

FORM 18  
PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE  
SUPREME COURT

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
In The Supreme Court

APPEAL FROM SALUDA COUNTY  
Court of General Sessions

Donald Myers, Disposition Judge

RECEIVED

JUL 06 2015

S.C. Supreme Court

Opinion No. 2015-001051 (S.C. Ct. App. filed May 27, 2015)

The State of South Carolina,

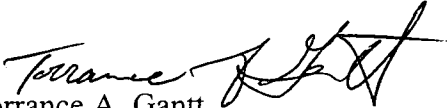
Respondent,

v.

Torrance A. Gantt,

Petitioner.

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI

  
Torrance A. Gantt  
Post Office Box 8785  
Columbia, South Carolina 29210  
(803)480-6318

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## CERTIFICATE OF COUNSEL

Petitioner certifies that the Petition for Rehearing was made and finally ruled on by the Court of Appeals on May 27, 2015.

### QUESTION PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

1. What Federal law, or corrective court procedures ensure statues are met on homicide cases hindered by extrinsic or malicious conduct in which the victims are deceased or unable to bring forth actions to protect their 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment?
2. Why isn't it federally required that all victims and their responsible parties be notified accompanied by their confirming signatures, with specific obligations to accord procedural justice , rights to all case information, procedures for obtaining information, counsel, and time frames involved in homicide investigations, in the same manner a prosecutor is responsible to take reasonable efforts to assure the unrepresented accused?
3. What measures do the law take to protect victims and their families against further trauma, witness intimidation and tampering, selective and retaliatory prosecutions, perjury, the suppression of evidence, manipulation, bribery, badgering or any other type of emotional disturbance experienced during criminal investigations of state and federal agencies, in regards to secure stability of the general public?
4. How can the judicial system protect citizens from malicious conduct within the court system, and other governing bodies such and state agencies through manipulation of court procedures through frivolous litigation and misuse of certain order that prevent a challenge of appeal.

**STATEMENT IF THE CASE**

On October 26, 2004, my son, Di'Quarious Anthony Gantt was pronounced dead due to homicide. The Following state agencies listed below have accountability evident in the committed acts as listed below; the malicious misconduct of the Saluda County Sheriff's Department, the delinquency of The Depart of Social Services, the violation of due process, suppression of evidence and misuse of judicial powers, abuse of prosecutorial discretion, and knowing disregard of the special responsibilities of a prosecutor by the Solicitors Office for Saluda County, the violation of due process, suppression of evidence and misuse of judicial powers by South Carolina Law enforcement Division (SLED), and their deliberate acts of malicious conduct proving extrinsic fraud to prevent prosecution for the cover up and improper handling of a crime investigation. The grounds of charge are, deliberate denial of due process, the sole basis of no conviction was perjured and inadmissible testimony, which was knowingly used by the prosecuting authorities and also that these authorities deliberately suppressed evidence which would have refuted the testimony thus given to properly prosecute a conviction, had knowing disregard for Rule 3.8 (Special Responsibilities of a prosecutor, 14), and engaging in conduct tending to pollute the administration of justice. I further contend that the state deprives my son of his liberty without due process of law by its failure, in the circumstances set forth, to provide any corrective judicial process by which a conviction may be obtained.

In January of 2004, after experiencing trauma of my son's mother Renata Hill's acts of violence in a stabbing incident as well as other red flag behaviors from Renata, confirmed ideas

that I needed to intervene immediately on behalf and welfare of my child's safety. Myself, as well as my support network of my mother Beatrice Gantt and Aunt Patricia Patrick tediously called the Department of Social Services in several attempts to get assistance from the state. While I presumed to get custody of my child by persistently seeking intervention from reported violence, and neglect in the home, all efforts were ignored. The Department of Social Services did not follow up with any of the many reports made to the agency to save the life of my child. The Department of Social Services failed to uphold their policy and obligation to the general public to provide this service. According to the South Carolina Department of Social Services, Human Service Policy and Procedural Manual, Chapter.7 Child Protective and Preventive Services this state agency did not efficiently and effectively serve this citizen of South Carolina by ensuring his safety through available, requested, indicative necessity, yet ignored intervention. (Department of Social Services Policy and Manual, 29-61, 123-127).

