

**RICHEY AND RICHEY**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

*A PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION*

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October 27, 2017

RECEIVED

OCT 31 2017

The Honorable Daniel E. Shearouse  
The Supreme Court of South Carolina  
Post Office Box 11330  
Columbia, SC 29211

S.C. SUPREME COURT

Re: Keylan Dejuan McClintock, SCDC# 366251 vs. State of South Carolina  
Case No: 2016-CP-42-2908

Dear Mr. Shearouse:

Please find enclosed a Notice of Appeal and a Proof of Service for the same. Also, I have enclosed a copy of the Order from which the appeal is taken. Please filed the copies that I have enclosed and return the copies to me. Thank you for your help and if you should have any questions please feel free to call me.

RICHEY AND RICHEY, P.A.

Yours truly,

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Rodney Richey

RWR/  
enclosures  
cc: Valerie Garcia Giovanoli, Esquire

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SUPREME COURT

APPEAL FROM SPARTANBURG COUNTY  
Court of Common Pleas

HONORABLE GRACE GILCHRIST KNIE

2016-CP-42-2908

RECEIVED

OCT 31 2017

S.C. SUPREME COURT

KEYLAN DEJUAN MCCLINTOCK, SCDC#: 366251,

APPELLANT,

against

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

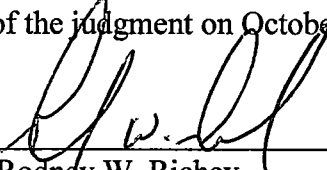
RESPONDENT.

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**NOTICE OF APPEAL**

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Keylan Dejuan McClintock appeals the denial of his Post- Conviction Relief. The Post- Conviction Relief action was heard and denied by the Honorable Grace Gilchrist Knie, Circuit Judge on September 18, 2017 and Order issued on October 16, 2017 and filed on October 18, 2017. The Appellant received notice of the judgment on October 21, 2017.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Rodney W. Richey  
Attorney for the Appellant  
Post Office Box 10916  
Greenville, South Carolina 29603  
(864) 467-0503

Other Counsel of Record:  
Valerie Garcia Giovanoli, Esquire  
Office of Attorney General State of SC  
Post Office Box 11549  
Columbia, SC 29211-1549

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
IN THE SUPREME COURT  
APPEAL FROM SPARTANBURG COUNTY  
Court of Common Pleas

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OCT 31 2017

S.C. SUPREME COURT

HONORABLE GRACE GILCHRIST KNIE

2016-CP-42-2908

KEYLAN DEJUAN MCCLINTOCK, SCDC#: 366251,

APPELLANT,

against

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

RESPONDENT.

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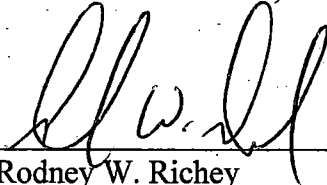
**PROOF OF SERVICE**

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I certify that I have served the Notice of Appeal on the State of South Carolina by depositing copy of it in the United States Mail, postage prepaid, on October 27, 2017, addressed to their attorney of record, Valerie Garcia Giovanoli, Office of Attorney General State of South Carolina, Post Office Box 11549, Columbia, SC 29211-1549.

Dated: October 27, 2017

RICHEY & RICHEY, P.A.



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Greenville, South Carolina 29603  
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STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
COUNTY OF SPARTANBURG  
Keylan Dejuan McClintock, #366251,  
  
Applicant,  
  
v.  
  
State of South Carolina,  
  
Respondent.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS  
SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT  
2016-CP-42-2908

**ORDER OF DISMISSAL  
WITH PREJUDICE**

SPARTANBURG COUNTY  
2017 OCT 18 AM 10:06  
M. HOPE BLACKLEY

This matter comes before the Court by way of an application for Post-Conviction Relief (PCR) filed on August 8, 2016. Respondent made its Return requesting an evidentiary hearing be convened. An evidentiary hearing into the matter was convened on September 18, 2017, at the Spartanburg County Courthouse. Rodney Richey, Esquire, represented Applicant. Valerie Garcia Giovanoli, Esquire, of the South Carolina Office of the Attorney General, represented Respondent.

