

THE BOOZER LAW FIRM, LLC

Lance S. Boozer, Esq.*
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January 5, 2018

The Honorable Daniel E. Shearouse
Clerk, Supreme Court of South Carolina
P.O. Box 11330
Columbia, SC 29211

RECEIVED

JAN 08 2018

S.C. SUPREME COURT

Honorable Clerk of Court
Marlboro County
P.O. Drawer 996
Bennettsville, SC 29512

RE: Kenwood Bright, #273013, v. State of South Carolina
2016-CP-34-260

Dear Mr. Shearouse and Ms. Williams:

Enclosed for filing is a Notice of Appeal pursuant to Rule 243(c), SCACR, in the above-referenced case. Also enclosed are the following:

- (1) Proof of Service of the Notice of Appeal;
- (2) A copy of the Order which is to be challenged on appeal; and
- (3) Prior Order of Appointment of Counsel.

As I was appointed to represent Mr. Bright in his PCR proceeding, I anticipate that the Office of Appellate Defense will represent Mr. Bright in this appeal.

Yours very truly,



Lance S. Boozer

Enclosures

cc: Johnny E. James, Jr., AAG
Loriene French, OAD
Kenwood Bright, #273013

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
In The Supreme Court

RECEIVED

JAN 08 2018

APPEAL FROM MARLBORO COUNTY
Court of Common Pleas

S.C. SUPREME COURT

The Honorable Paul M. Burch, Circuit Court Judge

Case No. 2016-CP-34-260

Kenwood Bright, #273013,Petitioner,

v.

State of South Carolina,.....Respondent.

NOTICE OF APPEAL

The Petitioner appeals the Honorable Paul M. Burch's Order dated December 21, 2017, denying post-conviction relief to the Petitioner. The Order was received by undersigned counsel on January 5, 2018, denying Applicant's PCR application and dismissing as otherwise untimely and successive. A copy of the Order on appeal is attached to this notice. Pursuant to Rule 243(c), SCACR, undersigned counsel is unable to provide an arguable basis for asserting the PCR court ruling was improper with regard to the finding the application was successive and untimely. Petitioner is advised that he has twenty (20) days from the date of this appeal to file a pro se explanation as to why he believes that this determination by the PCR court was improper. *Dennison v. State*, 371 S.C. 221, 639 S.E.2d 35 (2006).

Respectfully submitted,



Lance S. Boozer

The Boozer Law Firm, LLC

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Columbia, SC 29201

Tele: 803-608-5543

January 5, 2018

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
In The Supreme Court

RECEIVED

JAN 08 2018

APPEAL FROM MARLBORO COUNTY
Court of Common Pleas

S.C. SUPREME COURT

The Honorable Paul M. Burch, Circuit Court Judge

Case No. 2016-CP-34-260

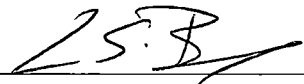
Kenwood Bright, #273013,Petitioner,

v.

State of South Carolina,.....Respondent.

PROOF OF SERVICE

I, Lance S. Boozer, appointed attorney for Petitioner, certify that I have today served within Notice of Appeal upon the Respondent by depositing a copy of it in the United States Mail, postage prepaid, addressed to Assistant Attorney General Johnny E. James, Jr., P.O. Box 11549, Columbia, SC 29211 and Kenwood Bright, #273013, Kershaw Correctional, 4848 Goldmine Hwy, Kershaw, SC 29067. I further certify that all parties required by Rule to be served have been served this 5th day of January, 2018.


Lance S. Boozer
The Boozer Law Firm, LLC
1400 Laurel Street, Suite 4A
Columbia, SC 29201
Tele: 803-608-5543

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA) IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
) FOR THE FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
COUNTY OF MARLBORO)

Kenwood Bright,) Case No.: 2016-CP-34-00260
S.C.D.C. No. 273013,)
)

Applicant,)

FINAL ORDER OF DISMISSAL

v.)

State of South Carolina)

Respondent.)

This matter comes before the Court by way of an application for post-conviction relief filed December 2, 2016. Respondent made its return on or about October 12, 2017, requesting the application be summarily dismissed because Applicant was entitled to no Austin relief in light of his fully adjudicated PCR appeal.

Pursuant to this request, and after reviewing the pleadings in this matter and all of the records attached thereto, this Court issued a Conditional Order of Dismissal signed October 20, 2017, and filed October 26, 2017, provisionally denying and dismissing this action, while giving the Applicant 20 days from the date of service of said Order in which to show why the dismissal should not become final.

