

**STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
In the Court of Appeals**

**Appeal from Richland County
L. Casey Manning, Circuit Court Judge
Court of General Sessions
Trial Court Case No.: 2003-GS-40-6670**

Ex Parte: Tara Dawn Shurling, Attorney, Appellant,

**In Re:
State of South Carolina, Respondent,**

v.

Bejay Harley, Defendant

Appellate Case No. 2013-001298

FINAL BRIEF OF APPELLANT

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	2
TABLE OF AUTHORITIES	3
STATEMENT OF THE ISSUES ON APPEAL.....	4
STATEMENT OF THE CASE.....	5
PROCEDURAL HISTORY	6
ARGUMENT.....	12
CONCLUSION.....	16
CERTIFICATE OF COUNSEL.....	18

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

CASES

Bailey v. State, 309 S. C. 455, 464, 424 S.E.2nd 503, 508 (1992) 14

Ex Parte Brown, 393 S.C. 214, 220, 711 S.E. 2d 899, 902 (2011) 14

North Carolina v. Alford, 400 U.S. 25 (1970) 12

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

U.S.C.A. Const. Amends, 6, 14 15

STATUTES

S. C. Code Ann. § 17-3-50, (A) 4, 15, 16

S. C. Code Ann. § 17-3-50, (B) 4, 15, 16

S. C. Code Ann. § 17-3-50, (C) 4, 13, 14, 15, 16

STATEMENT OF THE ISSUES ON APPEAL

I.

At the time Counsel completed her representation in this case, did S. C. Code Ann. § 17-3-50, (C) require advance approval of fees in excess of the statutory cap?

II.

Did the Chief Administrative Judge who signed the initial funding orders in this case err in concluding that any additional requests to exceed the caps set by his orders would have to be addressed specifically to him personally as opposed to the presiding judge pursuant to S. C. Code Ann. § 17-3-50, (C)?

III.

Did the Chief Administrative Judge who signed the initial funding orders in this case properly modify his previous Orders approving increased fee and expense caps pursuant to S. C. Code Ann. § 17-3-50(C) to remove the provisions authorizing the presiding judge to determine if any additional increases in the caps were warranted at the conclusion of the case?

IV.

Did the Chief Administrative Judge who signed the initial funding orders in this case err in revoking his previous Orders approving an increased fee cap pursuant to S. C. Code Ann. § 17-3-50, (C) where judge who presided over the guilty plea proceeding in this matter had already signed an order approving Counsel's total fees, including those in excess of the cap previously set by the Chief Administrative Judge in question, based upon the original Order approved and signed him?

V.

Did the presiding judge in this murder case err in revoking his previous orders approving Counsel's fees and expenses where the Orders of the Chief Administrative Judge in place at the time he signed his orders were proper and supported the authority of the pressing judge to make the final determination on fees and expenses in accordance with S. C. Code Ann. § 17-3-50, (C) and previous rulings of the Supreme Court of South Carolina?

VI.

At the time the presiding judge initially approved Counsel's billing requests for fees and expense, did he in fact have authority to do so pursuant to S. C. Code Ann. § 17-3-50 (C), independent of any previous Order from the Chief Administrative Judge?

VII.

Having authority to approve Counsel's fee and expense bills in excess of the caps set forth in S. C. Code Ann. § 17-3-50, (A) and (B) at the end of this case, did the presiding judge err in revoking that approval in the absence of any specific objections to the amount of time Counsel expended in this particular case or the expenses incurred in building a defense to the charges brought against her client?

