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THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
In the Court of Appeals

APPEAL FROM CHARLESTON COUNTY
Court of Common Pleas

9th Judicial Circuit Court Judge

App. Case No. 2017-01717

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SC Court of Appeals

C. Holmes,

Appellant,

v.

James Y. Becker, Manton Grier,
and Haynsworth Sinkler Boyd, P.A.,
as successor to Sinkler & Boyd, P.A.,

Respondents.

Rule 240j, SCACR, Petition for Rehearing *De Novo* Panel Review

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For Appellant

ORIGINAL

Appellant respectfully enters Petition for Rehearing with abeyance request pursuant to Rule 240(j), SCACR, which requires *de novo* panel review of an individual judge's dismissal of appeal. The appeal was wrongfully dismissed as an interlocutory discovery order. As set forth more fully herein, we respectfully disagree because the interlocutory discovery order may be reviewed if the order contains appealable issues. The record reflects the order on appeal contains appealable issues. *Ferguson v. Charleston Lincoln/Mercury Inc.*, 344 S.C. 502, 544 S.E.2d 285 (Ct. App. 2001). Accordingly, for substantial justice affecting substantial rights, dismissal of appeal by a single judge deserves *de novo* panel review. In the alternative, appellant respectfully requests deferral of decision on the motion to dismiss until consideration of Final Briefs and the Record on Appeal.

I. The standard of review for Rule 240(j), SCACR, Petition for Rehearing is *de novo*.

Questions of law are reviewed *de novo*. S.C. Const. art. V, § 5. The June 27, 2018, order dismissing the appeal was issued by an individual judge. **An appeal shall be allowed from decision of any one judge to a panel of the Court.** S.C. Code § 14-8-220 S.C.; Rule 240(j), SCACR. It is well established that the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure (FRAP), upon which the SCACR are based, have long been interpreted to provide for panel review of decisions by a single judge for preservation of the integrity of the process and for the Court's self-preservation as well as other reasons, particularly in South Carolina where judges are subjected to elections and re-elections. See Local Rule 27(e), FRAP. Pursuant to S.C. Code § 14-8-220 and Rule 240(j), SCACR, the order dismissing this appeal stands before the appellate court as if it had never been decided and the June 27, 2018, Order dismissing this appeal is reviewed *de novo*. See *Griffin v. State*, 763 N.E.2d 450 (Ind.2002) (citing 5

Arch N. Bobbitt & Frederic C. Sipe, *Bobbitt's Revision, Works' Indiana Practice* § 111.3 (5th ed.1979)). See *Ex parte Northern Pacific Railway Co.*, 280 U.S. 142, 144, 50 S.Ct. 70, 74 L.Ed. 233; *Stratton v. St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.*, 282 U.S. 10, 15, 51 S.Ct. 8, 75 L.Ed. 135 (The District Judge recognized the rule that if the court was warranted in taking jurisdiction and the case fell within section 266 of the Judicial Code (28 USCA § 380), a single judge was not authorized to dismiss the complaint on the merits, whatever his opinion of the merits might be). "The prior denial of the transfer motion was the order of a single judge. Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 27(c) provides that 'an action of a single judge may be reviewed by the court.' That order is thus not binding on us as law of the case." *Thompson v. Merit Sys. Protection Bd.*, 772 F.2d 879, 882 (Fed. Cir. 1985). Significantly and materially, the necessary element for Rule 240(j), SCACR, panel review is that the order is signed by a single judge; Rule 240(j), SCACR, review is an appeal to a panel which does not include the individual judge who issued the June 27, 2018, order and a panel which does not include retirees. A discerning review establishes a different legal standard of review, i.e., de novo, reflecting a different purpose for Rule 240(j), SCACR, petition or motion for rehearing as opposed to Rule 221, SCACR, petition for rehearing. The legislature enacted S.C. Code § 14-8-220 and Rule 240(j), SCACR, for good cause. Accordingly, the appellant respectfully submits petition for rehearing de novo panel review pursuant to S.C. Code § 14-8-220 and Rule 240(j), SCACR.

Rule 240(j), SCACR, expressly provides for panel appeal and review of order signed by a single judge. The statutory authority underlying Rule 240(j), SCACR, is found in S.C. Code § 14-8-220. That statute is set forth as follows:

S.C. Code § 14-8-220

SECTION 14-8-220. Power of Court and judges to administer oaths and writs; appeal.

The Court and each of the judges thereof shall have the same power at chambers or in open court to administer oaths, and to issue such remedial writs as are necessary to give effect to its jurisdiction. **An appeal shall be allowed from decision of any one judge to a panel of the Court.**

S.C. Code § 14-8-220 (emphasis supplied).

HISTORY: 1979 Act No. 164 Part IV-A Section 1, eff July 1, 1979; 1979 Act No. 194 Part III Section 5, apparently effective Aug. 8, 1979; 1983 Act No. 89 Section 1, eff June 2, 1983; 1983 Act No. 90 Section 2, eff July 1, 1985.

That statute which underlies Rule 240(j), SCACR, was renumbered in 2009 from Rule 224(j), SCACR. The previous Rule 224(j), SCACR, included the provision that, "Any party aggrieved by an order of an individual judge or justice may seek review of that order by the appellate court or a panel thereof." That provision was preserved (in 2007) but reworded then re-numbered Rule 240(j), SCACR, to provide that, "Any review of an order issued by an individual judge or justice shall be by petition for rehearing." Significantly and materially, the legislative intent and underlying statutory authority remain the same in S.C. Code § 14-8-220. In contrast to Rule 221, SCACR, petition for rehearing, the legal standard of review for Rule 240(j), SCACR, appeal is de novo.

The appellant respectfully appeals pursuant to S.C. Code § 14-8-220 for de novo review by a panel of judges which does not include the individual judge who issued the order. S.C. Code § 14-8-220 provides statutory authority for Rule 240(j), SCACR, and provides for **appeal** of the order of a single judge to a panel of judges. S.C. Code § 14-8-220. Meaningful review on appeal requires that a judge not participate in appeal of his or her own order. Occasionally, a recently appointed Appellate Court Judge or recent Supreme Court Justice will find him or herself in the position of potentially reviewing an Order that he or she authored while in the court below. In these cases, the Judge or Justice will recuse him or herself from reviewing his or her own order. A judge "shall disqualify himself in any proceeding in which his impartiality might reasonably be questioned." *Rule 3(E)(1), CJC, Rule 501, SCACR*. Disqualification is required if a reasonable factual basis exists for doubting the judge's impartiality. *Rice v. McKenzie*, 581 F.2d 1114, 1116 (4th Cir. 1978). In the *Rice* case, then Chief Judge Haynsworth further ruled that, "For many years a federal judge has been prohibited from sitting to hear or determine an appeal in a case or issue tried by him. 28 U.S.C.A. § 47. To say the least, it would be

unbecoming for a judge to sit in a United States Court of Appeals to participate in the determination of the correctness, propriety and appropriateness of what he did in the trial of the case. After rendering decisions, some judges remain open minded, and some are unreluctant to confess previous error, but a reasonable person has a reasonable basis to question the impartiality of a judge who sits in a United States Court of Appeals to review his own decision as a trial judge." *Id.* at 1117. The inquiry is whether a reasonable person would have a reasonable basis for questioning the judge's impartiality, not whether the judge is in fact impartial. *Id.* at 1116. Granted, this is a Fourth Circuit case, but the principle from this oft-cited case is well stated, sound, and universally accepted as logical and fair. "There is another way to look at the case, however: as one in which the losing litigant appeals from a ruling by Judge X to an appellate panel that includes Judge X; and it is considered improper--indeed is an express ground for recusal, see 28 U.S.C. Sec. 47--in modern American law for a judge to sit on the appeal from his own case. On this ground the Fourth Circuit held in *Rice* that section 455(a) required the district judge to recuse himself. [*Rice v. McKenzie*, 581 F.2d 1114, 1116 (4th Cir. 1978).] We agree with this result." *Russell v. Lane*, 890 F.2d 947 (7th Cir. 1989) (emphasis supplied). Accordingly, the appellant respectfully submits the legislative intent, letter, and spirit of Rule 240(j), SCACR, appeal requires de novo review by a panel of judges, which does not include the individual judge who issued the order.

