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PROCEEDINGS

November 13, 2018

Judicial Merit Selection Commission, 2018

REPORTER: Jennifer Nottle

1	STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
2	COUNTY OF RICHLAND)
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5	JUDICIAL MERIT SELECTION COMMISSION
6	TRANSCRIPT OF PUBLIC HEARINGS
7	* * * *
8	BEFORE: SENATOR LUKE A. RANKIN, CHAIRMAN
9	SENATOR RONNIE A. SABB
10	SENATOR TOM YOUNG, JR.
11	MR. ROBERT W. HAYES, JR.
12	REPRESENTATIVE J. TODD RUTHERFORD
13	REPRESENTATIVE CHRIS MURPHY
14	MR. MICHAEL HITCHCOCK
15	MS. LUCY GREY MCIVER
16	MR. ANDREW N. SAFRAN
17	ERIN B. CRAWFORD, CHIEF COUNSEL
18	
19	* * * *
20	DATE: November 13th, 2018
21	TIME: 9:30 a.m.
22	LOCATION: Gressette Building
23	1101 Pendleton Street
24	Columbia, South Carolina 29201
25	REPORTED BY: JENNIFER NOTTLE, COURT REPORTER

1	INDEX
2	PAGE:
3	
4	BLAKE A. HEWITT
5	- Examination by Mr. Hinson9
6	- Examination by Mr. Safran
7	- Examination by Mr. Hayes25
8	- Examination by Senator Young29
9	- Examination by Mr. Hitchcock35
10	- Senator Sabb39
11	- Examination by Chairman Rankin41
12	THE HONORABLE ALISON RENEE LEE
13	- Examination by Mr. Gentry55
14	- Examination by Senator Young66
15	- Examination by Chairman Rankin70
16	- Examination by Mr. Safran75
17	THE HONORABLE MICHAEL S. HOLT
18	- Examination by Ms. Crawford82
19	- Examination by Representative Rutherford98
20	- Examination by Mr. Safran99
21	- Examination by Ms. McIver103
22	- Examination by Chairman Rankin105
23	- Examination by Senator Young
24	THE HONORABLE JERRY DEESE VINSON, JR.
25	- Examinaiton by Ms. Benson117

1	- Examination by Senator Young132
2	- Examination by Senator Sabb133
3	- Examination by Chairman Rankin136
4	VOTE143
5	THE HONORABLE DONALD BRUCE HOCKER
6	- Examination by Mr. Maldonado146
7	- Examination by Mr. Safran153
8	- Examination by Chairman Rankin154
9	THE HONORABLE R. KEITH KELLY
10	- Examination by Ms. Benson159
11	- Examination by Mr. Safran167
12	- Examination by Senator Young
13	THE HONORABLE MAITE MURPHY
14	- Examination by Ms. Crawford173
15	- Examination by Chairman Rankin181
16	- Examination by Senator Sabb182
17	Certificate of Reporter186
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	

1	* * * *
2	EXHIBIT INDEX
3	EXHIBITS: PAGE:
4	EXHIBIT NO. 18
5	- BLAKE A. HEWITT - PERSONAL DATA QUESTIONNAIRE (15 PAGES)
6	EXHIBIT NO. 28
7	- BLAKE A. HEWITT - SWORN STATEMENT (8 PAGES)
8	EXHIBIT NO. 353
9	- HON. ALISON RENEE LEE - PERSONAL DATA QUESTIONNAIRE (15
10	PAGES)
11	EXHIBIT NO. 453
12	- HON. ALISON RENEE LEE - SWORN STATEMENT (6 PAGES)
13	EXHIBIT NO. 580
14	- HON. MICHAEL S. HOLT - PERSONAL DATA QUESTIONNAIRE (15
15	PAGES)
16	EXHIBIT NO. 681
17	- HON. MICHAEL S. HOLT - SWORN STATEMENT (4 PAGES)
18	EXHIBIT NO. 7115
19	- HON. JERRY DEESE VINSON, JR PERSONAL DATA
20	QUESTIONNAIRE (17 PAGES)
21	EXHIBIT NO. 8115
22	- HON. JERRY DEESE VINSON, JR AMENDMENT TO PERSONAL
23	DATA QUESTIONNAIRE (2 PAGES)
24	EXHIBIT NO. 9115
25	- HON. JERRY DEESE VINSON, JR SWORN STATEMENT (5 PAGES)

1	EXHIBIT NO. 10145
2	- HONORABLE DONALD BRUCE HOCKER - PERSONAL DATA
3	QUESTIONNAIRE (11 PAGES)
4	EXHIBIT NO. 11145
5	- HON. DONALD BRUCE HOCKER - SWORN STATEMENT (6 PAGES)
6	EXHIBIT NO. 12158
7	- HON. R. KEITH KELLY - PERSONAL DATA QUESTIONNAIRE (14
8	PAGES)
9	EXHIBIT NO. 13158
10	- HON. R. KEITH KELLY - SWORN STATEMENT (6 PAGES)
11	EXHIBIT NO. 14
12	- HON. MAITE MURPHY - PERSONAL DATA QUESTIONNAIRE (17
13	PAGES)
14	EXHIBIT NO. 15
15	- HON. MAITE MURPHY - AMENDMENT TO PERSONAL DATA
16	QUESTIONNAIRE (2 PAGES)
17	EXHIBIT NO. 16
18	- HON. MAITE MURPHY - SWORN STATMENT
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	

1 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Mr. Hitchock has made a motion to go 2 into executive session, seconded by Andy Safran 3 so we will now go into executive session. 4 (Executive Session) A motion has been made to come out 5 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: 6 of executive session by Representative Murphy, 7 seconded by Andy Safran. All right, ladies and 8 gentlemen, we're back on the record, and as you 9 know, the Judicial Merit Selection Commission did 10 go in executive session. However, while there no 11 decisions were made. No votes were taken 12 therein. Now let's proceed with the first 13 candidate today. 14 BLAKE A. HEWITT 15 Good morning, sir. CHAIRMAN RANKIN: 16 MR. HEWITT: Good morning, Mr. Chairman. 17 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Welcome. We'll jump right in right 18 on time almost. Mr. Hewitt, please raise your 19 right hand. 20 BLAKE A. HEWITT, having been duly sworn, testifies as 21 follows: You have on the dias there two 22 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: 23 documents, a personal data questionnaire and a 24 sworn statement. Take a quick look at that. 25 Tell us if they need to be updated or if they are

1 correct, as is. 2 MR. HEWITT: I'm not aware that they need to be 3 updated, Mr. Chairman. 4 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: You don't object to any -- to those 5 being made a part of the record with your sworn 6 testimony? 7 MR. HEWITT: I absolutely consent. 8 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: And Lindi's got them. There will be 9 made a part of the record at this point. 10 have been here before, so you have heard this. 11 Bear with me, but we've got to put it in the 12 record. And you will affirm this in a moment, I 13 know, but ultimately we have thoroughly 14 investigated your qualifications for this attempt 15 and effort to join the bench. Our inquiry is 16 focused on nine evaluative criteria, which 17 includes one, the ballot box survey, two, a 18 thorough study of your application materials, 19 three, verification of your compliance with state 2.0 ethics laws, a search of newspaper articles in 21 which your name appears, study of previous 22 screenings and a check for economic conflicts of 23 interest. We've received no affidavits filed in 24 opposition to your election, no witness are

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present to testify, though there are two young

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          ladies here to make sure that you apparently do
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          it correctly, and you can introduce them if you
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          like shortly. And with that I'll offer to you
 4
          the opportunity to make a brief opening statement
 5
          if you choose.
     (Exhibit Number 1 was marked for identification
 6
 7
    purposes - (15 pages) - Blake A. Hewitt - Personal
    Data Questionnaire.)
 8
 9
     (Exhibit Number 2 was marked for identification
10
    purposes - (8 pages) - Blake A. Hewitt - Sworn
11
     Statement.)
12
    MR. HEWITT:
                  I don't have any opening statement, Mr.
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          Chairman, other than I'd like to thank the
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          Committee for the opportunity to be here and to
15
          publicly thank your staff, whom you know are
16
          excellent.
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     CHAIRMAN RANKIN: And again, am I going to introduce -
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    MR. HEWITT:
                  No, I'm -- we all sort of out-punt our
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          coverage, I think, or at least most guys do.
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          that's true in my personal life as well with --
22
          of my law firm, so the two ladies here with me
23
          this morning, over my modest objection are my
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          partners, Marti Bluestein and Allison Sullivan.
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     CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Very good, welcome ladies and
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1 partners. All right, take it away, please, sir. 2 Thank you, Mr. Chairman. MR. HINSON: 3 MR. HEWITT - EXAMINATION BY MR. HINSON: 4 Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Good morning, MR. HINSON: 5 Mr. Hewitt. 6 MR. HEWITT: Good morning. 7 MR. HINSON: Mr. Chairman, I note for the record that 8 based on the testimony contained in the 9 candidate's PDQ, which has been included in the 10 record with the candidate's consent, Mr. Hewitt 11 meets the constitutional and/or statutory requirements for this position regarding age, 12 13 residence, and years of practice. 14 Mr. Hewitt, why do you want to serve as a judge Q. 15 on the Court of Appeals? 16 Α. There are two answers to that question, and some 17 of your are familiar with these answers, but I'll 18 say them again. The first is that serving on the 19 Court of Appeals would provide me with an 20 opportunity to do the legal work that I enjoy the 21 most, and that's appellate work. And the second 22 reason is public service. I can think of no more 23 -- I cannot think of a bigger honor than to serve 24 my fellow citizens by becoming a pure public 25 servant. And, of course, serving as a judge on

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the Court of Appeals would be that. Now I'm happy to unpack both of those reasons if the Committee would like and talk about the values that animate those reasons, but at the same time I know I'm at the beginning of a very long day. And so I'll be happy to leave it there, if that would be helpful or beneficial.

- Q. Mr. Hewitt, how do your legal and professional experience thus far will assist you to be an effective judge on the Court of Appeals?
- Well, I've spent the majority of my professional Α. life trying to be the best lawyer that I can be. And because a lot of my work has been appellate work in practice what that means, is I've spent most of my time trying to be the best appellate lawyer I can be. The way that plays out on a day-to-day basis is I spend all day every day either trying to become the master of a case that I've taken in from another lawyer, learning the -- learning the trial record, learning what the arguments were, and thinking critically about what arguments to make in the context of an appeal, or trying to master the relevant case law on a particular subject matter. That sort of day-to-day task I think would be bread and butter

day-to-day task of being an effective Court of Appeals judge. Because as a Court of Appeals judge, your obligation is to master the records of the cases that come before you and to master the body of precedents or the statutory law that applies in that area. So I'm hopeful that it would be a very similar experience, and I certainly wouldn't have offered to serve on the Court of Appeals if I thought that my experience didn't qualify me to do it capably.

