
MURPHY LAW OFFICES, LLC

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March 29, 2018

VIA U.S. MAIL

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

RECEIVED

APR 03 2018

S.C. SUPREME COURT

Re: William Coaxum, #327616 v. *State of South Carolina*
Civil Action No.: 2015-CP-10-3936

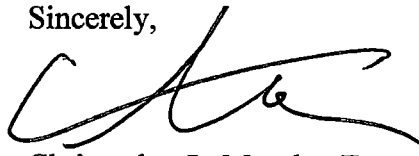
Dear Mr. Shearhouse:

Enclosed for filing, please find an original and two copies of Appellant's Notice of Appeal of the denial of his application for Post-Conviction Relief, and a Proof of Service regarding same. If you find everything in order, please file the original and return the clocked-in copies in the enclosed self-addressed envelope.

Please note, I was appointed to this and case and have copied the Office of Appellate Defense on this who will handle the appeal. Please call if you have any questions.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely,



Christopher L. Murphy, Esq.
chris@chrismurphyfirm.com

CLM/jh

Enclosures

cc (w/ encls.): Mr. William Coaxum
Rasheeda Cleveland, Asst. AG
Robert M. Dudek, Esquire, Off of Appellate Defense
The Honorable G. Thomas Cooper
The Honorable Julie J. Armstrong, Clerk, 9th Jud. Cir.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
In the Supreme Court

RECEIVED

APR 03 2018

APPEAL FROM CHARLESTON COUNTY
Court of Common Pleas

S.C. SUPREME COURT

G. Thomas Cooper, Circuit Court Judge

Case No.: 2015-CP-10-63936

William Coaxum, #327616 Appellant
v.
State of South Carolina Respondent

NOTICE OF APPEAL

Appellant appeals the Court's denial of his application for post-conviction relief. Attached is the order from the court dated March 8, 2018 and received March 23, 2018.

March 29, 2018



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APR 03 2018

S.C. SUPREME COURT

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
In the Supreme Court

APPEAL FROM CHARLESTON COUNTY
Court of Common Pleas

G. Thomas Cooper, Circuit Court Judge

Case No.: 2015-CP-10-63936

William Coaxum, #327616 Appellant

v.

State of South Carolina Respondent

PROOF OF SERVICE

I certify that I have served APPELLANT'S NOTICE OF APPEAL by delivering a copy via U.S. Mail First-Class postage prepaid on the 29th day of March, 2018, on the following:

Rasheeda Cleveland, Esquire
Assistant Attorney General
SC Office of the Attorney General
PO Box 11549
Columbia, SC 29201

The Honorable G. Thomas Cooper
112 Broad Street, Rm. 313
PO Box 1557
Camden, SC 29021

The Honorable Julie J. Armstrong
Clerk of Court, Ninth Judicial Circuit
100 Broad Street, Suite 106
Charleston, SC 29401

Robert M. Dudek, Esquire
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Mr. William Coaxum, SCDC #327616
MLT-2029B
Broad River Correctional Institution
4460 Broad River Road
Columbia, SC 29210



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STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
)
COUNTY OF CHARLESTON)
)
William Coaxum, #327616,)
)
)
Applicant,)
)
)
v.)
)
State of South Carolina,)
)
)
Respondent.)

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
FOR THE NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Case No.: 2015-CP-10-3936

ORDER OF DISMISSAL

FILED
2018 MAR 13 AM 11:50
JULIE J. ARMSTRONG
CLERK OF COURT
BY _____

This matter comes before the Court by a pro se application for post-conviction relief filed July 15, 2015 by Applicant, William Coaxum, challenging his January 12-13, 2009 trial and conviction for armed robbery before the Honorable R. Markley Dennis and sentence of life without parole. Respondent made a Return to the Application on February 25, 2016 and served his court-appointed counsel Christopher L. Murphy of Mt. Pleasant, S.C. The Respondent, through Assistant Attorney General Alicia Olive made an Amended Return on December 2, 2016. On December 5, 2016, an evidentiary hearing was held. Applicant was present and represented by Mr. Murphy. The State was represented by Assistant Attorney General Olive. Testimony was received from Applicant and trial counsel Beattie Butler (Butler). This Court took the matter under advisement. This Order of Dismissal follows.