Five months after various conversations with child protective services the matter of concerns I had were still being ignored. The traumatic realities as a direct result from non-intervention and delinquent misconduct from this state agency in ignoring a valid report, that met all qualifications to be accepted as an indicated report on a mother with open history (Department of Social Services Policy and Manual, 29-61, 123-127), was ultimately the death of my innocent child. He was pronounced brain dead due to Acute Respiratory insufficiency, cerebral coma and right subdural, blunt head trauma, and shaken impact injury. After requesting an autopsy report, the coroner Keith Turner concluded that the manner of death was by homicide with injuries occurring by someone rather than any accidental fall or object falling also supported by the same conclusion from medical reports made by the pediatric attending physician of the

Greenville Memorial Hospital. Two days prior to my sons death on October 24, 2004 Saluda County sheriff's Department made a professional decision not to follow up with initial evidence such as the mothers detailed account about what happened to the child. Officers of the Saluda County Sheriff's Department approved the actions of not including a detailed statement of Renata's testimony, and was not interested in following up on possible leads. This bad faith decision resulted in the malicious disregard for evidence of two conflicting statements recorded by the hospital, expert testimonies, the order of protection issued against Renata, and plea from coroner. It was also indicated in the initial incident report that an officer of the Saluda County Sheriff's Department made two calls to contact Renata to question her and would follow up with a call in two weeks demonstrating the careless mishandling of evidence of possible suspects with unreasonable and improper procedure of a possible murder suspect. On Oct. 25 2005, chief of Saluda County Sheriff's Department approved the statement of "their not being enough evidence to follow up," when in fact there was additional sufficient evidence that was suppressed. Showing a pattern of deliberate denial for due process and available evidence, reluctance to acquire evidence by not making contact in home to assess for safety of other individuals or gather imminent evidence available within the first 48 hours. These actions violated South Carolina Code of Laws and Legislature, and Federal laws mentioned within this certorari..

Victims advocate refused to call or follow up with victim's family. Discrepancies continue to emerge in this case even after sled became involved. The details of the evident statements made by two creditable, mandated and expert professionals were suppressed sufficient evidence that was not feasibly used during the beginning critical stages of this homicide investigation. The knowingly suppressing of these statements and excepting of a purged inadmissible out of

court statement, of a cognitively delayed 4 yr old at the time who failed to meet any requirements needed for admissibility, displays the malicious intent. After such severe emotional distress, I continued to be persistent about obtaining justice since the mother and her paramour had the child in their physical presence during the incident reported and did not seek medical help. This immediately raised concerns with not only myself, but also the coroner, doctors, family, and general public. Immediate statements from these available parent and her paramour during the incident was also another feasible alternative to get a detailed account of what happened and critical information about the case. The suppressed statements that were knowingly essential to the case but later taken were malicious in acts of not treated with priority as well as not bringing prosecution with the known inconsistency and supporting evidence.

I continued to follow up with Saluda County Sheriff's Department and to assist the department gather information that could be detrimental to solving a case. I was continuously informed by the Saluda County Sheriff's Office that the case was under review, still under investigation and turned over for assistance with SLED. Malicious misconduct is continuously demonstrated in the ignored evidential statements and testimonies, and bad faith decisions to not appropriately continue investigation of this homicide despite the known critical sufficient evidence that held properties of a conviction. This suppressed evidence was brought to the attention of the Saluda County Sheriff's Office and SLED by myself as well as pleas from the coroner, doctor, who urged a protective order be issued against the mother Renata, as well as audited collected incident reports accompanied by a time line of the actions taken on the investigation. The Saluda County Sheriff's Department failed to uphold the ethical principles of their agency by not ensuring equal protection of the law. I had no correspondence nor

