

IN THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
In The Supreme Court

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OCT 28 2014

S.C. Supreme Court

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APPEAL FROM SPARTANBURG COUNTY  
Court of Common Pleas

Roger Couch, Presiding in Spartanburg County

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Case No. 2011-CP-42-5495

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Terrance McCall, ..... Appellant,

v.

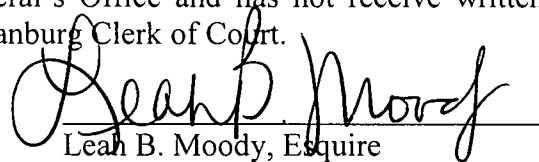
State of South Carolina, ..... Respondent.

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NOTICE OF APPEAL

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Terrance McCall appeals the order of the Honorable Roger Couch, dated **October 1, 2014** and emailed from Ashley Haworth, Legal Assistant to Suzanne White, Esquire on **October 6, 2014**. Appellant received emailed notice of entry of the final order from the South Carolina Attorney General's Office and has not receive written notice of entry of the final order from the Spartanburg Clerk of Court.



Leah B. Moody, Esquire  
Law Office of Leah B. Moody, LLC  
235 E. Main Street, Suite 115  
Post Office Box 1015  
Rock Hill, South Carolina 29731

Other Counsel of record:  
Suzanne White, SC Attorney General's Office  
Rembert C. Dennis Building  
Post Office Box 11549  
Columbia, South Carolina 29211-1549  
(803) 734-3970

IN THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
In The Supreme Court

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APPEAL FROM SPARTANBURG COUNTY  
Court of Common Pleas

Roger Couch, Presiding in Spartanburg County

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Case No. 2011-CP-42-5495

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Terrance McCall, ..... Appellant,

v.

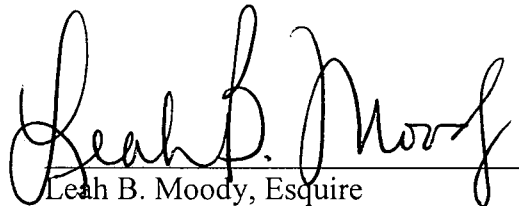
State of South Carolina, ..... Respondent.

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PROOF OF SERVICE

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I certify that I have served the Notice of Appeal on Suzanne White by depositing a copy of it in the United States Mail, postage prepaid, on **October 22, 2014** addressed to its attorney of record, Suzanne White, Post Office Box 11549, Columbia, South Carolina, 29211-1549.



Leah B. Moody, Esquire  
Law Office of Leah B. Moody, LLC  
235 E. Main Street, Suite 115  
Post Office Box 1015  
Rock Hill, South Carolina 29731

October 22, 2014

cc Terrance McCall  
Suzanne White, Esq.  
Hope Blackley, Clerk of Court, Spartanburg County  
Sharon Graham, SCCID

Law Office of Leah B. Moody, LLC

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235 East Main Street  
Post Office Box 1015  
Rock Hill, South Carolina 29731  
[lbmatty@comporium.net](mailto:lbmatty@comporium.net)

OCT 28 2014

**S.C. Supreme Court**

Phone: (803) 327-4192

Fax: (803) 329-1344

October 14, 2014

Mr. Daniel E. Shearouse  
The Supreme Court of South Carolina  
Post Office Box 11330  
Columbia, South Carolina 29221

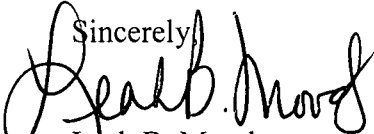
RE: Terrance McCall v. State of South Carolina  
Case No.: 2011-CP-42-5495

Dear Mr. Shearouse:

The York County Court of Common Pleas appointed my office to represent Terrance McCall in his Post-Conviction Relief action. Please find enclosed for filing the original and two (2) copies of the Notice of Appeal, Proof of Service and one (1) copy of the Order of Dismissal in the above-referenced case. Please return the clocked copies to me in the enclosed self-addressed, stamped envelope.

Thank you for your assistance with this matter.