I.

Applicant is presently confined in the South Carolina Department of Corrections pursuant to orders of commitment of the Charleston County Clerk of Court. Applicant was initially indicted at the August 2007 term of the Charleston County Grand Jury for one (1) count of Armed Robbery (2007-GS-10-9978) involving the April 30, 2007 armed robbery at the

Piccadilly Cafeteria. On April 9, 2008, Applicant pled guilty to the 2007 Armed Robbery charge before the Honorable James Williams and was sentenced to 12 years.¹

Coaxum was indicted at the April 8, 2008 term for one (1) count of Armed Robbery and Possession of Firearm During the Commission of Violent Crime (2008-GS-10-2629, -2630) involving the November 27, 2007 Pizza Hut robbery. He was also indicted for the November 27, 2007 armed robbery and possession of a weapon at the North Charleston Inn. Butler represented him on all charges.

On January 12-13, 2009, Applicant proceeded to a jury trial pursuant to which he was found guilty as indicted of the 2007 Pizza Hut Armed Robbery and Possession of a Firearm charges. The jury did not reach a verdict concerning the North Charleston Inn charges. The Honorable R. Markley Dennis, Jr. sentenced Applicant to incarceration for life without parole pursuant to S.C. Code Ann. § 17-25-45 for armed robbery and five years for the weapons charge to run concurrently.

A notice of appeal was filed on Applicant's behalf and an appeal was perfected. The South Carolina Court of Appeals reversed and remanded Applicant's conviction and sentence. State v. Coaxum, 2011-UP-496 (filed on November 7, 2011). The State petitioned the South Carolina Supreme Court for Certiorari, which was granted on July 25, 2013. The South Carolina Supreme Court reversed the Court of Appeal's decision in Opinion No. 27452 (filed October 8, 2014). State v. Coaxum, 410 S.C. 320, 764 S.E.2d 242 (2014). The Remittitur was issued on October 24, 2014.

This Court has before it the records of the Charleston County Clerk of Court regarding the convictions, Applicant's public records from the South Carolina Department of Corrections, the

¹ At the outset of the hearing, it was resolved that this application and hearing only involved seeking relief on the January 2009 trial. Any challenge to the April 9, 2008 guilty plea would have been beyond the statute of limitations and dismissed as untimely.

application, Appellate records, and the transcripts of the January 2009 trial and December 5, 2016

PCR hearing

STATEMENT OF FACTS

At 10:00 p.m. on the evening of November 27, 2007, Keith Jennings began his shift as a security guard at the North Charleston Inn. While patrolling the motel, Jennings noticed two men pull up in an orange car and enter the motel lobby. One of the men appeared to be a teenager. The other man was older, had a goatee, and was wearing a gray and white camouflage jacket. As Jennings watched the men, the older man pulled out a shotgun and pointed it at the motel clerk's head. In response, Jennings quickly called 911 to report the robbery. The robbers fled and left in the orange vehicle they arrived in.

Shortly thereafter, Tamera Brown, a shift manager at a Pizza Hut in North Charleston, was preparing to close the restaurant for the evening. As she was emptying the cash registers, Brown heard a knock at the restaurant's front door, which had already been locked for the evening. Brown asked the restaurant's delivery driver to tell the person knocking on the door to go around to a side door. The delivery driver exited through the side door, and then Brown heard him communicating with someone outside. Brown looked up, and two men entered the restaurant behind the delivery driver and another employee. The taller of the two men, who was armed with a sawed-off shotgun and wearing a camouflage hooded sweatshirt, quickly ordered Brown to open the restaurant's safe. Brown explained that she could not do so, so the gunman demanded she open the cash register. The gunman took money from the cash register before ordering Brown and the other employees to move to the back of the restaurant. They complied with the gunman's demands, and the robbers fled through the side door. Brown made sure the door was closed and locked before calling 911. Law enforcement officers arrived on the scene several minutes later, and Brown provided them



with a description of the robbers. She later identified Coaxum in court as the person who held the gun on her.