explanation of this transition in the investigation process, or new information about a possible suspects or conviction despite the corners and other expert and professional diagnosis, witnesses, history of DSS involvement with the Biological mother Renata, violent criminal history, lie detector test results, conflicting statements about incident and, assessments made by involved agencies. Despite the assurance of justice lying within the facts of the case, Saluda County Sheriff's Office as well as South Carolina Law Enforcement Division became extremely delinquent, dishonest, and reluctant to provide information to the victims' family and a justifiable investigation as well as conviction. Despite the numerous accounts and testimonies about the conditions and events leading up to this tragedy, after the ignored FOI request sent to sled on 10/18/2012, that followed a hostile meeting with Leaders of The South Carolina Law Enforcement Division(SLED) in order to aquire information about the status and details of the case, it was evident in acts of hostility, inconsistency, and refusals towards myself that SLED knowingly had bad faith initiatives in completing a thorough investigation. SLED was reluctant to take one statement from the 12 adults residing in the home, creditable witnesses, professional witnesses or mandated reporters existing within the case. Instead SLED simply ruled the case closed with no suspect or convictions and maliciously stated that their decision was based on the statement of Renata's 4yr old son. SLED solely based the grounds for closing a homicide investigation on a inadmissible testimony from a witness whom at the time was confirmed by the department of social services supervisor to have educational and emotional delays. This witness was non verbal and could not state his age at the time. I was not informed of any information or actions involved with the case and was targeted under conspiracy and retaliation to silence my prosecution of the matter and attempts for the Saluda County Sheriff's Department as well as

SLED to maliciously cover up the discrepancies in the investigation of the case. As a result of my traumatic experience and attempts to seek help professionally through mental health services, I began to self medicate with marijuana and was ultimately imprisoned for an retaliatory and excessive 6 yrs for possession (under the eleventh circuit court). This action was also an attempt to silence my prosecution of the Saluda County Sheriff's Department, Solicitor of the Eleventh Circuit Court, as well as SLED for these unlawful actions. During my imprisonment SLED and Saluda County Sheriff's Department continued the misconduct and improper handling of this homicide investigation by orchestrating a phone conference in which I was transported out of prison to 3 selected locations, bribed with contraband items such as food and cigarettes as these state officials committed acts of witness intimidation and tampering. As a result I suffered tremendously from the nature of the conversations and false hope the officers gave me of an illusion of an appropriate investigation occurring. At each venue SLED agents were present. I was made to call Renata and was told that this was in efforts of the investigation. I complied but was never produced any copies of this event and was never informed of the purpose of this strategy and in return acquired yet another emotional setback. SLED refused to provide the victims family any vital information about the status of the investigation. The South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED) did not met their ethical principles of being truthful and sincere, challenge unethical behaviors, make decisions in fair objective and impartial manner, and completion of investigation within 180 days. Instead they inappropriately handled federal funds in the improper handeling of this homicide investigation, posed hostility and intimidation towards the father for acquiring about status and rights to information. I did not receive any information until 2008 when Renata and her paramour Kendell proved to be a threat to public