Sincerely,



Leah B. Moody

Enclosure

cc Terrance McCall  
Suzanne White, Esquire

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA )  
 )  
COUNTY OF SPARTANBURG )  
 )  
Terrance Darnell McCall, #339911, )  
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Applicant, )  
 )  
v. )  
 )  
State of South Carolina, )  
 )  
 )  
Respondent. )  
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IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS  
SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

2011-CP-42-5495

**ORDER OF DISMISSAL**

This matter comes before the Court by way of an Application for Post-Conviction Relief filed December 12, 2011. The Respondent made its Return on or about September 25, 2012. An evidentiary hearing into the matter was convened on January 22, 2014, at the Spartanburg County Courthouse. The Applicant was present at the hearing and was represented by Leah B. Moody, Esquire. Suzanne H. White, Esquire, of the South Carolina Attorney General's Office, represented the Respondent.

At the hearing, the Applicant testified on his own behalf. Andrea L. Price, Esquire, testified on behalf of the State. This Court also had before it a copy of the records of the Spartanburg County Clerk of Court regarding the subject convictions, Applicant's records from the South Carolina Department of Corrections, the Return, and plea transcript.

**PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

The Applicant is incarcerated with the South Carolina Department of Corrections pursuant to the Spartanburg County Clerk of Court's orders of commitment. The Spartanburg County Grand Jury indicted the Applicant at the May 2010 term of General Session for armed robbery and possession of firearm during commission of a violent crime (10-GS-42-2097) county

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one and two), two counts of assault and battery of a high and aggravated nature (ABHAN) (10-GS-42-2090, -2092), pointing and/or presenting firearms at persons (10-GS-42-2089), kidnapping and possession of firearm during commission of a violent crime (10-GS-42-5791, counts one and two), and resisting arrest with a deadly weapon (10-GS-42-2091). The Applicant was represented by Andrea Price, Esquire.

The charges of resisting arrest with a deadly weapon, kidnapping and possession of a firearm during the commission of a violent crime (10-GS-42-5791, counts one and two) were *nolle prossed* as a result of the defendant pleading guilty as indicted to the other charges on January 31, 2011. On the same day, the Honorable J. Derham Cole sentenced the Applicant, pursuant to a negotiated sentence, to confinement for a period of twenty (20) years for armed robbery, ten (10) years each for both counts of ABHAN, and five (5) years each for pointing and/or presenting firearms at a person and possession of a weapon during commission of a violent crime. All sentences to run concurrent.

A timely Notice of Appeal was filed on behalf of the Applicant. However, pursuant to Rule 203 (d)(1)(B)(iv), SCACR, the South Carolina Court of Appeals dismissed the appeal by written Order filed April 18, 2011. The Remittitur was issued May 18, 2011.

### ALLEGATIONS

In his application, the Applicant alleges he is being held in custody unlawfully for the following reasons:

1. Ineffective assistance of counsel; in that,
  - a. Counsel failed to investigate the case,
  - b. Counsel failed to challenge the initial traffic stop,
  - c. Counsel failed to challenge the gun listed on the warrant,
  - d. Counsel "did nothing to defend me," and
  - e. Counsel said "the courtroom was full of sheriffs from the Sheriff Department and they [were] out for blood . . . but when we went in the courtroom less than 3 minutes later there [were] only 4 policemen in

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- the courtroom. She lied to put fear in my heart and it work[ed].”
2. Insufficient evidence, in that;
    - a. “This was not Armed Robbery,”
    - b. “The sheriff lied about why he stop us / racism descration.”

### FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

This Court has had the opportunity to review the record in its entirety and has heard the testimony and arguments presented at the PCR hearing. This Court has further had the opportunity to observe each witness who testified at the hearing, and to closely pass upon their credibility. This Court has weighed the testimony accordingly. Set forth below are the relevant findings of fact and conclusions of law as required by S.C. Code Ann. § 17-27-80 (2003).

#### Ineffective Assistance of Counsel

The Applicant alleges he received ineffective assistance of counsel. In a PCR action, “[t]he burden of proof is on the applicant to prove his allegations by a preponderance of the evidence.” Frasier v. State, 351 S.C. 385, 389, 570 S.E.2d 172, 174 (2002) (citing Rule 71.16, SCRCPP). Where ineffective assistance of counsel is alleged 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 v. State, 286 S.C. 441, 334 S.E.2d 813 (1985).

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

First, the Applicant must prove that counsel’s performance was deficient. Under this

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prong, attorney performance is measured by its "reasonableness under professional norms." Cherry, 300 S.C. at 117, 385 S.E.2d at 625, *citing Strickland*. Second, counsel's 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." Cherry, 300 S.C. at 117-18, 386 S.E.2d at 625. "A reasonable probability is a probability sufficient to undermine confidence in the outcome of trial." Johnson v. State, 325 S.C. 182, 186, 480 S.E.2d 733, 735 (1997) (citing Strickland).