II. As a threshold matter, Respondents have admitted lack of standing.

Defendants filed motion in this circuit court Case # 2007-CP-10-01444. See attached copy. By that motion, Respondents have now admitted they have no ownership rights or interests herein and, therefore, lack standing. *Georgetown Cty. League of Women Voters v. Smith Land Co., Inc.*, 393 S.C. 350, 713 S.E.2d 287 (S.C. 2011). Further, the attached copy of this Honorable Court's correspondence dated February 24, 2017, memorializes Respondents representations to this Honorable Court that the only Respondents are the Respondents who now admit lack of standing. There has been no order of

substitution and no motion for substitution. Accordingly, Defendants have admitted lack of standing, therefore, the motion to dismiss must be vacated.

III. As a threshold matter, Respondents have admitted lack of standing, therefore, Respondents have admitted lack of jurisdiction to file motion to dismiss.

The Court of Appeals has such jurisdiction as the General Assembly prescribes by general law. S.C. Const. art. V, § 9. Its jurisdiction under S.C. Code §14-8-200(a) is as follows:

[T]he court shall have jurisdiction over any case in which an appeal is taken from an order, judgment, or decree of the circuit or family court. S.C. Code §14-8-200(a).

The Court of Appeals is an error-correction court. S.C. Const. art. V, § 9. In a direct appeal, the focus is on the propriety of rulings made by the circuit court. See *Al-Shabazz v. State*, 338 S.C. 354, 527 S.E.2d 742 (1999). Toal *et al.*, *Appellate Practice in South Carolina* (3d ed. 2016), p. 11. The instant matter is a direct appeal. Standing is a prerequisite to jurisdiction. By the attached motion, Respondents have admitted they have no ownership rights or interests herein and, therefore, lack standing. *Georgetown Cty. League of Women Voters v. Smith Land Co., Inc.*, 393 S.C. 350, 713 S.E.2d 287 (S.C. 2011).

Without standing, there is no jurisdiction to file motion to dismiss. Lack of jurisdiction may be raised at any time. *Dove v. Goldkist, Inc.*, 314 S.C. 235, 442 S.E.2d 598 (1994). Lack of jurisdiction may not be waived. *Amisub of S.C., Inc., v. Passmore*, 316 S.C. 112, 447 S.E.2d 207 (1994). Accordingly, the motion to dismiss must be vacated. See attached copy of this Honorable Court's correspondence dated February 24, 2017, and Respondents' motion in the circuit court in Case # 2007-CP-10-01444 admitting lack of standing.

IV. As a threshold matter, the record reflects Respondents did not pay the required filing fees that other lawyers, other parties, and other members of the public would be required to pay, therefore, Respondents lower court action shall be dismissed for lack of jurisdiction.

Defendants failed to pay the required fees in the circuit court that other lawyers, other parties, and other members of the public would be required to pay, therefore, Defendants matter in the lower court is unofficial, in individual capacity, unauthorized, and/or without jurisdiction and shall be dismissed. The public index reflects legal malpractice defendants, untrustworthy officers of the court, were given a "pass" and not required to pay the official filing fees that other lawyers, parties, and members of the general public are required to pay. All motions and orders are \$25.00 each. There is a \$25.00 fee for the petition and there is a \$25.00 fee for the referee/master. The attached copy from the public index reveals inadequate fees. Without the requisite fees, the order of reference is invalid and there is no jurisdiction. By analogy, Rule 203(d)(3), SCACR, provides if the filing fee is not paid in full, the matter shall be dismissed and shall not be reinstated except by leave of the court upon good cause shown. Rule 203(d)(3), SCACR; *see Douglas v. State*, 332 S.C. 67, 504 S.E.2d 307 (1998); *Toal et al., Appellate Practice in South Carolina* (2d ed. 2002), p. 124. Accordingly, there is no jurisdiction and Respondents' motion to dismiss the appeal must be vacated.

V. When deciding a jurisdictional question based on facts, a reviewing court has the duty to review the entire record and find the jurisdictional facts within the entire record.

When deciding a jurisdictional question based on facts, a reviewing court has the power and the duty to review the entire record, find the jurisdictional facts within the entire record, and decide the jurisdictional question in accord with the preponderance of evidence. *Canady v. Chas. Cty. Sch. Dist.*,

265 S.C. 21, 216 S.E.2d 755 (1975). Accordingly, the appeal should be heard based on the entire record.

VI. The interlocutory discovery order may be reviewed because the order contains appealable issues.

The interlocutory discovery order herein may be reviewed because the order contains appealable issues. *Ferguson v. Charleston Lincoln/Mercury Inc.*, 344 S.C. 502, 544 S.E.2d 285 (Ct. App. 2001). Specifically, the attached June 21, 2017, form order shows it is a contempt order. It is well-settled that a party can obtain review of the merits of a discovery order only after refusing to comply and being held in contempt. On appeal from the contempt order, the contemnor may argue that the contempt finding must be reversed because the underlying discovery order was itself improper. *Grosshuesch v. Cramer*, 377 S.C. 12, 659 S.E.2d 112 (2008). In this case, the efficacy of the order of reference herein is challenged including, but not limited to, the discovery order was itself improper. A contempt order is a final order that is immediately appealable. *Tucker v. Honda of S.C. Mfg., Inc.*, 354 S.C. 574, 577, 582 S.E.2d 405, 406 (2003); *Hooper v. Rockwell*, 334 S.C. 281, 513 S.E.2d 358 (1999). The appellate court may review any intermediate order necessarily affecting the order on appeal including, but not limited to, the ex parte February 9, 2017, order which falsely claims there was a hearing and which wrongfully denies the appellant fundamental rights, equal protection, privileges and immunities guaranteed by the State and federal Constitutions and State and federal statutory rights as well as the right to defend. *SCDOT v. Faulkenberry*, 337 S.C. 140, 522 S.E.2d 822 (Ct. App. 1999). The interlocutory discovery order herein may be reviewed because it contains appealable issues.

VII. When an order is appealable in part such as the contempt order herein, the entire order is considered on appeal.

When an order is appealable in part such as the contempt order herein, the entire order should be considered on appeal. *McCall v. Batson*, 285 S.C. 243, 329 S.E.2d 741 (1985). An order not immediately appealable will nonetheless be considered if there is an appealable issue, and a ruling on appeal will avoid unnecessary litigation. *Pruitt v. Bowers*, 330 S.C. 483, 499 S.E.2d 250 (Ct. App. 1998). The interlocutory discovery order herein may be reviewed because it contains appealable issues and the order of dismissal should be vacated/reversed.

VIII. The appellate court may review the intermediate February 9, 2017, order because it necessarily affects the order on appeal by denying the right to defend and denying fundamental rights.

