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~~to~~

7-26-17

~~7-26-2017~~

To: Commissioner

RECEIVED

OCT 16 2017

SC Court of Appeals

I Am writing to you on
An Order write by George Gallagher

first of this order is poorly
written once again by George Gallagher
This order is the Sam Order George
Gallagher written the first time and
was throwed out by the Commisioners
he has not written any of my Submitted
evidence on the matter of order.

George Gallagher made it sound like
he was finally going to help get me
better, he has alteritive motive.

I Submitted over 200+ evidence
of my Injuries all facts but he still
refues to do his job he is only
about pushing me through and not
willing to do his job as a disssable

2

Disable Man, I need help so bad with all my injuries. I am so stressed out and so is my family who puts up money to help me with all my injuries.

I am ask the Court to please review all my submitted evidence it will show all the lies George Callager has submitted in the order he wrote.

I am asking the Commissioners to ban George Callager of my claim. he said Dr. Van ordered I.M.R. I he never order an M.R. I. In fact I only saw him once I came to Dr. Van with my M.R. I from Dr. Palmaranke at Doctor Care. Dr. Van never order any conservative treatment Dr. Palmaranke did and he pulled me out and said I need to see an Orthopedic Surgeon I also told him that I have a little pain in my back but we just thought it was soreness from lifting and pulling.

(2)

7-26-17

So we just focused on my left shoulder
I also told Dr. Van about my back and
he just ignor it, I was with out
a doctor for 3 moth and finally
I was sent to Dr. Keith and by that
time my back was so bad and faintull
so he examin my shoulder and back
my lower and uper I told him that
as well as my shoulder pain I have real
pain also in my lower back but some
reason he wanted to ~~blame~~ blame my neck
all the while I thout it was for my back
I also have a recording of the day
he release me that say every thing
we talk about (please this record of my
last visit show Dr. Keith lied about
me wanting ~~drugs~~ drugs for pain I was waiting
to find out about me havin a Surgeple
plog list to the recording I have
to show and prove that he lied on
me. As for the lawyers I hired and
fired becauce they only wanted to do
what George Galleher want so I got

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7-26-17

So tired of having to fight both
George Gallher and lawyers I hired
so now I have to defend my
self just me and my wife Candrea & Alton
agin Commissioner my Dr. Loudemilk treated
and Dr. Taylor for my right shoulder injuries
in 2010, these doctors help me with
love and respect not just a notie number
Dr. Bur Saelin his not that he rather
me stay with my doctor because we have
a good regerment so thats what im
asking for. So Comissione please help
me with this matte becous I know
I will get the right treat me for my
injries thoes Doctor's are God sent
that Dr. Loudemilk and Dr. Taylor. I
also have a functional Capacity done
and Dr. Loudemilk. and also he
can be trusted 100%

MAY God
bless you: : : : : : :

Yours Truly
Nathanael Alton

FORM 7
PROOF OF SERVICE OF A NOTICE OF APPEAL

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
In The Court of Appeals
[In The Supreme Court]

APPEAL FROM GREENVILLE COUNTY **RECEIVED**
Court of Common Pleas

George E. Brown, Circuit Court Judge **OCT 16 2017**
SC Court of Appeals

Case No. 2000-CP-00-0000

Stephen L. Doe, as Personal
Representative of the Estate of
John B. Doe, Respondent,

v.

Jane C. Roe, Appellant.

PROOF OF SERVICE

I certify that I have served the Notice of Appeal on Stephen L. Doe by depositing a copy of it in the United States Mail, postage prepaid, on September 15, 2000, addressed to his attorney of record, Mary P. Jones, Post Office Box 456, Greenville, South Carolina 29000 [by personally delivering a copy of it to his attorney of record, Mary P. Jones, at her office at 123 Oak Street, Greenville, South Carolina 29000, on September 15, 2000].

September 15, 2000

s/ John E. Smith
John E. Smith
Post Office Box 123
Greenville, South Carolina 29000
(864) 000-000-0000
Attorney for Appellant

**RULE 203
NOTICE OF APPEAL**

(a) Notice. A party intending to appeal must serve and file a notice of appeal and otherwise comply with these Rules. Service and filing are defined by Rule 262.