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Appellant was court-appointed a counsel in this Richland County murder case. She had previously served as court-appointed counsel in this individual's, circuit court Post-Conviction Relief case. Following the grant of a new trial based upon a finding of ineffective assistance of counsel against a member of the Richland County Public Defender's Office, Appellant was appointed to represent the Defendant on remand to the Court of General Sessions

Following her appointment in this matter, Appellant filed multiple requests for funding authorization with the Court. A hearing was held on those funding requests on May 23, 2011 before the Honorable Clifton Newman, then Chief Administrative Judge for the Fifth Judicial Circuit. During that proceeding, Judge Newman set a fee rate for Appellant above that set by S.C. Code Ann. §17-3-50(C). He set Appellant's fee rate for this case at \$70.00 per hour for in-court services and \$80.00 per hour for out-of-court services. The proposed order provided to the Court, and subsequently adopted by the Court, inadvertently set Appellant's fee rate in this case at \$70.00 per hour for in and out-of-court services. This case was, therefore, billed at that rate. Judge Newman set a fee cap in this matter of \$10,000.00.

Following the entry of an *Alford Plea* in this case, Appellant provided Judge Newman a proposed order for fee rates and the fee cap. That Order was signed on December 1, 2011. Orders approving expenses were entered by Judge Newman within days of the May, 2011 hearing.

Appellant submitted her voucher for fees and expenses to the presiding judge in this case, Casey Manning, after receiving Judge Newman's Order dated December 1, 2011. On December 5, 2011, Judge Manning signed Orders approving fees and expenses in excess of the caps set by Judge Newman's Orders. The voucher and the Orders addressing payment issues were then

submitted to South Carolina Commission on Indigent Defense (SCCID) for payment.

SCCID objected to payment of any fees and expenses in excess of the limits set in Judge Newman's Orders despite the fact that the Orders signed by Judge Newman authorized the presiding judge to make a final determination as to fees and expenses.

A hearing on SCCID's objections was held on December 28, 2011 before Judge Newman. Judge Newman indicated during that proceeding that it had been his intent that any subsequent increases in the fee and expense caps set by his orders had to be approved by him. The record of that proceeding indicated that Judge Newman intended to issue an amended written order; however, no such order was ever entered.

Judge Manning subsequently declined to hold a hearing on the status of his Orders in this matter. He did, however, allow written submissions on these issues. Following the submission of proposed orders by Appellant and SCCID, Judge Manning issued an Order modifying previous his Orders to limit counsel's fees and expense reimbursements, to the amounts set as caps in Judge Newman's Orders. Appellant filed a Motion to Reconsider which was denied. This appeal follows.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Counsel was court-appointed in this case by Order dated March 30, 2009. By Order issued by Judge Clifton Newman, then Chief Administrative Judge for the Richland County Court of General Sessions, on December 1, 2011, the fee rate for court-appointed counsel in this murder case, Tara Dawn Shurling, was set at \$70.00 per hour out-of-court and \$80.00 in-court services.¹ In addition, that Order set a cap of \$10,000.00 for attorney fees which could be submitted to

¹ At the May 23, 2011 hearing, Judge Newman actually approved fees at a rate of \$80.00 for in court and \$70.00 for out-of-court. Counsel subsequently prepared an order which erroneously stated that the rate approved was \$70.00 per hour for in-court and out-of-court services. That Order was signed by Judge Newman and Counsel's bill was calculated at \$70.00 per hour across the board.

submitted to SCCID² for payment without further approval of the Court. Counsel's fee rate and the fee cap in this matter were set by Judge Newman at a hearing held on May 23, 2011. R. p. 29, lines 12-16. Counsel had also requested funding approval for a second chair for the upcoming trial of this complex murder case and had additionally asked for funding for three expert witnesses inasmuch as the State had announced its intent to produce between three and seven expert witnesses on the issue of proximate causation of death. Judge Newman denied Counsel's request for funding for a second chair for this trial and limited Counsel to funding for one expert witness. The fee rate and fee caps approved by Judge Newman were likewise lower than those requested by Counsel in her funding motions. See, R. p. 51 and R. p. 179 and R. p. 18, line 21 - p. 20, line 10. SCCID was represented at this hearing by its Director, Patton Adams and Deputy Director and Chief Counsel, Hugh Ryan. Despite having prevailed on the majority of the funding issues before the Court on that date, SCCID never provided Judge Newman with proposed orders documenting his ruling from the bench on that date. After this case resolved in a guilty plea on the morning a trial was set to begin, Counsel discovered that no orders had even been signed by Judge Newman concerning the matters ruled upon by him on May 23, 2011. Counsel then drafted proposed orders documenting the rulings made by Judge Newman at the May 23, 2011 proceeding as she understood them to be. In so doing, Counsel drafted proposed orders which not only reflected the rulings of Judge Newman from the bench, but also reflected the language found in S. C. Code Ann. § 17-3-50, (C) and previous rulings of the Supreme Court of South Carolina on the subject of attorney fee rates and caps. Counsel did not realize until much later that her proposed orders were inadvertently not sent to SCCID at the time they were forwarded to Judge Newman in November, 2011. Judge Newman adopted and filed the proposed order authorizing Attorney Fees and Fee Cap, R. p. 180, Order Authorizing Fees, filed December 1,

