

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE SUPRME COURT

Appeal from Richland County
The Honorable Robert E. Hood, Circuit Court Judge

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S.C. SUPREME COURT

THE STATE,

RESPONDENT,

V.

LORENZO BERNARD YOUNG,

PETITIONER,

Appellate Case No. 2017-002191

RETURN TO PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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PETITIONER'S QUESTION PRESENTED

Whether the Court of Appeals erred in finding harmless error in admitting an unredacted letter written by petitioner's co-defendant that implicated petitioner by name in the murder over petitioner's hearsay objection, and in not granting a mistrial after petitioner's objections that no limiting instruction could be sufficient?

RESPONDENT'S COUNTER QUESTIONS PRESENTED

The Court of Appeals correctly found any alleged error in the admission of a nontestimonial statement of a co-defendant was harmless beyond a reasonable doubt when the State presented overwhelming evidence of Petitioner's guilt and the statement was independently corroborated by other evidence.

RESPONDENT'S STATEMENT OF THE CASE

A Richland County grand jury indicted Petitioner, Lorenzo Young, in February 2014, for murder, kidnapping, second degree burglary, and attempted armed robbery. (Indictments.) The grand jury also indicted Trenton Barnes (Barnes) and Troy Stevenson (Stevenson). (R. p. 1.)

On November 10, 2014, Petitioner's case was called to trial before the Honorable Robert Hood. (R. p. 1) Petitioner and Trenton Barnes were tried jointly. (R. p. 1). Steven Krzyston, Esquire, represented Petitioner during the trial. (R. p. 1). Mark Schnee, Esquire, represented Barnes. (R. p. 1) Assistant Solicitors Dolly Garfield, Kathryn Campbell, and Nicole Simpson represented the State. (R. p. 1.) The jury returned verdicts of guilty as to all charges. (R. p. 1593, line 8 - p. 1594, line 8.) Judge Hood sentenced Petitioner to life imprisonment without the possibility of parole for murder, and consecutive terms of fifteen years' imprisonment for burglary and twenty years' imprisonment for attempted armed robbery. (R. p. 1612, line 13 – p. 1613, line 4.)

Petitioner filed a timely notice of appeal. Following briefing and oral argument, the Court of Appeals affirmed Petitioner's conviction and sentence in Unpublished Opinion No. 5501 (Ct. App. July 19, 2017). (App. pp. 1-17.) A Petition for Rehearing followed and was denied on September 21, 2017 (App. pp. 18-28.)

Petitioner next timely sought a Petition for Writ of Certiorari, to which Respondent makes the instant Return.

WHY CERTIORARI SHOULD BE DENIED

Respondent maintains certiorari should be denied because the Court of Appeals properly found any error in the admission of the unredacted letter from Young's co-defendant to his mother was harmless in light of the overwhelming evidence of Young's guilt, including the numerous statements he made to other parties implicating himself in the murder of Ms. Hunnewell.

Petitioner argues the decision by the Court of Appeals applied the wrong standard for determining whether an error is harmless, despite the Court's recitation of the proper standard of beyond a reasonable doubt. Petitioner merely disagrees with the Court's holding, however. Pursuant to Rule 242(b), SCACR, there are no "special and important reasons" for this Court to exercise its discretion to grant review of the decision of the Court of Appeals in this case. Although the Court of Appeals found error in the admission of the letter, the Court properly viewed the materiality and prejudicial character of the alleged error and its relationship to the entire case when it concluded beyond a reasonable doubt a rational jury would have found Young guilty absent the error. *See State v. Jennings*, 394 S.C. 473, 478, 716 S.E.2d 91, 93-94 (2011) (citing *State v. Blackburn*, 271 S.C. 324, 329, 247 S.E.2d 334, 337 (1978)). Therefore, Respondent respectfully requests the Petition for a Writ of Certiorari be denied and dismissed.

RESPONDENT'S STATEMENT OF FACTS

In the early morning hours of July 1, 2013, Theresa Baskin heard screams of terror from thirty-three year old Kelly Hunnewell, who worked the early morning shift in the off-site bakery for the Carolina Café. (R. p. 259, line 13 – p. 260, line 20.) Baskin, who lived across the street from the bakery on Tommy Circle, heard the dying words of the mother of four after she was shot by Lorenzo Young (Petitioner) and his co-defendant Trenton Barnes (Barnes) in a robbery (R. p. 258, lines 21-23; p. 260, lines 15-20.)