order after their high speed chase incident. Each yet again endangering the lives of 2 minor children as well as other motor vehicle operators of the open public. They were arrested, charged with a separate offense but somehow at the bond hearing, Saluda County Sheriff's Office continue their malicious acts by presented the matter to be a part of the homicide case of Di'Quarious. The bond hearing for the high speed chase incident was used as a hoax to avoid prosecution for violating due process of the court with the homicide incident in which a hearing was never held. Although Renata and Kendell were arrested for the high speed chase, the judge deliberately ruled on a homicide case completely separate. I was not contacted nor informed of any official court hearing designated for the homicide of my son. Court officials were aware of these actions to cover up the homicide were proven to be deliberate based on the incident report, reluctance to provide the father with information about hearings, immoral acts of the bond hearing and time frames each incident occurred. Possibilities to be a simple error are none especially since the father was not contacted nor received any court orders or documents. Witnesses and immediate family of the victim Beatrice Gantt and Patricia Patrick were present in the bond hearing, by word of mouth, stated that they sat inside the judge's chambers while the judge questioned them about the homicide. I remained incarcerated. It was unlawful to question the details of a separate homicide case while in the bond hearing of completely separate incident especially without all parties being properly served and summoned. Saluda County's Court contributed to the malicious cover up of the homicide and its process by attempting to deceive the victim's family in to believing that the case was being treated with the same due process as any other. Saluda County Court was aware of this being two separate

incidents but created a loophole for state agencies and officials as well as Renata and Kendell to escape further prosecution becoming a menace to society. Although coroner as well as other experts rule homicide with details and opinions leading to Renata's and Kendell being suspects, Solicitor and court officials misused their judicial powers and used the bond hearing of a less severe incident to drop the charges and cover the homicide illegally.

Solicitor Donny Myers of the Saluda County Solicitors office maliciously violation of due process, suppression of evidence, and misuse of judicial powers in prosecuting this threat to society that has placed children in the home of continuous threat. Previously disciplined by the South Carolina Supreme court for similar malicious acts, his continuous acts of bad faith create a threat to the public welfare of society. In 2013, I established my cause of action after undergoing my own investigation of attempting to acquiring files by FOI request which were all maliciously ignored by all of these state agencies.

**CONCLUSION**

I am requesting review of this case in order to receive justice for the malicious cover up of my son's homicide as well as for an investigation improperly handled. In reference to the immoral and malicious misconduct from the State agencies listed below, I am requesting restitution in the amount of 100 million dollars altogether. South Carolina's Department of Social Services of Saluda County, Saluda County Sheriff's Department, South Carolina Law Enforcement Division(SLED), and the Saluda County Solicitor's Office of the eleventh circuit court presided by Donald V. Myers.,

Under this extraordinary writ, I ask that justice be served not only in my sons homicide but to create law that prevents and provide the correlation between these agencies to be federally reported and mandated for the good of society, and prevent citizens in becoming victims. I ask that the court address these questions of law that seems to be a reoccurring issue in most states that need to be addressed.

## ARGUMENT

### 1. PETITIONER DID TIMELY SERVE NOTICE OF APPEAL

Pursuant to Rule 262 for filing and service of the South Carolina code of law Notice of Appeal must be served within 10 days of sentencing, if the appeal is from a conviction or revocation of probation. Notice of Appeal from other orders must be served within ten days of receipt of written notice of the entry of judgment. Due to the Saluda County Court as well as the solicitor Donald Myers's failure to provide petitioner Torrance Gantt with due process in accordance with the 14<sup>th</sup> amendment of the United States and serve notice to him as a party to the case and biological father as the victim. Petitioner's rights to appeal in the designated time were violated due to the lack of due process by the courts of not being served with any information regarding this case from the court of General Sessions, Solicitors office, or victims advocate..

### 2. PETITIONER HELD STANDING TO CHALLENGE THE DECISION NOT TO PROSECUTE A CASE THAT IN ITSELF VIOLATES THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

