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March 10, 2018

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

RECEIVED

MAR 14 2018

S.C. SUPREME COURT

RE: William Seabrook v. State of SC; Case #: 2016-CP-10-2908
Darryl Mungin v. State of SC; Case #: 2016-CP-10-6560
Gerald Edwards v State of SC; Case #: 2016-CP-10-2515

Dear Mr. Shearhouse:

Enclosed for filing is the Notice of Appeal (original and clocked copy) in the above Post-Conviction Relief (PCR) cases. Also enclosed are the following:

- (1) Proof of Service of the Notice of Appeal on the Respondent;
- (2) The Order of Dismissal; and
- (5) A Request for Representation on Appeal.

The Applicant(s) – Appellant(s) were represented by me as indigent, pursuant to my contract with the South Carolina Commission on Indigent Defense (SCCID) to handle PCR cases. By copy of this letter, I am forwarding a duplicate set of documents to the SCCID.

The Request for Representation on Appeal and the Affidavit in Support, thereof, are signed by me as attorney for the Applicant(s) – Appellant(s). Should you need anything further, do not hesitate to contact me.

Thank you for your time and attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Rodney D. Davis
South Carolina Bar #: 12396
4000 Faber Place Drive, Suite 300
Charleston, SC 29405
(843) 323-4353
Davis@LowcountryLawOffice.com

✓ Enclosure(s). As stated above.
RDD/mmt

cc: Justin J. Hunter, Assistant Attorney General
Paula Murdoch, Appellate Division, SCCID

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
In The Supreme Court

APPEAL FROM CHARLESTON COUNTY
Court of Common Pleas

RECEIVED

MAR 14 2018

The Honorable Michael G. Nettles

S.C. SUPREME COURT

Case #: 2016-CP-10-2908

William Seabrook,

Appellant.

v.

State of South Carolina,

Respondent.

NOTICE OF APPEAL

William Seabrook appeals the denial of his Post-Conviction Relief application in this case. Following an evidentiary hearing before the Honorable Michael G. Nettles, on December 5, 2017, the Application for PCR Relief was denied. Counsel for the Appellant received a copy of the filed Order of Dismissal on or about February 12, 2018.

March 5, 2018



Rodney D. Davis
Attorney for Appellant
4000 Faber Place Drive, Suite 300
Charleston, SC 29405
Davis@LowcountryLawOffice.com

CC:

Justin J. Hunter, Assistant Attorney General

Paula Murdoch, South Carolina Commission on Indigent Defense

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
In The Supreme Court

MAR 14 2018

APPEAL FROM CHARLESTON COUNTY
Court of Common Pleas

S.C. SUPREME COURT

The Honorable Michael G. Nettles

Case #: 2016-CP-10-2908

William Seabrook,

Appellant.

v.

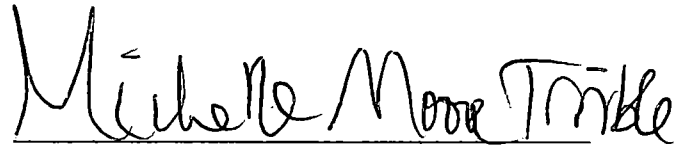
State of South Carolina,

Respondent.

PROOF OF SERVICE

I certify that I have served the Notice of Appeal on the State by mailing a copy, via US Mail, to the address of record, Justin J. Hunter, P.O. Box 11549, Columbia, South Carolina 29211-1549, on March 6, 2018.

March 6, 2018



Michelle Moore Trimble
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Attorney for Appellant

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
In The Supreme Court

APPEAL FROM CHARLESTON COUNTY
Court of Common Pleas

The Honorable Michael G. Nettles

Case #: 2016-CP-10-2908

FILED
2018 MAR - 8 PM 2:22
JULIE J. HARRIS, CLERK
CLERK OF COURT

William Seabrook, Appellant.

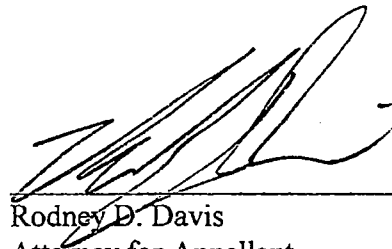
v.

State of South Carolina, Respondent.