Hunnewell arrived every morning at 3:00 am to make the bagels and sandwiches for the popular downtown deli. (R. p. 364, line 2 - p. 365, line 6.) She would typically work until 11:00 am so she could go home and care for her four young children. (R. p. 365, lines 1-18.) On the morning of the murder, Petitioner and Barnes intended to rob the nearby Original Ale House. (R. p. 255, lines 2-16.) However, when they realized the bar was closed, Petitioner and Barnes chose the next most convenient victim. Hunnewell was in the bakery next door with the lights on and the door propped open. (R. p. 260, lines 3-6.) The men approached Hunnewell, who was working at the stove and had her back to the door. (R. p. 1401, line 20 – p. 1402, line 2.) The suspect in the red hoodie pointed his gun at her head. (R. p. 1402, line 19 – p. 1403, line 19.) After a struggle in which Hunnewell tried to defend herself, the men shot her multiple times. (R. p. 1403, line 17 – p. 1404, line 24.) Kelly Hunnewell collapsed on the floor with a bullet lodged in her back, drowning in her own blood. (R. p. 1009, line 16; p. 1016, lines 2-21.)

The police processed the crime scene, collecting four .45 Glock Automatic Pistol (G.A.P.) shell casings, two .40 caliber Smith and Wesson casings, projectiles and video surveillance footage. (R. p. 252, line 5 - p. 253, line 9; p. 281, lines 3-11; p. 305, lines 10-14; p. 307, lines 20-25; p. 326, line 16-p. 327, line 11; p. 1281, line 22 – p. 1283, line 10.) The bakery's

security cameras recorded the murder from several different points of view. (R. p. 388, line 6 – p. 389, line 4.) In the video, Hunnewell is seen working at the stove when two suspects, one in a red hoodie and one in a grey hoodie, enter the bakery. (R. p. 446, line 9 – p. 447, line 3.) The suspects point guns at her and shoot her. A third suspect comes to the door as the shooting begins, and the three suspects flee.

Donald Moore, a friend of Trenton Barnes and Troy Stevenson, testified under subpoena for the State. (R. p. 568, line 1 – p. 569, line 22; p. 587, lines 11-14.) Though he recanted his story later, he testified he contacted the police after he saw the story about the murder on television. (R. p. 570, line 10 – p. 571, line 15.) Moore told police Young and Stevenson talked about robbing the Ale House before the murder. (R. p. 572, lines 9 - 15.) Moore also told police he saw Young showing off a Glock gun prior to the murder, and told Young to put the gun away because of the nearby children. (R. p. 573, line 17 – p. 575, line 17.) Moore also identified Young in the video as the man wearing the red hoodie. (R. p. 576, line 19 – p. 577, line 23.)

Based upon Moore's information, the police obtained and executed a search warrant for Petitioner and his girlfriend Rolanda Coleman's home, in which they found ammunition of the same caliber as those found near the body of Hunnewell. The search produced live rounds from a .40 caliber Smith and Wesson, a 9 mm Luger, and a .45 G.A.P. (R. p. 736-739.) Crime scene analysts also found a Glock magazine in Coleman's purse and several pairs of black gloves. (R. p. 734-735.) Furthermore, the police confiscated a pair of black, Nike shoes and a scan disc, camcorder, laptop, and two cell phones. (R. p. 746-749.) Testing later revealed gunshot residue on the black gloves. (R. p. 772, lines 7-14.)

Rolanda Coleman, told police Petitioner spent the evening before the murder with Troy Stevenson, and he called his mother the morning after to pick him up from Stevenson's home.

(R. p. 477, line 18 – p. 480, line 25.) She stated Petitioner returned home the morning of the murder with his firearm, wrapped it in his shirt, and hid it in a crib. (R. p. 471, lines 17-24; p. 481, line 21 – p. 482, line 24.) Shortly after seeing a news video about the murder, Coleman overheard a conversation between Petitioner and his mother in which his mother told Petitioner to get rid of the gun. (R. p. 488, lines 1-9.) Coleman also testified she recognized the man wearing the grey hoodie in the video as Trenton Barnes. (R. p. 488, line 10 – p. 489, line 15.)