At the hearing, Applicant testified on his own behalf. Applicant's mother, Nekeshia Pearson and friend, Sandino Jackson, also testified for Applicant. Applicant's plea counsel, Richard Warder, Esquire, ("Counsel") also testified. This Court had before it a copy of the records of the Spartanburg County Clerk of Court regarding the subject conviction, the transcript from Applicant's guilty plea, the PCR application, Respondent's Return and Applicant's records from the Department of Corrections.

### **PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

Applicant is presently confined in the South Carolina Department of Corrections pursuant to orders of commitment of the Clerk of Court for Spartanburg County. Applicant was indicted by the December 2014 term of the Grand Jury for Spartanburg County for murder (2014-GS-42-

5917). Applicant was represented by Richard H. Warder, Esquire. Assistant Solicitor Derrick B. Balsa represented the State. On November 30, 2015, Applicant pleaded guilty to murder before the Honorable J. Derham Cole. Pursuant to a negotiated sentence, Judge Cole sentenced Applicant to thirty years' imprisonment. Applicant did not appeal his conviction or sentence.

In his application, Applicant alleges he is being held in custody unlawfully for the following reasons:

1. Ineffective Assistance of Counsel, in that:
  - a. "5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, and 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment violations"
  - b. Counsel allowed the State to admit into evidence an involuntary statement made by Applicant while in police custody. The statement was involuntary and induced by a promise of leniency.
  - c. Counsel failed to interview potential witnesses on Applicant's behalf.
  - d. Counsel failed to adequately investigate.
  - e. Counsel failed to request a mental competency evaluation and hearing, which denied him due process of law. Applicant was tried and convicted while mentally incompetent.
  - f. Counsel failed to put the state's case through adversarial testing and raise a self-defense claim.
2. Involuntary Guilty Plea

STATE OF FLORIDA  
SPRINGFIELD COUNTY  
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M. HOPE BLACKLEY

#### FACTS ADDUCED AT PLEA HEARING

The victim's go-cart was stolen on September 4, 2014. The next day, the victim and his friend were driving home from work when they saw the victim's go-cart being ridden in a large field. They pulled into the field and confronted the driver of the go-cart, Romero Shell. Shell denied stealing the go-cart. After the verbal altercation, the victim and his friend drove down the driveway of the field to the last house, while the victim called 9-1-1. The owners of the residence, an elderly couple, were outside. The male owner had told the go-cart riders not to ride the go-cart in his field.

While the victim waited on the 9-1-1 call for the police to address the stolen go-cart issue, his friend leaves to go get the victim's wife from the victim's house. The victim's wife arrived to assist her husband. As can be heard on the 9-1-1 call, Shell's brother, Sandino Jackson, confronts the victim. Jackson then confronts the victim's wife. At that point, the victim drops the phone and tackles Jackson in an effort to protect his wife. The victim and Jackson begin fist fighting on the ground. Applicant comes from his residence, which was off the same driveway, and immediately begins shooting the victim. Applicant shot the victim four times.

Applicant, Jackson, and Shell run back to Applicant's residence. The elderly couple told law enforcement Jackson had the upper hand in the fight with the victim when Applicant shot the victim. Applicant admitted he shot the victim and gave law enforcement the gun. It was also confirmed the go-cart did, in fact, belong to the victim.

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### SUMMARY OF TESTIMONY

I. Applicant testified to the following:

Applicant testified Counsel should have had him mentally evaluated. Applicant had a history of mental health. Applicant told Counsel's investigator that he was seeing a therapist. Applicant claimed he was seeing a therapist for post-traumatic stress disorder and anxiety. Applicant was not sure what a mental evaluation would have shown but claimed it "could've helped" his case.

Applicant also testified Counsel never interviewed Sandino Jackson, Applicant's friend who was present and part of an altercation with the victim before Applicant shot him. Applicant stated Jackson would have corroborated his story that he shot the victim trying to save Jackson - defense of others. Applicant testified a car ran over Jackson after an altercation, at which point

Jackson was lying on the ground from being hit with the vehicle. Applicant claims the victim jumped on Jackson so Applicant shot him to protect Jackson.