Meanwhile, Sergeant David Singletary and Officer Jason Gamba of the North Charleston Police Department were dispatched to the restaurant in response to the armed robbery and were notified to be on the lookout for an orange vehicle. Sergeant Singletary observed an orange vehicle matching the description of the suspects' vehicle when he neared the restaurant. He attempted to stop the vehicle, but the vehicle fled. Officers pursued the car for approximately two to two and a half miles before the suspects' vehicle crashed into a fire hydrant. Following the crash, two people got out of the orange vehicle and attempted to flee on foot. However, the patrol car of a pursuing officer slid across water in the roadway and struck Applicant William Coaxum as he tried to flee. After he was struck, multiple officers apprehended and arrested Coaxum.

Within minutes of Coaxum's arrest, officers brought several witnesses to Coaxum's location to see if they recognized him as one of the robbers. Brown identified Coaxum as the gunman in the armed robbery of the Pizza Hut without hesitation and indicated she was certain he was the perpetrator. Likewise, Jennings identified Coaxum as the gunman in the armed robbery of the North Charleston Inn. Following Coaxum's arrest, officers searched Coaxum and the orange vehicle he was driving. Inside the orange vehicle, officers found a sawed-off shotgun on the passenger seat. Additionally, officers located \$396 in currency in Coaxum's left pocket and \$622 in cash in a wallet in Coaxum's right pocket.

Later that evening, Coaxum's accomplice, Marquine Benbow, was arrested. Detective Shawn Patrick of the Charleston Police Department spoke with Benbow about the armed robberies, and Benbow implicated Coaxum in the crimes. In the statement, Benbow stated Coaxum picked him up in an orange car and told him that he was looking for a place to rob. Benbow claimed they



then went to the North Charleston Inn and he acted as a lookout while Coaxum robbed the motel at gunpoint. After robbing the North Charleston Inn, Benbow stated they went to the Pizza Hut, Coaxum robbed the Pizza Hut. Coaxum and Benbow left and were followed by the police.

Subsequently, during trial, Brown testified about the robbery of the Pizza Hut and identified Coaxum in court as the gunman who committed the crime. Detective Patrick testified about his conversation with Benbow after Benbow was apprehended on the night of the robberies. Detective Patrick stated Benbow implicated Coaxum in the crimes during their conversation.

Jennings identified Coaxum in court as the gunman involved in the robbery of the North Charleston Inn. Furthermore, the officers who apprehended Coaxum after he attempted to flee, testified about Coaxum's arrest and the ensuing searches that led to the discovery of over \$1,000 in cash in Coaxum's pockets and a sawed-off shotgun in Coaxum's car.

At the conclusion of trial, the jury convicted Coaxum of the armed robbery of the Pizza Hut along with possession of a firearm during the commission of the robbery of the Pizza Hut. After the jury could not reach a verdict, the solicitor dismissed the charges related to the armed robbery of the North Charleston Inn. Thereafter, the trial judge sentenced Coaxum to life imprisonment. Coaxum appealed his convictions.

Butler's strategy was consistent throughout trial. At the outset, there was a Neil v. Biggers motion concerning the identification of Applicant by Tamara Brown, the shift manager at the Pizza Hut. Butler asserted at the outset that Ms. Brown had given a statement that was different than the police report on whether the gunman had on a camouflage jacket. In his opening statement to the jury, Butler asserted that the armed robber was in the car that the police stopped, but it was not Coaxum. He noted there were no fingerprints at the crime scene or on the shotgun, nor DNA, hairs, or fibers tying Applicant to the crime.



Applicant waived his right to testify. In his closing argument, Butler took the position that the person wearing the camouflage jacket was not Applicant, but rather it was Benbow. Butler further explained that when Coaxum and Benbow were booked into the Detention Center, it was Benbow, not Applicant, wearing the jacket. Butler asserted that since his client was not wearing camouflage, he did not hold the weapon on the employee at the Pizza Hut.

II.