NOTICE OF APPEAL

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March 5, 2018



Rodney D. Davis
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Charleston, SC 29405
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CC:
Justin J. Hunter, Assistant Attorney General
Paula Murdoch, South Carolina Commission on Indigent Defense

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
In The Supreme Court

APPEAL FROM CHARLESTON COUNTY
Court of Common Pleas

The Honorable Michael G. Nettles

Case #: 2016-CP-10-2908

FILED
2018 MAR -8 PM 2:22
JULIE J. ABUSITRONG
CLERK OF COURT
BY _____

William Seabrook,

Appellant.

v.

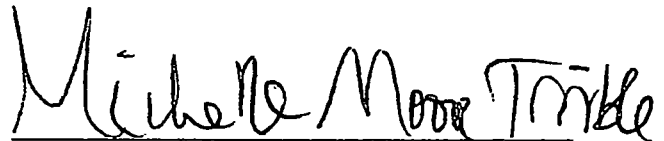
State of South Carolina,

Respondent.

PROOF OF SERVICE

I certify that I have served the Notice of Appeal on the State by mailing a copy, via US Mail, to the address of record, Justin J. Hunter, P.O. Box 11549, Columbia, South Carolina 29211-1549, on March 6, 2018.

March 6, 2018



Michelle Moore Trimble
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Attorney for Appellant

CC
AT
AG
SOC
ES

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
COUNTY OF CHARLESTON)
)
William Lamont Seabrook,)
S.C.D.C. # 364821)
)
Applicant,)
)
v.)
)
State of South Carolina,)
)
Respondent.)
_____)

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
OF THE NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

2016-CP-10-2908

ORDER OF DISMISSAL

2018 FEB - 1 AM 10:20
JULIE HARRINGTON
CLERK OF COURT
BY

This matter comes before the Court by way of an Application for Post-Conviction Relief (PCR) filed June 3, 2016. An evidentiary hearing into the matter was convened on Tuesday, December 5, 2017, at the Charleston County Courthouse in Charleston, South Carolina before the Honorable Michael G. Nettles. Applicant was present at the hearing and represented by Rodney Davis, Esquire. Justin Hunter, Esquire, of the South Carolina Attorney General's Office represented Respondent. At the hearing, Applicant testified on his own behalf. Lorelle Proctor, Esquire, also testified. This Court also had before it a copy of Applicant's PCR application and amendment, the records of the Charleston County Clerk of Court regarding the subject convictions, Respondent's Return, and the plea transcript.

I. PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Applicant is incarcerated with the South Carolina Department of Corrections pursuant to the Charleston County Clerk of Court's orders of commitment. Applicant was indicted at the December 2012 term of the Charleston County Grand Jury for murder (2012-GS-10-7250). Lorelle D. Proctor, Esquire, represented him. Chad Simpson, Esquire, prosecuted the case. On July 24, 2015, Applicant appeared before the Honorable Kristi Lea Harrington and pleaded guilty to the lesser included offense of voluntary manslaughter. Judge Harrington sentenced

Applicant to imprisonment for a term of thirty years. Applicant did not appeal his conviction or sentence.

Allegations

In his application for post-conviction relief, and the amendment filed thereto, Applicant alleges he is being held unlawfully for the following reasons:

1. Ineffective Assistance of Counsel
2. Involuntary Guilty Plea
3. Brady¹ Violation

Applicant filed an amendment, adding the following grounds for relief:

1. Applicant's attorney provided ineffective assistance of counsel by advising the Applicant to forego his Constitutional Right to a jury trial and plead guilty.
2. Applicant's attorney provided ineffective assistance of counsel by failing to fully investigate the case prior to the guilty plea.
3. Applicant's attorney provided ineffective assistance of counsel by failing to meet with the Applicant a sufficient amount to adequately advise the Applicant and prepare for a resolution.
4. Applicant's attorney provided ineffective assistance of counsel by failing to discuss strategy for a trial including potential defenses.
5. Applicant's attorney provided ineffective assistance of counsel by failing to adequately complain about the State's Brady violation.

At the outset of the PCR hearing, Applicant's counsel specified that he was proceeding on the 5 amended allegations.

II. APPLICABLE LAW

In a post-conviction relief action, the applicant bears the burden of proving the allegations in their application. Butler v. State, 286 S.C. 441, 334 S.E.2d 813 (1985). Where the application alleges ineffective assistance of counsel 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,

¹ Brady v. Maryland, 373 U.S. 83, 83 S.Ct. 1194 (1963).