By and through counsel, Applicant timely filed a response on November 13, 2017, in which Applicant amended his application to allege newly discovered evidence—"[s]pecifically, Applicant contends during his original trial, he was not provided with a complete copy of his discovery materials." Applicant claims he did not receive his discovery from The Dillon County Public Defender's Office until January 2017. Applicant, based on review of his discovery, alleges ineffective assistance of counsel in that trial counsel should have impeached witness

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CLERK OF COURT
MARLBORO COUNTY, S.C.
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Jacobie Samuel with certain inconsistent statements, and that certain issues with the chain of custody of blood evidence should have been raised at trial.

This Court has reviewed Applicant's responses to the Conditional Order of Dismissal in their entirety, in conjunction with the original pleadings, and finds a sufficient reason has not been shown why the Conditional Order of Dismissal should not become final.

The application, as amended, must still be summarily dismissed because it is successive to Applicant's previous PCR application. Courts disfavor successive applications and place the burden on applicants to establish that any new ground raised in a subsequent application could not have been earlier raised in a previous application. Foxworth v. State, 275 S.C. 615, 274 S.E.2d 415 (1981); Arnold v. State, 309 S.C. 157, 420 S.E.2d 834 (1992). Section 17-27-90 of the South Carolina Code states:

All grounds for relief available to an applicant under this chapter must be raised in his original, supplemental, or amended application. Any ground finally adjudicated or not so raised, or knowingly, voluntarily, and intelligently waived in the proceeding that resulted in the conviction or sentence or in any other proceeding the applicant has taken to secure relief, may not be the basis for a subsequent application, unless the court finds a ground for relief asserted which for sufficient reason was not asserted or was inadequately raised in the original, supplemental, or amended application.

Under this statute, successive post-conviction relief applications are forbidden unless an applicant can indicate a "sufficient reason" why new grounds for relief were not raised or were not properly raised in previous applications. Aice v. State, 305 S.C. 448, 409 S.E.2d 392 (1991). Any new ground raised in a subsequent application is limited to those grounds that "could not have been raised ... in the previous application." Id. at 450, 409 S.E.2d at 394. If the applicant could have raised these allegations in a previous application, then the applicant may not raise those grounds in successive applications. Id. Applicant bears the burden of showing the

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FARLEIGH COUNTY, S.C.

allegations could not have been previously raised. Land v. State, 274 S.C. 243, 262 S.E.2d 735 (1980).

Applicant's current allegations were or could have been raised in the proceedings based on Applicant's prior application for post-conviction relief; thus, the current application is successive and barred under S.C. Code Ann. § 17-27-90. Applicant's claim that he personally did not have discovery until 2017 is of no consequence where (1) Applicant was represented by counsel in his prior PCR action, who could have or did raise the allegations now raised to the Court, and where (2) Applicant could have raised allegations relating to inadequate access to his discovery at that time. Applicant has failed to establish any sufficient reason why he could not have raised his current allegations in his previous application for post-conviction relief. Therefore, he has failed to meet the burden imposed upon him, and the application should be dismissed as successive to Applicant's previous PCR application.

Furthermore, Applicant's assertion that the acquisition of his discovery constitutes newly-discovered evidence is meritless as a matter of law. The Uniform Post-Conviction Relief Act states that a person may institute a post-conviction relief action if "there exists evidence or material facts, not previously presented and heard, that requires vacation of the conviction or sentence in the interest of justice." S.C. Code Ann. § 17-27-20(A)(4). If the applicant contends there is evidence of material fact not previously presented, the post-conviction relief application must be filed within one year after the date of actual discovery of the facts by the applicant or after the date when the facts could have been ascertained by the exercise of reasonable diligence. S.C. Code Ann. §17-27-45(C). An applicant requesting a new trial based on after-discovered evidence after a conviction must show that the evidence:

- (1) Is such as would probably change the result if a new trial was had;
- (2) Has been discovered since the trial;

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- (3) Could not by the exercise of due diligence have been discovered before the trial;
- (4) Is material to the issue of guilt or innocence; and,
- (5) Is not merely cumulative or impeaching.


