation is wholly without merit.



The Applicant alleges counsel was ineffective for filing a brief pursuant to Anders during his appeal proceeding. This Court finds the Applicant has failed to carry his burden of proving counsel was ineffective in this regard. This Court finds counsel was not deficient for filing an Anders brief on appeal from the Applicant's guilty plea. South Carolina appellate courts recognize counsel's discretion in filing a brief pursuant to Anders after concluding there are no meritorious issues on appeal. See State v. Williams, 305 S.C. 116, 406 S.E.2d 357 (1991). This Court finds further no prejudice resulted to the Applicant by counsel's filing of an Anders brief since any issue not raised by counsel in the Anders brief could have been raised by the Applicant in his *pro se* brief to the Court. See State v. McKennedy, 348 S.C. 270, 279, 559 S.E.2d 850, 855 (2002) ("The purpose of filing a brief under Anders is to ensure the *merits* of the appeal are not overlooked. The court has to conclude independently, regardless of counsel's conclusion, whether or not the appeal has merit before it can dismiss the appeal.") This Court finds this allegation is wholly without merit.

Accordingly, this Court finds the Applicant has failed to prove the first prong of the Strickland test, specifically that counsel failed to render reasonably effective assistance under prevailing professional norms. The Applicant failed to present specific and compelling evidence that counsel committed either errors or omissions while representing the Applicant. The Applicant failed to show that counsel's performance was deficient. Therefore, this Court need not address prejudice. The Applicant's complaints concerning counsel's performance are without merit and are denied and dismissed.

Prosecutorial error

Lastly, the Applicant alleges the solicitor failed to disclose witness names and statements

in violation of Brady v. Maryland². This Court finds the Applicant has failed to carry his burden of proving the State committed a Brady violation. Brady requires the State to disclose evidence in its possession favorable to the accused and material to guilt or punishment. Clark v. State, 315 S.C.385, 388, 434 S.E.2d 266, 268 (1993). A Brady claim is based upon the requirement of due process. Such a claim is complete if the accused can demonstrate (1) the evidence was favorable to the accused, (2) it was in the possession of or known to the prosecution, (3) it was suppressed by the prosecution, and (4) it was material to guilt or punishment. Gibson v. State, 334 S.C. 515, 524, 514 S.E.2d 320, 324 (1999). This Court finds credible and persuasive defense counsel's testimony that he received from the State and reviewed with the Applicant all witness statements including that of the victim. This Court finds this allegation is wholly without merit.

All Other Allegations

As to any and all allegations that were raised in the application and not specifically addressed in this Order, this Court finds the Applicant failed to present any evidence or testimony regarding such allegations. Accordingly, this Court finds the Applicant abandoned such allegations. Therefore, they are hereby denied and dismissed.

CONCLUSION

Based on all the foregoing, this Court finds and concludes the Applicant has not established any constitutional violations or deprivations before or during his guilty plea and sentencing proceedings. Counsel was not deficient in any manner, nor was the Applicant prejudiced by counsel's representation. Therefore, this application for PCR must be denied and dismissed with prejudice.

This Court advises the Applicant that he must file a notice of intent to appeal within thirty

² Brady v. Maryland, 373 U.S. 83 (1963).

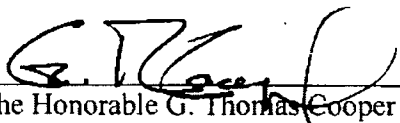
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(30) days from the receipt of written notice of entry of this Order to secure appropriate appellate review. His attention is also directed to Rules 203, 206, and 243 of the South Carolina Appellate Court Rules for the appropriate procedures to follow after notice of intent to appeal has been timely served and filed.

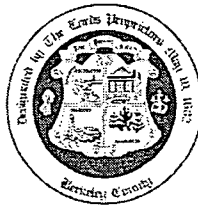
IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED:

1. That the application for post-conviction relief be denied and dismissed with prejudice; and
2. That the Applicant be remanded to the custody of the Respondent.

AND IT IS SO ORDERED this 16 day of February, 2015


The Honorable G. Thomas Cooper
Presiding Judge
9th Judicial Circuit

COLUMBIA, South Carolina.



MARY P. BROWN
CLERK OF COURT
Post Office Box 219
MONCK'S CORNER, SOUTH CAROLINA 29461-0219
(843) 719-4400 (843) 567-3311 (843) 723-3800

May 16, 2013

Lance Boozer
Attorney at Law
1331 Park St.
Columbia, SC 29201

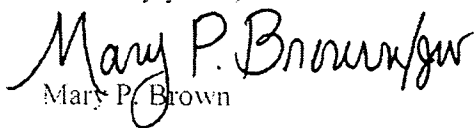
Re: 2013-CP-08-00553
Vernon Michael Wilcox #351460 vs. State of SC
Post Conviction Relief Applicant

Dear Mr. Boozer:

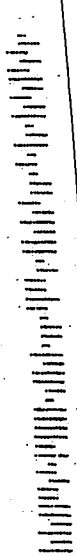
Pursuant to the request of the Attorney General, you have been appointed to represent, Vernon Michael Wilcox #351460 who has applied for a post conviction relief hearing.

Upon receipt of a copy of this letter, the Attorney General should forward a copy of the applicant's file to you. I am enclosing a courtesy copy of the applicant's file. Should you have any questions pertaining to this file, contact the Attorney General's office.

Sincerely yours,


Mary P. Brown

cc: Attorney General
Vernon Michael Wilcox #351460



THE BOOZER LAW FIRM, LLC
807 Gervais Street, Suite 203
Columbia, SC 29201

The Honorable Daniel E. Shearouse
Clerk, Supreme Court of South Carolina
P.O. Box 11330
Columbia, SC 29211



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