466 U.S. 668, 104 S. Ct. 2052, 2064, 80 L.Ed.2d 674, 692 (1984); Butler, 334 S.E.2d 813.

The proper measure of performance is whether the attorney provided representation within the range of competence required in criminal cases. The courts presume that counsel rendered adequate assistance and made all significant decisions in the exercise of reasonable professional judgment. Strickland, 466 U.S. 668. Applicant must overcome this presumption in order to receive relief. Cherry v. State, 300 S.C. 115, 386 S.E.2d 624 (1989).

Courts use a two-pronged test in evaluating allegations of ineffective assistance of counsel. Id. at 117, 386 S.E.2d at 625. First, the applicant must prove counsel's performance was deficient. Id. Under this prong, courts measure an attorney's performance by its "reasonableness under prevailing professional norms." Id. (citing Strickland, 466 U.S. at 688). Second, any 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 would have been different." Id. at 117-18, 386 S.E.2d at 625. With respect to guilty plea counsel, the Applicant must show there is a reasonable probability that, but for counsel's alleged errors, he would not have pled guilty and would have insisted on going to trial. Hill v. Lockhart, 474 U.S. 52, 59 (1985).

III. SUMMARY OF THE TESTIMONY AT PCR HEARING

Applicant's Testimony

Applicant testified he met with Counsel six to seven times prior to the plea and she represented him for three years. He testified they reviewed the elements of murder and voluntary manslaughter but did not review the potential sentences the charges carried or whether they were classified as most serious. Applicant testified they reviewed the discovery and discussed the possibility of fingerprints on the weapon. He testified Counsel did not investigate the

eyewitnesses in the case.

Applicant testified Counsel did not discuss possible defenses. He testified he did not deny he shot the victim and thought the victim had a gun. He testified Counsel did not discuss self-defense with him and told him South Carolina did not recognize self-defense. Applicant testified Counsel told him a witness had identified him, but they did not discuss defenses in this regard or the possibility of a Neil v. Biggers² hearing. Applicant testified he found out about the DNA evidence against him only a few days before the plea. He testified Counsel told him there was DNA evidence from the victim on Applicant's clothing and Counsel did not discuss any possible challenges.

Applicant testified Counsel did not discuss with him about whether he should proceed to trial or plead guilty. He further testified they did not discuss trial strategy. He testified Counsel discussed the plea agreement with him. Applicant testified he was promised a twenty year sentence the day before the court hearing. He testified he told Counsel he did not want to plead guilty. He testified Counsel discussed the plea offer again the day before court and he decided he would plead guilty, but he did not realize until the plea hearing that his sentence was thirty years. Applicant further testified he was persuaded to plead guilty because Counsel told him he could receive a life sentence if he went to trial.

Counsel Lorelle Proctor's Testimony

Counsel testified she has documented fourteen meetings with Applicant prior to the plea. She testified Applicant was always remorseful. She testified although Applicant told her there was a prior altercation between himself and the victim, she did not think this was a self-defense case but probably did discuss self-defense with Applicant. She testified she never told Applicant self-defense was not viable in South Carolina. Counsel testified Applicant understood the

² 409 U.S. 188 (1972).

elements his charge, the negotiated sentence, and the collateral consequences associated with voluntary manslaughter. She testified she advised Applicant of his rights and extended the plea offer.

Counsel testified the plea offer from the State was a negotiated thirty-year offer. She testified she met with Applicant several days in a row prior to the plea hearing and could not recall if he wanted a jury trial. She testified she did discuss the risks and benefits of proceeding to trial as opposed to pleading guilty. She testified the judge informed Applicant during the plea hearing that voluntary manslaughter was violent and an 85% charge. The plea record reflects Counsel informed the plea court she did not tell Applicant that two strikes meant he would receive a life sentence.

Counsel testified she investigated Applicant's case and employed the help of a private investigator. Counsel testified the DNA evidence was done on November 4, 2013. She testified she received an email from Assistant Solicitor Chad Simpson on September 10, 2014 with the discovery and DNA evidence. (Email entered as Applicant's Exhibit #1). She testified the DNA evidence took so long because of SLED. Counsel testified she discussed the DNA results and challenges Applicant could make to the DNA evidence. Counsel testified there was no problem with the State turning over Brady material and the DNA results were not Brady material. She further testified she discussed challenges to the eyewitness identification as well.