- Q. Thank you. Mr. Hewitt, how would you describe your general judicial philosophy?
- A. You know, I bristle a little bit at labels, because I think all of them are a little imperfect. So I'll talk about some labels in a minute, but foremost I think I would like to be I've tried to be a humble and diligent and disciplined lawyer. And I would try to be a humble and diligent and disciplined judge. I would approach cases, I think, with the utmost respect for precedent. I would approach cases with a keen eye towards the text of a statute. So I would consider myself -- again, though, I bristle a little bit at labels -- as a textualist, because the text of a statute is

1 what's been passed by the General Assembly and 2 either signed by law -- signed by the governor 3 into law or passed by the General Assembly over 4 the governor's veto. And so the words of the 5 statute are what was passed, and so that's where 6 as a judge you would focus your inquiry on a 7 statutory case. I consider myself a minimalist. 8 I have not -- I have tried in presenting cases 9 before the appellate courts not to ask the court 10 to go further than was necessary to resolve the 11 You'll also hear the term "iudicial case. 12 restraint" thrown around when you -- often I hear 13 people talking about minimalism, and I believe 14 firmly in judicial restraints. All of those 15 things, humility, diligence, discipline, 16 textualism, minimalism are values that I would 17 try to bring to the table as an appellate judge. 18

Q. Mr. Hewitt, what is your vision for the future of our judicial system, and what changes would you advocate and why?

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A. So the broad vision of the future would be a judicial system that treats every litigant's case as the most important case in the world, because to the people involved it is the most important case in the world, and it tries to make the right

1 calls for the right reasons. Now you probably 2 noticed a couple of things about those 3 Those are aspirational values, so statements. 4 there's -- so you never arrive, you're always on 5 that journey. So in practice, what does that 6 mean? You know, that means, at the appellate 7 level, a system that hears cases in a timely 8 fashion and issues decisions in a timely fashion, 9 and issues those decisions in a way that reflects 10 humility, that convinces lawyers and litigants --11 and this is very hard to do, particularly to 12 losing litigants. You know, the lawyer and the 13 litigant who wins always feels like they got a 14 The one who doesn't prevail is, I fair shake. 15 think, naturally inclined to say, "Well, those 16 judges are just crooked, or they missed the So the value -- part of the value to my 17 boat." 18 mind of an appellate decision is a decision 19 that's written in a way that at least lays bare 20 for everybody to see that all of the arguments 21 were considered and considered fairly and that 22 everybody got a fair shake. Beyond that, I don't 23 know that I have much to add. 24 And Mr. Hewitt, to what extent do you believe Q.

Q. And Mr. Hewitt, to what extent do you believe that a judge should or should not defer to the

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actions of the General Assembly. I know you deferred to that a little bit, but if you would, further expand on that.

Well, the decision -- the deference to the Α. General Assembly in most cases, I think, will be paramount. Because a judge's job is to interpret the law, statutory law, and not make it, you know, not enact law of the judge's own creation or, you know, sort of impose the judge's own policy preferences on an area of the law. so, you know, the bulk of the court system's work I expect consists of statutory cases. This is the relevant provision of the domestic code, the probate code, the comp act, you know, or whatever statute's in play. How does it apply? deference to the General Assembly and the words the General Assembly puts into positive law through statutes or regulations are paramount. You know, there's a small -- there is an area of law of what's colloquially referred to as the common law, which is judge made law, and, you know, there are court cases that say in the areas of judge made law the supreme court is the final -- the state supreme court is the final arbiter or the common law, but, I mean, there's a

1 relatively small area of common law now. 2 deals mostly with common law torts. And of 3 course when the General Assembly enacts a 4 specific statute in contrary to the common law, 5 there are canons of construction about how that statute is construed. 6 So in most instances, I 7 would say deference to the General Assembly is --8 at least is borderline plenary, if not plenary. 9 Thank you, Mr. Hewitt. Mr. Hewitt, the Q. 10 Commission received 432 ballot box surveys 11 regarding you with 83 additional comments. The 12

Commission received 432 ballot box surveys regarding you with 83 additional comments. The ballot box survey, for example, contained the following positive comments: Mr. Hewitt would make an outstanding jurist. Others stated: Mr. Hewitt is superbly qualified, and another stated that Mr. Hewitt would be a tremendous asset to the bench. Three of the written comments expressed concern regarding your lack of trial experience. How would you respond to those concerns?

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A. Yeah. You know, a few -- people associate me as principally an appellate lawyer, and some of that is by design. I mean, I've told you that I moved in that direction relatively quickly out of law school, because I thought I liked that area of

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work, and I thought I might be good at it. I've done trial work. I've done probably more trial work than people realize. But I choose to identify as an appellate lawyer, and my firm chooses to advertise me as an appellate lawyer, because they think that's my competitive advantage. And I think that brings out, sort of, the best parts of my best personal qualities. But the fact is, you know, even though I have probably appeared in circuit court and at the agency level more in the time since my last appearance in front of this Committee than appellate courts, you know, if you needed to hire somebody to defend a deposition or take a really important deposition, you would not hire me. you had a really big personal injury case that you were looking to, you know, have the summons and complaint drafted, you know, from the ground up and, you know, a lawyer take it soup-to-nuts through trial, you would not hire me. You know, there are lawyers in the state that you would do that -- that you would hire to do that. know, that is the bread and butter part of their But if you had appellate litigation, big appellate litigation, you know, maybe you

1 hire me, maybe you don't, but I think my name 2 shows up on that list, along with a constellation 3 of other lawyers, you know, in parts of the 4 I think my experience as principally an 5 appellate lawyer, as well with trial experience, 6 would be an asset to the court, particularly the 7 fact that I would be coming straight from private 8 practice, because I've experienced the 9 frustrations that lawyers experience when dealing 10 with the appellate court system. I know the 11 frustrations that clients have when dealing with 12 the appellate court system, because I have to 13 explain it to the clients myself, and sometimes 14 that's not fun. And again, I would not -- as 15 someone who, you know, sort of makes a lot of his 16 living in that system, I would not offer to serve 17 on the court of appeals if I thought that I would 18 in any way be a detriment to it. I would -- I 19 would hope and aspire to sort of help the team perform a little bit better if I can sort of put 20 21 it in colloquial sports terms. 22 Thank you, Mr. Hewitt. Just a few housekeeping Q. 23

Q. Thank you, Mr. Hewitt. Just a few housekeeping issues. Since submitting your letter of intent to run for this seat, have you contacted any members of the Commission about your candidacy?

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1 A. No.

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- Q. Are you familiar with Section 2-19-70, including the limitations on contacting members of the General Assembly regarding your screening?
- 5 | A. Yes.
 - Q. Since submitting your letter of intent, have you sought or received the pledge of any legislator, either prior to this date or pending the outcome of your screening?
 - A. No.
 - Q. Have you asked any third parties to contact members of the General Assembly on your behalf, or are you aware of anyone attempting to intervene in this process on your behalf?
 - A. No.
 - MR. HINSON: I would note for the record that the Pee
 Dee Citizens Committee reported that Mr. Hewitt
 is qualified as to constitutional qualifications,
 physical health and mental ability and was found
 well qualified in the areas of ethical fitness,
 professional and academic ability, character,
 reputation, experience, and judicial temperament.
 I would also note for the record that any
 concerns raised during the investigation
 regarding the candidate were incorporated in my

1 questioning here today. And with that, I have no 2 further questions. 3 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Okay, Mr. Hinson, thank you. 4 Ouestions, Mr. Safran? 5 MR. HEWITT - EXAMINATION BY MR. SAFRAN: 6 MR. SAFRAN: Hope you're doing well today. 7 the record, Mr. Hewitt and I are co-counsel on a 8 pending appeal. We were both brought into this 9 case at different times, by somebody else, and he 10 has actually done the lion's share of the work at 11 this stage. So I'm just putting that out there. 12 Q. Just on the thing that you had touched on 13 previously, it just seems that even though it's a 14 very small number, there's still -- appear to be 15 certain concerns that are raised because of this 16 trial experience issue. I guess the practical 17 effect is, is that number one, you do have a 18 pretty substantial amount of experience at things 19 other than the appellate courts. And I think 20 that's correct, isn't it? 21 Yes, that's fair. Α. All right. And beyond that, you know, as 22 Q. 23 somebody who started out, you know, not going to 24 court myself a lot and doing appeals early in the

career, how can you avoid not having -- by going

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through the process of preparing an appeal, reading a transcript, making your argument, not have a grasp of what the practical effects of a decision are going to be? I mean, isn't it inescapable that you're going to know that just by working on the appeal?

Α. I agree with that, and I would add to it the -- I get -- I get -- at the level I get the statement, you know, the concern with, sort of, not being an in-the-trenches trial litigator, you know, every I think it actually cuts in the other direction for a couple of reasons. The first is that, to my mind, trial litigation, appellate litigation, are fundamentally different. trial it's all about establishing who's got the most credible story. You know, who's telling the truth, who's not telling the truth, because that's what we decide, you know, at trial. an appeal is just a fundamentally different game. An appeal is all about the law. How does the law apply to this set of facts, and how might the law apply to other sets of facts that aren't necessarily before the court, so that we know when we articulate in a written opinion what the rule of law is, you know, we're articulating the

rule of law that reflects the General Assembly's intent or the correct interpretation of precedent. So to my mind, the areas of practice are just completely different. And the second thing I would say on that note may have just flown right out of my mind. So, I'm sorry for that, but --

Q. That's okay. Well --

- A. -- and there was another thing I wanted to add to that, but hopefully it'll come back to me.
- Q. Hoping it will, but let me just take one next step. I mean, you're echoing what Mr. Nicols said a couple of years ago, that really to do a credible job as an appellate lawyer you have a different skill set than somebody who is a trial judge or a family court judge or even a regular daily court practitioner. I mean, isn't that really true?
- A. I agree completely. You know, what I do -- and it came back to me, so thank you for the hint because that was related to it -- I spend the overwhelming majority of my time, you know -- I get to work about 8:00 o'clock in the morning, I hit it pretty hard until 5:00. And I'm either trying to digest a trial record and master all of

1	the salient facts about what happened at trial,
2	or I'm reading cases, you know, for eight hours,
3	trying to say, "Okay, well, this case said this.
4	This next case said that. What is the
5	discernible principal of law? How does that
6	apply?" And I sort of live my professional life
7	in that area of critical thinking and digesting
8	material. And then trying to regurgitate,
9	articulate in the form of a written brief, you
10	know, a concise and coherent argument that says
11	this is what this case is. This is what this
12	case is about. This is the these are the
13	operable principals of law. This is how they
14	apply, and if you're concerned about x , y , and z
15	over here, this is how the principal of law takes
16	care of those concerns. I mean, that is what I
17	do. And I sort of live my life in sort of
18	I've heard about lawyers who try a lot of cases
19	describing the area of the time period before
20	trial as a pressure cooker. You know, you're
21	trying to master all this material so you can get
22	ready and have complete command of it when you
23	get up in front of the judge for a bench trial or
24	a jury. I live my life doing that same thing.
25	It's just in a different environment. It's in

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the environment of my office preparing to write an appellate brief that I'm going to have to live and die by in front of the Court of Appeals of the Supreme Court. Or master it for the term -for purposes of an oral argument that I'm going to have to live and die by in front of the Supreme Court or the court of appeals. And that sort of work, I think, is every bit as demanding as what the trial practitioner goes through in preparing a case for active litigation. And it's exactly what a good appellate court judge, I think, has to do. Because for the appellate process to be what it's supposed to be, which is a conversation about the law, a conversation between equals, the advocate and the member of the judiciary on the bench, both the lawyer and the judge have to have spent a substantial amount of time preparing. You can't go in and wing this stuff and have it come out well. So that's the second way I would answer that concern, and hopefully that is germane to the question that you were asking.