In his *pro se* Application, Applicant alleged he was being held in custody unlawfully for the following reasons:

1. "Ineffective Assistance of Counsel"
 - a. "Denied effective assistance by both plea and trial attorneys
 - b. "Failure to object to the State's failure to serve written notice of Life imprisonment
 - c. "Applicant initially entered a plea of guilty to one count of armed robbery and was informed by plea counsel that because of his plea, which was negotiated between Counsel and the Solicitor's Office that he would not have to face prosecution for any other armed robbery offenses. Applicant entered a plea with this in mind and likewise sentenced to a term of twelve years.
2. "Plea not knowingly and intelligently entered"
 - a. "Plea counsel for: Deception, inasmuch as it so relates to 'coercing' him under false pretense"
3. "Malicious Prosecution"
4. "Denial of Due Process and Equal Protection"
5. "Lack of Jurisdiction of Court"
6. "Unlawfully sentenced to Life without Parole without Written Notice Served and Signed by Applicant."
 - a. Applicant never signed any written Notice of the State seeking Life without Parole should he lose at trial. He never received written notice from Counsel nor did he sign any waivers.
 - b. The two armed robbery offenses should have been treated as one.

During the PCR hearing, the State noted that the pro se application covers both the guilty plea in April 2008, as well as the 2009 trial. The State sought to dismiss the grounds related to the 2008 guilty plea as barred under the statute of limitations, S.C. Code Ann. §17-27-45. Applicant's counsel clarified that issues concerning the 2008 guilty plea and ineffective assistance concerning that plea are not being alleged substantively. Therefore, any specific issue related to the 2008 guilty plea was withdrawn and abandoned.

This Court finds that counsel Beattie Butler performed within the standards required under Strickland v. Washington, 466 U.S. 668(1984). This Court, upon review of the record and testimony received, makes the following findings of fact and conclusions of law.

PCR Hearing Testimony

Applicant testified that when he originally entered a guilty plea in 2008 for the Piccadilly armed robbery, he was under the impression the guilty plea was a global resolution for all of the charges in connection with the three armed robberies. Applicant asserted Butler told him it was a global resolution. In accordance with the guilty plea for the Piccadilly armed robbery, Applicant was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment. Applicant testified he believed the other two armed robberies were dismissed with that plea. Applicant further opined that he was not told that the guilty plea for armed robbery would count as a strike against him for purposes of S.C. Code Ann. § 17-25-45.

Applicant testified that Butler only met with him one time prior to trial for the North Charleston Inn and Pizza Hut armed robberies. Applicant asserted Butler did not go over any trial strategy with him. Applicant further explained that he was not aware of any of the evidence against him until he arrived to court for trial. Applicant was also dissatisfied that Butler never discussed an Alford plea with him.



Applicant testified he had nothing to do with the armed robberies and did not even know Marquine Benbow, the man that testified against him in court. Applicant asserted he decided to go to trial on the second and third armed robberies because he believed he would be found not guilty.

Applicant later testified that he understood by going to trial on the Pizza Hut and North Charleston Inn armed robberies, he would be facing a sentence of life without parole. Applicant asserted that Butler told him he would be facing life without parole if convicted, but that he wanted to go to trial because there was no evidence against him.

Butler testified that the guilty plea in 2008 was only in regards to the Piccadilly armed robbery. Butler testified that Solicitor Voigt offered a global resolution at that time, but Applicant was only willing to plead to the Piccadilly armed robbery. Butler added that Solicitor Voigt was still willing to go through with a plea the day trial was set to begin for the North Charleston Inn and Pizza Hut armed robberies, and that he would not seek a life without parole sentence were Applicant to plead guilty. However, Applicant told Butler he wanted to go forward with trial because he was not involved in the robberies.

Butler denied the assertion that he only met with Applicant once. Butler stated he had been practicing law for 20 years, 18 years as a public defender, and his entire career was devoted to criminal defense. It was his practice to see clients as soon as he got the file and again to discuss any plea offers. Butler was certain he discussed the evidence against Applicant with him as well as any trial strategy for each charge.

Butler did not recall any specific conversation in regards to an Alford plea. However, Applicant told him that he did not want to plea to anything. Butler could not specifically recall where he met with Applicant between the guilty plea in regards to the Piccadilly armed robbery



and the trial for the North Charleston Inn and Pizza Hut robberies, but Butler suggested it would have either been at the prison or he would have had Applicant transported to the court house.