The appellate court may review any intermediate order necessarily affecting the order on appeal including, but not limited to, the ex parte February 9, 2017, order which falsely claims there was a hearing and which wrongfully denies the appellant fundamental rights, equal protection, privileges and immunities guaranteed by the State and federal Constitutions and State and federal statutory rights as well as the right to defend. *SCDOT v. Faulkenberry*, 337 S.C. 140, 522 S.E.2d 822 (Ct. App. 1999). That ex parte February 9, 2017, order denies substantial rights, denies the right to defend, denies meaningful opportunity to be heard, and denies the right to adequate record for meaningful judicial review on appeal. The interlocutory discovery order herein may be reviewed because it contains appealable issues. "The touchstone of due process is protection of the individual against arbitrary action of government," *Wolff v. McDonnell*, 418 U.S. 539, 558 (1974), or denial of fundamental procedural fairness, see, e.g., *Fuentes v. Shevin*, 407 U.S. 67, 82 (1972) (the procedural due process guarantee protects against "arbitrary takings"). *County of Sacramento v. Lewis*, 523 U.S. 833, 118 S.Ct. 1708, 140 L.Ed.2d 1043 (1998). See *Moore v. Moore*, 376 S.C. 467, 657 S.E.2d 743 (2008) (procedural due process requires (1) adequate notice; (2) adequate opportunity for a hearing; (3) the

right to introduce evidence; and (4) the right to confront and cross-examine witnesses). See S.C. Const. art. I, sec. 2, 3, 4, 10, and 14; S.C. Const. art. V, sec. 4; S.C. Const. art. V, sec. 5; U.S. Const., Article I, sec. 9 and 10; U.S. Const. amend. I, IV, V, VII, and XIV.

IX. The appellate court may review the intermediate February 9, 2017, order because it necessarily affects the order on appeal by striking another presiding judge's pending Rule 60, SCRCF, and other motion without valid order of reference and without authority which is vested in the presiding judge, not the referee/master; wrongful disposition, wrongful confiscation/taking of unearned filing fees, and/or lack of jurisdiction for pending Rule 60, SCRCF, and other motion is appealable.

The appellate court may review any intermediate order necessarily affecting the order on appeal including, but not limited to, the ex parte February 9, 2017, order which falsely claims there was a hearing and which wrongfully strikes another presiding judge's pending Rule 60, SCRCF, and other motion without valid order of reference and without authority which is vested in the presiding circuit court judge, not the referee/master. See attached true copy of the blank/incomplete order entered January 3, 2017, pending plaintiff's motion to dismiss Respondents' unverified petition. The failure to support the rule to show cause by verified petition is a fatal defect. *Toyota of Florence, Inc. v. Lynch*, 314 S.C. 257, 442 S.E.2d 611, 617 (1994). See attached correspondence from the Charleston County Clerk of Court documenting scheduling and jurisdiction with the presiding judge who signed the order, which is not the referee/master. Wrongful disposition of Rule 60, SCRCF, and other motion is appealable and is hereby appealed. Confiscation and/or taking of unearned filing fees is also appealable. Those fees are unaccounted for to date. The interlocutory discovery order herein and any intermediate order necessarily affecting the order on appeal may be reviewed because it contains appealable issues. "The touchstone of due process is protection of the individual against arbitrary action of government," *Wolff v. McDonnell*, 418 U.S. 539, 558 (1974), or denial of fundamental procedural fairness, see, e.g., *Fuentes v. Shevin*, 407 U.S. 67, 82 (1972) (the procedural due process

guarantee protects against "arbitrary takings"). *County of Sacramento v. Lewis*, 523 U.S. 833, 118 S.Ct. 1708, 140 L.Ed.2d 1043 (1998). See *Moore v. Moore*, 376 S.C. 467, 657 S.E.2d 743 (2008) (procedural due process requires (1) adequate notice; (2) adequate opportunity for a hearing; (3) the right to introduce evidence; and (4) the right to confront and cross-examine witnesses). See S.C. Const. art. I, sec. 2, 3, 4, 10, and 14; S.C. Const. art. V, sec. 4; S.C. Const. art. V, sec. 5; U.S. Const., Article I, sec. 9 and 10; U.S. Const. amend. I, IV, V, VII, and XIV.

X. An order that effectively forecloses a party from contesting the case on the merits affects a substantial right under section 14-3-330(2) and is immediately appealable.

An order that effectively forecloses a party from contesting the case on the merits affects a substantial right under section 14-3-330(2) and is immediately appealable. *McLaughlin v. Strickland*, 279 S.C. 513, 309 S.E.2d 787 (Ct. App. 1983). In this case, the ex parte February 9, 2017, order, which falsely claims there was a hearing, wrongfully denies the appellant's fundamental rights, equal protection, privileges and immunities guaranteed by the State and federal Constitutions and State and federal statutory rights as well as the right to defend. *SCDOT v. Faulkenberry*, 337 S.C. 140, 522 S.E.2d 822 (Ct. App. 1999). Denial of fundamental rights including, but not limited to, denial of the right to defend, denial of the right to make an adequate record for appeal, the striking of all pleadings now and in perpetuity, denial of any discovery, denial of the right to call witnesses and present evidence affects substantial rights which cannot be vindicated on appeal. *Breland v. Love Chevrolet Olds, Inc.*, 339 S.C. 89, 529 S.E.2d 11(2000). The orders on appeal affect a substantial right under section 14-3-330(2) and are immediately appealable.

XI. The ex parte February 9, 2017, order is appealable because it strikes all pleadings of one party, it denies that party the right to file any pleadings in perpetuity, it prevents adequate

record for meaningful appeal, and it essentially determines the case.

The Court of Appeals has appellate jurisdiction of an order affecting a substantial right made in an action when such order “strikes out an answer or any part thereof or any pleading.” S.C. Code Ann. Section 330(2)(c); Toal *et al.*, *Appellate Practice in South Carolina* (2d ed. 2002), p. 91. The interlocutory discovery order herein may be reviewed because the order contains appealable issues. The attached form order dated June 21, 2018, is a contempt order which is immediately appealable along with any intermediate orders necessarily affecting that order. The ex parte February 9, 2017, order effectively forecloses a party from contesting the case on the merits which affects a substantial right and is immediately appealable. *Mclaughlin v. Strickland*, 279 S.C. 513, 309 S.E.2d 787 (Ct. App. 1983).

XII. The contempt order on appeal affects a substantial right under section 14-3-330(2) because it denies State and federal Constitutional rights and State and federal statutory rights to represent oneself and is immediately appealable.

The case of *Metts v. Mims*, 384 S.C. 491, 682 S.E.2d 813 (2009), supports appeal of the contempt order because this appeal is based on denial of State and federal constitutional rights, including but not limited to, the right to proceed pro se. See *Brooks v. SCCID and OID*, South Carolina Court of Appeals, decided February 15, 2017, App. Case No. 2014-002477 (Remittitur sent March 3, 2017). New case law in *Brooks*, *supra*, is controlling and confirms State and federal constitutional and statutory rights to appear *pro se*. The February 9, 2017, order denying Appellant’s right to represent oneself necessarily affects all subsequent orders including the attached June 21, 2017, form order and the June 23, 2017, order. Accordingly, the interlocutory discovery order herein may be reviewed because the orders contain appealable issues.

XIII. The orders on appeal herein, which were entered pending appeal in COA App. Case No. 2017-00266 and before remittitur, violate exclusive appellate jurisdiction and must be

vacated. Rule221, SCACR. The money judgment exception to automatic stay does not apply because the matter herein does not constitute a “money judgment” in the underlying claim within the contemplation of S.C. Code Section 18-9-130; rather the matter is incidental or collateral to the underlying claim.

The orders on appeal herein, which were entered pending appeal in COA App. Case No. 2017-00266 and before remittitur, violate exclusive appellate jurisdiction and must be vacated. Rule221, SCACR. The money judgment exception to automatic stay does not apply because the matter herein does not constitute a “money judgment” in the underlying claim within the contemplation of S.C. Code Section 18-9-130; rather the matter is incidental/collateral to the underlying claim. *State v. Cooper*, 342 S.C. 389, 536 S.E.2d 870 (2000); Toal *et al*, *Appellate Practice in South Carolina*, 3rd edition (2016), p. 341. In the instant case, the underlying claims ended with directed verdict for the defendants. Significantly and materially, there was no counterclaim. The “decision of whether to award sanctions is a collateral issue and does not constitute a ruling upon the merits of the case. ...*See Cooter & Gell v. Hartmarx Corp.*, 496 U.S. 394, 396, 110 S.Ct. 2447, 110 L.Ed.2d 359 (1990).” *Pee Dee Health Care, P.A., v. Estate of Thompson*, 418 S.C. 557, 795 S.E.2d 40 (S.C.App. 2016). Accordingly, the matter herein is not a traditional money judgment and, therefore, it is subject to automatic stay under Rule 241(a), SCACR. Toal *et al*, *Appellate Practice in South Carolina*, 3rd edition (2016), p. 340. As a result, the lower court proceeding is stayed; the orders on appeal herein, which were entered pending appeal in COA App. Case No. 2017-00266 and before remittitur, violate exclusive appellate jurisdiction and must be vacated. Rule221, SCACR. Moreover, any dispute regarding the application of automatic stay is resolved in the appellate court and respondents failed to motion the appellate court for the appellate court’s permission. *See Kearney v. Allen*, 287 S.C. 324, 338 S.E.2d 335 (2014).

XIV. A corporation is not allowed to appear Pro Se in appellate courts.

Moreover, a corporation is not allowed to appear Pro Se in appellate courts. Black's Law Dictionary defines Pro Se as: "For Himself; in his own behalf." Black's Law Dictionary, 5th Edition. Corporations, which are artificial creatures of state law, do not have a right to appear pro se. See S.C. Code Ann. § 40-5-320 (1986). See *Days Inn Worldwide, Inc. v. JBS, Inc.*, No. 08-1771, 2010 WL 625391, *2 (D.S.C. Feb. 19, 2010) ("It is well-settled that a corporation may not represent itself."). See *Renaissance Enters., Inc. v. Summit Teleservices, Inc.*, 515 S.E.2d 257, 258 (S.C. 1999); *In re Easler*, 275 S.C. 400, 272 S.E.2d 32 (1980); *State v. Despain*, 319 S.C. 317, 460 S.E.2d 576 (1995). "In *State v. Wells*, 191 S.C. 468, 5 S.E.2d 181 (1939), this Court held that a corporation must act through licensed attorneys in legal matters. That holding was modified in *In re Unauthorized Practice of Law*, 309 S.C. 304, 422 S.E.2d 123 (1992), in which the Court held a non-lawyer, officer, agent, or employee may represent a business entity pursuant to S.C. Code Ann. § 40-5-80 (1986) in civil magistrate's court proceedings. The Court stated further that the magistrate shall require a written authorization from the entity's president, chairperson, general partner, owner or chief executive officer." *Brown v. Coe*, 365 S.C. 137, 616 S.E.2d 705 (SC 2005). Respondent's cover letter reflects it was filed by employee of the corporation and, therefore, Pro Se. In addition, there is no written authorization from corporate executive. In *Renaissance Enters., Inc. v. Summit Teleservices, Inc.*, *supra*, the Court held that a corporation may appear Pro Se only in magistrate's court. As such, Respondents filing is a nullity. *Brown v. Coe, supra*. Accordingly, the motion to dismiss must be vacated/reversed.

XV. The order is appealable under S.C. Code Section 14-3-330(1).

The order is appealable under S.C. Code Section 14-3-330(1) because it involves the merits. An order "involving the merits" is one that "must finally determine some substantial matter forming the whole or a part of some cause of action or defense." *Mid-State Distributors, Inc., v. Century Importers, Inc.*, 310 S.C. 330, 426 S.E.2d 777 (1993). Standing is a prerequisite and is "a party's right to make a

legal claim or seek judicial enforcement of a duty or right.” *Powell ex rel. Kelley v. Bank of Am.*, 379 S.C. 437, 665 S.E.2d 237 (Ct. App. 2008); *Youngblood v. DSS*, 402 S.C.311, 741 S.E.2d 515 (2013). In this case, respondents have admitted they have no standing thereby “necessarily affecting the judgment.” *Link v. School District of Pickens Cty.*, 302 S.C. 1, 393 S.E.2d 176 (1990). Moreover, the ex parte February 9, 2017, order essentially determines the case by denying one side the right to defend and fundamental rights, equal protection, privileges and immunities guaranteed by the State and federal Constitutions and State and federal statutory rights. Accordingly, dismissal must be vacated/reversed.

XVI. The order is appealable under S.C. Code Section 14-3-330(2).

The order is appealable under S.C. Code Section 14-3-330(2)(a) because it affects a substantial right when such order “in effect determines the action and prevents a judgment from which an appeal might be taken or discontinues the action.” In this case, the order effectively forecloses one party’s right to contest the case on the merits including, but not limited to, defendants wrongdoing and misrepresentations that they had ownership rights and interests which affects a substantial right and is immediately appealable. *McLaughlin v. Strickland*, 279 513, 309 787 (Ct. App. 1983).

Moreover, the denial of the right to represent oneself, to have access to the court, to file, and/or to defend is closely related to the right to a particular mode of trial, a well-established substantial right which was denied. S.C. Code Section 14-3-330(2); *see Hagood v. Sommerville*, 362 S.C. 191, 607 S.E.2d 707 (2005); *Brooks v. SCCID and OID*, South Carolina Court of Appeals, decided February 15, 2017, App. Case No. 2014-002477 (Remittitur sent March 3, 2017). The order is also appealable under S.C. Code Section 14-3-330(2)(c) because it affects a substantial right when such order “strikes out an answer or any part thereof or any pleading in any action.” This case involves striking any pleadings, including but not limited to, lack of standing and other substantial defense. The Order is immediately

appealed. *Hagood v. Sommerville*, 362 S.C. 191, 607 S.E.2d 707 (2005). Accordingly, the dismissal of appeal must be reversed.

XVII. The order is appealable under S.C. Code Section 14-3-330(3).

The order is appealable under S.C. Code Section 14-3-330(3) which allows appellate review of orders affecting a substantial right "made in any special proceeding or upon a summary application in any action after judgment." In the instant case, the lower court proceeding is not a traditional action. It is a "special proceeding." See *Allen v. Partlow*, 3 S.C. 417 (1872). Denial of the right to defend including but not limited to, the right to assert admitted lack of standing is denial of substantial defense without a full and fair review on the entire record, which affects a substantial right in this special proceeding. Summary application is unconstitutional in this incidental/collateral matter where the right to trial by jury on issues of fact has been denied. "A summary application by rule to show cause is not allowed in that class of cases....(I)t must be of a more formal character than the present rule (*to show cause*), such as would admit of a formal mode of trying any issue of fact that might arise in such proceeding." *Smith v. Lake*, 5 S.C. 341 (S.C., 1874) (emphasis supplied). In this case, the revised FPA statute is unconstitutional under the state and/or Federal Constitutions because it denies the right to jury trial and it denies other Constitutional protections. Further, summary remedy in this case is unconstitutional because the revised FPA is not applicable. In the underlying case, the trial judge denied legal malpractice defendants' motion for summary judgment which precludes sanctions under the prior FPA statute and decisional law in effect at the pertinent time. See *Southeastern Site Prep v. Atlantic Coastal Builders and Contractors, LLC*, 394 S.C. 97, 107, 713 S.E.2d 650, 655 (S.C. App. 2011). Accordingly, the dismissal of appeal must be reversed. "The touchstone of due process is protection of the individual against arbitrary action of government," *Wolff v. McDonnell*, 418 U.S. 539, 558 (1974), or denial of fundamental procedural fairness, see, e.g., *Fuentes v. Shevin*, 407 U.S. 67, 82

(1972) (the procedural due process guarantee protects against "arbitrary takings"). *County of Sacramento v. Lewis*, 523 U.S. 833, 118 S.Ct. 1708, 140 L.Ed.2d 1043 (1998). See *Moore v. Moore*, 376 S.C. 467, 657 S.E.2d 743 (2008) (procedural due process requires (1) adequate notice; (2) adequate opportunity for a hearing; (3) the right to introduce evidence; and (4) the right to confront and cross-examine witnesses). See S.C. Const. art. I, sec. 2, 3, 4, 10, and 14; S.C. Const. art. V, sec. 4; S.C. Const. art. V, sec. 5; U.S. Const., Article I, sec. 9 and 10; U.S. Const. amend. I, IV, V, VII, and XIV.