Applicant also testified he believed Counsel should have moved to suppress his admission to law enforcement following the incident, but failed to give any reason why the statement should have been suppressed. Applicant claimed he only spoke with Counsel twice prior to pleading guilty. Applicant testified in those meetings, he and Counsel discussed self-defense, defense of others, and the castle doctrine, but that Counsel told him he would not prevail on any of those defenses based on the evidence. Applicant testified Counsel had an investigator talk to Jackson, who told the investigator he had never been hit by a car and was not on the ground at the time of the shooting.

On cross-examination, Applicant admitted he was under oath at his guilty plea. Applicant also admitted that he told the plea judge he had no defenses, but claimed he said that only because of what Counsel told him to say. Applicant also admitted that he told the plea judge, under oath, that he had never been treated for any type of mental illness or emotional disturbance, but again said he lied because Counsel told him what to say. Applicant also admitted that he agreed with the Solicitor's recitation of the facts at his guilty plea hearing because he was told what to say. Applicant admitted he would lie if told to.

Applicant also read his statement he made to law enforcement immediately after the incident. Applicant admitted his prior statement and his testimony here in his PCR hearing was different. Applicant admitted he told law enforcement he shot the victim because he was scared and fearful and to protect himself. However, at the PCR hearing, he testified he was actually acting in defense of others – specifically, his friend Sandino Jackson.

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II. Nekeshia Pearson testified to the following:

Mrs. Pearson is Applicant's mother. Mrs. Pearson testified she had a list of medications Applicant was currently on and some he had been on for mental issues. She testified his mental issues "could have" affected her interactions with him. Mrs. Pearson testified she never discussed his mental health with Counsel. When inquired as to what the medications were for, Mrs. Pearson only referred to an incident in high school when Applicant was suicidal and she took him to see a professional who prescribed him medications. However, she did not believe he had ever been diagnosed with anything, just given medicine.

III. Counsel testified to the following:

Counsel has been practicing law since 1974. He was retained to represent Applicant on his murder charge. He requested discovery and reviewed all of it with Applicant. Counsel never had any discussions with Applicant or his family regarding a history of mental health. Counsel never received any indication from Applicant that he had mental health issues that needed to be investigated. Applicant was always able to communicate and never exhibited any problems that would raise a flag. Had an issue with Applicant's mental health been brought to Counsel's attention, Counsel would have pursued the matter and any defense.

Counsel and his investigator both met with Applicant. The investigator also interviewed the witnesses to the shooting. Counsel testified most everyone at the scene gave a statement that was incriminating to his client. Jackson's story was no different than what he had told law enforcement in written statements. Counsel testified the story Applicant told on the stand today was a variation of the version of events that Applicant had told Counsel. Counsel insisted the facts did not support any defenses. Counsel testified that had there been a potentially successful defense, he would have pursued it rather than advising his client to plead guilty to a negotiated

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sentence of thirty years. Counsel testified the evidence showed there was a simple fist fight between the victim and Jackson and neither Applicant nor Jackson was in danger. However, Applicant shot the victim four times.

Counsel also testified there was never any indication Applicant's statement to law enforcement was not voluntary. Counsel did not believe he could get it suppressed. Counsel advised Applicant of his constitutional rights including his right to a jury trial. Counsel's advice to Applicant was to accept a plea offer to the minimum for murder – thirty years – however, Counsel did not threaten or coerce Applicant to plead guilty. It was Applicant's own decision to plead guilty and not risk a life sentence if he was found guilty at trial.

IV. Sandino Jackson testified to the following:

Jackson is Applicant's friend. Jackson was present when Applicant shot the victim. Jackson was actually engaged in a physical altercation with the victim at the time Applicant shot the victim. Jackson testified Counsel never interviewed him for Applicant's murder case. Jackson testified he would have helped Applicant at a trial and testify in support of a defense of others claim. Applicant testified he was in jail for 4-5 months prior to Applicant's trial. Jackson believes Applicant was looking out for him and believes Applicant is a good man. However, Jackson never reached out to Applicant or Counsel to try to offer his help and testimony. Jackson testified he did talk to Applicant's mother about helping Applicant at trial.

**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 at the post-conviction relief hearing. This Court has had the opportunity to observe the witnesses presented at the hearing, and has weighed their testimony and credibility accordingly. Below are the findings of fact and conclusions of law as required pursuant to S.C. Code Ann.