(b) Time for Service.

(1) Appeals From the Court of Common Pleas. A notice of appeal shall be served on all respondents within thirty (30) days after receipt of written notice of entry of the order or judgment. When a timely motion for judgment n.o.v. (Rule 50, SCRCP), motion to alter or amend the judgment (Rules 52 and 59, SCRCP), or a motion for a new trial (Rule 59, SCRCP) has been made, the time for appeal for all parties shall be stayed and shall run from receipt of written notice of entry of the order granting or denying such motion. When a form or other short order or judgment indicates that a more full and complete order or judgment is to follow, a party need not appeal until receipt of written notice of entry of the more complete order or judgment.

(2) Appeals From the Court of General Sessions. After a plea or trial resulting in conviction or a proceeding resulting in revocation of probation, a notice of appeal shall be served on all respondents within ten (10) days after the sentence is imposed. In all other cases, a notice of appeal shall be served on all respondents within ten (10) days after receipt of written notice of entry of the order or judgment. When a timely post-trial motion is made under Rule 29(a), SCRCP, the time to appeal shall be stayed and shall begin to run from receipt of written notice of entry of an order granting or denying such motion. In those cases in which the State is allowed to appeal a pre-trial order or ruling, the notice of appeal must be served within ten (10) days of receiving actual notice of the ruling or order; provided, however, that the notice of appeal must be served before the jury is sworn or, if tried without a jury, before the State begins the presentation of its case in chief.

(3) Appeals From the Family Court. A notice of appeal in a domestic relations action shall be served in the same manner provided by Rule 203(b)(1). A notice of appeal in a juvenile action shall be served in the same manner as provided by Rule 203(b)(2).

(4) Appeals From Masters and Special Referees. The notice of appeal from an order or judgment issued by a master or special referee shall be served in the same manner as provided by Rule 203(b)(1).

(5) Appeals From Probate Court. When a direct appeal is authorized by S.C. Code Ann. § 62-1-308(g), the notice of appeal shall be served in the same manner as provided by Rule 203(b)(1).

(6) Appeals From Administrative Tribunals. When a statute allows a decision of the administrative law court or agency (administrative tribunal) to be appealed directly to the Supreme Court or the Court of Appeals, the notice of appeal shall be served on the agency, the administrative law court (if it has been involved in the case) and all parties of record within thirty (30) days after receipt of the decision. If a timely petition for rehearing is filed with the administrative tribunal, the time to appeal for all parties shall be stayed and shall run from receipt of the decision granting or denying that motion. If a decision indicates that a more full and complete decision is to follow, a party need not appeal until receipt of the more complete decision.

(c) Cross-Appeals. A respondent may institute a cross-appeal by serving a notice of appeal on all

of record, within five (5) days after receipt of appellant's notice of appeal, or within the time prescribed by Rule 203(b), whichever period last expires.

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(d) Filing.

(1) Appeals from the Circuit Court, Family Court and Probate Court.

(A) Where to File. The notice of appeal shall be filed with the clerk of the lower court and with the Clerk of the Supreme Court in the following cases:

(i) Any final judgment from the circuit court which includes a sentence of death.

(ii) Any final judgment involving a challenge on state or federal grounds to the constitutionality of a state law or county or municipal ordinance where the principal issue is one of the constitutionality of the law or ordinance; provided, however, in any case where the Supreme Court finds that the constitutional issue raised is not a significant one, the Supreme Court may transfer the case to the Court of Appeals.

(iii) Any final judgment from the circuit court involving the authorization, issuance, or proposed issuance of general obligation debt, revenue, institutional, industrial, or hospital bonds of the State, its agencies, political subdivisions, public service districts, counties, and municipalities, or any other indebtedness now or hereafter authorized by Article X of the Constitution of this State.

(iv) Any final judgment from the circuit court pertaining to elections and election procedure.

(v) Any order limiting an investigation by a State Grand Jury under S.C. Code Ann. § 14-7-1630.

(vi) Any order of the family court relating to an abortion by a minor under S.C. Code Ann. § 44-41-33.