Hayden v. State, 278 S.C. 610, 611, 299 S.E.2d 854, 855 (1983) (citing State v. Caskey, 273 S.C. 325, 256 S.E.2d 737 (1979)). That the materials allegedly discovered by Applicant was provided in his discovery from the start conclusively forecloses any possible finding that they are “newly-discovered.” Furthermore, the order of dismissal in Applicant’s prior PCR action conclusively finds credible trial counsel’s testimony that she conferred with Applicant many times, reviewed the State’s evidence with him, and that Applicant was very involved with his defense. This Court cannot now, on a successive application, cast aside the dispositive findings of fact by the prior PCR court to entertain Applicant’s irreconcilable claims of ignorance prior to January 2017.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that for the reasons set forth in the Court’s Conditional Order of Dismissal, the Application for post-conviction relief is hereby **DENIED AND DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE.**

This Court hereby advises the Applicant that he must file and serve a Notice of Appeal within 30 days of the service of this Order to secure appellate review. See Rule 203, SCACR. Applicant’s attention is directed to Rule 243, SCACR, for the procedures following the filing and service of the notice of appeal.

AND IT IS SO ORDERED this 21st day of December, 2017.

 South Carolina.


 PAUL M. BURCH
 Chief Administrative Judge
 Fourth Judicial Circuit

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 ANITA M. WILLIAMS
 CLERK OF COURT
 HARBORO COUNTY, S.C.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COUNTY OF MARLBORO

IN THE COURT OF (Select one.) **Common Pleas**
 GENERAL SESSIONS FAMILY COURT
FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

State of South Carolina,
Plaintiff,

CASE NO.: **2016-CP-34-00260**

APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL

Henwood Bright
 Defendant Juvenile.

(Select one.)
 ORDER
 AMENDED ORDER

Offense(s): _____

It appears that the above named person is entitled to court-appointed counsel or a guardian ad litem.

- It further appears that: (Select only one.)
- the public defender now represents another person involved herein and that a conflict would arise if that office represents the above-named individual.
 - the public defender has indicated a possible conflict of interest or other good cause warranting the appointment of counsel based on: _____
 - the public defender or court-appointed counsel has indicated that the named individual has now retained private counsel and is no longer entitled to appointed counsel.
 - court-appointed counsel has claimed an exemption or has demonstrated good cause pursuant to Rule 608 warranting the appointment of new counsel based on: _____
 - court-appointed counsel has obtained substitute counsel named below pursuant to Rule 608(h)(2); only the member who originally received the appointment and who sought substitute counsel shall receive credit for the appointment.

Therefore, it is ordered that **Lance Broster** Esquire hereby is appointed as
(Select only one.) counsel lead counsel (if capital PCR case)

for the above-named person. Counsel previously appointed is/are hereby relieved as counsel.

(If Death Penalty PCR Case) It is further ordered that _____ Esquire, is hereby appointed as second counsel in this capital case.

The clerk of court is directed to forward a copy of this order to all persons entitled to notice.

IT IS SO ORDERED THIS **2** DAY OF **December**, 20**16**

William B. Sundbark

Circuit Judge Clerk of Court

NOTICE: SC Supreme Court Order of September 29, 2006 requires appointed counsel entitled to payment from the Office of Indigent Defense (OID) to register the case online with OID within 10 (ten) days of this appointment at www.ecold.org/oid/ and (where) directs that reimbursement vouchers be submitted directly to SCCID and not to the trial judge or clerk of court. See SCCID website for further details.

SCCA/268 (03/07)

1-803-926-3463

William B. Sundbark

CLERK OF COURT
MARLBORO COUNTY

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MARLBORO COUNTY, S.C.
CLERK OF COURT

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STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)

COUNTY OF MARLBORO)

Kenwood Bright, #273013)

Plaintiff)

v.)

State Of South Carolina)

Defendant.)

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

CASE NO.

2016-CP-34-0260

MOTION AND ORDER INFORMATION
FORM AND COVER SHEET

Plaintiff's Attorney:
Lance S. Boozer, Esq, Bar No. 75803
Address:
1400 Laurel St., Ste 4A, Columbia, SC 29201
phone: fax:
e-mail: other:

Defendant's Attorney:
Johnny E. James Jr, Bar No. 101260
Address:
Post Office Box 11549 Columbia SC 29211-1549
phone: (803) 734-3737 fax: (803) 734-4113
e-mail: other:

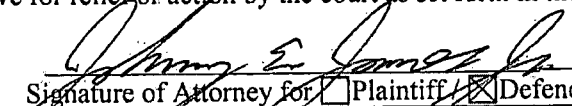
- MOTION HEARING REQUESTED (attach written motion and complete SECTIONS I and III)
- FORM MOTION, NO HEARING REQUESTED (complete SECTIONS II and III)
- PROPOSED ORDER/CONSENT ORDER (complete SECTIONS II and III)

SECTION I: Hearing Information

Nature of Motion:
Estimated Time Needed: Court Reporter Needed: YES / NO

SECTION II: Motion/Order Type

- Written motion attached
 - Form Motion/Order
- I hereby move for relief or action by the court as set forth in the attached proposed order.