XVIII. The order is appealable under S.C. Code Section 14-3-330(4).

The order is appealable under S.C. Code Section 14-3-330(4) because it affects an interlocutory order or decree ... "granting, continuing, modifying, or refusing the appointment of a receiver." S.C. Code Section 14-3-330(4). The appellate court may review any intermediate order necessarily affecting the order on appeal including, but not limited to, the intermediate March 14, 2017. *SCDOT v. Faulkenberry*, 337 S.C. 140, 522 S.E.2d 822 (Ct. App. 1999). That intermediate order on appeal entered March 14, 2017, provides "thereafter a receiver will be appointed." Order filed on March, 14, 2017. Accordingly, the order and the intermediate orders are appealable under S.C. Code Section 14-3-330(4). See *Williams v. Northwestern Securities Life Ins. Co.*, 307 S.C. 462, 415 S.E.2d 809 (1992).

XIX. New case law in *Brooks, infra*, supports review.

New case law in *Brooks, infra*, provides that the South Carolina Constitution guarantees every person the right of access to the courts. S.C. Const. art. I, § 9 provides, "All courts shall be public, and every person shall have speedy remedy therein for wrongs sustained." A litigant has a statutory right to proceed pro se in South Carolina. S.C. Code Ann. § 40-5-80 (2011) ("[The chapter regulating the

practice of law] may not be construed so as to prevent a citizen from prosecuting or defending his own cause, if he so desires.”); *Washington v. Washington*, 308 S.C. 549, 550, 419 S.E.2d 779, 780 (1992). The statutory right of self-representation is also provided to litigants under federal law. 28 U.S.C. § 1654 (2016). *Brooks v. SCCID and OID*, South Carolina Court of Appeals, decided February 15, 2017, App. Case No. 2014-002477 (Remittitur sent March 3, 2017). The *Brooks* case., *supra*, was decided on February 15, 2017, after the ex parte February 9, 2017, order on appeal herein and this new precedent is controlling. In this case, the right to represent oneself, to have access to the court, to file, and/or to defend is closely related to the right to a particular mode of trial, a well-established substantial right, and the orders are immediately appealable. *Hagood v. Sommerville*, 362 S.C. 191, 607 S.E.2d 707 (2005).

XX. Novel issues regarding new legislation, new statutory law, and new case law support review.

When a case contains a novel question of law, the appellate court is free to decide the question with no particular deference to the lower court. *Osprey Inc., v. Cabana Limited Partnership*, 340 367, 532 269 (2000). It is respectfully submitted that novel issues regarding the revised S.C. Code Section 15-36-10 and new case law in *Brooks* support review. *Brooks v. SCCID and OID*, South Carolina Court of Appeals, decided February 15, 2017, App. Case No. 2014-002477 (Remittitur sent March 3, 2017). See *Hicks v. Feiock*, 108 S.Ct. 1423, 485 U.S. 624, 99 L.Ed. 721, 56 U.S.L.W. 4347 (1988). "The touchstone of due process is protection of the individual against arbitrary action of government," *Wolff v. McDonnell*, 418 U.S. 539, 558 (1974), or denial of fundamental procedural fairness, see, e.g., *Fuentes v. Shevin*, 407 U.S. 67, 82 (1972) (the procedural due process guarantee protects against "arbitrary takings"). *County of Sacramento v. Lewis*, 523 U.S. 833, 118 S.Ct. 1708, 140 L.Ed.2d 1043 (1998). See *Moore v. Moore*, 376 S.C. 467, 657 S.E.2d 743 (2008) (procedural due process requires (1) adequate notice; (2) adequate opportunity for a hearing; (3) the right to introduce evidence; and (4) the

right to confront and cross-examine witnesses). See S.C. Const. art. I, sec. 2, 3, 4, 10, and 14; S.C. Const. art. V, sec. 4; S.C. Const. art. V, sec. 5; U.S. Const., Article I, sec. 9 and 10; U.S. Const. amend. I, IV, V, VII, and XIV.

XXI. Respondents wrongfully seek to prejudice the case with a remote, inapplicable, and superseded John Doe order in an unrelated case with different case number, different caption, and unrelated issues.

The purported John Doe order referenced in the ex parte February 9, 2017, order is unrelated, the caption is not the same, the issues are not the same, it is over broad and not time-limited, there was no notice, no hearing, and no opportunity to respond, and on its face, there is no record to support it, which is the definition of abuse of discretion. Moreover, that order is inapplicable because the “decision of whether to award sanctions is a collateral issue and does not constitute a ruling upon the merits of the case. ...See *Cooter & Gell v. Hartmarx Corp.*, 496 U.S. 394, 396, 110 S.Ct. 2447, 110 L.Ed.2d 359 (1990).” *Pee Dee Health Care, P.A., v. Estate of Thompson*, 418 S.C. 557, 795 S.E.2d 40 (S.C.App. 2016). See *State v. Cooper*, 342 S.C. 389, 536 S.E.2d 870 (2000); *Toal et al, Appellate Practice in South Carolina*, 3rd edition (2016), p. 341.

The revised FPA, S.C. Code Sec. 15-36-10, is unconstitutional on its face and as applied herein. Controlling precedent establishes that the amended FPA is inapplicable because the cause of action arose prior to its effective date. See *Southeastern Site Prep v. Atlantic Coastal Builders and Contractors, LLC*, 394 S.C. 97, 107, 713 S.E.2d 650, 655 (S.C. App. 2011). The presiding judge denied defendants motion for summary judgment which precludes sanctions under the applicable FPA and decisional law in effect at all times material thereto.

Significantly and materially, the less burdensome legal standard in the amended FPA was improperly applied and is reversible as a matter of law. Though that improper circuit court Haynsworth FPA order was stayed pending appeal, it was wrongfully reported to the appellate courts pursuant to the

inapplicable revised FPA reporting provisions. That improper FPA reporting to the appellate courts effectively functioned as impermissible ex parte communication, thereby preventing and/or thwarting objective judicial review and any meaningful appeal. That improper FPA report resulted in the ex parte and unsupported John Doe order, a copy of which is attached for ease of reference. That case is unrelated, it has a different caption, and it involves unrelated issues of conflict of laws and the statute of limitations in a foreign jurisdiction. It is not res judicata or collateral estoppel.

That John Doe order recites and relies on footnote 2 (two), but fails to provide any citation, source, or authority for footnote 2, thereby concealing the Haynsworth FPA order as the source of footnote 2. Thereafter, that unsupported John Doe order in an unrelated case was used to thwart objective, meaningful appellate review of that Haynsworth FPA order then pending appeal. See attached copy of December 16, 2009, order by the former COA Chief Judge documenting use of the Haynsworth FPA order in that footnote 2. What is clear from the record of that December 16, 2009, Court of Appeals Haynsworth order is that the Haynsworth FPA order, then stayed on appeal, was used in that footnote 2 of unrelated John Doe order to prevent appellant from pursuing meritorious appeal of that very Haynsworth FPA order, then stayed pending appeal. That unsupported John Doe order in an unrelated case has been used wrongfully by Legal Malpractice Defendants to prejudice this case and to deny State and federal Constitutional and Statutory rights, including but not limited to, the right to appear *pro se* and to represent oneself. See *Brooks v. SCCID and OID*, South Carolina Court of Appeals, decided February 15, 2017 (Remittitur sent March 3, 2017).