In all other cases, the notice of appeal shall be filed with the clerk of the lower court and the Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

(B) When and What to File. The notice of appeal shall be filed with the clerk of the lower court and the clerk of the appellate court within ten (10) days after the notice of appeal is served. The notice filed with the appellate court shall be accompanied by the following:

(i) Proof of service showing that the notice has been served on all respondents;

(ii) A copy of the order(s) and judgment(s) to be challenged on appeal if they have been reduced to writing;

(iii) A filing fee as set by order of the Supreme Court; **[1]** this fee is not required for criminal appeals or appeals by the State of South Carolina or its departments or agencies;

(iv) If the appeal is from a guilty plea, an Alford **[2]** plea or a plea of not guilty, a written explanation showing that there is an

identify the issue(s) to be raised on appeal and the factual basis for the issue(s) including how the issue(s) was raised below and the ruling of the lower court on that issue(s). If an issue was not raised to and ruled on by the lower court, the explanation shall include argument and citation to legal authority showing how this issue can be reviewed on appeal. If the appellant fails to make a sufficient showing, the notice of appeal may be dismissed;

(v) If the notice of appeal is from a post-conviction relief case and the lower court determined that the post-conviction relief action is barred as successive or being untimely under the statute of limitations, the written explanation required by Rule 243(c), SCACR; and,

(vi) If the notice of appeal is from a habeas corpus proceeding and the lower court determined that habeas corpus relief was improper because the issues could have been raised in a timely application under the Post-Conviction Relief Act (see Simpson v. State, 329 S.C. 43, 495 S.E.2d 429 (1998)), a written explanation as to why this determination was improper. This explanation must contain sufficient facts, argument and citation to legal authority to show that there is an arguable basis for asserting that the determination by the lower court was improper. If the appellant fails to make a sufficient showing, the notice of appeal may be dismissed.

(2) Appeals from Administrative Tribunals.

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(A) **Where to File.** Appeals from a decision of the Public Service Commission setting public utility rates pursuant to Title 58 of the South Carolina Code of Laws shall be filed with the Clerk of the Supreme Court. Unless otherwise required by statute, all other appeals from administrative tribunals shall be filed with the Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

(B) **When and What to File.** The notice of appeal shall be filed with the clerk of the appellate court within the time required to serve the notice of appeal under Rule 203(b)(6). The notice filed with the appellate court shall be accompanied by the following:

(i) Proof of service showing that the notice has been served on the agency, the administrative law court (if it has been involved in the case), and all parties of record;

(ii) A copy of the decision(s) to be challenged on appeal; and

(iii) A filing fee as set by order of the Supreme Court; [3] this fee is not required for criminal appeals or appeals by the State of South Carolina or its departments or agencies.

(3) **Effect of Failure to Timely File.** If the notice of appeal is not timely filed or the filing fee is not paid in full, the appeal shall be dismissed, and shall not be reinstated except as provided by Rule 260.

(e) **Form and Content.** The notice of appeal shall be substantially in the form designated in the Appendix to these Rules.

(1) **Appeals from the Circuit Court, Family Court and Probate Court.** In appeals from lower courts, the notice of appeal shall contain the following information:

(B) The docket number of the case in the lower court.

(C) The date of the order, judgment, or sentence from which the appeal is taken; and if appropriate for the determination of the timeliness of the appeal, a statement of when the appealing party received notice of the order or judgment from which the appeal is taken, or, if a cross-appeal, when the respondent received appellant's notice of appeal.

(D) The name of the party taking the appeal.

(E) The names, mailing addresses, and telephone numbers of all attorneys of record and the names of the party or parties represented by each.

(2) Appeals from Administrative Tribunals. In appeals from administrative tribunals, the notice of appeal shall contain the following information:

(A) The name of the agency and the name of the administrative law judge (if applicable).

(B) The docket number of the case before the administrative law court, or if the appeal is from an agency, the docket number before the agency.

(C) The date of the decision from which the appeal is taken; and if appropriate for the determination of the timeliness of the appeal, a statement of when the appealing party received the decision from which the appeal is taken, or, if a cross-appeal, when the respondent received appellant's notice of appeal.