Signature of Attorney for Plaintiff / Defendant

October 12, 2017
Date submitted

SECTION III: Motion Fee

- PAID - AMOUNT:
 - EXEMPT:
 - Rule to Show Cause in Child or Spousal Support
 - Domestic Abuse or Abuse and Neglect
 - Indigent Status State Agency v. Indigent Party
 - Sexually Violent Predator Act Post-Conviction Relief
 - Motion for Stay in Bankruptcy
 - Motion for Publication Motion for Execution (Rule 69, S.C. Code Ann. § 14-1-10)
 - Proposed order submitted at request of the court; or, reduced to writing from motion made in open court per judge's instructions
- Name of Court Reporter:
 Other:

ANITA M. WILLIAMS
 CLERK OF COURT
 MARLBORO COUNTY, S.C.
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JUDGE'S SECTION

- Motion Fee to be paid upon filing of the attached order.
- Other:

JUDGE: _____
CODE: _____ Date: _____

CLERK'S VERIFICATION

Date Filed: _____
Collected by: _____
 MOTION FEE COLLECTED: _____
 CONTESTED - AMOUNT DUE: _____

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA) IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
COUNTY OF MARLBORO) FOR THE FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
Kenwood Bright,) Case No.: 2016-CP-34-00260
S.C.D.C. No. 273013,)
Applicant,)
v.) **CONDITIONAL ORDER OF DISMISSAL**
State of South Carolina,)
Respondent.)

This matter comes before the Court by way of an application for post-conviction relief filed by Kenwood Bright (Applicant) on December 2, 2016. Respondent made its Return, requesting the application be summarily dismissed.

I. PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Applicant is confined in the South Carolina Department of Corrections pursuant to orders of commitment of the Marlboro County Clerk of Court. Applicant was indicted at the September 2008 term of the Marlboro County Grand Jury for murder (2008-GS-34-00820). Myesha Patriciae Brown, Esq., Emily Crayton, Esq., and J. Richard Jones represented Applicant. Elizabeth Munnerylyn, of the Fifteenth Circuit Solicitor's Office, prosecuted the case. Applicant proceeded to trial before the Honorable William H. Seals, Jr. and a jury. The jury found Applicant guilty and indicted on March 11, 2010. Judge Seals sentenced Applicant to imprisonment for the remainder of his natural life.

Applicant filed a timely notice of appeal and a direct appeal was perfected by Wanda H. Carter, Esq., filing a brief pursuant to Anders v. California, 386 U.S. 738 (1967). The South Carolina Court of Appeals dismissed Applicant's appeal by unpublished opinion. State v. Bright

ANITA M. WILLIAMS
 CLERK OF COURT
 MARLBORO COUNTY, SC.

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Op. No. 2012-UP-288 (S.C. Ct. App. filed May 9, 2012). The Remittitur was issued on May 25, 2012.

First PCR Application: 2012-CP-34-00178

Applicant filed his first application for post-conviction relief on August 28, 2012 (2012-CP-34-00178). He alleged the following grounds for relief in his application:

1. "Ineffective Assistance of Trial Counsel"
 - a. "Trial counsel was ineffective in representing me by failing to have [an] expert witness testify that the hand gun the state had wasn't the gun that [killed] the victim. Frazier v. State 306 S.C. 158"
 - b. "Trial Counsel was ineffective in representing me by failing to request a charge of voluntary manslaughter when Victoria Knight testified that there was an argument (heart of passion) before the shot. Which would require a charge of voluntary manslaughter. Tr. pg. 250 line 3-5 Locklair v. State 341 S.C. 352"
 - c. "Trial counsel was ineffective in representing me by failing to move to exclude Ira B. Parnell testimony."
 - d. "Trial counsel was ineffective in representing me by failing to object to the jury charge that malice may be inferred with the use of a deadly weapon was involved when there was evidence of an argument (heat of the passion) according to Victoria Knight testimony. Tr. pg 504 line 14-16 Drayton v. Evatt 312 S.C. 4"
2. "Prosecutor Misconduct"
 - a. "Prosecutor statement to the jury during closing argument that witnesses was telling the truth was improper vouching. Tr. pg. 478 line 16-17 Marshall v. Hendricks 307 F3d 36"
 - b. "Prosecutor withheld a witness and a statement until the day of trial was a Brady violation"
3. "Judicial Error"
 - a. "Trial judge denied the motion to exclude the hand gun that wasn't connected to the crime was abuse of discretion. Tr pg 38 line 20-pg 43 line 11 State v. Jarrell 564 S.E.2d 362"
 - b. "Trial judge overruled trial counsel objection to admitting the hand gun into evidence was abuse of discretion. Tr. pg. 412 line 3-9 State v. Jarrell 564 S.E.2d 362"
 - c. "Trial judge denied the motion to exclude the witness and a statement we didn't find out about until the day of trial was abuse of discretion. Tr. pg 44 line 14-pg 48 line 6 State v. Jarrell 564 S.E.2d 362"

ANITA M. WILLIAMS
CLERK OF COURT
MARLBORO COUNTY, S.C.

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Page 3

Respondent made its return on January 17, 2013. On April 22, 2013, Applicant filed an amendment to his application adding the following allegations:

1. Ineffective assistance of trial counsel for failing to object to the solicitor's closing argument containing inappropriate vouching.
2. Ineffective assistance of trial counsel for failing to investigate.
3. Ineffective assistance of appellate counsel for failing to argue the trial judge erred I ruling on Applicant's motion to exclude the handgun.

An evidentiary hearing into the matter was convened on January 14, 2014, before the Honorable R. Ferrell Cothran, Jr.. Applicant was present at the hearing and represented by James Marshall Biddle, Esq. Joshua L. Thomas, of the South Carolina Attorney General's Office, represented Respondent. Applicant testified on his own behalf, and Myesha L. Brown, Esquire, also testified. By written order dated August 12, 2014, and filed August 14, 2014, Judge Cothran denied and dismissed the application.

Applicant filed a timely notice of appeal and a petition for writ of certiorari was filed by Lanelle Cantey Durant on Applicant's behalf. On appeal, Applicant presented to the Court the following issue:

Did the PCR court err in failing to find trial counsel ineffective for not requesting a jury charge on voluntary manslaughter when Co-defendant Victoria Knight testified that Petitioner Bright and the victim were arguing just moments before the shooting?

Respondent filed its Return on June 15, 2015. On September 3, 2015, the Supreme Court of South Carolina denied the petition by unpublished order. The Remittitur was issued on September 21, 2015.

ANGELA M. WILLIAMS
CLERK OF COURT
MARLBORO COUNTY, S.C.

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Federal Habeas Petition: 5:16-00247-DCN-KDW

Applicant subsequently filed a *pro se* Petition for Habeas Corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2254 on January 25, 2016 (C.A. No. 5:16-00247-DCN-KDW). In his Petition, Applicant set forth the following grounds for relief:

1. "Ineffective Assistance of Counsel-Failure to requesting jury charge on voluntary manslaughter."
 - a. "Trial Counsel failed to request a jury charge on voluntary manslaughter when co-defendant testified that Bright and the victim were arguing just moments before the shooting. ECF No. 1 at 5."

Respondent filed its Return and Motion for Summary Judgment on April 28, 2016. The Honorable Kaymani D. West, United States Magistrate Judge, issued on August 23, 2016 a Report and Recommendation that Respondent's motion for summary judgment be granted. Bright v. Stevenson, 5:16-00247-DCN-KDW, 2016 WL 9019651 (D.S.C. 2016). The Honorable David C. Norton, United States District Judge, denied Applicant's Petition on September 14, 2016, and accepted the Report and Recommendation for summary judgment. Bright v. Stevenson, 5:16-00247-DCN-KDW, 2016 WL 9000460 (D.S.C. 2016). Applicant gave notice of his appeal to the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals dated September 23, 2016, and filed his informal brief on October 25, 2016. The Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals dismissed Applicant's appeal on February 27, 2017, denying a certificate of appealability. Bright v. Stevenson, 818 Fed.Appx. 114 (4th Cir. 2017).