Applicant testified that he first met with Counsel the week of March 2010, after being arrested on the charges in February 2010. Applicant testified that he asked Counsel to investigate the initial traffic stop and warrant listing the gun, and to obtain the video of the traffic stop. However, Applicant testified that he was unaware of any investigation that Counsel did on Applicant's behalf. Applicant testified that he spoke with Counsel approximately three times and each time, Counsel encouraged Applicant to accept a plea. Applicant testified that he wrote Counsel seventeen times, but only received three responses. Applicant testified that he is not aware of any investigation performed on his behalf by Counsel. Applicant also testified that although he did receive a copy of the discovery materials in this case, he did not have a chance to review or discuss those materials with Counsel. Counsel never obtained a copy of the video of the traffic stop and only showed Applicant a black and white photo. Applicant introduced a packet of photos as Applicant's Exhibit #1, which were obtained by PCR Counsel from Applicant's counsel for his civil suit<sup>1</sup>.

Applicant testified that he originally turned down a plea offer for twenty years, but was advised by Counsel that if he did not take the plea, he could receive a life sentence for

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kidnapping. Applicant testified that he decided to plead because he did not want to face life. Applicant testified that Counsel and he discussed the fact that Applicant would likely serve sixteen of the twenty years. However, Applicant then testified that he only learned that he was serving an 85% sentence that was not parole eligible when his level of custody changed in the Department of Corrections. Although the record reflects that he informed the court that Counsel had reviewed with him the fact that the charge was not parole eligible and considered most serious, Applicant said Counsel failed to review those issues with him prior to his plea. (Tr. p. 20). Further, Applicant testified that his plea was not freely and voluntarily given, even though he informed the plea court that it was. (Tr. p. 22). Applicant testified that he would have proceeded to trial on the charges if he knew that kidnapping was a maximum of thirty years instead of life.

Counsel testified that she first met Applicant in March 2010 at his bond hearing and then her notes reflect that she met with him twice in October 2010, twice in January 2011, and the day of court. Counsel testified that she received a plea offer October 26, 2010, which she conveyed to the Applicant at the same time she reviewed the indictments and discovery materials with him in the Detention Center. Counsel testified that she did research current case law regarding illegal traffic stops and searches, as well as the statute regarding license tag covers in preparation for the case. Counsel testified that she never informed Applicant that he could receive a sentence of life for kidnapping, but she did inform him that if his charges were to run consecutively he would essentially be facing a life sentence. Counsel also testified that her normal practice is to advise clients that the parole board has discretion regarding early release and the client should be prepared to serve the entire sentence.

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<sup>1</sup> The traffic stop resulted in Applicant taking the officer's gun and assaulting both officers who were present at the scene. Upon information and belief, the Applicant has filed a civil suit against Spartanburg County because of

Counsel testified that she did not recall ever discussing a possible trial strategy with the Applicant, but Counsel testified that she did approach the Solicitor on the day of the plea and ask for a final offer, at which point the twenty year negotiated sentence was offered. Counsel testified that the offer included dismissal of the charges of kidnapping, resisting arrest with a deadly weapon and possession of a weapon during commission of a violent crime. This Court notes that the record reflects that these three charges were dismissed in accordance with the plea. (Tr. p. 19).

This Court finds that the Applicant has failed to meet his burden of proof as to all allegations of ineffective assistance of counsel. The Applicant alleged that Counsel failed to fully investigate the case and failed to challenge the traffic stop and warrant. The Applicant failed to produce any evidence or testimony to demonstrate what Counsel could have discovered had there been additional investigation or pre-trial motions filed. "Failure to conduct an independent investigation does not constitute ineffective assistance of counsel when the allegation is supported only by mere speculation as to the result." Moorehead v. State, 329 S.C. 329, 496 S.E.2d 415 (1998). To establish counsel was inadequately prepared, an Applicant must present evidence of what counsel could have discovered or what other defenses could have been pursued had counsel been more fully prepared. Jackson v. State, 329 S.C. 345, 495 S.E.2d 768 (1998); Skeen v. State, 325 S.C. 210, 481 S.E.2d 129 (1997) (applicant not entitled to relief where no evidence presented at PCR hearing to show how additional preparation would have had any possible effect on the result at trial). The "brevity of time spent in consultation, without more, does not establish that counsel was ineffective." Easter v. Estelle, 609 F.2d 66, 68 (5th Cir. 1980). When claims of ineffective assistance of counsel are based on lack of preparation time, an Applicant challenging his conviction must show specific prejudice resulting from

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injuries he received in the altercation.