(D) The name of the party taking the appeal.

(E) The names, mailing addresses, and telephone numbers of all attorneys of record and the names of the party or parties represented by each.

Last amended by Order dated January 29, 2009, effective April 29, 2009, by Order of the same date.

[1] By order dated April 17, 1990, this filing fee was set at one hundred (\$100.00) dollars.

[2] North Carolina v. Alford, 400 U.S. 25, 91 S.Ct. 160, 27 L.Ed.2d 162 (1970)

[3] By order dated April 17, 1990, this filing fee was set at one hundred (\$100.00) dollars.

RULE 240
MOTIONS AND PETITIONS GENERALLY

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(a) Applicability. This Rule governs all motions or petitions filed in the appellate court, including but not limited to: motions for extension of time, motions to reinstate, petitions for rehearing, motions to be relieved as counsel or for substitution of counsel, petitions for supersedeas, motions to remand or dismiss and petitions for hearing *en banc*. Where Rules 241 through 246 provide different or additional requirements or procedures, those requirements or procedures shall apply.

(b) Stay of Time Limits. Unless otherwise provided by these Rules, or ordered by the appellate court, the time limits imposed by these Rules shall not be stayed by the filing of a motion or petition. A motion to dismiss an appeal or a motion to relieve counsel shall, however, automatically stay the time limits for perfecting the appeal until the motion is decided.

(c) Form and Content of Motions and Petitions. All motions or petitions filed in an appellate court shall be in writing, shall state the grounds thereof, and shall comply with the requirements of Rule 267. The pages of the motion or petition and all supporting documents shall be consecutively numbered. Each motion or petition shall include the following:

(1) A certificate or affidavit of service reflecting the date of service upon all parties. The original certificate or affidavit of service must be filed with the original motion or petition.

(2) A memorandum with citation of authorities in support of the motion.

(3) Where the Record on Appeal or Appendix has not been filed, or where the facts relied upon in support of the motion are not contained in the Record on Appeal or Appendix, the parties shall file affidavits and other documents in support of their positions.

(d) Filing of Motions and Petitions. An original and six (6) copies of the motion shall be filed with the clerk of the appellate court, and a copy shall be served upon each party. The copies filed with the appellate court shall be accompanied by the filing fee set by order of the Supreme Court. [1] This filing fee shall not be required for motions or petitions in criminal appeals, petitions for writs of certiorari under Rules 242 and 243, certified questions under Rule 244, petitions to invoke the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under Rule 245, or motions or petitions filed by the State of South Carolina or its departments or agencies. In extraordinary cases, the appellate court may relieve a party from paying the filing fee.

(e) Return to Motion. Any party opposing a motion or petition shall have ten (10) days from the date of service thereof to file an original and six (6) copies of his return with the clerk and serve on all parties a copy of the return; provided, however, a return to a petition or motion for rehearing under Rule 221 need not be filed unless requested by the court. The court may in its discretion enlarge or limit the time for filing the return. The provisions of Rule 240(c) shall apply to a return. Failure of a party to timely file a return may be deemed a consent by that party to the relief sought in the motion or petition.

(f) Reply. The moving party shall have five (5) days from the date of service of a return to file an original and six (6) copies of a reply with the clerk and serve on all parties a copy of the reply. The provisions of Rule 240(c) apply to a reply.

(g) Failure to Comply. Failure of the moving party to perform any act required by this Rule may be deemed an abandonment of the motion or petition.

oral argument.

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(i) Rehearing. The court will not entertain petitions for rehearing on a motion or petition unless the action of the court on the motion or petition has the effect of dismissing or finally deciding a party's appeal.

(j) Authority of an Individual Judge or Justice. Except where these rules require the concurrence of two or more members of an appellate court, an individual judge or justice may grant or deny any motion or petition on behalf of the court. Any review of an order issued by an individual judge or justice shall be by petition for rehearing.

Last amended by Order dated January 29, 2009, effective April 29, 2009, by order of the same date.

[1] By order dated October 2, 1985, the filing fee for motions and petitions was set at twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars.