

MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN SUPPORT OF VOID JUDGEMENT

Moorish American, Ambassador of Allah, domiciled in the Kingdom of Allah Turtle Island (known today as North America, South Carolina Territory=Land distinguished from the Incorporated STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA created from the body politic of 1776), Servant of Love, Truth, Peace, Freedom and justice, submit this Memorandum of Law on Foreign agents, established Irrefragable Law, Marbury v. Madison, and Trinsey v. Pagliaro in support of my Motion to Dismiss all Charges.

Marbury v. Madison, 5 US 137: **“The Constitution of these United States is the supreme law of the land. Any law that is repugnant to the Constitution is null and void of law.”**

"Bond vs. UNITED STATES, 529 US 334 – 2000, and The Supreme Court held that THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE IN FACT SOVEREIGN AND NOT THE STATES OR THE GOVERNMENT.

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SC Court of Appeals

“It has long been established that a State may not impose a penalty upon those who exercise a right guaranteed by the Constitution. Frost v. Railroad Commission of California, 271 U.S. 583.

THE ELEVENTH AMENDMENT

It is a violation of the Article XI for a FOREIGN CITIZEN to INVOKE the JUDICIAL POWER OF THE STATE.

Article XI. The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

S. citizens (federal citizens) are FOREIGN to the several State and SUBJECTS OF THE FEDERAL UNITED STATES/STATE of NEW COLUMBIA/DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Attorneys, therefore, are considered FOREIGN AGENTS under the FOREIGN AGENTS REGISTRATION ACT[FARA] and are SUBJECTS of the BAR ASSOCIATION [BRITISH ACCREDITING REGENCY]. By virtue of the 11th Amendment, government and corporations and their agents are foreclosed from parity with real, living, sentient Original Men. Rights of sentient beings are Allah-given by virtue of Allah the farther of the universe and creator of Original Man Gafir 40:64 while corporations and governments only have limited powers— powers granted to them by their human creator.

State Citizenship

U.S. v. Anthony 24 Fed. 829 (1873) "The term resident and citizen of the United States is distinguished from a Citizen of one of the several states, in that the former is a special class of citizen created by Congress."

“We have in our political system a government of the United States and a government of each of the several States. Each one of these governments is distinct from the others, and each has citizens of it’s own...”

United States v. Cruikshank, 92 U.S. 542 (1875)

"...he was not a citizen of the United States, he was a citizen and voter of the State,..." "One may be a citizen of a State and yet not a citizen of the United States".

McDonel v. The State, 90 Ind. 320 (1883)

This matter was indirectly addressed in Wortham v. Walker, 128 S.W.2d 1138: No act of de facto government is ever of binding consequence. This is particularly relevant where State officers have abandoned the proper constitutional role of the State as an independent republic subject only to Congress' Article I legislative jurisdiction.

"In view of 40 USC 255, no jurisdiction exists in United States to enforce federal criminal laws, unless and until consent to accept jurisdiction over lands acquired by United States has been filed in behalf of United States as provided in said section, and fact that state has authorized government to take jurisdiction is immaterial." Adams v. United States (1943) 319 US 312, 87 L. Ed. 1421, 63 S. Ct. 1122

Rule 17 of the South Carolina Rules of Civil Procedure requires that actions be prosecuted in the name of the real party in interest. See S.C.R.C.P. Rule 17. According to South Carolina law, a party must be the real party in interest in order to have standing to sue. See Town of Sullivan's Island v. Felger, ___ S.C. ___, 457 S.E.2d 626, 629 (Ct. App. 1995); Bailey v. Bailey, ___ S.C. ___, 441 S.E.2d 325, 327 (1994); WeSav Financial Corp. v. Lingefelt, ___ S.C. ___, 450 S.E.2d 580, 582 (1994); Dockside Ass'n, Inc. v. Detyens, Simmons, 285 S.C. 565, 330 S.E.2d 537 (Ct.

App. 1985). Petitioner is not the real party in interest; consequently, it lacks standing to challenge this requirement.

ON THE DUTY OF THE COURT

A threshold determination which must be made in every case is whether a court has subject matter jurisdiction over the matter in question. Issues relating to subject matter jurisdiction may be raised at any time, cannot be waived by consent of the parties, and should be considered by the court on its own motion. See, e.g., Johnson v. State, S.C. 459 S.E.2d 840 (1995).