Case law directs that orders be narrowly construed. The Rules of Court shall be construed to do substantial justice and Legal Malpractice Defendants have misused and abused their position as officers of the court to escape the merits and evade objective, meaningful judicial review. Accordingly, the appeal should proceed because the order contains appealable issues. "The touchstone of due process is protection of the individual against arbitrary action of government," *Wolff v. McDonnell*, 418 U.S. 539,

558 (1974), or denial of fundamental procedural fairness, see, e.g., *Fuentes v. Shevin*, 407 U.S. 67, 82 (1972) (the procedural due process guarantee protects against "arbitrary takings"). *County of Sacramento v. Lewis*, 523 U.S. 833, 118 S.Ct. 1708, 140 L.Ed.2d 1043 (1998). See *Moore v. Moore*, 376 S.C. 467, 657 S.E.2d 743 (2008) (procedural due process requires (1) adequate notice; (2) adequate opportunity for a hearing; (3) the right to introduce evidence; and (4) the right to confront and cross-examine witnesses). See S.C. Const. art. I, sec. 2, 3, 4, 10, and 14; S.C. Const. art. V, sec. 4; S.C. Const. art. V, sec. 5; U.S. Const., Article I, sec. 9 and 10; U.S. Const. amend. I, IV, V, VII, and XIV.

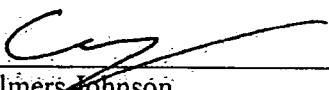
CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons and for substantial justice affecting substantial rights, appellant respectfully enters Rule 240(j), SCACR, Petition for Rehearing *De Novo* Panel Review with abeyance and respectfully requests the June 27, 2018, Order dismissing this appeal be vacated/reversed. In the alternative, appellant requests decision on the motion to dismiss be deferred for consideration with Final Briefs and the Record on Appeal.

Respectfully submitted,


C. Holmes
P.O. Box 187
Sullivans Isd,
SC 29482-0187
(843)883-3010
For Appellant

I certify that I have read the foregoing petition for rehearing and to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief there is good ground to support it.


Chalmers Johnson
Attorney for the Appellant

7/12/18

This is to advise that the title in the above matter has been changed to read as follows:

Cynthia Holmes, Appellant,

v.

Haynsworth, Sinkler & Boyd, P.A., successor to Sinkler & Boyd, P.A.; Manton Grier; and James Y. Becker, Defendants,

A Of whom Manton Grier and James Y. Becker are Respondents.

All future records in this matter should be changed to reflect this title. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact this office.

Very truly yours,

Jonny Abbott Kildring

CLERK

cc: James Y. Becker, Esquire
Manton M. Grier, Esquire



The South Carolina Court of Appeals

JENNY ABBOTT KITCHINGS
CLERK

V. CLAIRE ALLEN
DEPUTY CLERK

POST OFFICE BOX 11629
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29211
1220 SENATE STREET
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29201
TELEPHONE: (803) 734-1850
FAX: (803) 734-1839
WWW.SCCOURTS.ORG

February 24, 2017

Cynthia Holmes
PO Box 187
Sullivan's Island SC 29482

Re: Cynthia Holmes v. Haynsworth (3)
Appellate Case No. 2017-000266

Dear Dr. Holmes:

This Court has received your notice of appeal, and the case has been assigned the appellate case number that appears above. Please use this number on all future correspondence relating to this matter.

All parties to this matter are advised that all filings must comply with the requirements of Rule 267 of the South Carolina Appellate Court Rules (SCACR). The SCACR are available online at www.sccourts.org/courtreg. Additionally, any filings submitted by counsel admitted in South Carolina must include counsel's bar number.

The attention of the parties is directed to the order relating to the inclusion of personal data identifiers and other sensitive information in documents filed with the Supreme Court of South Carolina and the South Carolina Court of Appeals. The order can be found at www.sccourts.org/courtOrders/displayOrder.cfm?orderNo=2014-04-15-02. Please note that the responsibility for insuring that information is redacted or sealed as required by this order rests with counsel and the parties. This office will *not* review filings for redaction or to determine if materials should be sealed.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COUNTY OF CHARLESTON

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
FOR THE NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Cynthia Holmes, M.D.,

C/A NO: 2007-CP-10-01444

Plaintiff.

vs.

Haynsworth Sinkler Boyd, P.A., successor
to Sinkler & Boyd, P.A., Manton Grier and
James Y. Becker

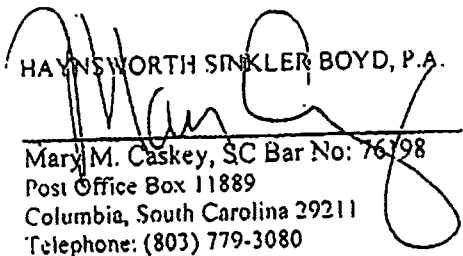
Defendants.

FILED
2017 SEP 29 PM 2:20
JUDICIAL CLERK OF COURT

DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO DISMISS CERTAIN PARTIES

Defendants Haynsworth Sinkler Boyd, P.A., successor to Sinkler & Boyd, P.A., Manton Grier and James Y. Becker (collectively, the "Defendants") hereby move this Court to dismiss Manton Grier and James Y. Becker as petitioners under the Verified Petition filed on January 3, 2017. Messrs. Becker and Grier are employees of Haynsworth Sinkler Boyd, P.A. and do not have any ownership rights or interests in the sanctions judgment that is the subject of the Verified Petition. As a result, they request that they be dismissed as Petitioners, and that Haynsworth Sinkler Boyd, P.A. be the sole remaining petitioner in this action. There are no pending claims asserted by Plaintiff against Defendants in this matter. A proposed order is attached.

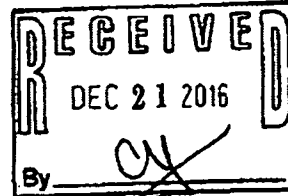
HAYNSWORTH SINKLER BOYD, P.A.


Mary M. Caskey, SC Bar No: 76798
Post Office Box 11889
Columbia, South Carolina 29211
Telephone: (803) 779-3080
Facsimile No: (803) 765-1243
ATTORNEYS FOR DEFENDANTS

September 22, 2017

Haynsworth
Sinkler Boyd, P.A.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW



1201 MAIN STREET, 22ND FLOOR (20201-3226)
POST OFFICE BOX 11889 (29211-1889)
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA
TELEPHONE 803.779.3080
FACSIMILE 803.765.1243
WEBSITE www.hablawfirm.com

HELEN F. HARRINGTON
DIRECT DIAL NUMBER 803 340 7937
EMAIL hharrington@hablawfirm.com

December 16, 2016

Charleston County Clerk of Court
100 Broad Street, Suite 106
Charleston, SC 29401

RE: *Cynthia Holmes, M.D. v. Haynsworth Sinkler Boyd, P.A., et al*
C/A No: 2007-CP-10-01444
HSB File: 04625.1439

Dear Sir/Madam:

Enclosed in connection with the referenced matter is a Verified Petition, motion slip and Rule to Show Cause in Supplementary Proceedings and Order of Reference, along with our firm's check in the amount of \$25.00. We would appreciate your office having the Rule to Show Cause and Order of Reference executed by the presiding judge and returning clocked-in copies to us in the enclosed envelope.

Please contact me should you have any questions regarding the enclosures and/or the foregoing.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Helen F. Harrington".