Q. Let me just close with one other question. While

I would never ignore the fact that any experience
in the system is a positive, really what you see

I know trial

1 and what you do as a trial judge, whether on the 2 family bench or on the circuit bench, is really 3 fundamentally different from what you're 4 requested to do at an appellate level in terms of 5 your focus, your time, and really kind of the 6 abilities that you're calling upon, because 7 there's so much that involves the research and 8 the writing. And at those levels, because of the 9 sheer volume of cases, you don't have the 10 opportunity to do that. So while I would never 11 say that it was a bad experience being there, I 12 just want to make sure -- and I'm not necessarily 13 asking you to comment negatively -- but just --14 you don't -- no there's no prerequisite to be a 15 good appellate court judge through having have 16 been a trial court judge. I mean, they don't 17 necessarily -- they're not mutually exclusive. 18 We have in this state, you know, great appellate Α. 19 judges who are not, you know, former Chief Judge 20 Alex Sanders, Judge Bert Goolsby --Randy Bell. 21 Q. -- there are others. 22 Α. That's correct. Judge and 23 Justice Randy Bell. You know, appellate court

court judging requires a lot of reading, too, but

judging requires a lot of reading.

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1 appellate court judging also requires a lot of 2 writing. And the thing about writing is, at 3 least for me, it's very hard to do well, and it 4 takes a lot of time, and it takes a lot of 5 practice. You know, I don't know how much trial 6 court judges write. I mean, I'm not speaking 7 critical of their experience, but I write all the 8 time. 9 Q. Thank you very much. 10 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Senator Hayes? 11 MR. HEWITT - EXAMINATION BY MR. HAYES: 12 Q. I enjoyed reading your background. Now on your 13 appellate, how much of your appellate work is 14 criminal versus civil? 15 Α. So I don't remember exactly what -- my knee jerk 16 is probably ten percent criminal, and the other 17 90 percent split between civil and domestic, less domestic than civil. 18 19 Q. Do you have any -- is your other experience -have you done any criminal work? 20 21 Are you talking about at the trial court level? Α. 22 Q. Yes. 23 Α. You know, the last criminal case I actively 24 participated in at trial was a murder case a 25 couple of years ago, but that's it. And I was

1 co-counsel. A colleague was lead counsel.

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- Q. Okay. But would you say of the other practice outside the appellate work, how much of it would be criminal?
- A. Oh, a very little. Most of it is civil.
- Q. But do you feel confident -- because I understand the court of appeals would have to deal with criminal as well as civil and domestic -- so do you feel comfortable in all areas that you'd be called upon to rule on?
- I think so, Senator. Now, of course, you know, Α. where the rubber meets the road is how you And I would certainly approach all cases -- and I don't mean to give you a circuitous answer, but to kind of give you a little bit of a circuitous answer, I hadn't done, for whatever reason, any probate work until the last couple of years now. It just so happens that right now I have a constellation of three or four probate cases, you know, which is interesting to learn -- you know, try to learn a new area of the law. But what that's required me to do is to sort of jump in over my head and, you know, try and master all of this material. I've enjoyed doing that, and so I'm certain that

there would be, in addition to some issues in criminal law -- I mean, there will be issues in civil law or domestic cases, even though I've done plenty of civil and domestic work -- that I'll have to say, "Never run across this before," you know, but that's okay, you know. That's one of the great things about this job is it's the opportunity to learn something. You know, you never stop learning.

- 10 Q. I notice you went undergraduate at Georgia Tech;
 11 is that right?
- 12 A. That's right.
- 13 | Q. In civil engineering?
- 14 | A. Yes.

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- Q. Do you think that's a good background for the law?
 - A. I don't know. It's -- to a lot of people, and I think it's reasonable to say, that those look sort of divergent. You know, civil was so heavy math and science, I might have written one paper in undergraduate school in a marketing class, and I'm sure it was not well done. And then, of course, law school all I do is write and read now. I think, sort of, the same things about engineering that -- or the same parts of my

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personality that attracted me to engineering probably attracted me to focus on appellate work. You know, an engineer's view of the world -- and I may have even said this before -- is that there's no problem you can't solve if you just get all the data, you know. If you want me to build a cell phone tower that's 5,000 feet tall, I can do it, you know, just give me all the data about how steel behaves under certain conditions or wind loads or ice loads, that sort of thing. And the thing I like about appellate work is, you know, every case comes to you in a box, and the facts are set, you know, except for in family court cases where the standard review is de novo, the facts are set. So I don't have to worry about who's telling the truth or not, all that sort of thing, the facts are set. How does the law apply to these facts. And then I've just got to get in all the data, all the relevant statutes, all the precedents from other cases and say, "How do these apply? What legal principles make this case work?" That's the only way I've come up to -- with to explain it that makes sense to me, you know. That same part of my brain that thinks linearly, I think, attracted me to this

Q. My father, who was a circuit judge, was always of the opinion that math majors and/or engineers made good lawyers because of the same thing you articulated there. If you've got a problem, they find a solution. Sometimes they may have a problem there's no solution to that, but he could find a solution to it, so, thank you. Appreciate it.

CHAIRMAN RANKIN: All right. Other questions?

11 | SENATOR YOUNG: Mr. Chairman.

sort of work.

CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Senator Young.

MR. HEWITT - EXAMINATION BY SENATOR YOUNG:

Q. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Hewitt, thank you for your interest in serving on the South Carolina Court of Appeals, and I will state for the record that I have been -- currently not, but I have been in the past co-counsel with Mr. Hewitt on a case that was on appeal. And I do have some questions for you. First of all, I applaud you on the bar comments. You have a lot of very favorable bar comments that were obtained. One of the questions I have for you is -- and you may have addressed this some earlier, but I want to just be very pointed and ask you to

explain, how has your law practice prepared you for serving on the Court of Appeals?

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You know, what I may have said, probably Α. inarticulately a few minutes ago is, you know, I'd -- what I do every day is to try and master the case that's in front of me. Most times that case was -- no, all the time that case had been to some sort of conclusion in a trial court, either been tossed out on a dispositive motion or tried to a verdict, either a bench trial or a jury trial, and so I try to master that material. You know, what was this dispute that these parties had. And then I try to identify the legal issues that I think are operable, either to have the judgment affirmed in my client's favor, if my client prevailed, or to have it reversed if my client was on the losing end. And I do that through a process of outlining the trial court record, trying to pick out what I think is important, and then I dive into cases for what tends to be at least two days, sometimes more, reading the relevant precedents that the parties presented to the trial court. And then I go beyond what the parties presented, because, you know, there's a lot of precedents out there.

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Sometimes people leave important stuff out. So all that is geared towards mastering the Because only then, you know, sort of material. when you have internalized everything that's important to a case, can you come up with a way or at least am I able to come up with a way to develop a written brief to present to the court that says this is what this case is, and this is what this case is about, this is why I think that my client should prevail, and the judgment should be affirmed if they won below or reversed. And then I think a good part of presenting an appellate case is to say, and if you have concerns, if you're skeptical about this case, this is what I think your skepticisms would be, and this is how I answer those concerns. Because, you know, the judge who's going to be predisposed to agree with you is the low hanging You know, you're not concerned really with making inroads with them, because they're with you already. The judge you want to engage, the person you want to persuade, is the one who comes into the argument or comes to your brief saying, I don't know about this case, you know. He says this and such, but I think maybe it

should go the other way. That's the person that	
you want to engage and have a meaningful	
discussion with, because as lawyers our job is to	
persuade, you know. It's not to count noses in a	
case. It's to persuade people aren't with you to	
join to your side. And so much of that, I think,	
is what being a good appellate judge would	
require doing, because there's a reason trial	
courts just have to issue judgments. They don't	
have to issue any reasoning explanation. They	
often do, but they don't have to. But appellate	
cases require written opinions, and that's	
because, as the great constitutional scholar,	
Alexander Bickle said, "The future cannot be	
ruled, it can only be persuaded." So you have at	
the end of every appellate case a written opinion	
that says, this is what this case was about.	
These were the operative facts. This is the	
principle of law that drove the lower courts	
decision or that drives our decision. These are	
what we think the other arguments are. This is	
why we don't think they're persuasive. You know,	
that's why appellate opinions have precedential	
value, and trial court orders do not, because	
they contain statements of rules of law, how they	

1 apply not just to that case but to other cases. 2 To my mind, the work that I undertake, day to 3 day, when I'm being an appellate lawyer, I think 4 it precisely the same work that I would have to 5 undertake as an appellate judge. I would just be 6 doing it as a member of a collegial panel, 7 because at the Court of Appeals your case is in 8 panels of three and Supreme Court panels of five. 9 So I'd be obligated to listen to and consider the 10 views of others and reach a collective decision, 11 because a broken clock is right twice a day and 12 nobody's right all the time.

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- Q. You mentioned in your opening statement that you are a textualist and a minimalist. And what I would like for you to do is to state in layman's terms how you would describe your judicial philosophy so that someone who is reading this transcript, who is not a lawyer, can understand what you mean by a textualist and a minimalist, and anything else you want to say for a layman as to your judicial philosophy?
- A. Sure. So a textualist is you enforce the law as the General Assembly wrote it, not as you would write it. And the minimalist is if it's not necessary to decide it as a part of a case, then

it's necessary not to decide it as a part of a
case. And to give credit for the second
statement, that's -- I heard that from Chief
Justice Roberts.

Q. So you would exercise judicial restraint?

A. Absolutely. No more issues decided in a case than necessary.

- Q. And as a textualist you would interpret the law the way it is written on the page before you?
- Q. Yes. Now that leads me to my next question, which is, are there any circumstances when a judge should allow his or her personal views to influence a decision that the judge, especially an appellate judge, would make serving on the court?
- A. No. In fact, former Justice Scalia was fond, when he would talk about his judicial philosophy, which was textualism and originalism and some other isms in there -- but he would tout cases, including the flag burning case, for example, Texas against Johnson, as a case where he hated the outcome allowing, you know -- declaring unconstitutional the Texas statute prohibiting the burning of the flag, but he thought it was compelled by his judicial philosophy and his

understanding of the first amendment. So there are people -- and I think there's some merit to it -- who would say, you know, reaching an outcome that you disagree with is one of the things that should tell you that you're judging the right way.