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§17-27-80 (2017). Applicant has failed to prove by a preponderance of the evidence that Counsel was deficient or that he was prejudiced by any deficiency. A Post-Conviction Relief application is not a venue for questioning each and every decision of trial counsel. Rather, the Applicant must demonstrate by a preponderance of the evidence that trial counsel was deficient. Applicant has failed to do so.

### I. Ineffective Assistance of Counsel

Applicant alleges he received ineffective assistance of counsel. In a PCR action, "[t]he burden of proof is on the Applicant to prove his allegations by a preponderance of the evidence." Frasier v. State, 351 S.C. 385, 389, 570 S.E.2d 172, 174 (2002) (citing Rule 71.1(e), SCRCP). 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, 104 S.Ct. 2052, 2064 (1984); Butler v. State, 286 S.C. 441, 334 S.E.2d 813 (1985).

The proper measure of performance is whether the attorney provided representation within the range of competence required in criminal cases. Courts presume that counsel rendered adequate assistance and made all significant decisions in the exercise of reasonable professional judgment. Butler, Id. The applicant must overcome this presumption to receive relief. Cherry v. State, 300 S.C. 115, 386 S.E.2d 624 (1989). First, the applicant must prove that counsel's performance was deficient. Under this prong, attorney performance is measured by its "reasonableness under professional norms." Cherry, 300 S.C. at 117 (citing Strickland). 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

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would have been different." Cherry, 300 S.C. at 117-18. With respect to guilty plea counsel, the applicant must show that there is a reasonable probability that, but for counsel's alleged errors, he would not have pleaded guilty and would have insisted on going to trial. Hill v. Lockhart, 474 U.S. 52 (1985).

*Failure to adequately investigate and interview witness*

Applicant alleged counsel failed to investigate and interview a potential witness. To show ineffective assistance in this regard, Applicant must present evidence to show what counsel could have discovered had he more fully investigated. Jackson v. State, 329 S.C. 345, 354, 495 S.E.2d 768, 772 (1998) ("Respondent failed to present any evidence of what counsel could have discovered or what other defenses respondent would have requested counsel pursue had counsel more fully prepared for the trial."). Failure to conduct an independent investigation does not constitute ineffective assistance of counsel when the allegation is supported only by mere speculation as to result. Porter v. State, 368 S.C. 378, 385-86, 629 S.E.2d 353, 357 (2006) (citing Moorehead v. State, 329 S.C. 329, 334, 496 S.E.2d 415, 417 (1998)).

Applicant has failed to meet his burden of proving Counsel was ineffective for failing to investigate and interview a witness. Applicant testified Counsel's investigator interviewed Jackson. Counsel also testified Jackson's story to the investigator was consistent with what he told to law enforcement. Counsel also testified he reviewed all of the discovery in the case with Applicant. Counsel also had his investigator interview all the witnesses to the crime. Counsel's testimony on this issue was credible. Jackson's testimony that no one talked to him regarding this case is simply not credible. It strains credulity to believe Counsel, with over forty years of experience, would not interview a murder witness where said witness was directly involved in the altercation that led to the shooting and even gave law enforcement a statement.

Additionally, Applicant has failed to present any evidence of what Counsel would have discovered had he pursued further investigation or what other defenses such investigation would support. This Court finds Counsel's investigation was reasonable. Therefore, these allegations are denied and dismissed with prejudice.

*Failing to request mental evaluation*

Applicant alleges he was convicted while mentally incompetent which denied him due process of the law. In a PCR action, a petitioner has the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that he was incompetent at the time of his guilty plea. Matthews v. State, 358 S.C. 456, 458, 596 S.E.2d 49, 50 (2004) (quoting Jeter v. State, 308 S.C. 230, 232, 417 S.E.2d 594, 595-596 (1992)). Applicant was not evaluated as part of this PCR proceeding nor did he introduce any records to establish that he currently or previously lacked sufficient competency to stand trial. Applicant testified he had a history of mental health and that he told Counsel's investigator that he was seeing a therapist. Applicant also claimed he was seeing a therapist for post-traumatic stress disorder and anxiety. Applicant was not sure what a mental evaluation would have shown, but merely speculated it "could've helped" his case. Applicant's mother also testified regarding issues from Applicant's past, for which he was treated, but also admitted she never discussed Applicant's mental health with Counsel. Counsel testified he never had any indication Applicant needed or would benefit from a mental evaluation.