Helen F. Harrington

Enclosures

cc(w/encl.): Cynthia Holmes, M.D.
Honorable Mikell R. Scarborough, Master-In-Equity (w/reference fee)

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON)

Cynthia Holmes, M.D.,)

Plaintiff)

v.)

Haynsworth Sinkler Boyd, P.A., et al,)

Defendants.)

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

CASE NO. 2007-CP-10-01444

MOTION AND ORDER INFORMATION
FORM AND COVER SHEET

Plaintiff's Attorney:	Defendants' Attorney: Mary M. Caskey, Bar No. 76198 Haynsworth Sinkler Boyd, P.A. Post Office Box 11889 Columbia, SC 29211-1889 phone: 803-779-3080 fax: 803-765-1243 e-mail: mcaskey@hsblawfirm.com
-----------------------	--

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

**RULE TO SHOW CAUSE IN SUPPLEMENTARY PROCEEDINGS
AND ORDER OF REFERENCE**

I hereby move for relief or action by the court as set forth in the attached proposed order.

Signature of Attorney for Plaintiff / Defendants

December 17, 2016
Date submitted

SECTION III: Motion Fee

- PAID - AMOUNT: \$25.00
 EXEMPT: Rule to Show Cause in Child or Spousal Support
(check reason) Domestic Abuse or Abuse and Neglect
 Motion for Stay in Bankruptcy
 Motion for Publication Motion for Execution (Rule 69, SCRPC)
 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:

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
COUNTY OF CHARLESTON

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

Cynthia Holmes, M.D.,

C/A NO: 2007-CP-10-01444

Plaintiff,

vs.

Haynsworth Sinkler Boyd, P.A.,
successor to Sinkler & Boyd, P.A.,
Manton Greer and James Y. Becker,

Defendants.

**RULE TO SHOW CAUSE
IN SUPPLEMENTARY PROCEEDINGS
AND ORDER OF REFERENCE**

FILED
2017 JAN -3 AM 9:13
JULIE J. ARMSTRONG
CLERK OF COURT

Judgment having been rendered, an execution issued, and a *nulla bona* return made to said execution, the Defendants, Haynsworth Sinkler Boyd, P.A., successor to Sinkler & Boyd, P.A., Manton Greer and James Y. Becker, having moved for an examination of Plaintiff, Cynthia Holmes, M.D., under oath in Supplementary Proceedings, pursuant to the provisions of South Carolina Code Ann. §15-39-310, *et. seq.*; It is therefore,

ORDERED that Plaintiff, Cynthia Holmes, M.D., DO APPEAR before the Honorable Mikell R. Scarborough, Master-in-Equity for Charleston County, South Carolina, 100 Broad Street, Courtroom 2-A, Charleston, South Carolina, on the _____ day of _____, 2017, at _____ o'clock in the ___M to answer under oath concerning her assets, and TO SHOW CAUSE why her property should not be applied toward satisfaction of the Judgment set out in the Petition; and TO SHOW CAUSE why a Receiver of such property should not be appointed, pursuant to the provisions of South Carolina Code Ann. § 15-39-430.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, pursuant to South Carolina Code Ann. §§ 14-11-90 and 15-30-390, this matter being referred to the Honorable Mikell R. Scarborough, Master-In-Equity for Charleston County to entertain and rule upon all motions necessary to dispose of this matter, to include, but not be limited to, motions to appoint a receiver, motion to continue the matter, motions to sell all or certain property of judgment debtor in satisfaction of the Petitioner's debt,

ATTEST A TRUE COPY
JULIE J. ARMSTRONG (SEAL)
CLERK C.P. & G.S. & F.C.
By _____
DEPUTY CLERK

motions to dismiss, and having authority to enter a Final Order, with any appeal directly to the South Carolina Supreme Court.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this Rule to Show Cause may be served on the Defendant by means of a private process server.

YOU ARE FURTHER ORDERED TO BRING WITH YOU TO THE HEARING the following:

1. Bank statements for all bank accounts [checking, savings, financial accounts, certificates of deposit, etc...] of Plaintiff from 2014 to the present;
2. Financial Statements from 2014 to the present;
3. Copies of all pay stubs from 2014 to the present;
4. All stock certificates;
5. All licenses and franchise agreements;
6. All State and Federal Tax Returns from 2014 to the present;
7. All insurance policies [personal, automobile, real estate];
8. Records of any real estate owned, either in whole or in part by Plaintiff since 2012;
9. Records of automobiles, trucks, trailers, boats, ATV's, and other vehicles and accessories;
10. Any inventories of personal property now or formerly owned from 2014 to the present;
11. Records of all inventories of furniture, fixtures, and/or equipment owned in whole or in part;
12. Copies of any contracts entitling you to payment of money.

IF YOU FAIL TO APPEAR AS ORDERED, YOU MAY BE HELD IN CONTEMPT OF COURT WHICH COULD RESULT IN A FINE AND/OR JAIL SENTENCE.

Presiding Judge

Dated: 12/30/16
Charleston, South Carolina

ATTEST: A TRUE COPY
JULIE J. ARMSTRONG (SEAL)
CLERK C.P., S.S. & F.O.
By: _____
DEPUTY CLERK

The South Carolina Court of Appeals

Cynthia Holmes, M.D.,

Appellant,

v.

Haynsworth, Sinkler & Boyd, P.A.,
successor to Sinkler & Boyd, P.A.,
Manton Grier, and James Y. Becker,

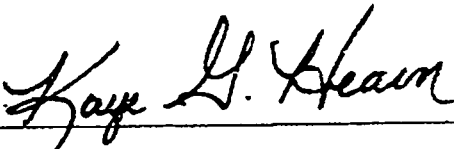
Respondents.

The Honorable Thomas L. Hughston, Jr.
Charleston County
Trial Court Case No. 2007-CP-10-01444

ORDER

Appellant filed a notice of appeal from the order of the trial court sanctioning Appellant in the amount of \$200,000. Appellant filed a petition for supersedeas. Pursuant to the supreme court's December 2, 2009 order in Doe v. Duncan, we cannot accept Appellant's petition. See Doe v. Duncan. ("Because we find petitioner has engaged, and continues to engage in, vexatious litigation related to [the revocation of her medical staff privileges at East Cooper Community Hospital] we hereby direct the Clerks of Court in this state to refuse accept further filings from petitioner . . . unless they are filed by an attorney, other than petitioner, licensed to practice law in this state."). Accordingly, Appellant's petition for supersedeas will not be accepted.

AND IT IS SO ORDERED.



Columbia, South Carolina

Dec 16 2009

cc: Cynthia Collie, Esquire
John Wilkerson, III, Esquire
Richard S. Dukes, Jr.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
)
COUNTY OF CHARLESTON)

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
FOR THE NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
CASE NUMBER:

C Holmes

2007-CP-10-1444

SUPPLEMENTAL PROCEEDING ORDER

-v-

Haynsworth, Siskler,
Boyd

A. Hearing was held in the above captioned case on 6/16/17

- 1. No assets were discovered.
- 2. The Defendant agreed to pay _____
- 3. The hearing was not held because _____
 - a. the Defendant was not served and the hearing has been rescheduled for _____
 - b. the Defendant did not appear and a RTSC has been scheduled for _____
 - c. the parties requested the hearing be rescheduled for _____
 - d. the Plaintiff elected not to proceed.


2017 JUN 21 AM 9:35
JULIE J. FARRIS ROHS
CLERK OF COURT

FILED

X = Δ is required to provide documents to Π counsel.
\$2500 Contempt Sanction is issued. An Order to Bank of
America to comply w/ sub poena issued for information is entered. *Amal*
OTF.