² South Carolina Commission on Indigent Defense.

December 1, 2011 as sent by Counsel, on December 1, 2011.³ Counsel submitted her final requests for payment of fees and expenses to the presiding judge in this case, L. Casey Manning, for his approval. His Orders approving both Counsel's total fees and total expenses were signed on December 5, 2011. Order of Judge Manning approving General Expenses from date of appointment, March 30, 2009, R. p. 177, and Order approving Attorney Fees dated December 5, 2011. R. p. 175. After Judge Manning signed Orders approving her fees and expenses, Counsel submitted them to SCCID for payment. R. pp. 220-233. SCCID then raised objections to certain language in Judge Newman's Fee Order dated December 1, 2011. A hearing was held in this matter on December 28, 2011. SCCID was represented at this hearing by its Director, Patton Adams and Deputy Director and Chief Counsel, Hugh Ryan. R. pp. 120- 173.

During the December 28, 2011 hearing Judge Newman indicated that he intended to issue an Amended Order modifying the Order signed on December 1, 2011. R. p. 155, lines 13-19 and R. p. 171, line 25 – p. 172, line 6. He expressed the view that when he said any fees in excess of the cap authorized by him would be subject to "*further approval of the Court*" he meant that any increase in the cap would have to be approved by him personally and not the Court in the global sense of the phrase. R. p. 157, line 22 – p. 158, line 1; R. p. 163, lines 14-24 and R. p. 167, lines 4-8. He indicated that he would not have signed the orders in question had he noticed that they contained certain language which permitted the presiding judge to exceed the cap at the end of the case. R. p. 154, line 23 - p. 155, line 12. Throughout this proceeding he also expressed concern that he really didn't know enough about the case to making the decisions he was being called upon to make. R. p. 155, line 24 - p. 156, line 7. He expressed his frustration with the system and his hope that an appeal in this matter might yield more guidance to the bench and bar

³ Counsel submitted proposed orders to the Court along with her funding requests for General Expenses and for Investigative Services. Judge Newman signed the Order for Investigative Services, without amendments, on May 23, 2011. He amended Counsel's proposed order for General Expenses, and signed it the day after the hearing; May 24, 2011. That Order was filed on May 25, 2011.

concerning these matters. R. p. 155, line 23 - p. 156, line 23.

At the conclusion of that proceeding, Counsel inquired as to whether the Court wished for her to draft the amended Order the Court had announced intentions to enter. Counsel's offer was declined by Judge Newman who noted that he and his law clerk had my original orders from when they were emailed to the Court and they could easily modify them. R. p. 171, line 25 - p. 172, line 7. Thereafter, Counsel received a message from Judge Newman, through his law clerk, that he wanted her to draft an amended order for the Court after all. R. p. 52. Counsel did so and forwarded a proposed order, with the corrections instructed by the court, on January 5, 2012. R. p. 62 and pp. 64-65.