Counsel testified she and Applicant wanted to work out a plea deal. She testified Applicant told her the victim thought Applicant had robbed him earlier and Applicant took a gun with him when he walked by Applicant's house. Counsel testified she would have advised Applicant to take a twenty-year offer, but the only options were to proceed to trial or plead to voluntary manslaughter for thirty years. She testified she did not think the offer was extended

right before trial. She testified the plea judge explained the negotiated offer.

III. FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

This Court has reviewed the testimony presented at the evidentiary hearing, observed the witnesses presented at the hearing, passed upon their credibility, and weighed the testimony accordingly. Further, this Court has reviewed the Clerk of Court records regarding the subject convictions, the plea transcript, Applicant's records from the South Carolina Department of Corrections, the application for post-conviction relief and amendment, and the legal arguments made by the attorneys. Pursuant to S.C. Code Ann. § 17-27-80 (2003), this Court makes the following findings of fact based upon all of the probative evidence presented.

Ineffective Assistance of Counsel

Applicant's attorney provided ineffective assistance of counsel by advising the Applicant to forego his Constitutional Right to a jury trial and plead guilty.

Applicant alleged Counsel was ineffective for advising him to plead guilty and forego his constitutional right to a jury trial. This Court finds the record reflects the plea judge went over with Applicant his constitutional rights to a jury trial and Applicant knowingly and voluntarily gave up those rights. Transcript 7-8. The record reflects Applicant agreed with the State's version of the facts presented at the plea hearing and made his plea freely, voluntarily, knowingly, and intelligently. Transcript 14. The record also reflects the plea judge discussed the potential sentences and collateral consequences of pleading guilty to voluntary manslaughter, including strikes. Transcript 4-6. This Court finds Applicant was not promised a sentence and Applicant informed the plea court he did not know what his sentence was going to be and he understood the thirty-year negotiation. Transcript 4. Further, Applicant informed the plea court that it was his decision to plead guilty and no one had promised him or threatened him to get him to plead. Transcript 8. He also told the plea court he was satisfied with Counsel's representation.

Transcript 8-9. This Court finds no deficiencies in Counsel's advice to plead guilty and accept the State's negotiation and finds Applicant intelligently pled guilty on his own free will. Applicant has failed to prove Counsel's advice was deficient or that he pled guilty based on incorrect advice.

This Court further finds Applicant has failed to prove that he was prejudiced by Counsel's actions in this regard. Applicant has failed to prove that but for Counsel's advice, he would rather proceed to trial on his charges, including the original murder charge for which he faces up to a life sentence. As Applicant has failed to provide credible evidence that he would have proceeded to trial but for Counsel's actions, this Court finds this allegation must be dismissed.

Applicant's attorney provided ineffective assistance of counsel by failing to fully investigate the case prior to the guilty plea.

Applicant alleged Counsel was ineffective for failing to investigate his case prior to the guilty plea. "[C]riminal defense attorneys have a duty to undertake a reasonable investigation, which at a minimum includes interviewing potential witnesses and making an independent investigation of the facts and circumstances of the case." Walker v. State, 397 S.C. 226, 235, 723 S.E.2d 610, 615 (Ct. App. 2012). "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)).

This Court finds Counsel conducted an adequate investigation with the assistance of a private investigator. This Court finds Counsel's actions were not deficient in this regard. This Court finds Counsel filed for and received discovery. This Court finds Counsel reviewed all evidence with Applicant. This Court finds Counsel went over the DNA evidence with Applicant

as soon as she received it. Applicant has shown no issue or possible defense that could arise from the DNA evidence against him. This Court finds Applicant has failed to show how Counsel's investigation was deficient and he has further failed to show how further investigation was necessary.

This Court further finds Applicant has failed to prove he was prejudiced by Counsel's actions in this regard. This Court finds Applicant has failed to provide any evidence that but for Counsel's investigation, he would not have pled guilty but would have proceeded to trial. As Applicant has failed to prove that Counsel was ineffective, this Court finds the allegation must be dismissed.

Applicant's attorney provided ineffective assistance of counsel by failing to meet with the Applicant a sufficient amount to adequately advise the Applicant and prepare for a resolution.