Pursuant to law rule 3.8: special responsibilities of a prosecutor, the prosecutor in a criminal case shall refrain from prosecuting a charge that the prosecutor knows is not supported by probable cause. In this case the prosecutor did not perform this duty as the coroner expressed and provided documentation of adequate evidence for probable cause to prosecute the case. The prosecutor shall also make timely disclosure to the defense of all evidence or information known to the prosecutor that tends to negate the guilt of the accused or mitigates the offense, and, in connection with sentencing, disclose to the defense and to the tribunal all unprivileged mitigating information known to the prosecutor, except when the prosecutor is relieved of this responsibility by a protective order of the tribunal. In this case, the prosecutor did not perform this duty. The victim's family was not timely made aware of disclosures of unprivileged mitigating information known to the prosecutor and whom was not relieved of this responsibility. Solicitor Donald Myers held the duty of sending subpoenas to defense or attorneys for the evidence sought that was essential to the successful completion of an ongoing investigation or prosecution; and failed to do so. As prosecutor of this case Donald Myers duties according to law included the act of except for statements that are necessary to inform the public of the nature and extent of the prosecutor's action and that serve a legitimate law enforcement purpose, refrain from making extrajudicial comments that have a substantial likelihood of heightening public condemnation of the accused and exercise reasonable care to prevent investigators, law enforcement personnel, employees or other persons assisting or associated with the prosecutor in a criminal case from making an extrajudicial statement that the prosecutor would be prohibited from making under Rule 3.6 or this Rule. Donald Myers continued his failure to perform duties of a prosecutor by not providing any statements for legitimate law enforcement purposes, when the enforcement of

this duty allowing for false public statements to air as a result and heightened public condemnation of the accused and victims. The Solicitor was required to perform the following actions in the investigation in order to determine its legal status for prosecution. The evidence in this case shows that the Solicitor whom also served as a disposition judge on the case had no legal grounds to rule Nolle Prosequere on this case and in fact held substantial evidence to move forward with effective prosecution. The continuous failure to perform duties as the prosecutor in this case, as well as the solicitor of the eleventh circuit court, Donald Myers has demonstrated a pattern of deliberate malice and misconduct.

Not only was a pattern of misconduct enacted upon by the prosecution of this case but continued with extreme deviation from normal practice in evidence of failure to prosecute as well as failure to adhere to federal and state laws of victim's rights. Pursuant to Section 1, Article XVI of the Constitution of South Carolina, Section 24 'Victim' means a person who suffers direct or threatened physical, psychological, or financial harm as the result of the commission or attempted commission of a crime against him. The term 'victim' also includes the person's spouse, parent, child, or lawful representative of a crime victim who is deceased, who is a minor or who is incompetent or who was a homicide victim or who is physically or psychologically incapacitated. In this case, the homicide victim was Diquarious Gantt the 15 month old child as well as the biological father Torrance Gantt. The constitution of South Carolina states that to preserve and protect victims' rights to justice and due process regardless of race, sex, age, religion, or economic status, victims of crime have the right to: be treated with fairness, respect, and dignity, and to be free from intimidation, harassment, or abuse, throughout the criminal and juvenile justice process, and informed of the victim's constitutional rights, provided by statute; be reasonably informed when the accused or convicted person is arrested, released from custody, or has escaped; be informed of and present at any criminal proceedings which are dispositive of the charges where the defendant has the right to be present; be reasonably informed of and be allowed to submit either a written or oral statement at all hearings affecting bond or bail; be heard at any proceeding involving a post-arrest release decision, a plea, or sentencing; be reasonably protected from the accused or persons acting on his behalf throughout the criminal justice process; confer with the prosecution, after the crime against the victim has been charged, before the trial or before any disposition and informed of the disposition; have reasonable access after the conclusion of the criminal investigation to all documents relating to the crime against the victim before trial; receive prompt and full restitution from the person or persons convicted of the criminal conduct that caused the victim's loss or injury including both adult and juvenile offenders; be informed of any proceeding when any post-conviction action is being considered, and be present at any post-conviction hearing involving a post-conviction release decision; a reasonable disposition and prompt and final conclusion of the case; have all rules governing criminal procedure and the admissibility of evidence in all criminal proceedings protect victims' rights and have these rules subject to amendment or repeal by the legislature to ensure protection of these rights. Due to continuous misconduct of the prosecutor Donald Myers, Torrance Gantt was denied of all these rights both state wide and federally.