Counsel never received a signed copy of the amended order requested by the Court and provided by Counsel, or any other order purporting to modify the funding orders previously entered in this matter. On February 15, 2012, Judge Newman orally advised Counsel that he had decided not to issue an Amended Order in this matter. On that date, Counsel had two PCR cases before Judge Newman in Richland County. During a break in those proceedings, Counsel approached Judge Newman, in the presence of his law clerk, and inquired about the status of his amended order in this billing matter. Counsel simply asked the status of the order and expressed her concern that the Court might have executed an order that she had not received for some reason. Judge Newman responded that *he wasn't going to issue an amended order*. He said he had decided that since his term as Chief Administrative Judge was over, he did not have the authority to rule on the issues any longer, and stated that he really didn't feel like he knew enough about the case anyway. He said he had decided to just leave the matter to Judge Manning and Judge Cooper to decide. By letter dated February 21, 2012, Counsel advised SCCID of this development and expressed the position that this billing matter had then returned to the status it was in when her vouchers were submitted to SCCID for payment. Counsel provided both Judge

Manning and Judge Newman a copy of this correspondence on that same date in order to document that she had advised SCCID and Judge Manning of her conversation with Judge Newman. Counsel affirmatively asked Judge Newman to contact SCCID if she had in any way misstated the conversation in question. Counsel heard no response from Judge Newman following that correspondence. R. pp. 66-67.

On March 13, 2012 Counsel wrote SCCID and requested payment on the Orders entered by Judge Manning in December, 2011. R. p. 68. That same date, Hugh Ryan emailed Counsel a Reply to her request for payment. R. p. 69. On December 11, 2012 Counsel wrote Judge Newman a long letter and requested that he please issue an order documenting what he had advised Counsel of orally on February 15, 2012. Counsel explained that she was not getting paid anything on this case and that confusion apparently remained over the status of Judge Manning's Orders dated December 5, 2011. R. pp. 70-74.

On January 24, 2013 Counsel wrote Judge Manning a long letter explaining the current status of her payment requests and copied to Judge Newman and Hugh Ryan, SCCID. R. pp. 76-77. On February 12, 2013, having heard nothing further from Judge Newman, Counsel sent an email to Judge Manning, and copied to Judge Newman and Hugh Ryan at SCCID, asking for assistance in getting a resolution in this matter. R. pp. 81-83. On February 12, 2013 Hugh Ryan wrote the parties by email and indicated his view that Judge Newman had orally modified his original orders in this case and further expressing the desire to be heard at a hearing on this matter. R. p. 84. Counsel received a letter from Judge Newman's Law Clerk dated February 12, 2013 in which the Law Clerk indicated that Judge Newman was aware of Counsel's concerns, but stated Judge Newman did not believe he has anything further to offer. R. p. 85.

On February 26, 2013 the parties received an email from Judge Manning's law clerk indicating that Judge Manning declined to hold a hearing in this matter and asked that the parties

submit proposed orders in lieu of a hearing. R. p. 86. On March 11, 2013 Hugh Ryan, on behalf of SCCID, submitted a Proposed Order to Judge Manning. R. pp. 87-93. On March 12, 2013 Counsel submitted her Proposed Order for the Payment of Fees and Expenses in this matter to Judge Manning, along with her Memorandum in Support. R. pp. 94-95 and R. pp. 96-104. Counsel submitted a Reply to the Proposed Order submitted by SCCID on March 14, 2013.⁴

By Order dated March 15, 2013, Judge Manning changed the rulings found in his orders dated December 5, 2011 and limited Counsel's authorization for payment of fees to \$10,000.00 and her reimbursement for all general expenses to \$750.00. R. pp. 106-185. Counsel subsequently filed a Motion to Reconsider on March 25, 2013. R. pp. 186-194. On April 29, 2013 Judge Manning's law clerk advised the parties by email that "Judge Manning is prepared to rule on Ms. Shurling's Motion to Reconsider in the matter of Bejay Harley without a formal hearing. Both sides may submit a proposed order for his consideration."... R. p. 195. On April 29, 2013 Counsel submitted her Proposed Order granting Reconsideration. R. pp. 196-200. On May 6, 2013, Hugh Ryan submitted a Proposed Order denying Reconsideration. R. p. 201. Said order was adopted by Judge Manning and was filed on May 23, 2013, R. pp. 202-202. The Appellant's Notice of Appeal from the rulings below was filed on June 3, 2013.