SENATOR YOUNG: Mr. Chairman, I have no further questions at this time.

CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Anything else? Mr. Hitchcock.

MR. HEWITT - EXAMINATION BY MR. HITCHCOCK:

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Mr. Hewitt, thank you for offering yourself up 0. for this position again. I know this is not the most comfortable or easiest process to go through. And I believe this is your third time going through it, so we certainly appreciate your willingness to serve. One thing that I -question that I want to ask you is, you know, I agree with my colleague, Mr. Safran, that being a trial court judge is not necessarily a prerequisite to being an appellate court judge. I think, you know, attorneys who have extensive practice in the appellate courts can certainly make the transition. However, I would submit that, you know, you have spent your life, your judicial career, as an advocate, zealously

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advocating for the positions of your clients, and, you know, as you said, you look at the case below, you attempt to, I guess, pick it apart and try to formulate the best argument that you can on behalf of your client, taking into consideration all of the vagaries of the case and the decisions below. And although being a trial court judge doesn't -- I don't necessarily think it's a pre-requisite, it is -- it can provide a way point, so to speak, where you can make the transition from being an advocate to being much more of an arbiter to -- you know, instead of advocating on behalf of your client you're, in essence, judging -- you become a -- you know, it's a much different position to be in, and you have to weigh and consider the arguments of both How do you feel that you would be able to make that transition from, I would submit, zealous and, quite frankly, effective advocate to the much more objective role of being able to consider both sides and give each argument equal weight and consideration in making your rulings? Yeah. I don't think I would find it that much I, of course, started out my career, you know, with experience doing that very thing.

I mean, clerking at the state level and also for
the district court. And, you know, I don't mind
saying I struggled for a little bit when I
transitioned from a law clerk to private practice
because, you know, we had two rules in chambers
that were, treat every case is the most important
case in the world, and make the right call for
the right reasons. And it takes that takes on
a little bit of a different dimension when you
have a client who you know, I told the
Citizens Committee that, you know, the rule I
impose, my obligation to my clients, is to win
their case in an intellectually honest fashion.
And the clients really don't care about the
intellectually honest fashion. They'd just like
their case to be won, but that's a constraint
that I impose on them. You know, I'd say to an
extent I've tried to approach my private practice
that same way, recognizing that my job is not
just to win my client's case, but to also help
the appellate court system be a good steward of
its own precedent. And so I have tried to
present cases as an advocate in a way that I
thought was also faithful to the court's role of
stability and being and objectivity. But of

1	course I would have no client, as you correctly
2	observed, serving as a judge. You know, the
3	cases would come to me in a different way. You
4	know, rather than having to prepare a brief, I
5	would a case would come to me with both sets
6	of briefs. And so I would be coming to as I'm
7	coming to a case cold, I would have everybody's
8	hopefully fully ripened, you know, arguments
9	right there in front of them. And so rather than
10	focusing on everything coming to the case as an
11	advocate and focusing on it as an advocate, you
12	know, I would my process of digestion and
13	trying to master the material, would necessarily
14	include everybody's arguments, not just the ones
15	you know, not just the ones that I've
16	developed, you know, on my own behalf. But I
17	will grant you that it will certainly be
18	different and in a meaningful way, maybe a
19	colloquial way, to what I hope to be the case
20	I think might perhaps best be illustrated by a
21	colloquial example. When I leave today to go
22	home to Conway, I know that I can get home to
23	Conway by jumping up 77, hopping on 20 and
24	running over and cutting through Florence. I
25	also know that I can get there by going 378. Now

1 both routes are fine routes, you know, depending 2 on how fast you go, one will get you there a 3 little faster and avoid Turbeville. So I know a 4 lot of people make to the Court of Appeals by 5 traveling through the trial court first. And I 6 don't have any -- and I think an appellate body 7 is enriched by having people with a variety of 8 backgrounds. Trial experience as a trial judge 9 is certainly no detriment. What I hope is that 10 there is a place in the appellate court system --11 it doesn't have to be me -- you know, whether 12 it's me or not, but there is a place in an 13 appellate court -- in the appellate court for 14 someone who has devoted themselves to being the 15 best appellate lawyer they can be, you know, to 16 serve as an appellate judge. If there's not a 17 place for someone like that, take me out of it. 18 I think that's a bad thing, objectively a bad 19 thing. 20 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Senator Sabb? 21 MR. HEWITT - EXAMINATION BY SENATOR SABB: 22 MR. SABB: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And I really just 23 want to make a comment more than anything else. 24 And in the interest of disclosure, the 25 Bluestein/Nichols firm represented me and the

1 Williamsburg County Legislative Delegation. 2 Nichols began it, and then he ascended to a new 3 position, and then Blake did a fine job coming in 4 afterwards. And I just think that Blake Hewitt 5 is an extraordinary individual who has 6 established himself in a significant way and is 7 having an impact on the citizens of South 8 Carolina through his good work. And I -- Blake, 9 you'll need to correct me if I'm wrong, but of 10 course since you offered the first time, there 11 have been consistent comments on your 12 qualifications, almost all of which have been 13 excellent, but then the one mark has been the 14 notion of lacking trial experience. But correct 15 me if I'm wrong, you've actually done more in 16 that area to beef up that part of your resume. 17 Is that an accurate statement? 18 I feel -- yes, I feel like I've done more trial Α. 19 level work since the last time I was before this 20 Committee, and that was not on purpose. That's 21 just sort of the way things played out. Then I 22 have appellate work in the last couple of years, 23 but it's --

whether -- and I think there are some things that

And then I'd simply say that regardless to

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Q.

1 work as a result of fate, but I would just say 2 that experience is experience regardless to what 3 the motivating factors were that lent itself to 4 the experiences being had. And so I just really 5 want to congratulate you on what has been an 6 extraordinary career. And I'm sure that 7 regardless to whether or not you ascend to this 8 position or others, you'll continue to make the 9 same impact that you're making, so 10 congratulations. 11 Thank you, senator, very much. Α. 12 MR. HEWITT - EXAMINATION BY CHAIRMAN RANKIN: 13 Mr. Hewitt, I obviously know you. 0. 14 in the same Sertoma Club, and you have helped me 15 in numerous appellate like issues, so disclosure 16 as well. While not getting to the appellate 17 level, thank the Lord. 18 There is no money to be made in Columbia. Α. 19 need to stay out of Columbia. 20 Q. We are witnessing in evidence of that today, but 21 we're glad to be here. And two years ago and 22 three days you were here before this very A number of us were 23 Committee -- Commission. 24 not, Senator Hayes, Senator Young, Senator Sabb,

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Mr. Murphy, and Ms. Lucy Grey McIver were not

present. But I've gone back, and I've looked,

just to refresh my memory on the postscript from

that effort and your run then for the appellate

branch, and that, too, was for the Court of

Appeals, correct?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. And what the record contains and then what the chatter, post-report, centered on were two areas, and I want to kind of briefly touch back on those. And one may be more housekeeping perhaps, but there was some concern that perhaps your testimony in regard to your separation from the armed services was not fully explained. You may have heard that, you may not have heard it, but I've read what was testified to I think in the response to questions from Mr. Hitchcock. What happened with your service in the military, and how did it end?
- A. Sure. I went off to officer candidate school after I graduated from Georgia Tech. I had a grandfather who served in the Marine Corps, another grandfather who served in the Navy, and that was something I'd always sort of thought about, and frankly wasn't really sure what I wanted to do after undergraduate school. So I

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went to OCS, and I went with a contract to eventually become a JA, a judge advocate, which is what they call them -- or they called them at that time in the Marine Corps. I found out about halfway through boot camp that I didn't get into law school. And so then I had the opportunity to either transition to a ground contract, which is what everybody else went through, or a flight And I thought pretty seriously about contract. that, because I struggled the first two weeks in boot camp. I don't mind telling you that. was a shock, but I ended up liking boot camp very And the way it played out was you have -there's a process in boot camp where you evaluate the other members of your platoon. And so we were evaluating other members of our platoon, and a friend of mine wrote on his evaluation of me that I was not sure whether I was going to accept my commission. I had confided in him that I really wasn't sure what I was going to do. so to make a long story short, which is probably already not that short, the company commander -the platoon commander, called me in his office and sort of read me the riot act, what are you doing. And I said, "Well, I'm just not sure, you

know, whether this is something that I should
do." And his response to that was to take me in
front of a board of the commander of the base and
the leadership staff, and they sort of braised me
for a little, and, you know, I was there again
sort of noncommittal and quite frankly felt like
a fish in a frying pan. You know, like I'm
really just not sure what I want to do. I'd like
to go back to the platoon where I'm happy and
finish training. I don't know. And this is like
the Thursday or Friday. Training was done. We'd
finished our evaluation. We were finally ranked,
and we were going to be commissioned the next
Thursday. And so I think this was the period
where they let all the bruises heal and everybody
get better before everybody's mom and daddy comes
to see them get commissioned. And then they said
somebody said, well, we see your grandfather
was a lieutenant colonel. You know, what do you
think he would think about all this. And that
just sort of rubbed me the wrong way. And so as
we're walking back to the platoon, the platoon
commander's, again, reading me the riot act. And
I said, you know, I just don't need this. I
think I'll take a walk. And so the way it was

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characterized on my separation from the service was drop on request. I think it -- I was previously under the impression that it was administrative separation, but I went back and pulled the paperwork, and it was drop on request. So I dropped on request from the Marine Corps, you know, less than a week when we were going to be commissioned. And as you might expect, you know, in the period immediately afterwards and even, you know, for a period of years I would have dreams about being back in boot camp. would wonder -- not necessarily good dreams, but wonder whether I made the right decision, but you 14 know, you just can't do that to yourself. mean, I went on, you know, to accept a job at an engineering firm there in Atlanta. I studied for the LSAT. Got a higher LSTAT score, went to the University of South Carolina where I made really some of the best friends of my life. My best friend from law school introduced me to my wife. So I mean, if I'd of stayed in the service, I mean, I might be married, but not to the same person, you know. So I will always be -- that experience will always be sort of a mixed bag for me because of how it ended, but it shaped a large

1 part of my work ethic, and I'm a much better 2 person for having had at least that limited 3 interaction with the Marine Corps. 4 You were not discharged dishonorably? 0. 5 Α. No, I didn't -- I wasn't there long enough to be 6 dishonorably discharged. 7 Q. And so the record reflects your separation as 8 again official --9 Yeah, drop on request. Α. 10 Drop on request, okay. Q. 11 Which it was not really on my request. Α. Yeah. Ι wanted to stay and make up my mind, and they 12 13 wanted me to fish or cut bait. 14 All right. The second area, and again, Q. Okay. 15 for those who were here and recall it, forgive my 16 re-plowing this, but you listed in your initial 17 PDQ and whatever, and the actual screening report 18 includes five significant cases that you listed 19 yourself, one of which was the Bone case. 20 There's a lot of exchange about that. You were 21 hired then by the bar, correct, or --22 Α. I was hired in the Brown case by the bar. 23 The Brown. Not Bone, but Brown, you were hired 0. 24 by the bar? 25 Α. Yes.