- 4. The supplemental proceedings is held open until _____
- 5. The supplemental proceedings is dismissed and canceled without prejudice. All

Restraining Orders and Injunctions are hereby lifted, canceled, voided and dismissed.


Mikell R. Scarborough
Master in Equity for Charleston County

Charleston, SC
Dated: 6/16/17

The Supreme Court of South Carolina

J. Doe,¹

Petitioner,

v.

Richard L. Duncan, Meredith
Bond, Sidney Gilreath and
Gilreath & Associates,

Respondents.

ORDER

Petitioner has filed a petition for a writ of certiorari seeking review of the Court of Appeals' decision in Doe v. Duncan, Op. No. 2008-UP-596 (S.C. Ct. App. filed Oct. 17, 2008). The petition is denied.

However, this action is just one in a number of frivolous actions petitioner has filed relating to the revocation of her medical staff privileges at East Cooper Community Hospital in 1997.² Because we find petitioner has

¹ It is unclear why petitioner was allowed to proceed anonymously in this action. We note further that petitioner has at various times in other actions gone by the name Cynthia Holmes and Cynthia Collic. In order to avoid any confusion, we point out that J. Doe, Cynthia Holmes and Cynthia Collic are one and the same.

² A circuit court judge presiding over one of petitioner's lawsuits, found the following in a recent order imposing sanctions on petitioner:

Throughout the history of this case, Dr. Holmes has proven herself to be profoundly litigious. Since being assigned to Courtesy Staff at East Cooper Hospital in 1997, Dr. Holmes engaged in a lengthy, albeit fruitless, administrative appeal of the

Hospital's decision. She then sued the Hospital in federal court, and failing there, in state court. She sued Mr. Becker and Mr. Grier and their law firm over the handling of the federal case. She sued two Tennessee lawyers in both South Carolina and Tennessee state courts over their role in achieving a settlement of her state court case against the Hospital. In 2005, Dr. Holmes sued the Hospital in a second action, alleging a wide array of complaints against the Hospital and several physicians, the gist of which was that the Hospital continued to refuse to increase her level of privileges. In Dr. Holmes' 2005 case against East Cooper Hospital, which the Court deemed to be barred by her settlement of the 2000 case, the Court imposed a \$90,000 sanction for violation of the (South Carolina Frivolous Proceedings) Act. In each of the cases Plaintiff has filed *pro se* since settling her 2000 state court case against East Cooper Hospital, Plaintiff has asserted baseless and frivolous claims for which she lacked any evidentiary support. She has launched numerous pointless appeals, every one of which has been resolved in favor of the respondents. Throughout, Plaintiff has made baseless, maybe scandalous, allegations against numerous physicians and lawyers without care, and in absence of evidentiary support. Her tactics have been dilatory, vexatious, that is brought without sufficient grounds, oppressive and unreasonable.

Plaintiff's conduct through the case appears to have been nothing but vexatious, that is, brought without sufficient grounds, and the maintenance of this completely frivolous claim can only be characterized as unreasonable. As before, Dr. Holmes was the losing party in a lawsuit a decade ago. She has persisted in pursuing this case for nearly a decade yet has never adduced a shred of evidence that anything the Defendants did made any difference in the outcome of the federal court action about which she complains.

Clearly, Plaintiff has abused the judicial system generally, and these Defendants in particular, with her unreasonable and ill-considered frivolous lawsuit. Throughout this matter, and in her other cases, Dr. Holmes has repeatedly shown that she is unwilling and unable to evaluate the merits of her own cases, and that she is unable to present any evidence to support her claims. She has evidenced a pattern of abusing the legal process in bringing frivolous actions and the potential remains for her to continue that practice unless severe sanctions are levied against her.

engaged, and continues to engage in, vexatious litigation related to that issue, we hereby direct the Clerks of Court in this state to refuse to accept further filings from petitioner in actions related in any way to the revocation of her medical staff privileges at East Cooper Community Hospital unless they are filed by an attorney, other than petitioner, licensed to practice law in this state.³

³ In addition to the above captioned action, petitioner has filed notices of appeal and petitions for a writ of certiorari in the following actions:

J. Doe v. Manton Grier James Y. Becker and Haynsworth Sinkler Boyd, P. A., as successor to Sinkler & Boyd, P. A. (2002-CP-01-1448 and 2002-CP-40-3705)


Cynthia Holmes, M.D. v. Haynsworth, Sinkler & Boyd, P.A., successor to Sinkler & Boyd, P.A., Manton Grier, and James Y. Becker (2007-CP-10-1444)


Cynthia Holmes, M.D. v. East Cooper Community Hospital, Inc.; Tenet Healthsystem Medical, Inc.; John Grady, M.D.; Paul Yantis, M.D. (2005-CP-10-5113)


The latter action is now pending in this Court. Only the appeal at issue has resulted in the issuance of an opinion by the Court of Appeals. The remaining appeals were dismissed by order of the Court of Appeals prior to the issuance of an opinion because the appeals were interlocutory. We note that in these matters, petitioner has filed numerous frivolous motions, indicating her lack of knowledge of or complete disregard for the appellate process.

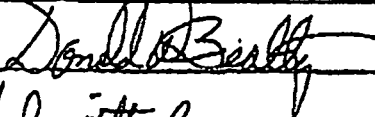
We also note that petitioner has recently been sanctioned in two of these matters (2005-CP-10-5113 and 2007-CP-10-1444) by the circuit court. By order dated July 27, 2009, the circuit court ordered petitioner to pay \$90,000 in attorney's fees to opposing counsel based on her frivolous initiation and continuation of the proceeding. By order dated November 18, 2009, the circuit court, as noted in footnote 1 above, sanctioned petitioner and entered judgment against her in the amount of \$200,000, noting the amount was not as much as was justified by the facts.

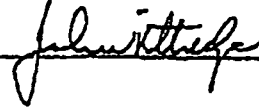
IT IS SO ORDERED.



C.J.


J.


J.


J.


J.

Columbia, South Carolina

December 2, 2009

Fax: 803.734.1839

The Honorable Jenny Kitchings
Clerk, South Carolina Court of Appeals
1220 Senate St.
Columbia, SC 29201

RECEIVED
JUL 16 2018
SC Court of Appeals

Re: COA Case #: 2017-01717

Dear Ms. Kitchings:

Enclosed for filing please find the original and abeyance request in the above case. Also, enclosed please find the following:

1. Seven (7) copies,
2. Original and one (1) copy of proof of service,
3. The filing fee, and
4. A stamped, self-addressed envelope for return of copies.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us. Thank you for your kind attention to this matter.

With best regards,

cc

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
In the Court of Appeals

APPEAL FROM CHARLESTON COUNTY
Court of Common Pleas

9th Judicial Circuit Court Judge

App. Case No. 2017-01717

C. Holmes,

Appellant,

v.

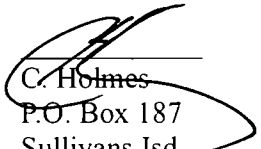
James Y. Becker, Manton Grier,
and Haynsworth Sinkler Boyd, P.A.,
as successor to Sinkler & Boyd, P.A.,

Respondents.

PROOF OF SERVICE

I certify that I have served a copy of the foregoing on the Respondents by depositing a copy of it in the United States Mail, postage prepaid, addressed to M.M. Caskey, 1201 Main St. #2200, Columbia, SC 29201, on this date.

Date 7/12/18


C. Holmes
P.O. Box 187
Sullivans Isd.,
SC 29482-0187
(843)883-3010
For Appellant

RECEIVED
JUL 16 2018
SC Court of Appeals

ORIGINAL

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
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APPEAL FROM CHARLESTON COUNTY
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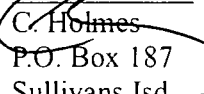
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