⁴ Appellant designated this document in her Designation of the Matter, however, she has not been able to locate her hardcopy of this pleading and her digital version was inadvertently "saved over" when she subsequently copied a portion thereof in the preparation of another pleading in this case. Opposing counsel advises that he does not have a copy in his file and Judge Manning's current law clerk has been unable to locate the copy provided to the Court. This document is referenced once in the Procedural History, however its content is not referenced elsewhere in this brief.

ARGUMENT

Issues I – VII

The total fees claimed by Counsel in this matter totaled \$18,431.00. R. pp. 220-233. This case was set for trial three times and only resolved in a plea after the selection of a jury on the third trial date set in this matter. The case itself involved complex questions of proximate causation of death. R. p. 134, line 19 - p. 136, line 13 and R. p. 38, line 13 - p. 39, line 17. Counsel was originally appointed to represent the Defendant in his Post-Conviction Relief action. As a result of her work in that collateral matter, the Defendant was granted a new trial. R. pp. 204-217. The Respondent ultimately decided not to appeal that ruling. Counsel herein was appointed to represent the Defendant due to the conflict of interest arising from the finding of ineffective assistance of counsel against the Richland County Public Defender's Office which had previously represented the Defendant.

Prior to the scheduled retrial of this matter, Counsel became aware of the State's intention to impeach the expert witness used by Counsel in the PCR matter based on personnel issues having nothing to do with the science behind his opinion as expressed during the PCR action. In addition, the prosecution advised Counsel of its intention to call at least two additional medical experts in addition to the original pathologist whose work had been the subject of the PCR action in this matter. Counsel was put on notice that the prosecution might use all the pathologists currently working for the coroner's office as their witnesses if this matter went to trial. R. p. 38, line 13 - p. 39, line 17.

As a result of Counsel's efforts in this matter, the Defendant was finally offered a last minute plea deal which resulted in him serving approximately three more months in prison and his being allowed to enter an *Alford*^s plea. R. p. 135, line 20 - p. 136, line 3. While this case did ultimately result in a guilty plea, Counsel had to prepare for three times before the State finally

agreed to the resolution ultimately reached in this matter. See, R. pp. 220-233. Counsel would respectfully submit that the degree of her preparation in this matter in no small way contributed to the final outcome in this case. With this background in mind, she respectfully asserts that the total fees requested in this case were reasonable and supported by her time records as submitted to Judge Manning, as the presiding judge at the conclusion of this case. It is worthy of note that SCCID has never raised any specific objections to the time expended by Counsel in this case beyond their vague statements concerning the fact that Counsel had already had this case in a PCR and their belief that the fees were not appropriate where the case eventually ended in a plea. They have never raised any specific objection to any particular time expended in the preparation of a defense for this client.

S. C. Code Ann. § 17-3-50 (C) *did not* require advance approval of fees in excess of the statutory cap for fees at the time Judge Manning's Orders dated December 5, 2011, were signed. That provision states,

Payment in excess of the hourly rates and limits in subsection (A) or (B) is authorized only if the court certifies, in a written order with specific findings of fact, that payment in excess of the rates is necessary to provide compensation adequate to ensure effective assistance of counsel and payment in excess of that limit is appropriate because the services provided *were* reasonably and necessarily *incurred*. (Emphasis added).

The language of that section requires that approval of fees in excess of the cap set forth therein be supported by a detailed order with findings as to why “the services *provided were* reasonably and necessarily *incurred*.” (Emphasis added) Thus, the relevant statutory provision clearly envisioned approval of total fees in excess of the cap at the conclusion of the case. It would be impossible for the Court to issue the required order finding that fees in excess of the cap provided by §17-3-50(A) *were reasonably and necessarily incurred* until after the conclusion of the case. The fact that this statutory provision is worded in the past tense gives credence to the

⁵ *North Carolina v. Alford*, 400 U. S. 25 (1970)

fact that the legislature recognized as much in drafting this provision. This interpretation of S. C. Code Ann. § 17-3-50 (C) is consistent with the previous rulings of this Honorable Court in which the Court has found that an award of attorney fees in excess of the section 17-3-50 cap is “**within the sound discretion of the trial judge.**” *Ex Parte Brown*, 393 S.C. 214, 220, 711 S.E. 2d 899, 902 (2011), citing, *Bailey v. State*, 309 S. C. 455, 464, 424 S.E.2nd 503, 508 (1992).