Further proof of this deliberate and misconduct of the prosecutor Donald Myers exist in duties that should have been performed according to the South Carolina Commission on Prosecution coordination. This commission coordinates all activities involving the prosecution of criminal cases in this State. Section 1-7-940 states that its duties coordinate all administrative functions of the offices of the solicitors and any affiliate services operating in conjunction with the solicitors' offices encourage and develop legal education programs and training programs for solicitors and their affiliate services, organize and provide seminars to help increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the prosecution of criminal cases in this State, and act as a clearinghouse and distribution source for publications involving solicitors and their affiliate services and provide legal updates on matters of law affecting the prosecution of cases in this State. In accordance with this commission Solicitor Donald Myers held the knowledge as well as responsibility to prosecute this case based on section 16-3-60. Involuntary manslaughter; "criminal negligence" defined.

With regard to the crime of involuntary manslaughter, criminal negligence is defined as the reckless disregard of the safety of others. A person charged with the crime of involuntary manslaughter may be convicted only upon a showing of criminal negligence as defined in this section. Section 16-3-85 states that homicide by child abuse defines as a person is guilty of homicide by child abuse if the person: causes the death of a child under the age of eleven while committing child abuse or neglect, and the death occurs under circumstances manifesting an extreme indifference to human life; or "child abuse or neglect" means an act or omission by any person which causes harm to the child's physical health or welfare; "harm" to a child's health or welfare occurs when a person: inflicts or allows to be inflicted upon the child physical injury, including injuries sustained as a result of excessive corporal punishment; fails to supply the child with adequate food, clothing, shelter, or health care, and the failure to do so causes a physical injury or condition resulting in death; or abandons the child resulting in the child's death. Homicide by child abuse is a felony and a person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to homicide by child abuse: In sentencing a person under this section, the judge must consider any aggravating circumstances including, but not limited to, a defendant's past pattern of child abuse or neglect of a child under the age of eleven, and any mitigating circumstances. Pursuant to the evidence and rules of this law, Solicitor Donald Myers had many grounds for prosecution. As a result and as evidence of the misconduct construed in this case, the transcript that was requested during motion of the court of appeals has not been received for purposes of review to determine what evidence if any held grounds for a nolle prosequere order to be order of the court.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT NOT TO PROSECUTE THIS CASE BASED ON THE EVIDENCE AND DISMISSAL FROM THE COURT OF APPEALS HAS AND CONTINUES TO CREATE A MENACE TO SOCIETY, PUBLIC ORDER AS WELL AS ADD TO PUBLIC INTEREST.

The continuous misconduct in this case has added to as well as became of great public interest due to the pre-existing "victims' rights" movement began in a response to the spread of two beliefs. The first was the perception that the legal system was more concerned with the protection of the constitutional rights of criminal offenders and alleged offenders than they were the victims of their offenses. This was especially inflamed by numerous lawsuits alleging unconstitutional conditions in many U.S. jails and prisons, and a strong emphasis on the education and rehabilitation of those who were incarcerated, especially beginning in the late 1960s and 1970s. Advocates wanted to see affirmative help for crime victims to be at least as extensive as that provided to the offenders, and for victims to receive compensation from offenders whenever this was practicable. The second stimulus was the spread of the belief, bolstered by prominent stories in the media, that the number of released or paroled offenders returning to attack their original victims or victims' families was increasing, in some cases in retaliation for having reported the original offense.

Most state victims' rights amendments provide for the prosecutors to stay in touch with the victims and their families during all stages of prosecution, and to stay in touch with them post-conviction to advise them of events such as parole hearings, applications for pardons or other forms of executive clemency or relief, and similar news. Due to the misconduct and actions of the prosecutor Donald Myers, public interests in this case has been enflamed with continuous threat of harm to minors in the same home of the perpetrator, victims, and public order.