- Q. So the association that represents all lawyers hires you to represent it before the appellate court, correct?
 - A. To be fair, I think they hired John Nichols, and I was the ride-along.
- 6 | Q. Okay.

- 7 A. But I ended up doing the work.
- Q. Okay. All right. But then in exchange with one of the Commission members you also cited a case, which is of great note and at the point that you offered it had not been decided, and that being the Episcopal Diocese case?
- 13 | A. Yeah.
- Q. Are you sad that you took a case and won? Do you
 wish that you had lost that case? I mean, is it

 -- because there was some criticism --
- 17 | A. Yeah.
- 18 Q. -- from some camps that you should not have taken
 19 that case?
- A. Yeah. So a couple of things about the PDQ
 question and about that discussion, which I
 appreciate you raising. I dislike that PDQ
 question, because my world view is that every
 case I've ever taken is important, because it's
 the most important case to the people involved.

And so, you know, if I could -- there are three 2 arguments you give in every case, the one you 3 practice, the one you give, and the brilliant one 4 you think of when it's over. You know, so as I was leaving that day I was like, why did I say, you know, any cases, because that's just such an 7 anathema to the way I think about it. Because I 8 truly, you know, try to give every single case my 9 That case, I think, had been argued -- so 10 I was here in November of -- was it '15 or '16?

- '16, November the 16th --0.
- 12 Α. Yeah.

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- -- of 2016 is this record. 13 Q.
 - I don't know if that case was argued Α. September of '16 or had been argued September of '15, you know. If it's -- if it's -- it's easy to explain it if it was 16, because it would have still been fresh on my mind. You know, when I think about that case, the first thing -- the first thing that comes to mind is I really just want to cry, because it's an awful case. know, nothing is more heart breaking than a church in litigation with itself. When I was talking about it in the context of the committee hearing, you know, what I was thinking about was

1 the experience I just had as a lawyer. I mean, 2 that was the hardest I've worked on a case in my 3 And I had the opportunity to work with and 4 on the other side of some really bright brothers 5 and sisters in the bar. I mean, Mitch Brown is a 6 good friend of mine, personally and 7 professionally. He was one of the lead lawyers 8 on the other side. I have tremendous respect for 9 him, would walk through fire for him. So I was 10 thinking about that when I made those comments. 11 I was proud of hard work, because, of course, if 12 you can't be proud of hard work, what can you be 13 proud of. But on a personal level the case makes 14 me want to throw up, because it -- there's just 15 nothing but bad about it. But I was talking to a 16 friend who is a lawyer and a very distinguished 17 lawyer, you know, after -- long after that case 18 was over and after that hearing, and I said to 19 this friend, I said, "Did I do the wrong thing in 20 getting involved in that case." And this friend 21 whose ideological valance was completely against my position, completely, said, "Absolutely not. 22 23 Every case needs good lawyers on both sides." 24 So, you know, there you go.

Okay. Finally, the -- one of the three people

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Q.

1 - out of 432 folks that participated in the 2 ballot box survey 83 folks made comments, only 3 three of whom had something negative in the -- of 4 the stripe that you've not served on the trial 5 level yet. We've heard from a judge yesterday, 6 and then last round, last year, the advent of ADR 7 mediation and how effectively cases are being settled more and more and that there's less and 8 less and civil trial work. So if your cases are 9 10 settling, but you're sitting on the circuit 11 court, how is that an advantage for trial 12 experience to get you prepared for the civil --13 or rather the appellate level? I don't know that it is. And, you know, what I 14 Α. 15 hear from my friends who do active trial 16 litigation is that a trial litigator's business 17 model would like to be, you settle your bad cases 18 and try your good ones, but it plays out in 19 reverse. You can't get a good case to trial. 2.0 Instead you end up with just the dogs being 21 And when I worked at the U.S. District there. 22 Court the lament among district judges was that

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disputes and summary judgment motions.

all they hear is discovery disputes, discovery

that's not a whole lot of -- you know, when we

did try cases it took on a new dimension, because
then you're managing a lot of pots on the stove
at once. You're working on jury charges. You're
handling evidentiary objections, that sort of
thing, but there's not a whole lot of that going
on. You can't get a good case to trial is what I
hear.

- Q. And that, on the criminal side as well, in terms of negotiated pleas we are hearing, so -- and I'm about to wind it up on my end. Real quick, in terms of your experience, you have clerked with a federal judge?
- 13 A. Yes.

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- 14 Q. You have clerked with a supreme court chief judge 15 in South Carolina?
- 16 | A. Yes.
- Q. And then you have participated in how many
 appeals to the point of drafting, arguing -well, for example, on the arguing itself,
 presenting before either the civil -- I mean, the
 court of appeals or the state supreme court --
- 22 A. I think I argued my 51st case this last month.
- 23 Q. Okay.
- A. And I've had a lot of cases decided just on briefs. I've participated in private pract- --

1 I've been lead counsel in private practice on, I 2 think, slightly north of 80 appellate cases and 3 consulting counsel on, I believe, twice that 4 many. 5 Q. Thank you. Unless there are any other questions, 6 I want to join with the others in saluting your 7 effort to do this again, participating again, two 8 years later in three days. Also remind you that 9 pursuant to the criteria, the Commission expects 10 you to follow the spirit of the law as well as 11 the letter of the law, particularly the ethics 12 laws. And that we will view any violations of 13 the appearance of impropriety as very serious and 14 deserving of significant and heavy weight 15 considerations in any deliberations. On that 16 note, the record will remain open until the 17 formal release of the report qualifications, and 18 you may be called back as needed, hopefully not, 19 if the need were to arise. Thank you again for 20 your willingness to serve and for your host of 21 atta-boys from the atta-girl chorus in the back. 22 Α. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and thank you members of 23 the Committee. 24 (Off the Record) HONORABLE ALISON RENEE LEE 25

CHAIRMAN RANKIN: We saved the prettier day for you.
JUDGE LEE: Thank you so much.
CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Come on up. I'm going ask you to
raise your right hand and ask
HONORABLE ALISON RENEE LEE, having been duly sworn,
testifies as follows:
CHAIRMAN RANKIN: And you have before you two
documents, the PDQ, personal data questionnaire,
and sworn statement. Are they correct as is? Do
they need to be amended or changed?
JUDGE LEE: I don't believe that there's anything in
them that needs to be revised.
CHAIRMAN RANKIN: All right.
JUDGE LEE: They're correct.
CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Okay. And you don't object to those
being made a part of the record with your sworn
testimony?
JUDGE LEE: No, I do not.
CHAIRMAN RANKIN: If you'll hand those left, they'll
be made a part of the record. Judge Lee, you
participated in screening how many times?
(Exhibit Number 3 was marked for identification
purposes - (15 pages) Honorable Alison Renee Lee -
Personal Data Questionnaire.)
(Exhibit Number 4 was marked for identification

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    purposes - (6 pages) Honorable Alison Renee Lee -
 2
     Sworn Statement.)
 3
     JUDGE LEE:
                 Too many to count.
 4
                       All right.
     CHAIRMAN RANKIN:
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     JUDGE LEE:
                 I don't want to show my age.
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     CHAIRMAN RANKIN:
                       That's all right.
                                           This -- the next
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          few lines you've heard however many times you've
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          been here, but we have thoroughly investigated
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          your qualifications for service and your
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          candidacy for the Court of Appeals. Our inquiry
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          is focused on nine evaluative criteria, which has
          included the ballot box survey, a thorough study
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          of your application materials, verification of
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          your compliance with state ethics laws, a search
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          of newspaper articles in which your name appears,
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          a study of previous screenings, and a check for
          economic conflicts of interest. You'll be glad
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          to know we've received no affidavits filed
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          opposition to your election, and there are no
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          witnesses present to testify against you or for
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          you today. You now have the opportunity to make
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          a brief statement, if you want.
                                            It is not
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          required.
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                 I don't have anything other than to say
     JUDGE LEE:
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          thank you for your time and your efforts.
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1 appreciate the opportunity to come before you and 2 to answer any questions that you may have. 3 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Very well. If you'll answer Mr. 4 Gentry's questions. 5 JUDGE LEE: And also, thank you, Mr. Gentry, for his 6 patience in dealing with me over the past couple 7 of months. 8 JUDGE LEE - EXAMINATION BY MR. GENTRY: 9 MR. GENTRY: Mr. Chairman, I note for the record that 10 based on the testimony contained in the 11 candidate's PDO, which has been included in the 12 record with the candidate's consent, Judge Lee 13 meets the constitutional and/or statutory 14 requirements for this position regarding age, 15 residence, and years of practice. 16 0. Hi, Judge Lee. Why do you want to serve as a 17 judge on the Court of Appeals? 18 The Court of Appeals is basically where I started Α. 19 I started out as a law clerk to two judges 20 on different courts of appeal, and from there I 21 liked the research and writing. I don't get a 22 chance to do as much of that as I used to get to 23 do, but I think I have something to offer being 24 in the Court of Appeals. I like the ability to

be able to take a little bit of additional time

to handle some matters, and I'd like to be able to serve with them and finish out my legal career, my judicial career, with the Court of

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Q. How do you feel your legal and professional experience thus far will assist you to be an effective judge on the Court of Appeals?

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I've been in some judicial capacity for almost 25 Α. Five of those years were spent as an administrative law judge, in which a lot of the jurisdiction now that the Court of Appeals has is jurisdiction that I presided over at the time that I was an ALJ. I've been almost on the circuit bench for about 20 years, and so we've -we have appeals that we used to handle until the legislature transferred that jurisdiction to the Court of Appeals. Examples, workers' comp, PSC, so -- and then I think I have the experience with having presided over both civil and criminal That gives me an opportunity to see and cases. to take that knowledge with me to the Court of Appeals and to be able to do that work. Finally, and to me most importantly, is that I had the opportunity to serve as an acting judge on the Court of Appeals a year or so ago and spent three

months as a full-time acting judge with the Court of Appeals, so I had the jurisdiction responsible for writing the orders on behalf of the panel.

And so I got an up-close and firsthand view of what it was like to serve as a Court of Appeals judge.