“While in a court of general jurisdiction, there is a presumption that the judge has subject-matter jurisdiction, such is not the case in courts of limited jurisdiction. In all courts of limited jurisdiction, there is no presumption of subject-matter jurisdiction.” State Bank of Lake Zurich v. Thill, 113 Ill.2d 294, 497 N.E.2d 1156 (1986).

“Courts are constituted by authority and they cannot act beyond the power delegated to them. If they act beyond that authority, and certainly in contravention of it, their judgments and orders are regarded as nullities. They are [254 U.S. 348, 354] not voidable, but simply void, and this even prior to reversal.” Elliot v. Piersol, 1 Pet. 328, 340; Old Wayne Life Ass’n v. McDonough, 204 U.S. 8, 27 Sup. Ct. 236. (underline emphasis added)

It is not the duty of the court to be religious and mediate faith/Fiat claims deficient of empirical evidence. Men can claim anything, but the court has no duty to any Plaintiff lacking proof of claim. Even historic Christianity avoided fideism by providing many “infallible proofs” in its assertion that the Prophet Jesus Christ rose from the dead (John 20:25; Acts 1:3).

It is not the duty of the court to be involved in politics voting for their favorite party or to cast a vote for party slogans. The fact that the opposing attorney and the judge belong to the same commercial club called the BAR should alert the Court that the judge in the instant case is called to be fair, impartial, and non-prejudicial.

[Judges] are the depository of the laws; the living oracles, who must decide in all cases of doubt, and who are bound by an oath to decide according to the law of the land. [Blackstone, 1 COMMENTARIES *69.]

It is the duty of the Court to insure that pleadings are sufficient to invoke judicial authority. Pleadings that lack evidence supported by fact can only be deemed as a “failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted” (Rule 1-012).

It is the duty of the Court to seek the truth. Lady Justice is blind. She carries the scales of justice with a duty to make sure there is an “agreement between thought and reality;” between “faith claims and reality.”

It is the duty of the Court and jury to determine the facts, the actual events or existence of an occurrence. Facts differ from truth in that facts are more related to specific events of an occurrence, while truth is a holistic, unified conclusion regarding a series of actual occurrences.

It is, therefore, the duty of the Court to discern the truth in a controversy by weighing the evidence.

“No instruction was asked, but, as we have said, the judge told the jury that they were to regard only the evidence admitted by him, not statements of counsel”, Holt v. United States, (10/31/10) 218 U.S. 245, 54 L. Ed. 1021, 31 S. Ct. 2,

[W]e may take it as a general rule, “that the decisions of courts of justice are the evidence of what is common law.” [Blackstone, 1 COMMENTARIES *71.]

The best evidence of the common law is to be found in the decisions of the courts of justice The reports of judicial decisions contain the most certain evidence, and the most authoritative and precise application of the rules of the common law. [Kent, J., 1 COMMENTARIES, at 473-78.]

The liberty of government by the people, in my opinion, should never be denied by this Court except when the decision of the people, as stated in laws passed by their chosen representatives,

conflicts with the express or necessarily implied commands of our Constitution. . U.S. Supreme Court In re Winship, 397 U.S. 358 (1970)

I admit a strong, persuasive argument can be made for a standard of proof beyond a reasonable doubt in criminal cases -- and the majority has made that argument well -- but it is not for me as a judge to say for that reason that Congress or the States are without constitutional power to establish another standard that the Constitution does not otherwise forbid. It is quite true that proof beyond a reasonable doubt has long been required in federal criminal trials. It is also true that

Page 397 U. S. 386

This requirement is almost universally found in the governing laws of the States. And as long as a particular jurisdiction requires proof beyond a reasonable doubt, then the Due Process Clause commands that every trial in that jurisdiction must adhere to that standard. See *Turner v. United States*, 396 U. S. 398, 396 U. S. 430 (1970) (BLACK, J., dissenting). But when, as here, a State, through its duly constituted legislative branch, decides to apply a different standard, then that standard, unless it is otherwise unconstitutional, must be applied to insure that persons are treated according to the "law of the land." The State of New York has made such a decision, and, in my view, nothing in the Due Process Clause invalidates it. U.S. Supreme Court In re Winship, 397 U.S. 358 (1970)

It is the duty of the Court to place those who testify “under oath” so that truth can proceed and succeed. In fact, since there is only one form of action, civil action (Rule 1-001), no civil action can proceed with warrant without first supplying an oath of affirmation by an injured party stating with particularity and specificity the facts in the action and their competence to proceed with a claim.