Standards of Review

In a post-conviction relief action, 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, 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. The Applicant must overcome this presumption in order to receive relief. Cherry v. State, 300 S.C. 115, 386 S.E.2d 624 (1989).

Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law

This Court concludes Butler acted within the range of competence demanded of criminal lawyers concerning both his advice and preparation for trial concerning the November 27, 2007 incidents. First, this Court must find as a fact that when Applicant entered his guilty plea in April 2008 before Judge Williams on the Piccadilly Cafeteria armed robbery, there was no agreement that the remaining charges would be dropped at that time. Applicant's testimony that he believed this guilty plea also disposed of the November charges is rejected by this Court.

Butler testified his client was not willing to plead guilty to the remaining charges at that time. Applicant was facing trial on the Piccadilly Cafeteria case scheduled before Judge Williams



and chose to plead to the 12 year sentence on that charge only. This plea was not a "global resolution" of the charges. Coaxum rejected a global resolution at that time by not pleading in April 2008 to the remaining charges.

Similarly, counsel adequately advised his client prior to the January 2009 trial, about the plea offers made by the State to drop the life without parole sentencing notice if Applicant would plead to the pending charges. Butler stated his client was adamant in going to trial because Applicant indicated he was not going to plead guilty to a crime that he did not commit. Counsel was prepared to try the case, albeit with a recognition that the State's case against Applicant on the robberies was compelling.

Butler's strategy was to have the accomplice, Marquine Benbow, who had already pled guilty, to be viewed as the possessor of the shotgun based upon inconsistency in statement given in the case about the camouflage jacket. Although Butler opined that it was in Applicant's best interest to plead guilty and avoid the potential life sentence, he was unequivocal in his advice to Applicant that it was Applicant's decision and Applicant understood he was facing a life without parole sentence if he went to trial.

This Court cannot find counsel was under any duty to suggest that Applicant pursue an Alford plea in this setting where Applicant was refusing to plead guilty to anything. Butler did what reasonable counsel must do - provide his client with a full understanding of the consequences he faced by pleading guilty or by going to trial. It is the defendant's option at that point to decide whether he will freely waive his right to a jury trial. Coaxum, aware of those consequences, chose to go to trial and risk a life sentence. Counsel performed competently in his advice and presentation at trial. Applicant failed in his burden of proof to show that counsel was ineffective.



This Court concludes Applicant failed to prove that counsel was deficient in his representation prior to and during trial. In addition, this Court finds credible counsel's testimony that he met more than twice with Applicant prior to trial. A review of the trial record reveals that counsel was prepared to address the issues presented and had an understanding of the compelling case against Applicant.

In his application, Applicant also makes allegations about the notice to seek life without parole. No evidence was presented at the PCR hearing concerning this notice. However, a review of the trial transcript reveals that Coaxum was served with the notice of filing the life without parole notice on December 17, 2008. Tr.p. 357. Applicant refused to sign the notice accepting service. The notice was based upon the April 2008 plea and conviction for armed robbery. Notice is required to be given to the defendant and counsel not less than 10 days before trial pursuant to §17-25-45(H). See James v. State, 372 S.C. 287, 641 S.E.2d 899(2007). There is no requirement that Applicant sign the notice, only that he is given it. The notice given was more than 10 days prior to the January 12, 2009 trial. Counsel was not ineffective in failing to object to the Court's authority to sentence to life without parole based upon the timely notice. Although no evidence was presented by the Applicant on this issue, it fails as a matter of fact and law based upon the conclusive record before this Court.

Applicant also asserted in his application that his two armed robbery convictions should be treated as one under the recidivist statute. Applicant's April 2008 guilty plea concerned the April 30, 2007 armed robbery at the Piccadilly Cafeteria. His January 2009 conviction concerned the November 27, 2007 armed robbery of the Pizza Hut. Under the recent decision of the South Carolina Supreme Court in Bryant v. State, 384 S.C. 525, 683 S.E.2d 280 (2009) his allegation is without legal merit. To the extent he may be asserting counsel should have objected, the Bryant



decision resolves the propriety of the life sentence based upon the two separate incidents and convictions.