II. CURRENT APPLICATION

In his second and current post-conviction relief application, Applicant alleges being held unlawfully for the following reasons:

1. "Ineffective Assistance of Appellate Counsel"
 - a. "Fail to protect my rights to seek appeal review of the denial of P.C.R. in violation of 17-27-100 (Austin v. State 409 SE2d 395)"

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MARLBORO COUNTY, S.C.

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Applicant requests relief as follows:

- “Belated Appeal”

Before this Court are the Marlboro County Clerk of Court records, Applicant’s records from the South Carolina Department of Corrections, the final orders of Applicant’s previous PCR and Federal Habeas actions, and the records of this current PCR action.

III. FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

The Court finds that Applicant’s allegation he is entitled to relief pursuant to Austin v. State due to some unidentified deficiency on the part of PCR appellate counsel is without merit. Ineffective assistance of PCR appellate counsel is not a ground for relief. There is no constitutional right to appointed counsel for collateral review of a conviction. Pennsylvania v. Finley, 481 U.S. 551 (1987). The Sixth Amendment right to effective assistance of counsel does not extend to state post-conviction relief actions. Coleman v. Thompson, 501 U.S. 722 (1991). Once a PCR applicant obtains a complete adjudication on the merits of his original application, including an appeal, he may not make successive applications based on ineffective assistance of PCR counsel. Aice v. State, 305 S.C. 448, 452, 409 S.E.2d 392, 395 (1991).

The only recognized exception to the rule barring claims of ineffective assistance of post-conviction relief counsel is found in Austin v. State, 305 S.C. 453, 409 S.E.2d 392 (1991). Austin recognizes a general exception to this rule where prior post-conviction relief counsel fails to appeal the denial of the application. Id. Austin “is limited to its particular factual situation” and is only applicable in limited circumstances to correct procedural defects where an applicant is denied his “one full bite at the apple.” Id.; Aice, 305 S.C. at 452, 409 S.E.2d at 394; see also Odom v. State, 337 S.C. 256, 523 S.E.2d 753 (1999).

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CLERK OF COURT
MARLBORO COUNTY, S.C.

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Here, Applicant received a hearing in his first PCR action and timely appealed therefrom. Applicant's PCR appellate counsel filed a substantive brief which was considered by the Supreme Court of South Carolina, alongside Respondent's return, and denied. Applicant further enjoyed to exhaustion the federal habeas corpus procedures, including an attempt to appeal to the United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals. It is clear Applicant enjoyed a complete adjudication on the merits of his original application—"one full bite at the apple." Therefore, Applicant's allegations of ineffective assistance of PCR appellate counsel do not fall within any exception to the rule barring such claims, and the Court shall summarily dismiss the application.

[Conclusion and signature on following page]

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CLERK OF COURT
MARLBORO COUNTY, S.C.

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CONCLUSION

Pursuant to S.C. Code Ann. § 17-27-70(b), the Court intends to dismiss this application with prejudice unless Applicant provides specific reasons, factual or legal, why the application should not be dismissed in its entirety. Applicant is granted twenty (20) days from the date of service of this Order upon him to show why this Order should not become final. Applicant shall file any reasons he may have with the Marlboro County Clerk of Court and shall serve opposing counsel at the following address:


Office of the Attorney General
Johnny E. James, Jr., Esquire
PCR Division – 4th Circuit
P.O. Box 11549
Columbia, South Carolina 29211

Applicant is cautioned that his response to this order must be actually received by the Marlboro County Clerk of Court and opposing counsel within twenty (20) days, and that the Court will not consider any issues raised in his response if not so timely filed and served.

AND IT IS SO ORDERED this 20th day of October, 2017.



PAUL M. BURCH
Chief Administrative Judge
Fourth Judicial Circuit


_____, South Carolina

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CLERK OF COURT
MARLBORO COUNTY, S.C.

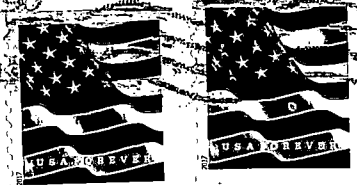
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THE BOOZER LAW FIRM, LLC

1400 Laurel Street, Suite 4A
Columbia, SC 29201

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The Honorable Daniel E. Shearouse
Clerk, Supreme Court of South Carolina
P.O. Box 11330
Columbia, SC 29211

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