Counsel is aware that SCCID has succeeded in getting a budget *proviso* added to this section which requires advance approval of any increase in fee rates or caps over those found in the statute itself. That *proviso* however, which applies to subsequent budget years, was not in place at the time Counsel was appointed in this case or when she originally submitted her bill to the presiding judge for approval.

Counsel has no desire to impose on this Honorable Court with lengthy arguments restating the positions she has taken in the lower court for the last nearly three years. Counsel therefore incorporates, and relies upon by reference, all the arguments and authorities presented by her in the numerous documents referenced herein all of which will be included in the Record on Appeal. Counsel would note that she had every reason to expect SCCID to prepare proposed orders for Judge Newman following the May 23, 2011 hearing inasmuch as they prevailed upon Judge Newman to rule in their favor on virtually every issue addressed by the Court that day. It was only when the case was concluded, and about to be billed, that she discovered that they had not done so and Judge Newman’s rulings from the bench had not been formalized by written Order. Then, and only then, did she presume to submit proposed Orders to Judge Newman to formalize his rulings so she could submit her bill in this case. Counsel’s failure to send the proposed order to SCCID was a clerical oversight. The fact remains however, that the Orders sent to Judge Newman were in complete harmony with his rulings from the bench during that proceeding. R. p. 29, lines 12-16 and R. p. 44, lines 5-8. While Judge Newman ultimately stated during the December 28, 2011

December 28, 2011 hearing, at the urging of SCCID, that he *meant* something beyond what he said on the record during that proceeding, he did not make any such requirements clear from the bench during the earlier hearing on these issues. Likewise, the proposed orders sent to Judge Newman were completely consistent with the language found in S. C. Code Ann. § 17-3-50 (C) and, as previously noted, were in compliance with the prior holdings of the Supreme Court of South Carolina on this subject.

As a practical matter, Judge Manning, as presiding judge in this case, had the authority to sign the orders he entered on December 5, 2011 approving payment of Counsel's fees and expenses. The orders signed by him in this case made the specific finding required by S. C. Code Ann. § 17-3-50 (C), in order to justify exceeding the fee rates and caps and expense caps set by S. C. Code Ann. § 17-3-50 (A) and (B). As found by Judge Manning in his December 5, 2011 Fee and Expense Orders, the time expended in this case, and the expenses incurred, were necessary to insure the Defendant received effective assistance of counsel, as guaranteed by the Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, in this most serious case.

CONCLUSION

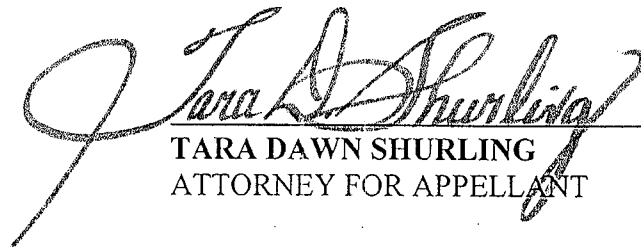
The Appellant now respectfully asks this Court to find that, at the time this matter was submitted to the presiding judge for billing approval, §17-3-50 (C) did not require the advance approval of fees in excess of the rates or statutory limits set by §17-3-50 (A) or expenses in excess of the limits set forth in §17-3-50 (B). Appellant seeks this Court's finding that, at the time this matter was submitted to Judge Manning for billing approval, the language of the Order entered by Judge Newman did not limit the trial judge's ultimate authority to decide whether the payment of her fees in excess of the statutory caps, as requested by Appellant at the conclusion of this case, was reasonable and necessary under the terms of §17-3-50 (C).