Barnes' mother testified her sons were at her house with Petitioner the night of the murder. (R. p. 603, lines 1-24.) She testified Barnes and Petitioner left the house around midnight. (R. p. 604, lines 5-14.) She stated around three in the morning, she received a phone call from Petitioner, asking to talk to another man staying at her house. (R. p. 605, line 14 – p. 606, line 8.) Cell phone records confirmed these calls. (R. p. 1047, line 8 – p. 1048, line 3.) The second time Petitioner called, Ms. Barnes told Petitioner to send her son, Barnes, home. (R. p. 606, line 21 – p. 607, line 7.) She testified after a few minutes, she sent her other son, Troy Stevenson, to locate the men to bring his brother home. (R. p. 608, lines 2-20.) Ms. Barnes testified Petitioner was wearing a red hoodie when he left the house and Barnes was wearing a grey hoodie, which she could identify from a tear in the fabric. (R. p. 610, lines 3-19.) When Stevenson left to look for his brother, he was wearing a dark jacket. (R. p. 610, line 23 – p. 611, line 8.) After Barnes was arrested he wrote a letter to his mother implicating himself and Petitioner in the crime. (R. p. 617, lines 1-22.)

Mary Brown, a neighbor and acquaintance of Petitioner, Barnes and Stevenson, also saw the men wearing the red and grey hoodies the night of the robbery. (R. p. 846-849.) Brown saw the video released to the news media and recognized Petitioner and his codefendant, but did not know their names. (R. p. 851, line 6 – p. 854, line 18.)

Following his arrest, Petitioner approached inmate Dominique Wright to assist him in the defense of his case. (R. p. 698, line 17 – p. 699, line 10.) Wright was helping another inmate with some legal work when Petitioner overheard the men discussing the “stand your ground law.” (R. p. 701, lines 7-10.) Petitioner told Wright he and two other men intended to rob a club, but because the club was closed, they went next door to a bakery. (R. p. 700, lines 5-13.) Petitioner told Wright when the woman in the bakery resisted, he shot her twice. (R. p. 700, lines 10-13.) Wright testified Petitioner sought his advice to discuss how he could use the victim’s efforts to defend herself as an advantage in reducing his charge. (R. p. 701, lines 13-15.) Wright documented what Petitioner told him and sent the information to an investigator, who passed it on to the solicitor’s office. (R. p. 702, line 19 – p. 703, line 5.)

Another inmate, Michael Peterson, testified Petitioner discussed the murder with him while they were in the law library together. (R. p. 787, line 11 – p. 788, line 8.) After Petitioner heard Peterson was familiar with the law, he asked for help. (R. p. 788, lines 7-10.) Petitioner explained to Peterson he “went on this lick.” (R. p. 788, lines 18-19.) When Peterson asked Petitioner if he meant the bakery job on Beltline, Petitioner confirmed, saying, “yeah, it was all over the news.” (R. p. 788, lines 18-20.) Petitioner told Peterson he shot the victim when she acted like she was about to use her phone to call the police. (R. p. 789, lines 1-4.) Petitioner told Peterson, “The police don’t have nothing. We had on masks and gloves.” (R. p. 789, lines 10-13.) Petitioner told Peterson he was not concerned because the police only found shell casings and identified him from the clothing he wore that night. (R. p. 790, line 7 – p. 791, line 1.) Peterson testified he later overheard Troy Stevenson and Petitioner discussing the robbery in the prison showers. (R. p. 797, lines 1-11.) Peterson said Petitioner was nervous, though he reassured Stevenson the police only had shell casings. (R. p. 797, lines 1-25.)

Michael Schaefer, another inmate at Alvin Glenn Detention Center, testified he had several opportunities to speak with Petitioner while they were housed together in the same dorm. (R. p. 872, line 13 – p. 873, line 19.) Schaefer and Petitioner discussed their respective cases, and Schaefer testified to the following:

Okay, he said him and two other people by the name of Trap [Stevenson] and Trigg [Barnes] went out to rob a nightclub in the area, but it was closed. They saw the bakery was opened. They took that as an opportunity to go in.

The woman was in there. He said she went for a knife she was struggling so he shot her twice. He fled the scene. He said he was wearing a red hoodie and jeans.