### 3. PETITIONER SUBMITTED NOTICE OF CORRECTION TO SUBMITT TO THE COURT THE ORIGINAL ORDER ON APPEAL THAT WAS LISTED AS A REASON FOR DISMISSAL

The order of the court of appeals states that the issue was dismissed for failure to timely serve notice of appeal, lack of standing to appeal a decision not to prosecute, and lack of a written order on appeal. Petitioner sent notice of correction that the written order on appeal was submitted during the initial filing for the appeal but was not properly copied as it was the only page containing a front and back copy.

## CONCLUSION

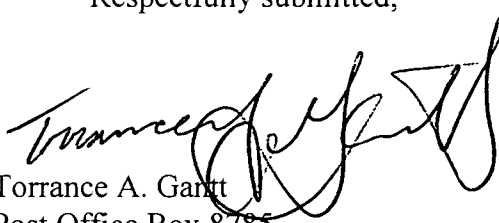
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Under this extraordinary writ, I ask that justice be served not only in my sons homicide but to create law that prevents and provide the correlation between these agencies to be federally reported and mandated for the good of society, and prevent citizens in becoming victims. I ask that the court address these questions of law that seems to be a reoccurring issue in most states that need to be addressed

For the reasons stated, petitioner asks the Court to grant the petition for a writ of certiorari.

Respectfully submitted,

July 2, 2015



Torrance A. Gantt  
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Columbia, South Carolina 29210  
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**FORM 7**  
**PROOF OF SERVICE OF A NOTICE OF APPEAL**

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
In The Supreme Court

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APPEAL FROM SALUDA COUNTY  
Court of General Sessions

Donald V. Myers, Disposition Judge

Case No. J141504

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**RECEIVED**

JUL 06 2015

**S.C. Supreme Court**

The State

Respondent,

v.

Torrance A. Gantt,

Appellant.


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**PROOF OF SERVICE**

---

I certify that I have served the Notice of Appeal on Reneta Hill by depositing a . copy of it in the United States Mail, postage prepaid, on April 25,2015, addressed to her attorney of record, The Law Offices of W. Greg Seigler, Post Office Box 1852, McCormick , South Carolina 29835, Attorney for Respondent.

July 1, 2015

  
Torrance A. Gantt  
Post Office Box 8785  
Columbia, South Carolina 29202  
(202) 641-8298

**FORM 7  
PROOF OF SERVICE OF A NOTICE OF APPEAL**

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
In The Supreme Court

APPEAL FROM SALUDA COUNTY  
Court of General Sessions

Donald V. Myers, Disposition Judge

Case No. J141504

**RECEIVED**

JUL 06 2015

**S.C. Supreme Court**

The State

Respondent,

v.


Torrance A. Gantt,

Appellant.

**PROOF OF SERVICE**

I certify that I have served the Notice of Appeal on the Saluda County Court of General Sessions by depositing a copy of it in the United States Mail, postage prepaid, on April 25, 2015, addressed Clerk of Court, Saluda County Court House, Suite 6, 100 East Church Street, Saluda, South Carolina 29138

July 1, 2015

  
Torrance A. Gantt  
Post Office Box 8785  
Columbia, South Carolina 29210  
(803)480-6318

FORM 7  
PROOF OF SERVICE OF A NOTICE OF APPEAL

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
In The Supreme Court

APPEAL FROM SALUDA COUNTY  
Court of General Sessions

Donald V. Myers, Disposition Judge

Case No. J141504

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JUL 06 2015

S.C. Supreme Court

The State

Respondent,

v.


Torrance A. Gantt,

Appellant.

PROOF OF SERVICE

I certify that I have served the Notice of Appeal on Donald V. Myers by depositing a copy of it in the United States Mail, postage prepaid, on April 25, 2015, addressed 11<sup>th</sup> Circuit Solicitor's Office, Donald V. Myers, Judicial Center 205 E. Main Street, Suite 105 Lexington, SC 29072.

July 1, 2015

  
Torrance A. Gantt  
Post Office Box 8785  
Columbia, South Carolina 29210  
(803)-480-6318