4th Amendment: The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrant shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

It is the duty of the court to weigh the evidence, not faith claims or assertions or statements of belief; e., the court must be deaf to an attorney’s beliefs that are not supported by eye-witness testimony or documentary evidence.

Evidence: Any species of proof, or probative matter, legally presented at the trial of an issue, but the act of the parties and through the medium of witnesses, records, documents, exhibits, concrete objects, etc. for the purpose of inducing a belief in the minds of the court or jury as to their contention (Taylor v. Howard, 111 R.I. 527, 304, A.2d 891, 893).

Evidence: Testimony, writing, or material objects offered in proof of an alleged fact or proposition, *People v. Leonard*, 207 C.A.2d 409, 24 Cal.Rptr. 597, 600 (See also: *Black's Law Dictionary*, Sixth Edition, p. 555).

It is the duty of the Court to weigh ONLY the facts and the truth on the scales of justice. Decision and rulings must be based on truth. Truth is Expressed in the Form of an Affidavit (Maxim of Law) and An Unrebutted Affidavit stands as Truth in the Matter (Maxim of Law); that is, truth can only be expressed verbally under oath by verbal testimony or in a sworn affidavit. Without an affidavit, there is no truth, no facts, and no evidence on record.

“Where there are no depositions, admissions, or affidavits the court has no facts to rely on for a summary determination.” *Trinsey v. Pagliaro*, D.C. Pa. 1964, 229 F. Supp. 647.

It is the duty of the court to Validate and Verify faith/flat claims before they are permitted on the scales of justice. Truth claims must be validated; that is, “attested,” “certified,” and “legalized” by oath of affirmation to provide sufficient strength and legal force to be considered as evidence. In some instances, original documents are required to be produced (Rule 1002).

It is the duty of the court to require the Plaintiff to provide proof, not the duty of the Defendant to prove innocence or the invalidity of a faith claim.

Administrative Procedures Act, 5 U.S.C. Part I, Chapter 5, II, § 556 ((d)) Except as otherwise provided by statute, the proponent of a rule or order has the burden of proof.

It is the duty of the court to disallow statements of counsel as evidence.

Trinsey v Pagliaro, D.C.Pa. 1964, 229 F.Supp. 647. "Statements of counsel in brief or in argument are not facts before the court and are therefore insufficient for a motion to dismiss or for summary judgment."

Pro Per and pro se litigants should therefore always remember that the majority of the time, the motion to dismiss a case is only argued by the opposing attorney, who is not allowed to testify on the facts of the case, the motion to dismiss is never argued by the real party in interest.

"Where there are no depositions, admissions, or affidavits the court has no facts to rely on for a summary determination." Trinsey v. Pagliaro, D.C. Pa. 1964, 229 F. Supp. 647.

LIMITATIONS OF BAR ATTORNEYS

In 1950, the 81st Congress investigated the Lawyers Guild and determined that the B.A.R. Association is founded and run by communists under definition. Thus, any elected official that is a member of the B.A.R. will only be loyal to the B.A.R. and not the people.

Corpus Juris Secundum legal encyclopedia, volume 7, §4 ATTORNEY & CLIENT

His first duty is to the courts and the public, not to the client, and wherever the duties to his client conflict with those he owes as an officer of the court in the administration of justice, the former must yield to the latter. The office of attorney is indispensable to the administration of justice and is intimate and peculiar in its relation to, and vital to the well being of, the court. An attorney has a duty to aid the court in seeing that actions and proceedings in which he is engaged as counsel are conducted in a dignified and orderly manner, free from passion and personal animosities, and that all causes brought to an issue are tried and decided on their merits only.

BAR ATTORNEYS are not the sources of truth! BAR attorneys are precluded from testifying on behalf of a client or advancing his religious faith claims for the following reasons:

REASON ONE:

Attorneys have a duty to the creator of the Universes and conscience to be truthful even if truth is adverse to their client's interest. It is obvious the profession and trust of the public has sunk to new lows when it comes to honesty and integrity pointed out in the Home rule Charter for South Carolina.

Counties Handbook Chapter5: As a public official, one of the most important responsibilities is to safeguard the public trust. Because of this, individual public officials, and the county government as a whole, are held to a very high standard of conduct. Everything you do must not only be right, it must also look right.