- Q. How would you describe your general judicial philosophy?
- A. To try to do the best that I can. I also want to make sure that I do the right thing. I'm there to resolve disputes between residents and citizens within the state and the county. I made sure that I tried to listen to what they have to say, then I apply the law fairly, and to do what's right within the bounds of the law.
- Q. What is your vision for the future of our judicial system, and what changes would you advocate and why?
- A. Everything that I have thought about changing requires funding, and so that seems to be the limit for a lot of things these days. What I've noticed is that there may be some need for some changes to the rules of procedure. It's very hard to see a case that will actually come to trial within the one year period of time, or go

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on the roster after a year and then be able to be reached. I find that it's very difficult for people to schedule mediations within the 300 days that's allotted by the rules of procedure. so I think that may need to be tinkered with a little bit. I also think that having the opportunity to send the judges to travel to counties more frequently and giving the judges the opportunity to be able to have a little bit more time spending time with the issues, particularly the non-jury issues that come up I think that would be very helpful before them. The biggest problem seems to be in the as well. criminal area where there's generally a backlog of cases. If there's an opportunity to be able to use the digital recording system more for motions within the court system to free up the court reporters to be available for trials and for other matters. As far as the criminal system is concerned, to be able to find a way to have those individuals who are incarcerated to be able to have access in a more timely manner, either through video display, video conferencing. are just a few of the things, but most of it all -- of course, it all depends on the funding

1 that's available to the court system.

- Q. To what extent do you believe that a judge should or should not defer to the actions of the General Assembly?
- A. Generally, I think that comes up when you are interpreting statutes. If the statutes are well drafted and well written, then I think the legislative intent would be apparent from the wording of the statute. So I think it comes up more frequently when you have a conflict that's not clear. You need to interpret it. That's when you rely on legislative intent, and I think you should defer to the legislature's view at that particular point in interpreting those statutes.
- Q. The Commission receive 805 ballot box surveys regarding you with 85 additional comments. The ballot box survey, for example, contained the following positive comments: very professional, fair, intelligent, and articulate. Judge Lee is well qualified and would make an excellent appellate judge. Seventeen of the written comments expressed concerns. Four concerns indicated that you have a rigid method of courtroom policies. What response would you

offer this concern?

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2 I set up -- I have rules, I guess, in two Α. 3 different areas. One's for courtroom decorum, 4 and one is in criminal matters -- or not 5 necessarily criminal matters, but for being a 6 chief administrative judge. For chief 7 administrative judge, I think there -- it helps 8 when everyone knows what the rules are. 9 try to provide rules that would make it more 10 efficient for people to get their cases heard and 11 They're not necessarily rigid. moved along. Ι 12 think I'm very open to people who have any issues 13 or need to have status conferences. I do require 14 that motions for continuance be filed, because 15 that's one of the ways we fund the court system, 16 and that's a requirement under the rules. 17 don't handle a lot of motions to continue that 18 are not actually filed in court. And I think 19 those are just basically so that everybody knows 2.0 what the ground rules are, and we all play off of 21 the same page, and there are no surprises and 22 The second part everybody knows what's going on. 23 is in courtroom decorum, and it's most often in 24 criminal cases, because I do have a rule about telephones in the courtroom. And that was done 25

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primarily for safety. I learned early on that oftentimes defendants or their family members would be in court filming or taking pictures of the litigants or their -- of the solicitors or the court and posting items on Facebook or other portions of social media. So that became a safety issue for me. And so I just said, at least in criminal court, no cell phones. other thing I found is that most of the time when you have the solicitors and the public defenders that are all sitting in court, and while they're waiting for their cases to come up, there's a lot of -- you know, when you sit on the bench you're kind of up high, you see what's going on, and there's a lot of conversations going back and And for me it was distracting. forth. Thev -you could tell they were having conversations or doing other things, and I felt that they were not respecting their colleagues. They were not respecting those who were appearing before court in criminal court. And it kept the chatter down between the parties. Because basically what I do in criminal court is I advise them their rights at the beginning. And so to me that's a very important time. That's one of the few times I

1 lock the courtroom doors to keep people from 2 going in and out, so that I can focus on them 3 while they're -- while I'm advising them of their 4 rights, because that's a very important part. 5 need to make sure that they understand that and 6 that I'm not distracted and that they're not 7 distracted at the same time. So those are 8 basically the rules that I've plotted in the 9 I certainly hope that people feel that 10 I'm still open and available to be able to have 11 conversations. And I think those of you who may 12 have appeared before me, or who've had questions 13 or needed something, you know, I do have status 14 And that gives me the opportunity conferences. 15 to talk about your cases so I can find a way to 16 be able to help you get to the point where you're 17 either able to resolve them or get them to trial. And that's what the rules for me are designed to 18 19 do.

Q. Six comments indicated concern with your ability to rule in a timely fashion. What response would you offer to this concern?

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A. I acknowledge that I do have some issues sometimes getting those orders done. It's not something new. I think every time I've been here

1 that's been one of the comments that's been made. 2 I do set high standards for myself. 3 Unfortunately I don't always meet my own 4 standards, and I try to set aside time to do 5 I try to read everything and listen to the 6 arguments that are made before me and then to go 7 back and study the briefs again and to be able to 8 look at those before I make any decisions. 9 Sometimes with the court schedule, being in 10 Richland County, one of the busiest counties in 11 the state court-wise. I have good intentions. 12 They don't always come to fruition. I do report 13 everything that I have under advisement to court 14 administration, as I'm required to do. But I do 15 try to set aside time to be able to meet those, and to the extent that -- you know, I have a law 16 17 clerk that can help with some matters. I usually 18 save the heavy ones for myself, and I do need to 19 do a better job of getting those done. And I try 2.0 to do that. 21 Seven comments indicated concern with your lack Q. 22 of legal knowledge. What response would you 23 offer to this concern? 24 I hope I'm keeping up with what's going on. Α. 25 understand you don't -- under Chief Justice Ness

1 he always believed that your orders should be 2 short. Over the years I think the opinions from 3 the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court have 4 gotten longer and longer. So I do look at the 5 synopses that are provided in the Bar Blast. Τ also -- court administration also notifies us 6 7 when there's something of particular interest 8 that we need to be aware of. I do try to go 9 through and skim those cases, particularly if 10 it's a criminal case that relates to what may be 11 going on, and I pull those. So I try to keep up 12 with it as best I can. I admit that sometimes I 13 get a little behind, but hopefully I haven't 14 missed anything that has really affected someone. 15 Thank you, Judge Lee. Since submitting your Q. 16 letter of intent to run for this seat, have you 17 contacted any members of the Commission about 18 your candidacy? 19 No, I have not. Α. Are you familiar with Section 2-19-70, including 20 Q. 21 the limitations on contacting members of the 22 General Assembly regarding your screening?

A. Yes.

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Q. Since submitting your letter of intent, have you sought or received the pledge of any legislator,

- either prior to this date or pending the outcome of your screening?
 - A. I have not.

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- Q. Have you asked any third members -- or parties to contact members of the General Assembly on your behalf, or are you aware of anyone attempting to intervene in the process on your behalf?
- A. I have not asked anyone to contact any members, and I'm not aware of anyone, to my knowledge, who's done that.
- Q. Thank you, Judge Lee.
- MR. GENTRY: I would note that the Midlands Citizens Committee reported that Judge Lee is qualified as to the constitutional qualifications, physical health, and mental stability and well qualified as to ethical fitness, professional and academic ability, character, reputation, experience, and judicial temperament. The Committee commented that all committee members were impressed and that she is a well qualified and one of the most experienced, a great asset to the bench. I would just note for the record that any concerns raised during the investigation regarding the candidate were incorporated into my questioning of the candidate today. Mr. Chairman, I have no further

1 questions. 2 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: All right, thank you, Mr. Gentry. 3 Questions by Commission members. Senator Young. 4 JUDGE LEE - EXAMINATION BY SENATOR YOUNG: 5 Q. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Judge Lee, thank you 6 for your interest in serving on the Court of 7 Appeals. You have served how many years on the 8 circuit court? 9 It'll be 20 years in March of next year. Α. 10 Q. And before that you were on the administrative 11 law court? 12 Α. For five years. 13 For five years. And so for 25 years you've been Q. 14 a judge so far in South Carolina; is that 15 correct? 16 Α. Yes, sir. 17 Q. And I read the transcript of the hearing, I 18 think, from the 20 -- I guess two years ago this 19 month when you were before this Committee, and 20 several of us, including myself, were not on the 21 Commission at that time. One of the things I 22 noticed in the transcript was that you were asked 23 about some of the challenges facing the judicial 24 system, and you mentioned court reporters. And

you stated in the testimony that one of the --

that you thought in some circumstances a court reporter would not necessarily be needed.

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- Q. To hear certain types of motions. Could you please elaborate on what types of motions, and do you still hold that belief?
- Α. I do. As I understand most appellate work, very few motions are actually transcribed and go forward to make a record on appeal. There may be some exceptions, but I don't -- I believe that those types of hearings in which there's simply an argument that's being made could best be served by having digital reporting because it is -- it's not necessarily a question and answer period. And so I think that those are the types of hearings along with any uncontested, say, damages hearings, and -- I think probably the summary judgements would be the ones that would be the most important appellate wise. the other motions are really motions to compel or motions, you know, to change venue or, you know, the more -- what I call the more mundane motions. They're not directly appealable, number one, and that there's really -- if you write an order, you've covered the issues. And so there's less

1 of a need to have those preserved for appellate 2 Motions for summary judgment, as you purposes. 3 know, if you deny one, it doesn't get appealed 4 until the end of the case, unless there are 5 certain circumstances where it may apply 6 otherwise. But I genuinely believe that it's 7 more efficient to be able to use a court reporter 8 for trial work where they're -- you're taking 9 down testimony, there are exhibits that are being 10 offered throughout the court hearing, and that 11 those would be more important than -- in terms of 12 preserving a record with a live court reporter. 13 I think having a record is important, but I think 14 that there's more efficient use of the court 15 reporter's time in an actual trial situation or a 16 non jury trial. 17

Q. You were asked about your judicial philosophy earlier this morning by staff counsel. One of the questions I have on that is, do you believe there are any circumstances where a judge should allow his or her personal views to influence the decision that the judge makes, especially on the Court of Appeals?

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A. No, not your personal opinions. We are -- our code of ethics requires that we serve

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impartially, that we consider the law and the facts, that there's no room for your personal opinions within your rulings. And I adhere to that, and I try to make sure that I follow that.

- Q. Is there any circumstance where a judge should allow empathy to influence the judge's decision?
- Α. I don't believe that empathy should necessarily determine the judge's ruling, but I do think that you can't help but feel empathy at times. don't think that should be a direct factor. Tt. may be a way to -- and I'm thinking more in criminal cases -- that there's empathy for both It should not determine exactly how you proceed, but certainly it's a factor that you consider along with other factors, but it's not a driving factor. And I say that -- it's -- I don't want it to be mistaken as if some particular facts or circumstances are so overwhelming and so -- or so heinous or that that should direct how you feel personally and therefore how you rule on your particular case. But I think we're all human, and you can't help but feel empathy, and you have to recognize that. Just make sure that if you are -- if that is coloring your view, and you cannot fairly and

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impartially make a decision, then you should step back from that and acknowledge that and indicate that's an overwhelming factor that you think would affect your ruling, and you should recuse yourself.