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counsel's alleged lack of time to prepare. United States v. Cronin, 466 U.S. 648, 104 S.Ct. 2039 (1984); U. S. v. LaRouche, 896 F.2d 815 (4th Cir. 1990).

The Applicant also alleged that he received incorrect advice from Counsel regarding his possible exposure, based predominantly on claims that Counsel advised that kidnapping carried a life sentence and that Applicant would only serve sixteen years of the twenty year sentence. At the evidentiary hearing, there was conflicting testimony on whether the Applicant was properly advised as to the sentence that kidnapping would carry. Based on this Court's observation of the witnesses and weighing the parties' interests in the matter, this Court finds Counsel's testimony to be more credible.

Applicant also alleged that he was misadvised as to whether he would serve 80% or 85% of his sentence. The plea court informed the Applicant that parole eligibility is determined by state law and the parole board makes the decision if there is to be an early release. (Tr. p. 14-5; p. 17-8). However, as to the issue of 80% versus 85% for parole eligibility, after reviewing Griffin v. Martin and Hunter v. State in addition to other case law, this Court finds that this is a collateral matter and would not constitute an error such that a PCR should be granted. Griffin v. Martin, 278 S.C. 620, 622, 300 S.E.2d 482, 483 (1983) (affirming the denial of post-conviction relief because appellant failed to prove his attorney's erroneous advice concerning parole eligibility induced guilty plea); Hunter v. State, 316 S.C. 105, 109, 447 S.E.2d 203, 205 (1994) abrogated by Simpson v. State, 329 S.C. 43, 495 S.E.2d 429 (1998).

This Court finds that the Applicant has failed to meet his burden of proof as to this claim. This Court finds that Applicant's testimony that he would not have pled guilty, but for Counsel's advice regarding his sentencing exposure, is not credible. The Applicant faced serious charges and substantial time resulting from an altercation with police in which Applicant took an

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officer's gun. This Court finds that Counsel properly advised Applicant to take the plea offer of a negotiated twenty years with the dismissal of the kidnapping charge, especially in light of the fact that the victims were police officers and the victims were present at the plea.

This Court finds that the Applicant's allegation that he was denied effective assistance of trial counsel is without merit. When an ineffectiveness claim is presented the defendant must show that counsel's representation was deficient. Deficient representation amounts to conduct that is not objectively reasonable under the circumstances. Strickland v. Washington, 466 U.S. 668, 688, 104 S.Ct. 2052 (1984). In addition, the Applicant must show that the outcome of his proceeding was prejudiced and it is reasonably probable that the outcome would have been different had counsel's performance not been deficient. Strickland, 466 U.S. at 694. This Court finds that the Applicant's attorney demonstrated a normal degree of skill, knowledge and professional judgment that is expected of an attorney who practices criminal law. State v. Pendergrass, 270 S.C. 1, 239 S.E.2d 750 (1977); Strickland, supra; Butler v. State, 286 S.C. 441, 334 S.E.2d 813 (1985).

In Hill v. Lockhart, 474 U.S. 52 (1985), the United States Supreme Court held that the two-part standard adopted in Strickland, for evaluating claims of ineffective assistance of counsel applies, as well, to guilty plea challenges based on ineffective assistance of counsel. To meet the Court's "prejudice" requirement, a criminal defendant must show that there is a reasonable probability that, but for counsel's errors, he would not have pled guilty and would have insisted on going to trial. Id. The record is clear that the Applicant was advised of his constitutional rights, the charges and negotiated sentence offered, as well as some of the collateral consequences of his plea by the plea court. The Applicant chose to voluntarily proceed with the plea.

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Because the Applicant has failed to meet the first prong of establishing ineffective assistance of counsel, these claims are denied and dismissed.