This Court finds Applicant has failed to meet his burden of proving Counsel was ineffective for failing to request a mental evaluation. Furthermore, this Court finds Applicant's testimony on the matter not credible. Particularly compelling are the statements Applicant made under oath at the time of his guilty plea. Applicant told the plea judge he discussed his personal circumstances and background with Counsel, he graduated from high school and was employed

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at Tietex in the heating and air department, he had never been treated for a mental illness or emotional disturbance, and he did not suffer from a mental illness or emotional disturbance at the time of the plea. Applicant's testimony that he lied to the plea judge because Counsel told him to is not credible. This Court finds Applicant has offered no valid reason to be allowed to depart from the truth of the statements made under oath during his guilty plea. See Crawford v. United States, 519 F.2d 347 (4th Cir.1975); Edmonds v. Lewis, 546 F.2d 566 (4th Cir. 1976) (Statements made during a guilty plea should be considered conclusive unless a criminal inmate presents valid reasons why he should be allowed to depart from the truth of his statements.). Furthermore, the record from Applicant's guilty plea, as well as the way Applicant testified at the PCR hearing, both show Applicant is educated, coherent, and fully able to effectively communicate. Although Applicant's mother appeared credible, this Court finds even taking her testimony as truthful, Applicant still cannot meet his burden to prove he was incompetent to stand trial at the time of his plea. Therefore, this allegation is denied and dismissed with prejudice.

*Allowing State to introduce involuntary statement*

Applicant alleges Counsel was ineffective for allowing the State to admit into evidence his statement he claims was involuntary and induced by a promise of leniency. Applicant conclusively claimed Counsel should have moved to suppress his admission to law enforcement. However, he presented no evidence as to why Counsel should have moved to suppress the statement or show a basis for such a motion. Applicant presented no evidence the statement was involuntary, as he alleged in his application.

This Court finds Applicant has failed to meet his burden of proof at to this allegation. Although Applicant alleged the State admitted his statement into evidence, the record reflects the

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statement was never admitted. Also, Applicant pled guilty, therefore, any admission of the statement would have merely been for the record in any subsequent proceedings, not as a basis for determining Applicant's guilt or sentence. Therefore, this allegation is denied and dismissed with prejudice.

*Failing to put State's case through adversarial testing and raise defenses*

Applicant alleges Counsel did not put the State's case through an adversarial test. Specifically, Applicant testified Counsel did not pursue a defense of others defense. Although Applicant now contends Counsel should have pursued a defense of others defense, he also admitted his original story was premised on a self-defense theory. Counsel testified the version of events Applicant offered at his PCR hearing was a variation of that which Applicant told Counsel during his representation. This Court finds Counsel's testimony more credible on this issue. Counsel discussed self-defense, the Castle Doctrine, and defense of others with Applicant. It was Counsel's learned and professional opinion that the evidence (eye witness accounts, ballistics, the fact Applicant shot the victim *four* times) in this murder case did not support any of these defenses. This Court also notes Applicant knowingly and voluntarily waived any defenses to the charge against him by virtue of pleading guilty. As such, this Court finds Applicant has failed to meet his burden of proving ineffective assistance of counsel on this issue. Therefore, the allegation is denied and dismissed with prejudice.

**II. Involuntary Guilty Plea**

Applicant also asserts his plea was involuntary. The record must establish the defendant had a full understanding of the consequences of his plea and the charges against him. Dalton v. State, 376 S.C. 130, 138, 654 S.E.2d 870, 874 (Ct. App. 2007) (citing Boykin v. Alabama, 395 U.S. 238, 242 (1969)). A defendant's knowing and voluntary waiver of statutory or constitutional