Q. Thank you. That's all the questions.

JUDGE LEE - EXAMINATION BY CHAIRMAN RANKIN:

Judge Lee, I want to likewise thank you and just Q. add a little bit more comment about your stellar reputation within the legal community, not that you aren't without some negative, but the negative is incredibly the exception and wouldn't be negative. It would just be comments perhaps that they might have had a bad day and chose -not you, but the litigant perhaps had a bad day. So I -- overwhelming in terms of the comments that you have, 805 ballot box survey responses, 83 making comments, and again few with the -- on the negative versus the positive, so. curious, this is kind of a theme you've offered or I'm inquiring about it, but last year, I don't recall which judge told us this, but I verified it, how few cases actually now try, go to trial in the civil context. And with the advent of ADR, now most areas, if not all, certainly in my

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area, the bigger counties have it, and Greenville is what we heard about last go round. I don't recall who that judge was that offered it, but are you seeing that as well? Are you trying fewer and fewer cases on the civil side?

From the time I started on the bench 20 Α. Yes. plus years ago, or almost 20 years ago, there used to be -- I could do three -- you know, three trials a week, depending on what they were. -- the last couple of years of maybe no trials at They've all resolved. It may be some still all. need additional work, and so they're not ready to But I'm finding that most of the be tried. trials are being resolved through ADR, which is why I saw the 300 days that's allotted is not sufficient. My experience -- I'm currently chief administrative judge for the 11th circuit. what I'm finding now is that the attorneys want to save as much -- as much money for their clients as they possibly can, so they delay some of their discovery, thinking that if they're able to resolve it early on, that they'll try that. So they'll go ahead and schedule mediation early, and then if the mediation is not successful, then they'll want to finish their discovery.

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think the way the rules are written was with the idea that you would do your discovery and then go to your mediation. And so then the next step would be that at 365 days you'd be ready for trial. That's not always the way it's happening at this particular point. And a lot of cases are being resolved through mediation, and that's a good thing. If everyone can come -- if you can come to an agreement that everybody is fine with, then that's certainly the best way to be able to resolve a particular issue. And I encourage mediation, and I tell people -- I know that in court I've been known to say I will not continue your case just for you to mediate. That is done with the idea to push them along to get their mediation done before they come to court. I have had the attorneys, and I've learned from them, because of being a chief administrative judge, that they're not finishing their discovery before they mediate. So even if they're not ready for trial, they want some time to be able to mediate. And so they come to me and we talk about it, and I'm happy to accommodate them so that they can make sure that they've done everything that need to do in order to move their case forward.

Q. In terms of the criminal trial docket, do you see that fewer cases are being tried and that more pleas are being negotiated than when you first started?

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- Α. Most of my criminal dockets are pleas. whatever reason, I don't know, I think it depends on the county. I think it depends on the preparedness of the particular solicitor's office, since the solicitor still controls the docket, even though at this particular point there's some discussion about moving that to a judge-controlled docket. I think that there is an extraordinary delay in getting cases to trial, and some of that has to do with the inability of SLED to do the testing that they need to have done because of their backlogs or the counties who have labs, they have a backlog as well. it's taking longer for those trials to go forward as well. And so the idea is to resolve it through a plea, if possible. I think as a whole, that there are -- I'm seeing less of the cases that are coming for trial in criminal court.
- Q. Pardon me for analogizing that state of the circuit court judiciary to workers' comp administrative law judge context, but we in that

1 category, or in that context, have mediations as 2 well. And there's kind of this growing sense, 3 perhaps right or wrong, that we have more judges, 4 more commissioners, with fewer cases to actually 5 try. Dispel that on the circuit court, if you 6 will, that if you don't have cases to try, that 7 you're --

A. That we're sitting around twiddling our thumbs?

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- Q. You have something else to do other than motions or whatever?
- Well, we do. It's -- I think it's -- there's Α. still non-jury cases that need to be tried. while there may be less in the jury trial side, there is still a very active non-jury roster. And that's what I'm administering now is that they may be ready for court, but it's generally the jury trials that take a precedent. there are jury trials going, then we don't get to the non-jury roster. If there are no jury trials, then we come up with a non-jury roster that we're working at the same time, and so we're still involved in doing that as well. I think that the court reporter issue has also tempered how much court is going on. And when I say that I think that we need more judges in terms of --

there's a -- the motion practice has increased quite a bit. And so there are a lot more cases on the motions roster that need to be heard. And in the larger counties, you know, there's just not enough time to get the cases through the motions docket without causing some type of backlog. So I think that there's the opportunity for judges to still continue to be active, and I think the judges still are active. And then for those of us who have matters under advisement that we need to take care of, that down time gives us an opportunity to be able to go back and address those, so there's still an efficient use of the court time.

Q. All right. Any other questions. Judge Lee,
thank you very much. I'm sorry. No, Mr. Safran.
JUDGE LEE - EXAMINATION BY MR. SAFRAN:

Q. Just very quickly. I echo what the chairman says. I mean, the comments are really outstanding. Over the course of the number of years you've been a judge you certainly have the -- and anybody would have more than ample time for people want to come up and say bad things about you, because you've ruled against people over a period of time. And the fact that you

1 still have such strong ones certainly tells us 2 that even the people who may not come out on the 3 winning end are still feeling like they've been 4 treated fairly, and I get the sense you really 5 strive to do that. 6

Yes, sir. Α.

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- Let me ask you also, like you were just touching Q. on, just because cases aren't trying, doesn't mean that, as you pointed out, there can be a substantial non-jury and motion roster that has to be addressed; is that fair?
- Α. That is true. And in fact, at least in Richland County, there have been complaints about why is it taking so long for the motions to get heard. And so I know that they've been trying to work on that. And I think there are at least one or two motions rosters every month in Richland County. And if you've ever -- I'm sure -- I know you've been on that motions roster, so it is a jampacked roster.
- And isn't it true that basically not every Q. Well. motion on a motions roster is something that you're going to be able to make a decision on in five minutes?
- 25 And my policy is I usually try to go them a Α. No.

week in advance to see what's there, so that I can move them along efficiently. But, you know, the summary judgments and some of the other ones require a little bit more time and a little bit more effort. And I try to get the briefs in advance if I can. I cannot -- I'm at least familiar with the issue. I may not know all of the legal explanations, but at least I'm familiar with what the motion is about and can be able to listen and then go back with the briefs and fill in the blanks.

- Q. Well, and oftentimes you'll get briefs or things that'll be supplemented with exhibits and all that can be quite voluminous, isn't it?
- A. Yes.

- Q. And I guess what, more or less, I'm trying to point out really is -- and I think we've heard it from some other judges, is that really it's not a matter of doing nothing, that effectively if you're trying to do justice, you want to be able to go through everything you're provided, and in many instances it may be a substantial amount of materials to review?
- 24 A. Exactly.
- 25 Q. And those things can't be done in five minutes.

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I mean, and I'm assuming that again in the time that you get really in between all of the active things that may go on in a day, it may be hard to get more than one case really to spend a few hours on, and then you're maybe looking at another 25 that you want to get to. But again, it takes time.

- A. It does.
- Q. All right. Thank you very much.
- And one last -- I'm sure you're probably familiar Α. that in Richland County we get a lot of the phone orders from SLED. So I may be in my office, but I'll have SLED agents and other officers coming to my chambers frequently to talk to me about orders that need to be signed in order to be able to find a fugitive or to track down some other information. And so if they can't find the chief administrative judge, they'll look for whoever is there and not in court. And sometimes if I'm in my office, either on a break or even if I'm done for the week or the day for what I've got going on, I'm still in the office, and I'm still available to them. A couple of them even have my cell phone, and they'll call me and say, you know, "I need an order. Can I come and see you

1 about it. " So you -- I pride myself in knowing 2 that I'm working hard and I'm diligently working 3 and I'm trying to do the business of the state, 4 and I'm trying to do it efficiently. 5 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Very well. Thank you very much. 6 And this concludes this portion of our screening 7 process unless there are other questions. And I 8 will remind you again that pursuant to the 9 criteria that we talked about earlier that you're 10 familiar with, that we expect -- the Commission 11 expects candidates to abide by both the spirit 12 and the letter of the South Carolina ethics laws. 13 And any violation or appearance of impropriety 14 will be considered very serious and deserving 15 potentially of heavy deliberation. On that note, 16 as you know, the record will remain open until 17 the formal release of the report of 18 qualifications, and if need be, we will call you 19 back but I don't think that will happen. 2.0 I will be very mindful of that. JUDGE LEE: 21 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Very well. Thank you again for your 22 25 plus years service and your willingness to 23 offer for --24 Thank you all very much. And I appreciate JUDGE LEE: 25 your kindness and courtesies to me today. Thank

1	you.
2	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: You're welcome. Take care.
3	
4	(Off the Record)
5	HONORABLE MICHAEL S. HOLT
6	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Judge, thank you for being here
7	early, and let me ask you to raise your right
8	hand.
9	HONORABLE MICHAEL S. HOLT, having been duly sworn,
10	testifies as follows:
11	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: You have finished completed a
12	PDQ, personal data questionnaire and sworn
13	statement, and we've got those for you; is that
14	right?
15	JUDGE HOLT: Yes, sir.
16	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Do any changes need to be made to
17	those?
18	JUDGE HOLT: Not that I'm aware of, Senator.
19	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Okay. Any objection to those being
20	made a part of the record of your sworn
21	testimony?
22	JUDGE HOLT: No objection.
23	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: All right. Lindi, will get those
24	from you. Thank you. You know from how many
25	have you done of these screenings?

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     (Exhibit Number 5 was marked for identification
 2
    purposes - (15 pages) Honorable Michael S. Holt -
 3
     Personal Data Ouestionnaire.)
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     (Exhibit Number 6 was marked for identification
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    purposes - (4 pages) Honorable Michael S. Holt - Sworn
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     Statement.)
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    JUDGE HOLT:
                  2009, I was elected to the family court
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          bench.
                  And then in 2014, I believe the
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          Commission waived the hearing, so this would
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          actually be my second time appearing in front of
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          the Commission.
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     CHAIRMAN RANKIN: This is best one you'll ever have.
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     JUDGE HOLT:
                  Well.
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     CHAIRMAN RANKIN: But we have thoroughly investigated
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          your candidacy and your qualifications.
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          have nine criteria, evaluative criteria, which we
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          use to consider your candidacy.
                                           They include:
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          the ballot box survey, a thorough study of your
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          application materials, verification of your
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          compliance with state ethic laws, a search of
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          newspaper articles in which your name appears, a
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          study of previous screenings and a check for
                                           We have received
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          economic conflicts of interest.
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          one affidavit by Peter Robert Foreman, filed in
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          opposition to your election. We'll take care of
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1 that shortly. He, I do not believe, will appear. 2 And so to my knowledge there is no witness here 3 to testify in favor of or opposition to your bid 4 for a Court of Appeals seat. You are welcome at 5 this time to make an opening statement. It is 6 not required. It is not necessary, but you have 7 that opportunity. If not, I'll turn it over to 8 Ms. Crawford to ask you some specific questions, 9 and then there may be questions that the 10 Commission has. 11 JUDGE HOLT: All right. Thank you, Senator. 12 Crawford? 13 JUDGE HOLT - EXAMINATION BY MS. CRAWFORD: 14 No opening statement? Q. 15 Α. If it would be an appropriate time to respond to Mr. Foreman's (sic) --16 17 Q. Why don't we field a few questions, and then we'll get into that. 18 19 All right, thank you. Α. 20 Thank you, Judge. Mr. Chairman, I note for the Q. 21 record that based on the testimony contained in the candidate's PDQ, which has been included in 22 the record with the candidate's consent, Judge 23 Holt meets the constitutional and/or statutory 24 25 requirements for this position regarding age,

residence, and years of practice. Judge Holt,
why would you -- why do you now seek this
position on the Court of Appeals?