### Insufficient Evidence

This Court finds that any claims related to the sufficiency of the evidence is dismissed as improper for post-conviction relief. S.C. Code Ann. § 17-27-20(a) states:

(a) Any person who has been convicted of, or sentenced for, a crime and who claims:

(1) That the conviction or the sentence was in violation of the Constitution of the United States or the Constitution or laws of this State;

(2) That the court was without jurisdiction to impose sentence;

(3) That the sentence exceeds the maximum authorized by law;

(4) That there exists evidence of material facts, not previously presented and heard, that requires vacation of the conviction or sentence in the interest of justice;

(5) That his sentence has expired, his probation, parole or conditional release unlawfully revoked, or he is otherwise unlawfully held in custody or other restraint; or

(6) That the conviction or sentence is otherwise subject to collateral attack upon any ground of alleged error heretofore available under any common law, statutory or other writ, motion, petition, proceeding or remedy; may institute, without paying a filing fee, a proceeding under this chapter to secure relief. **Provided, however, that this section shall not be construed to permit collateral attack on the ground that the evidence was insufficient to support a conviction.**

(emphasis added). It is clear under the statute that post-conviction relief is not the proper avenue to attack the sufficiency of evidence.

Furthermore, a guilty plea generally constitutes a waiver of non-jurisdictional defects and claims of violations of constitutional rights. See Rivers v. Strickland, 264 S.C. 121, 124, 213

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S.E.2d 97, 98 (1975) (a plea of guilty constitutes a waiver of non-jurisdictional defects and defenses, including claims of violation of constitutional rights prior to the plea); Whetsell v. State, 276 S.C. 295, 277 S.E.2d 891 (1981). Therefore the plea waives any non-jurisdictional defects and defenses, including challenges to the sufficiency of the evidence. "Where a defendant voluntarily, intelligently, and understandingly enters a plea of guilt, this makes it unnecessary for the State to offer evidence to prove the offense charged in the warrant or indictment." State v. Allen, 261 S.C. 448, 200 S.E.2d 684, 686 (1973). This is because the guilty plea "admits all matter of fact averments of the accusation." Id. The defendant admits all circumstances described in the indictment, leaving only sufficiency of the indictment for review and waiving all other defenses. State v. Thomason, 341 S.C. 524, 534 S.E.2d 708, 709 (2000). As a result, PCR is not a proper avenue to challenge the sufficiency of evidence. Simmons v. State, 264 S.C. 417, 215 S.E.2d 883 (1974); S.C. Code Ann. § 17-27-20(a)(6). The record reflects that the Applicant agreed with the Solicitor's recitation of the facts and reaffirmed his desire to give up the right to contest the legality of the search and seizure. (Tr. p. 34).

Accordingly, this Court summarily dismisses this claim as improper for post-conviction relief.

### CONCLUSION

Based on all the foregoing, this Court finds and concludes that the Applicant has not established any constitutional violations or deprivations that would require this court to grant this application. Therefore, this application for post conviction relief must be denied and dismissed with prejudice.

This Court cautions Applicant that he must file and serve a notice of appeal within the (30) days from the receipt by counsel of written notice of entry of judgment to secure the

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M. HOPKINS BLACKLEY

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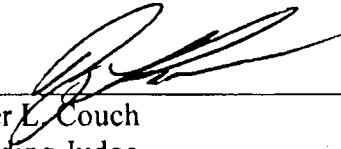
appropriate appellate review. See Rule 203, SCACR. Pursuant to Austin v. State, 305 S.C. 453 (1991), an Applicant has a right to an appellate counsel's assistance in seeking review of the denial of PCR. Rule 71.1(g), SCRCP, provides that if the applicant wishes to seek appellate review, PCR counsel must serve and file a Notice of Appeal on the Applicant's behalf. Your attention is directed to South Carolina Appellate Court Rule 243 for appropriate procedures for appeal.

**IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED:**

1. That the Application for Post-Conviction Relief must be denied and dismissed with prejudice; and
2. The Applicant must be remanded to the custody of the Respondent.

AND IT IS SO ORDERED this 1<sup>st</sup> day of October, 2014.

*Spartanburg SC*

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Roger L. Couch  
Presiding Judge

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SPARTANBURG COUNTY  
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M. HOPE BLACKLEY

# Spartanburg County

Spartanburg County Court House  
180 Magnolia Street  
P. O. Box 3483  
Spartanburg, SC 29304-3483

Phone (864) 596-2591  
Fax (864) 596-2239



M. Hope Blackley  
Clerk of Court  
October 2, 2014

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

COUNTY OF SPARTANBURG

Terrance Darrell McCane  
# 3399 U  
Applicant

7<sup>TH</sup> JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

CASE # 2010CA2-5495

VS  
State  
Respondent

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that, on this date, I served a copy of the Order of Admission & Certificate of Service  
In this action dated 10-1-2014 on 10-2-14