In his application, Applicant further alleged that appellate counsel was ineffective in failing to raise a claim related to a directed verdict of acquittal. The trial record reveals that defense counsel Butler made a motion for directed verdict on the North Charleston Inn robbery based on the fact that the only witness, Jennings, saw Applicant holding the shotgun, but did not see a robbery. Tr.p. 227. The State responded that additional evidence was presented from Benbow's statement that the money they got from the North Charleston Inn was not enough so they robbed the Pizza Hut. Tr.p. 227. The trial court denied the motion. The Court finds appellate counsel was not ineffective in failing to brief the directed verdict issue. Since Applicant was not convicted of the robbery, there was no issue to raise on appeal. No testimony was presented from either side on this issue. To the extent that Applicant is presenting this issue against appellate counsel, it is denied.

In his application, Applicant makes unspecified claims of due process and equal protection violations. However, Applicant fails to set forth with specificity the grounds upon which these constitutional violations are based. Applicant failed to present any evidence at the hearing to make the allegations more specific in any manner. This Court concludes the allegations were abandoned.

Similarly, Applicant asserts in his application there was unspecified "malicious prosecution." He has failed to present any evidence in this matter to support his claim. The Applicant failed to set forth any facts at the hearing to support any assertion of "malicious prosecution." This ground must be denied for lack of proof.

The Court further finds that Applicant's allegation that the trial court lacked subject matter jurisdiction is without merit. Subject matter jurisdiction is the power of a court to hear and

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determine cases of the general class to which the proceedings in question belong. Dove v. Gold Kist, Inc., 314 S.C. 235, 442 S.E.2d 598 (1994). A review of the record indicates there is no basis upon which to conclude that the trial court lacked subject matter jurisdiction. The record reflects that Coaxum was indicted at the April 8, 2008 term for one (1) count of Armed Robbery and Possession of Firearm During the Commission of Violent Crime (2008-GS-10-2629, -2630) involving the November 27, 2007 Pizza Hut robbery.

Regardless of whether Petitioner's challenge is treated as a challenge to the indictment or as a challenge to the trial court's subject matter jurisdiction, his argument fails. Because the record establishes that a Charleston County Grand Jury returned a true bill of indictment against Petitioner in April 2008, and because circuit courts have subject matter jurisdiction to try criminal matters, his argument that the trial court lacked jurisdiction over him is meritless.

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. Therefore, this PCR Application is DENIED and dismissed with prejudice.

The Court notes that 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), SCRCP, provides that if Applicant wishes to seek appellate



review, PCR counsel must serve and file a notice of appeal on his 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 must be remanded to the custody of the Department of Corrections to complete service of his sentence.

AND IT IS SO ORDERED this 8th day of MARCH, 2018.



G. THOMAS COOPER
Presiding Circuit Court Judge

CAUSE

, South Carolina

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COUNTY OF CHARLESTON
IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

WILLIAM COAXUM, #327616

Applicant,

v.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

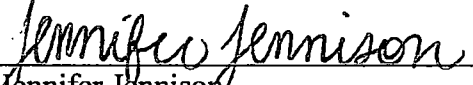
Respondent.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that a true copy of the **Order of Dismissal** has been served upon the applicant by mailing one (1) copy in the United States mail, postage prepaid, addressed to:

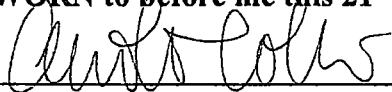
**Christopher L. Murphy, Esquire
Murphy Law Offices, LLC
234 Seven Farms Drive, Suite 128
Charleston, SC 29492**

This 21st day of March, 2018.



Jennifer Jennison
Legal Assistant for Respondent

SWORN to before me this 21st day of March, 2018.



Notary Public for South Carolina.
My Commission Expires: 5/20/2025

Christopher L. Murphy
P.O. Box 2008
Mount Pleasant, SC 29465

**The Honorable Daniel E. Shearhouse
Clerk of South Carolina Supreme Court
Supreme Court Building
Post Office Box 11330
Columbia, SC 29211**