Applicant alleged Counsel was ineffective for failing to meet with him a sufficient amount to adequately advise him and prepare for a resolution. Contrary to Applicant's testimony, this Court finds Counsel provided credible testimony that her documentation revealed fourteen meetings with Applicant prior to the plea. This Court finds Counsel adequately met with Applicant prior to the plea and discussed the charges, defenses, rights, and plea offer. This Court finds Counsel conducted an adequate investigation and filed for and received discovery. This Court finds Counsel reviewed all evidence with Applicant. This Court finds Counsel adequately discussed the discovery, including the DNA evidence and eyewitness evidence. Applicant has failed to provide credible evidence to show that Counsel provided insufficient advice because they did not meet a sufficient amount of times and has failed to show how more meetings would have helped his case.

This Court further finds Applicant has failed to prove he was prejudiced by Counsel's actions in this regard. This Court finds Applicant has failed to provide any evidence that if he

had met with Counsel more often, he would not have pled guilty but would have proceeded to trial. As Applicant has failed to prove that Counsel was ineffective, this Court finds the allegation must be dismissed.

Applicant's attorney provided ineffective assistance of counsel by failing to discuss strategy for a trial including potential defenses.

Applicant alleged Counsel was ineffective for failing to discuss a trial strategy and potential defenses. This Court finds Applicant has failed to meet his burden of proving Counsel's actions were deficient in this regard. This Court finds Counsel provided credible testimony that she discussed Applicant's version of the facts, the State's discovery, and self-defense with Applicant but did not think his facts met a valid self-defense argument. This Court also finds Counsel properly discussed with Applicant the DNA evidence and eyewitness identification and the defenses that Applicant may have to this evidence. This Court finds Counsel did discuss trial strategy and Applicant has failed to show that her conduct was deficient. He has failed to show that Counsel's advice was deficient or that he pled guilty pursuant to deficient advice.

This Court further finds Applicant has failed to prove he was prejudiced by Counsel's actions in this regard. This Court finds Applicant has failed to provide any evidence that but for Counsel's advice concerning defense strategy, he would not have pled guilty but would have proceeded to trial. As Applicant has failed to prove that Counsel was ineffective, this Court finds the allegation must be dismissed.

Applicant's attorney provided ineffective assistance of counsel by failing to adequately complain about the State's *Brady* violation.

Applicant alleged Counsel was ineffective for failing to address the State's Brady violation. Brady requires the State to disclose evidence in its possession favorable to the accused and material to guilt or punishment. Clark v. State, 315 S.C.385, 388, 434 S.E.2d 266, 268 (1993). Such a claim is complete if the accused can demonstrate (1) the evidence was favorable

to the accused, (2) it was in the possession of or known to the prosecution, (3) it was suppressed by the prosecution, and (4) it was material to guilt or punishment. Gibson v. State, 334 S.C. 515, 524, 514 S.E.2d 320, 324 (1999). Under this requirement, “favorable” evidence includes both exculpatory evidence and impeachment evidence. State v. Kennerly, 331 S.C. 442, 453, 503 S.E.2d 214, 220 (Ct. App. 1998). “Determining whether evidence withheld by the state is ‘material’ under Brady turns on whether the cumulative effect of the withheld evidence results in a reasonable probability that, had the evidence been disclosed, the result of the proceeding would have been different.” State v. Hill, 368 S.C. 649, 661, 630 S.E.2d 274, 280–81 (2006). Put another way, to establish a Brady violation, the aggrieved party must show “that the favorable evidence could reasonably be taken to put the whole case in such a different light as to undermine confidence in the verdict.” Kyles v. Whitley, 514 U.S. 419, 434 (1995).

This Court finds Applicant has failed to meet his burden of showing that Counsel was deficient for failing to address a Brady violation by the State. Applicant claims a violation occurred with the State’s handling of the DNA evidence. This Court agrees with Counsel and finds the DNA results were not Brady material as the evidence consisted of a forensic analysis of items Applicant discarded during the incident which revealed DNA from the victim and from Applicant. Most importantly, although it took an extended period of time to come back from SLED, this evidence was not withheld by the State as the documentation shows the State turned over DNA results on September 10, 2014 and Applicant’s plea took place on July 24, 2015. As no Brady violation occurred, Counsel cannot be deficient for failing to raise the issue. Furthermore, Applicant has failed to show that the outcome would have been different had Counsel challenged the DNA evidence. Accordingly, this allegation must be dismissed.