By mailing to him/her, at his/her last known address, by depositing it in the U.S. Mail, in an envelope with sufficient postage affixed, addressed as follows:

Shiranee White  
Adley Abnewith  
John Carter

10-2-14  
(Date)

Cecilia Goff  
(Signature)

# Law Office of Leah B. Moody, LLC

235 East Main Street  
Post Office Box 1015  
Rock Hill, South Carolina 29731  
[lbmatty@comporium.net](mailto:lbmatty@comporium.net)

Phone: (803) 327-4192

Fax: (803) 329-1344

October 14, 2014

Ms. Sharon A. Graham  
SC Commission on Indigent Defense  
Division of Appellate Defense  
Post Office Box 11433  
Columbia, South Carolina 29211-1433

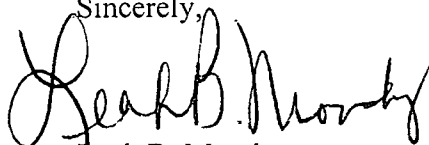
RE: Terrance McCall v. State of South Carolina  
Case No.: 2011-CP-42-5495

Dear Ms. Graham:

The York County Court of Common Pleas appointed my office to represent Terrance McCall in his Post-Conviction Relief action. Please find enclosed the Notice of Appeal and Proof of Service the above-referenced matter.

Thank you for your attention in this matter.

Sincerely,



Leah B. Moody

Enclosures

cc Terrance McCall  
Suzanne White, Esquire  
Daniel Shearouse, Clerk of Court, Supreme Court  
Hope Blackley, Clerk of Court, Spartanburg County

# Law Office of Leah B. Moody, LLC

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October 14, 2014

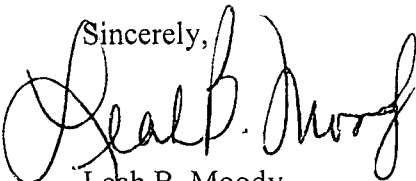
The Honorable Hope Blackley  
Spartanburg County Clerk of Court  
Post Office 3483  
Spartanburg, South Carolina 29304

RE: Terrance McCall v. State of South Carolina  
Case No.: 2011-CP-42-5495

Dear Ms. Blackley:

Please find enclosed the Notice of Appeal and the Proof of Service in the above-referenced matter.

Sincerely,



Leah B. Moody

Enclosures

cc Terrance McCall  
Suzanne White, Assistant Attorney General  
Daniel E. Shearouse, Clerk of Court, South Carolina Supreme Court  
Sharon Graham, SCCID

## Law Office of Leah B. Moody, LLC

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South Carolina Attorney General's Office  
Post Office Box 11549  
Columbia, South Carolina 29211

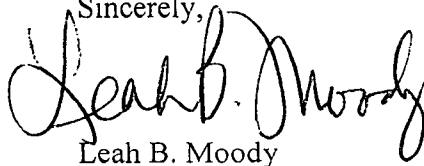
RE: Terrance McCall v. State of South Carolina  
C.A. No.: 2011-CP-42-5495

Dear Ms. White:

The Spartanburg County Court of Common Pleas appointed my office to represent Terrance McCall in his Post-Conviction Relief action. Please find enclosed a copy of the Notice of Appeal and Proof of Service in this matter.

If you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to contact my office. Thank you.

Sincerely,



Leah B. Moody

LBM/res

Enclosures

Cc Terrance McCall  
Daniel E. Shearouse, Clerk of Court, South Carolina Supreme Court  
Hope Blakely, Clerk of Court, Spartanburg County  
Sharon Graham, SCCID

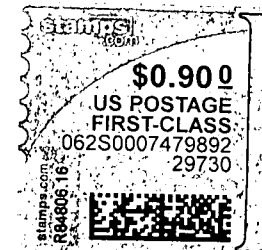
## Leah Moody

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**From:** Ashley Haworth <AHaworth@scag.gov>  
**Sent:** Monday, October 06, 2014 12:46 PM  
**To:** lbmatty@comporium.net  
**Subject:** OOD  
**Attachments:** MCCALL Terrance - OOD Signed, Clocked, Served (00455289xD2C78).pdf

Attached is a copy of the signed, clocked copy of the Order of Dismissal for Terrance Darnell McCall.

Ashley Haworth  
Legal Assistant  
Post-Conviction Relief Division  
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