(R. p. 874, lines 10-17; 875, lines 7-15.) Schaefer told his lawyer about the exchange, and his lawyer advised him to turn the information over to the solicitor's office. (R. p. 877, lines 11-24.) Schaefer also testified he spoke to Petitioner around the holidays, expressing remorse for his own crime of robbing a bank. Schaefer testified Petitioner responded, "Well, I shouldn't have shot that bitch." (R. p. 878, lines 1-7.)

Investigator VanHouten, of the Columbia office of the Secret Service, performed the data analysis of the cell phone associated with Petitioner. (R. p. 1234, line 13 – p. 1237, line 4.) VanHouten was able to recover video and photos of Petitioner wearing a red hoodie and jeans. (R. p. 1239, line 1 – p. 1240, line 7.) VanHouten was also able to recover web searches from Google Chrome in which Petitioner searched for the media released videos of the murder of Kelly Hunnewell. (R. p. 1242, lines 3-11.) Vanhouten found cached images from the video released to the media of the suspect in the red hoodie and blue jeans, as well as the kitchen crime scene. (R. p. 1244, line 11 – p. 1245, line 25.)

ARGUMENT

The Court of Appeals correctly found any alleged error in the admission of a nontestimonial statement of a co-defendant was harmless beyond a reasonable doubt when

the State presented overwhelming evidence of Petitioner's guilt and the statement was independently corroborated by other evidence.

Despite finding error in the admission of the unredacted letter written by co-defendant Trenton Barnes to his mother, in which he also named Young in the murder of Hunnewell, the Court of Appeals recognized Young was implicated far more by numerous witnesses who identified Young as one of the shooters in the surveillance video or as confessing to the crime after the fact. Although Petitioner refers to these witnesses as unreliable "snitches," a review of the record reveals no shortage of witnesses who testified about Young's confessions to the crime. Further, the testimonies of Rolanda Coleman, Ms. Barnes, the neighbors who saw the men together that night, and the analysis of Young's cell phone were all powerfully damning for Young's case. In light of the State's overwhelming evidence against Young, the Court of Appeals properly found "the deafening drumbeat of substantial testimonial and physical evidence far more resonant than Barnes' letter." (App. p. 16.)

The Legal Preference for Joint Trial of Co-defendants

The State tried Lorenzo Young and Trenton Barnes jointly for the murder of Ms. Hunnewell. Petitioner suggests the State purposefully tried the defendants together with the intention of introducing otherwise inadmissible evidence against Young because it lacked sufficient evidence against Young. This argument ignores the preferences our courts have expressed for joint trials, saying joint trials "play a vital role in the criminal justice system." *Richardson v. Marsh*, 481 U.S. 200, 209 (1987). They promote efficiency and "serve the interests of justice by avoiding the scandal and inequity of inconsistent verdicts." *Id.*, at 210. Moreover, criminal defendants who are jointly tried for murder are not entitled to separate trials as a matter of right. *State v. Kelsey*, 331 S.C. 50, 73, 502 S.E.2d 63, 75 (1998); *State v. Garrett*, 350 S.C. 613, 620, 567 S.E.2d 523, 526 (Ct.App.2002). There is no clearly defined rule for

determining when a defendant is entitled to a separate trial, because the exercise of discretion means that the decision must be based upon a just and proper consideration of the particular circumstances which are presented to the court in each case. *State v. McIntire*, 221 S.C. 504, 504, 71 S.E.2d 410, 415 (1952); *State v. Avery*, 374 S.C. 524, 533, 649 S.E.2d 102, 107 (Ct.App.2007).

Here, the State's strategy was reasonable given the clear presence of two men in the graphic surveillance video and the numerous witnesses who saw Young and Barnes together the night of the murder. Petitioner's claim the State orchestrated this scenario for its benefit ignores the clear breadth of evidence against Young from entirely reliable witnesses, not just inmates. The Court of Appeals correctly found Young was not entitled to a reversal of his conviction because he could not show prejudice from the introduction of the letter against Barnes.