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rights must be established by a complete record, and “may be accomplished by colloquy between the court and defendant, between the court and defendant’s counsel, or both.” Roddy v. State, 339 S.C. 29, 34, 528 S.E.2d 418, 421 (2000) (citing State v. Ray, 310 S.C. 431, 437, 427 S.E.2d 171, 174 (1993)). Further, “[a] guilty plea is a solemn, judicial admission of the truth of the charges” against the applicant; thus, a criminal inmate’s right to contest the validity of such a plea is usually, but not invariably, foreclosed. Dalton, at 137–38, 654 S.E.2d at 874 (citing Blackledge v. Allison, 431 U.S. 63 (1977)). Therefore, admissions “made during a guilty plea should be considered conclusive unless [an applicant] presents valid reasons why he should be allowed to depart from the truth of his statements.” Id. (citing Crawford v. United States, 519 F.2d 347 (4th Cir. 1975); Edmonds v. Lewis, 546 F.2d 566 (4th Cir. 1976)). “In considering an allegation on PCR that a guilty plea was based on inaccurate advice of counsel, the transcript of the guilty plea hearing will be considered to determine whether any possible error by counsel was cured by the information conveyed at the plea hearing.” Id. at 138–39, 654 S.E.2d at 874 (citing Wolfe v. State, 326 S.C. 158, 165, 485 S.E.2d 367, 370 (1997)).

In PCR cases, an applicant asserting a constitutional violation must frame the issue as one of ineffective assistance of counsel. Al-Shabazz v. State, 338 S.C. 354, 363–64, 527 S.E.2d 742, 747 (2000) (citations omitted). An applicant who pleads guilty on the advice of counsel may collaterally attack the plea only by showing (1) counsel was ineffective and (2) there is a reasonable probability that but for counsel’s errors, the defendant would not have pled guilty and would have insisted on going to trial. Roscoe v. State, 345 S.C. 16, 20, 546 S.E.2d 417, 419 (2001). An applicant alleging his guilty plea was induced by ineffective assistance of counsel must prove counsel’s advice was not “within the competence demanded of attorneys in criminal cases.” Hill v. Lockhart, 474 U.S. 52, 56 (1985). Further, “[t]hat a guilty plea must be

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intelligently made is not a requirement that all advice offered by the defendant's lawyer withstand retrospective examination in a post-conviction hearing." McMann v. Richardson, 397 U.S. 759, 770 (1970). Rather, "whether a plea of guilty is unintelligent . . . depends as an initial matter, not on whether a court would retrospectively consider counsel's advice to be right or wrong, but on whether that advice was within the range of competence demanded of attorneys in criminal cases." Id. at 771.

The record fully supports the knowing and voluntary nature of Applicant's plea. To the extent Applicant is attacking his guilty plea based on ineffective assistance of counsel, the Court finds Counsel was in no way ineffective, as more fully addressed above. Applicant has failed to meet his burden of proving his guilty plea was involuntary.

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### CONCLUSION

Based on all the foregoing, this Court finds and concludes Applicant has not established any violations that would require this Court to grant his application. This Court finds Applicant has failed to prove any deficiencies on the part of Counsel and further, Applicant has failed to prove prejudice from any alleged deficiencies in Counsel's representation of him. Therefore, as Applicant has failed to meet his burden of proof in this post-conviction relief action, his application is denied and dismissed with prejudice.

This Court notifies Applicant he must file and serve a notice of appeal within thirty (30) days from receipt by counsel of written notice of entry of judgment to secure the appropriate appellate review. See Rule 203, SCACR. An applicant has a right to an appellate counsel's assistance when they are seeking review of the denial of PCR. Austin v. State, 305 S.C. 453 (1991). If an applicant wishes to seek appellate review, PCR counsel must serve and file a

Notice of Appeal on the Applicant's behalf. See Rule 71.1 (g), SCRPC. You must look at Rule 243 of the South Carolina Appellate Court Rules for appropriate procedures for appeal.

**IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED THAT:**

1. The application for Post-Conviction Relief is denied and dismissed with prejudice;
2. Applicant shall remain in the custody of the South Carolina Department of Corrections to complete service of his sentence.

AND IT IS SO ORDERED this 16 day of October, 2017.



GRACE GILCHRIST KNIE  
Presiding Judge  
Seventh Judicial Circuit

Spartanburg, South Carolina

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SPARTANBURG COUNTY  
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M. HOPE BLACKLEY

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The Honorable Daniel E. Shearouse  
The Supreme Court of South Carolina  
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