Counties Handbook Chapter5: Ethics For a variety of reasons—scandals, media attention, the complex policy issues facing government, the impact of continued fiscal stress and increasing partisan rancor—the credibility of government and government officials continues to erode. The public does not trust its government. ; Because Attorneys interests are more commercial than moral.

According to your religion in Exodus 20:16: Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.

It is decidedly unchristian to win at any cost—Kenneth Starr

Only facts can be entered into evidence. Attorneys are required to provide proof of claim or they are asking the court to act upon fraud and join the religion of fideism.

... the proponent of a rule or order has the burden of proof. (Administrative Procedures Act, circa)

Evidence: Any species of proof, or probative matter, legally presented the trial of an issue, by the act of the parties and through the medium of witnesses, records, documents, exhibits, concrete objects, etc. for the purpose of inducing beliefs (Black's Law Dictionary, Sixth Edition, p. 555).

Fideism: reliance on faith instead of fact and reason to establish a belief claim (See Webster's Dictionary).

REASON TWO:

The rules of evidence that truth can only be determined from a first-hand witness with personal knowledge (Rule 602). Attorneys can't testify because they lack first-hand knowledge.

REASON THREE:

The rules of evidence assert that for a statement to be deemed as true, it must be stated under oath (Rule 603). Since a BAR attorney is not under oath nothing he says can be trusted or entered into evidence. A man not under oath can make any claim he wants without impunity. Furthermore, no oath can be trusted unless the holy name of Almighty Allah is invoked and called to be the Witness of a man's "truth" statements. Only the Supreme Being (Allah) has perfect knowledge and only the omniscient, omnipresent, eternal God can judge one who commits perjury without human detection according to your Gods Law (See Deuteronomy 3:11; 6:13).

REASON FOUR:

The rules of evidence preclude hearsay as proof of claim (Rule 802). Since the attorney is not a first-hand witness, anything and everything he says must be considered as hearsay and not be permitted to be placed on the scales of justice. ; Perjury by a witness is a crime, 18 U.S.C. §1621.

REASON FIVE:

Statement of counsel in brief or in oral argument are not facts before the court. In *Trinsey v. Pagliaro* the Court ruled that attorneys cannot admit evidence into the court. BAR attorneys are not sentient human beings but corporate fictions; and, therefore are prevented from testifying on behalf of their corporate clients; that is, they are prevented by law to testify on behalf of blind, deaf, fictional corporation or in absence of a competent, sentient eye witness. Title 22 USC (Foreign relations and Intercourse) Chapter 11 identifies all public officials as foreign agents;

Title 28 USC 3002 Section 15A states United States is a Federal Corporation and not a government, including the Judicial Procedural Section. The Court must weigh the evidence.

“An attorney for the plaintiff cannot admit evidence into the court. He is either an attorney or a witness”. (Trinsey v. Pagliaro D.C.Pa. 1964, 229 F. Supp. 647)

“Manifestly, [such statements] cannot be properly considered by us in the disposition of (a) case.” United States v. Lovasco (06/09/77) 431 U.S. 783, 97 S. Ct. 2044, 52 L. Ed. 2d 752,

“Under no possible view, however, of the findings we are considering can they be held to constitute a compliance with the statute, since they merely embody conflicting statements of counsel concerning the facts as they suppose them to be and their appreciation of the law which they deem applicable, there being, therefore, no attempt whatever to state the ultimate facts by a consideration of which we would be able to conclude whether or not the judgment was warranted.” Gonzales v. Buist. (04/01/12) 224 U.S. 126, 56 L. Ed. 693, 32 S. Ct. 463.

No instruction was asked, but, as we have said, the judge told the jury that they were to regard only the evidence admitted by him, not statements of counsel, Holt v. United States, (10/31/10) 218 U.S. 245, 54 L. Ed. 1021, 31 S. Ct. 2,

REASON SIX:

Attorneys can't authenticate any documents if they are not a first-hand, eyewitness of an actual event. Any statements by an attorney that a document is valid must be rejected as evidence unless it is certified, validated, and certified by a competent witness.

REASON SEVEN:

Attorneys statements in briefs do not rise to the level of fact or truth or evidence.

“Statements of counsel in brief or in argument are not facts before the court and are therefore insufficient for a motion to dismiss or for summary judgment.” *Trinsey v Pagliaro*, D.C.Pa. 1964, 229 F.Supp. 647.