How the Issue Was Presented at Trial

The State sought to introduce the letter written by co-defendant Barnes to his mother while Ms. Barnes was on the stand. (R. p. 617.) Counsel for Petitioner objected to the introduction of the letter, and the court excused the jury. (R. p. 618, lines 2-4.) Counsel for the State and defense submitted case law to the judge supporting their arguments for and against the admissibility of the letter. (R. p. 619, line 15 – p. 620, line 12.) Defense counsel objected to the letter on the basis of hearsay not falling within the S.C.R.E. 804 (b) (3) exception as it applied to his client. (R. p. 623, line 22 – p. 624, line 10.) Contrarily, the State argued the letter was non-testimonial, and as such, should be admitted as an exception under the Rule 804 (b)(3) against Barnes. Following a lengthy discussion concerning whether the statement was testimonial, inculpatory or exculpatory, or a statement by a co-conspirator in furtherance of a conspiracy, the trial judge admitted the statement, subject to a limiting instruction, finding the letter had an

“inherent level of trustworthiness based on the corroborating circumstances.” (R. p. 637, lines 19-22.) The Court of Appeals disagreed.

Harmless Error

Assuming the Court of Appeals was correct and the letter was admitted in violation of S.C.R.E. 801, its admission was harmless beyond a reasonable doubt. In *Chapman v. California*, the Supreme Court held error of even a constitutional magnitude may be deemed harmless if, “considering the entire record on appeal, the reviewing court finds beyond a reasonable doubt that the error did not contribute to the verdict.” 386 U.S. 18, 87 S.Ct. 824, 17 L.Ed.2d 705 (1967); *see also Taylor v. State*, 312 S.C. 179, 181, 439 S.E.2d 820, 821 (1993). Similarly, our Supreme Court has intimated that any error in the failure to suppress a statement deemed inadmissible hearsay is subject to a harmless error analysis. *State v. Mitchell*, 286 S.C. 572, 336 S.E.2d 150 (1985); *see also State v. Key*, 256 S.C. 90, 180 S.E.2d 888 (1971) (Stating error is harmless when it “could not reasonably have affected the result of the trial.”).

Here, considering the entire record on appeal, any error in admitting Barnes’ letter to his mother was harmless beyond a reasonable doubt. The State presented compelling evidence of Petitioner’s guilt of murder, sufficiently proving Petitioner and his co-defendant were the perpetrators of the crime, even without Barnes’ letter. The State presented the following evidence against the co-defendants:

- The bakery’s security cameras revealed two armed perpetrators, one wearing a red hoodie and the other wearing a grey hoodie (R. pp. 388-389, 446-447.);
- A third suspect entered the doorway as the shooting begins (R.pp. 215, 447);

- .45 G.A.P. and .40 caliber shell casings were found at the scene (R. pp. 252-253, 281, 305-307, 326-327);
- Petitioner and Barnes lived within walking distance of the bakery(R. pp. 21, 446);
- Police discovered ammunition of the same caliber at that at the scene of the crime in Petitioner's home (R. pp. 736-739).
- Police also discovered a Glock magazine in the purse of Petitioner's girlfriend (R. pp. 734-735);
- Rolanda Coleman testified Petitioner returned the morning after the murder with his gun, which he attempted to hide in his baby's crib (R. pp. 471-482.);
- Coleman overheard a conversation in which Petitioner's mother instructed him to get rid of the gun (R. p. 488);
- Coleman identified Trenton Barnes in the video as the man in the grey hoodie; (R. pp. 488-489)
- Donald Moore overheard Petitioner and Stevenson planning the robbery of the Ale House before the murder (R. p. 572);
- Donald Moore saw Petitioner with a Glock prior to the murder (R. pp. 473-475);
- Donald Moore identified Petitioner in the video as the man wearing the red hoodie (R. pp. 576-577.);
- Barnes' mother placed the three men together the night of the murder (R. pp. 603-604);

- Cell phone records corroborated Ms. Barnes' story Petitioner called the house before she sent her son out to find the men (R. pp. 1047-1048);
- Ms. Barnes testified Petitioner wore a red hoodie, Barnes wore a grey hoodie, and Stevenson wore a dark jacket the night of the murder (R. p. 610);
- Mary Brown also placed the two men together the night of the crime, and described the red and grey hoodies the men wore. Brown also recognized the men in the video (R. pp. 846-854);
- Dominique Wright testified Petitioner told him about the murder in an effort to discuss possible defenses to the crime. Wright's testimony contained details corroborated by the security video (R. pp. 698-703);
- Michael Peterson testified Petitioner sought him out in the library to discuss his case. Petitioner admitted his involvement to Peterson (R. pp. 787-788);
- Peterson overheard Petitioner and Stevenson discussing the murder, with Petitioner stating the police only had shell casings (R. pp. 788-789);
- Michael Schaefer testified Petitioner described the night of the murder, and later stated to him, "I shouldn't have shot that bitch" (R. pp. 872-878.);
- Police found gunshot residue on Petitioner's black gloves (R. p. 772); and
- Analysts discovered internet searches of the crime from Petitioner's phone data, including images released by the media with the perpetrators' descriptions (R. pp. 1234-1245).