IV. CONCLUSION

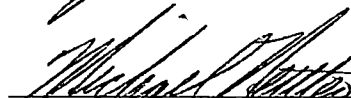
Based on the foregoing, the Court finds and concludes Applicant has not established any constitutional violations or deprivations that would require this Court to grant his application. Applicant failed to demonstrate Mr. Brown's performance was unreasonable under prevailing professional norms. Cherry, 300 S.C. at 117-18, 386 S.E.2d at 625; Stalk v. State, 383 S.C. 559, 563, 681 S.E.2d 592, 594 (2009). Therefore, this application for post-conviction relief must be denied and dismissed with prejudice.

The Court notes Applicant must file and serve a notice of appeal within thirty (30) days from PCR counsel's receipt of written notice of entry of judgment to secure the appropriate appellate review. See Rule 203, SCACR. Pursuant to Austin v. State, 305 S.C. 453, 409 S.E.2d 395 (1991), Applicant has a right to appellate counsel's assistance in seeking review of the denial of post-conviction relief. Rule 71.1(g), SCRCR, provides that if Applicant wishes to seek appellate review, PCR counsel must serve and file a notice of appeal on Applicant's behalf. Applicant is directed to South Carolina Appellate Court Rule 243 for appropriate procedures for appeal.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED THAT:

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

AND IT IS SO ORDERED this 23 day of Jan, 2018.


MICHAEL G. NETTEES
Presiding Judge
Sixteenth Judicial Circuit

Florence, South Carolina

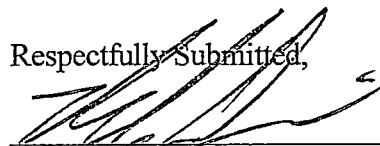
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA) IN THE SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH CAROLINA
)
 COUNTY OF CHARLESTON) Case #: 2016-CP-10-2908
)
)
 WILLIAM SEABROOK,)
)
 Applicant.) REQUEST FOR REPRESENTATION ON APPEAL
)
 -versus-)
)
 STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,)
)
 Respondent.)

On behalf of the request of the above-named Applicant, to be represented by the South Carolina Commission of Indigent Defense, Appellate Division (SCCID), the undersigned attorney would show unto this Honorable Court that:

1. He is the attorney for the Applicant-Appellant in the above captioned case. The Applicant-Appellant was in custody during and taken into custody immediately following the Post Conviction Relief (PCR) hearing and was not available to personally sign this request;
2. The Applicant-Appellant was represented by the undersigned attorney as an indigent, pursuant to a contract with the SCCID;
3. The Applicant-Appellant has been informed that he may request assistance from the SCCID Appellate Division in perfecting his appeal;
4. A timely Notice of Intent to Appeal has been filed on the Applicant-Appellant's behalf;
5. The Applicant-Appellant has been informed that nothing requires SCCID Appellate Division to pursue this appeal unless that office's Chief Attorney is satisfied that there is arguable merit to this appeal and that he cannot afford to hire an attorney.

At this time, the Applicant-Appellant requests the aid of the SCCID Appellate Division in perfecting his appeal to the South Carolina Court of Appeals.

Respectfully Submitted,



Rodney D. Davis
 South Carolina Bar #: 12396

Charleston, South Carolina.
3/5, 2018

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

)

CASE #: 2016-CP-10-2908

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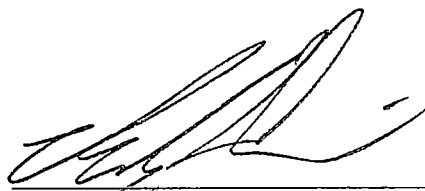
COUNTY OF CHARLESTON

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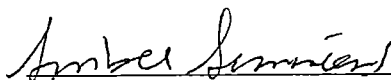
VERIFICATION

PERSONALLY appeared before me, Rodney D. Davis, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he has read the foregoing *Request for Representation on Appeal* to be filed on behalf of the Applicant-Appellant, **William Seabrook**, and the same is true of his knowledge except those matters alleged on information and belief, and as to those matters, he believes them to be true.



Rodney D. Davis
South Carolina Bar #: 12396

SWORN to and subscribed to me this
5th day of March, 2018.



Notary Public for South Carolina
My Commission expires 8/16/2026