REASON EIGHT:

Attorneys must either be an attorney or a witness. He cannot be both. Professional statements of litigants attorney are treated as affidavits, and attorney making statements may be cross-examined regarding substance of statement, *Frunzar v. Allied Property and Casualty Ins. Co.*, (Iowa 1996) 548 N.W.2d 880.

REASON NINE:

Plaintiff attorneys have the burden of proof to provide evidence to the court; ie., the defendant has no duty to prove his innocence:

Administrative Procedures Act, 5 U.S.C. Part I, Chapter 5, II, § 556 ((d)) Except as otherwise provided by statute, the proponent of a rule or order has the burden of proof. , *Porter v. Porter*, (N.D. 1979) 274 N.W.2d 235. Furthermore, the attorney is not permitted to administer an oath in his cases applies as well, *Deyo v. Detroit Creamery Co* (Mich 1932) 241 N.W.2d 244.

REASON TEN:

Attorneys can't administer oaths of affiants. Statutes forbidding administering of oath by attorney's in cases in which they may be engaged applies to affidavits as well, Deyo v. Detroit Creamery Co (Mich 1932) 241 N.W.2d 244

REASON ELEVEN:

Attorneys are required to submit original copies and competent affidavits in support of a claim. (NMRCP, Rule 1-009 I.).

LIMITATIONS OF PROSECUTORS

A prosecutor cannot be a witness.

“The prosecutor is not a witness; and he should not be permitted to add to the record either by subtle or gross improprieties. Those who have experienced the full thrust of the power of government when leveled against them know that the only protection the citizen has is in the requirement for a fair trial.” Donnelly v. Dechristoforo, 1974.SCT.41709 ¶ 56; 416 U.S. 637 (1974) Mr. Justice Douglas, dissenting.

SUMMARY

The court's only duty is to weigh the evidence. Attorney's briefs and or verbal statements are not proof of anything and cannot be entered into the record as evidence. If there are no affidavits of truth, there are no facts, if there are no fact, there is no evidence on record; if there is no evidence to support a claim, the claim must be dismissed.

PLEADING

Therefore, attorneys not being able to testify, I Ronnell Demar Bey the real party in Interest requests this court to strike all oral testimony as evidence and all briefs submitted by opposing counsel which lack a competent witness and a competent affidavit, to weigh competent evidence, and to dismiss this case with prejudice in favor of the Defendant.

The use of notary below is for identification only, and such use does NOT grant any jurisdiction to anyone.

Subscribed and sworn, without prejudice, and with all rights reserved.

Ronnell Demar Bey
Principal, by Special Appearance, in Propria Persona, proceeding Sui Juris.

Ronnell Demar Bey
Signature of Affiant

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

state of SOUTH CAROLINA

county of BERKELEY

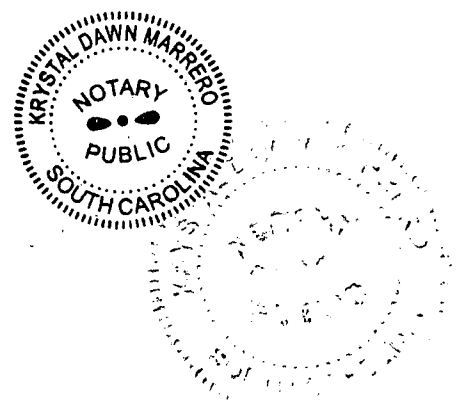
On this 01 day of November, 2017, before me

personally appeared Ronnell Demar Bey, to me known to be the person described in and who executed the foregoing instrument and acknowledged that he executed the same as his free act and deed, for the purposes therein set forth.

Krystal Dawn Marrero
(Notary Public)

My Commission Expires May 01, 2025

ucc 1-207 1-308 1-103



I Ronnell Demar Bey the real party in interest

C/o 412 Eastover Circle
Summerville, SC [29483]

843-509-0077

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
In The Court of Appeals

APPEAL FROM BERKELY COUNTY
Court of Common Pleas

Dale Van Slambrook, Master In Equity

Case No. 2015-CP-08-00965
Appellate Case No. 2016-002234

PrimeLending, A
PlainsCapital Company

Respondent,

v.

Appellant.