The State's case against Petitioner was compelling. Indeed, Petitioner's own statements to others in which he described the killing may have been the evidence most convincing to the jury. Even excluding Barnes' letter to his mother, the record supports the jury's verdict of murder beyond of reasonable doubt. Any error in its admission by the trial court judge was harmless. The Court of Appeals correctly affirmed Young's conviction for murder.

The Letter was Independently Corroborated and Was Therefore Cumulative

The corroboration of Barnes' letter to his mother by other independent evidence further supports the Court of Appeals' finding the admission was harmless beyond a reasonable doubt. First, multiple witnesses testified Barnes and Petitioner were together late the night before the murder. (R. p. 846-849.) Barnes' own mother testified the two men were together at her house before leaving later that night, and she sent her son Troy out to look for Barnes following Petitioner's phone call to her house. (R. p. 605 – p. 607.) The video surveillance showed two suspects with guns firing at the victim. (R. p. 1404 - p. 1405.) Two different types of shell casings were found at the scene of the crime. (R. p. 736 - 739.) Rolanda Coleman testified she saw Petitioner hiding his gun the following morning, and she identified Barnes in the surveillance video. (R. p. 471 - p. 489.) Petitioner's description of the crime to inmate Dominique Wright matched Barnes' account to his mother: two men attempted to rob the club, but because it was closed decided to rob the woman at the bakery next door -- shooting her when she resisted. (R. p. 698 - p. 703.) Furthermore, inmate Michael Schaefer also testified Petitioner told him a similar story. (R. p. 874, lines 10-17.) Inmate Michael Peterson overheard Petitioner and Troy Stevenson discussing the murder in the showers. (R. p. 794, lines 4-13; p. 797, lines 1-25.)

The details contained in Barnes' letter to his mother were fully corroborated with the evidence at trial. When viewed through the lens of harmless error, that corroboration becomes cumulative evidence against Young such that the letter offered no new information to the jury.

The Court of Appeals' Finding Admission of Inadmissibility Under Rule 804(b)(3) Was Error

The Court of Appeals found Barnes' letter to his mother inadmissible against Young because the Court viewed the letter as blame shifting and self-serving. (App. p. 9.) Respondent did not petition the Court of Appeals for rehearing because the Court of Appeals concluded the admission of the letter was harmless beyond a reasonable doubt. While Respondent agrees the letter had no significant bearing on the conviction of Young for the murder of Hunnewell, Respondent respectfully disagrees with the Court's interpretation of the letter. Rather than as an attempt to shift the blame away from him, Respondent construes Barnes' words to his mother as an expression of regret and as recognition of his own bleak future. The trial court recognized Barnes' letter shared the blame for the murder, not shifted it to someone else. The heartbreaking reality of Barnes' letter is this: If everything Barnes claimed in the letter were true, he would still be guilty of murder. The letter, which certainly sealed Barnes' fate, in no way exculpated him in Hunnewell's murder and should have been deemed admissible under SCRE 804(b)(3). However, a new trial was properly denied.

CONCLUSION

For all of the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully submitted that Petition for Writ of Certiorari should be denied.

Respectfully submitted,

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December 12, 2017
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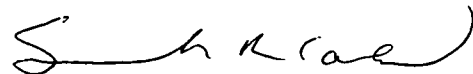
Appellate Case No. 2017-002191

PROOF OF SERVICE

I, Susannah Cole, counsel for the Respondent, certify that I have served the Return to Petition for Writ of Certiorari by depositing two (2) copies of the same in the United States mail, postage prepaid, addressed to his attorney of record, David Alexander, Esq., SCCID/Division of Appellate Defense, 1330 Lady Street, Suite #401, Columbia, South Carolina 29201.

I further certify that all parties required by Rule to be served have been served.

This 12th day of December, 2017.



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