In addition, the Appellant asks this Court to find that §17-3-50 (C) permitted the trial judge to authorize the reimbursement of court-appointed Appellant for expenses in excess of the cap set by §17-3-50 (B), at the conclusion of the case where the trial judge found the expenses were reasonably and necessarily incurred. Likewise, Appellant seeks a ruling by this Court that nothing in the expense order signed by Judge Newman prohibited the trial judge from approving expenses, in excess of the limits pre-approved by that Order, at the conclusion of this case. Counsel notes that certain language found in §17-3-50 (B) suggests that expenses for certain professional services or experts should be approved in advance of retaining such individuals on behalf of the defense. The expenses in dispute however, do not involve the hiring of such expert witnesses or investigators. Those expenses in this case were in fact authorized by separate orders not the subject of this appeal. R. pp. 48-50. Appellant asks this Court to find that the total fees and expenses submitted for payment in this case were necessary and appropriate on the facts of this extremely complex murder case and to direct SCCID to pay Appellant's bills as originally approved by the presiding judge, Judge Manning, on December 5, 2011. Counsel seeks this Court's finding that Judge Manning's original orders approving both her fees and expenses were

entered within the authority of Judge Manning at the time they were signed and should not have been modified at a later date based upon the position advanced by Judge Newman during the December 28, 2011 hearing *well after the original orders were entered.*

Based upon all the reasons and authorities set forth herein, as well as those advanced by Counsel in all the documents referenced herein, Counsel asks that this Honorable Court not only to find that the Orders entered by Judge Manning on December 5, 2011 were proper and within his authority to enter but, further that they should not have been changed based upon a position not taken by the former Chief Administrative Judge until well after the Orders were signed and filed.

Respectfully submitted,


TARA DAWN SHURLING
ATTORNEY FOR APPELLANT

This 20th day of November, 2014.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
In the Court of Appeals

Ex Parte: Tara Dawn Shurling, Attorney, Appellant,

In Re:
State of South Carolina, Respondent,

v.

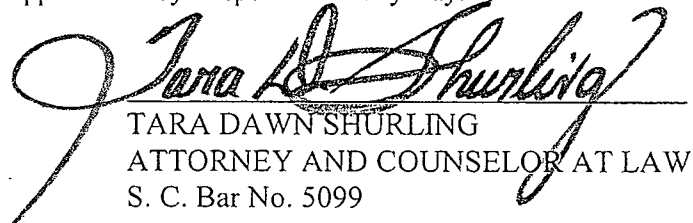
Bejay Harley, Defendant

Appellate Case No. 2013-001298

Appeal from Richland County
L. Casey Manning, Circuit Court Judge
Court of General Sessions
Trial Court Case No.: 2003-GS-40-6670

CERTIFICATE OF COUNSEL

The undersigned attorney hereby certifies that certificate that this Final Brief of Appellant complies with Rule 211(b), SCACR. In the Initial Brief of Appellant she cites to the billing records submitted to the lower court and to SCCID. Through a clerical oversight the SCCID Voucher, and Counsel's time records submitted with that voucher, were inadvertently left off Appellant's Designation of the matter. Appellant's Record on Appeal was sent to opposing counsel for his review on October 23, 2014 and he subsequently approved it as containing all the matter contained in his designation of the matter. He did not cite to the billing records omitted from Appellant's Designation of the Matter in his Final Brief which was filed on November 12, 2014. In preparing her own Final Brief, Appellant discovered this oversight and contacted opposing counsel and asked if he would have any objection to her adding this material, clearly cited in Appellant's Brief, to the end of the Record on Appeal. By return email, opposing counsel said he would consent to the documents in question being added to the Record on Appeal provided that it did not change the pagination of the portions of the Record on Appeal cited in Respondent's Final Brief. The SCCID voucher, and accompanying time records, have been added to the end of the material originally included in the draft Record on Appeal and have been added to the Index to the Record on Appeal. The inclusion of this material in this manner has not changed the pagination of the portions of the Record on Appeal cited by Respondent in any way.


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