Ronnell Demar Walker a/k/a
Ronnell D. Walker; and South
Pointe Homeowners
Association, Defendants, Of
whom Ronnell Demar Walker
a/k/a Ronnell D. Walker is the
Appellant

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NOV 02 2017
SC Court of Appeals

PROOF OF SERVICE

I certify that I have served the **MOTION TO VOID JUDGMENT, MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN SUPPORT OF VOID JUDGMENT, AND NUNC PRO TUNC AFFIDAVIT IN LAW AND PUBLIC NOTICE, REVOCATION OF EXECUTOR DE SON TORT 3-305, 3-306, 3-307** by depositing a copy of it in the United States Mail, postage prepaid, on November 1, 2017, addressed to The Honorable Jenny Abbott Kitchings, Clerk of Court, South Carolina Court of Appeals at 1220 Senate Street Columbia, South Carolina 29201.

I certify that I have served the **MOTION TO VOID JUDGMENT, MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN SUPPORT OF VOID JUDGMENT, AND NUNC PRO TUNC AFFIDAVIT IN LAW AND PUBLIC NOTICE, REVOCATION OF EXECUTOR DE SON TORT 3-305, 3-306, 3-307** by depositing a copy of it in the United States Mail, postage prepaid, on November 1, 2017, addressed to Eric G. Lybrand, Rogers Townsend Attorney at Law at 1221 Main Street 14th Floor Columbia, SC 29201.

I certify that I have served the **MOTION TO VOID JUDGMENT, MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN SUPPORT OF VOID JUDGMENT, AND NUNC PRO TUNC AFFIDAVIT IN LAW AND PUBLIC NOTICE, REVOCATION OF EXECUTOR DE SON TORT 3-305, 3-306, 3-307** by depositing a copy of it in the United States Mail, postage prepaid, on November 1, 2017, addressed to Nikole Haltiwanger, Rogers Townsend Attorney at Law at 220 Executive Center Drive Columbia, SC 29201.

I Am: *Ronnell Demar Walker*
Authorized Representative
Natural Person, In Propria Persona: Sui Juris
Ex Relatione RONNELL DEMAR WALKER
All Rights Reserved:
U.C.C. 1-207/ 1-308; U.C.C. 1-103
Tunis Territory
C/o 412 Eastover Circle
Summerville, SC [29483]
Non-Domestic, Non-Resident

November 1, 2017

The Honorable Jenny Abbott Kitchings
Clerk, South Carolina Court of Appeals
1220 Senate Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

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NOV 02 2017
SC Court of Appeals

RE: PrimeLending, A PlainsCapital Company, V. Ronnell Demar Walker a/k/a
Ronnell D. Walker; and South Pointe Homeowners Association, Defendants, Of
whom Ronnell Demar Walker a/k/a Ronnell D. Walker is the Appellant, Case No.
2015-CP-08-00965, Appellate Case No. 2016-002234

Dear Ms. Kitchings:

Please find enclosed the Appellant's Motion to Void Judgment and Proof of
Service in for the above referenced matter.

1. One Original Copy of the Motion to Void Judgment
2. Six Copies of the Motion to Void Judgment
3. Filing Fee of \$25.00
4. Memorandum of Law in Support of Void Judgment
5. NUNC PRO TUNC Affidavit in Law and Public Notice, Revocation of Executor
DE SON TORT 3-305, 3-306, 3-307

I Am: Ronnell Demar Walker
Authorized Representative
Natural Person, In Propria Persona:
Ex Relatione RONNELL DEMAR WALKER
All Rights Reserved:
U.C.C. 1-207/ 1-308; U.C.C. 1-103
Tunis Territory
C/o 412 Eastover Circle
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Non-Domestic, Non-Resident.

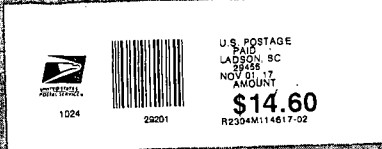
Enclosures

cc:

Erica Greer Lybrand
Rogers Townsend Attorney at Law
1221 Main Street, 14th Floor
Columbia, SC 29201

Nikole Deanna Haltiwanger
ROGERS TOWNSEND & THOMAS, PC
220 Executive Center Drive
Columbia, SC 29201
(803)744-4444

Ronell Dumar Buj
c/o 412 Eastover Circle
Sville SC [29483]



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SC Court of Appeals
TO:

SC Court of Appeals
Doris Abbott Kufelings
Clerk of Court
1220 Senate Street
Columbia SC 29201