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- That's a good question. I think that -- a Α. variety of reasons. I've always -- certainly service is important to me. Most of my professional life I've offered myself for different service roles. I think the -- the Court of Appeals is intriguing to me. It offers sort of an academic, intellectual stimulation that I'm intrigued by. I feel like I have something to offer, like I have some practical aspects to my background and to my career. want to -- I believe, and my peers on the family court bench would agree, that we would -- we want family court judges in these positions because we feel like family court judges are needed. And so those are a variety of reasons of why I do. mean, I am certainly very excited, and like I said, intrigued by the opportunity.
- Q. And judge, besides your family court experience, obviously, how do you feel like your legal and professional experience would assist you in being an effective judge on the Court of Appeals?
- A. Well, I've got nine years on the family court

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1 bench. And when we try cases we are -- you know, 2 we go through the same analysis as we are trying 3 our cases with the expectation that our decisions 4 have to be -- have to stand up to scrutiny. 5 so nine years of that, I believe, in my opinion, 6 does put me in a position to where I feel like I 7 can an effective member of the Court of Appeals. 8 We deal with a whole range of issues, and they're 9 real issues that -- such as when you have to tell 10 a child that they're not going to be a child to 11 that parent anymore, you have to make a decision 12 as to termination of parental rights. Or when 13 you have to deal with a judicial bypass, which is 14 incredibly difficult and something that you carry 15 with you for a very long time, whether it's --16 when you have waiver hearing and you waive a 17 child up to general sessions. Those are just 18 things that I think that -- those experiences, I 19 think, you need if you're going to be in a 2.0 position where you are making these decisions. 21 don't know how I could do it if I did not have 22 I don't think that I would be that experience. 23 prepared, if that answers your question. 24 How would you describe your Q. Thank you, Judge. 25 general judicial philosophy?

- 1 Α. Well, I think that -- I think I take a fairly 2 conservative or strict approach to the law. Ι 3 try not to deviate, and I think that my -- the 4 decisions that have been -- that have gone before 5 the appellate courts -- I've got a -- I feel like 6 I've got a good record in that regard. 7 abuse my discretion, and I try to follow the law 8 the best that I can. So, you know, just a very 9 consistent, thorough following of the law I would 10 say.
 - Q. And Judge, we've asked other candidates, what is your vision for the future of our judicial system, and what changes would you advocate and why?

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- A. Vision for the future of the judiciary, well, there's certainly no way to get around technology is changing everything. And one of the things about technology is that things are happening that just a few years ago I couldn't even have foreseen. So I know that technology is going to continue to change the way that the judiciary operates. Was the second part of the question challenges that we're facing?
- Q. Well, what changes would you advocate?
- A. Oh, changes to advocate. We have a lot of

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lawyers. And those lawyers are appearing before, you know, the various courts in our state. And I think a lot of us are concerned -- who are members of the bar are concerned about, you know, lawyers flooding through who are not prepared. We do have systems in place to try to -- to try to mentor them, but that's just a big area. I'm concerned, because there are a lot of -- and I used to count myself as one of the younger lawyers, but that's not really the case anymore. But we have a lot of young lawyers, and I think we've got to figure out a way to address that. Because we don't want to lose the -- we have a wonderful bar, and South Carolina's a very unique We don't want to lose what we have, that place. unique culture that we have. And so if we become such an adversarial -- we're an adversarial industry in some respects, but we don't want to become adversarial to one another. And we're all seeing more and more of that. I would certainly want to be an advocate of resisting that tide and not -- and that not becoming the norm. enough adversarial relationships in public life now and don't want that to start happening on members of the bar.

- Q. Thank you, Judge. What extent -- to what extent do you believe that a judge should or should not defer to the actions of the General Assembly?
- A. Could you repeat the question?

- Q. To what extent do you believe that a judge should or should not defer to the actions of the General Assembly?
- A. Well, the General Assembly is the makers of the law, so I certainly would always defer to the -to members of the General Assembly as to what the law is. We're to interpret, but we're to apply it and not to -- not to try to remake it and not try to change what they've done. And so I would certainly be very resisting to ever assert the role of the General Assembly. I mean, I clearly know -- I know where the defined lines are and respect those. And I think I've done that throughout my career.
- Q. Thank you, Judge. Judge, you have conceded that you have no direct experience in appellate work, and you've never appeared before the South Carolina Supreme Court or the Court of Appeals. How would you respond to concerns that this lack of experience leaves you unprepared to sit on the bench of the Court of Appeals?

1 Α. It's a fair question. And I think just to know a 2 little bit about my history, as to how it kind of 3 came about, but when I got out of law school I 4 went to work for Senator Ed Saleeby, who some of 5 you may remember. And we had a litigation firm. 6 Now there was appellate work going on there, not 7 a tremendous amount, but there was some appellate 8 And I was on the periphery of it, work going on. 9 but I was never a central character or figure in 10 And so it wasn't that I was completely 11 removed from it, but I don't want to be 12 disingenuous and suggest that I was, you know, 13 the lead attorney. And then through that time I 14 spent most of my time in litigation, and then 15 whenever -- continue?

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A. And then I spent most of my time in litigation.

When I was in private practice I had to focus

mostly on things that were coming in the door.

You know, if appellate work's not coming in the

door, you just didn't do it. And I didn't market

myself for that. The last nine years I've been

on the family court bench and certainly not able

to, but I do -- kind of to go back to one of my

opening responses is, is that I understand that

1 that could be a criticism. But when you're on 2 the trial bench you are still having to go 3 through a similar analysis, nd you're still 4 having to decide cases. And so whereas they're 5 very different courts, I recognize that. trial court, but there -- I believe that there is 6 some carryover between the two. And to have sat 7 8 there in the line of fire dealing with issues --9 especially -- because we deal with the public a 10 great deal in the family court, more so maybe 11 than any of the other courts. And sitting in the 12 line of fire, I think, prepares you for that. 13 And so I've -- I believe that, you know, I would 14 be an effective member. I've got a very hard 15 work ethic. I work, you know, every day, and I 16 uphold my responsibilities. And I think that I 17 would do that on the Court of Appeals. 18 team player. I'll do what's required of me and 19 certainly would be respectful of the court. 20 Thank you, Judge. Mr. Chairman, the Commission Q. 21 received 249 ballot box surveys regarding Judge Holt, with 47 additional comments. 22 There were 42 23 positive comments, including many that compliment 24 Judge Holt for his temperament, dedication, and

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leadership on the family court bench.

1 comment specifically mentions that he is an 2 absolute pleasure to appear before and lauds him 3 as professional, knowledgeable, respectful and 4 kind, and that he exhibits a genuine passion and 5 respect for his role in the judicial system. 6 Several comments express that he will make an 7 excellent appellate judge, and one says, "simply 8 the best judge I've seen before." Five of the 9 written comments express concern. One comment 10 indicated that you were -- you may be influenced 11 by attorneys who are legislators or have -- and 12 that you give lawyer/legislators special 13 How do you respond to that? treatment. 14 Well, I certainly do. I'm mindful of their Α. 15 legislative schedule. So if they need something 16 scheduled during the chamber's term, I'm going to I mean, I think that's what 17 accommodate them. 18 we're supposed to do. I do not give -- I don't 19 curry favor in terms of making a decision. 2.0 think that the ones who appear in front of me 21 would agree with that. And that's a hard dec- --22 I mean, that's -- let's be honest. That's 23 difficult, but you do what you have to do. 24 strongly deny that I make decisions based upon,

you know, their role. But I certainly try to

1 make accommodations for their schedule. 2 respect what they do. I appreciate what they do, 3 and the lawyer/legislators are some of our best 4 legislators, and so I -- as a matter of fact, 5 I've got a trial over the Thanksgiving break that 6 I'm taking a chambers day to try a case because 7 the lawyer/legislator is going to be in session 8 And we won't have any -- it'll be very soon. 9 June before we can get to it. So I do try to 10 make accommodations and, however I can, certainly 11 within the bounds of, you know, certainly my 12 ethical responsibilities.

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- Q. Thank you, Judge. Relating back to your temperament, there was a concern that you're generally considerate of those who appear before you, but that you have a level of familiarity with litigants that borders on maybe being overly familiar and condescending. A comment goes on to relate that your tendency to call male defendants "bo" is disconcerting. What response would you offer to these concerns?
- A. You know, I don't have a -- it's difficult to answer a question when you don't have a specific context to put it in. I was made aware of that and that somebody had made the comment regarding

1 a colloquialism that I may have used during the 2 course of either on the record or off the record. 3 I don't even know what the context was, but I was 4 made aware of it. I didn't realize I'd done it, 5 and certainly would be mindful of that in the 6 I am from the Pee Dee of South Carolina, future. 7 and I'm quilty on that, but I do not believe that 8 I'm condescending to litigants. I feel like I've 9 -- I feel like I have a good reputation for being 10 patient and bending over backwards to hear 11 people, especially those who are unrepresented. 12 And so I -- and I've worked hard to -- I've 13 worked hard to do that and to make people feel 14 like they've been heard when they come in. 15 if they take a very irrational approach that's 16 not based on anything, I still want to give them 17 a chance to be heard. They know that they've 18 come to court, that they've had a chance to tell 19 the judge what they wanted to tell the judge. 2.0 And so that's what you do when you're a family 21 court judge. But I will certainly be mindful of 22 any colloquialisms in the future. 23 Thank you, Judge. A concern was raised, perhaps Q. 24 about your work ethic and knowledge of the law.

How would you respond?

1	Α.	Well, I would certainly my work ethic, I
2		believe there was maybe one comment to that
3		effect. And so I would deny that vigorously,
4		because the chief justice wants us in the in
5		our offices on Fridays. I'm routinely in my
6		office or in a courtroom on Friday afternoons
7		working. If the court administration calls and
8		says, "We need a trial judge in Dorchester County
9		to try a very difficult case that no one else
10		wants to try," I always raise my hand. And I've
11		always done that, because this is a privilege
12		y'all gave me to do this job, and I do honor it.
13		And so any time that it's requested of me, I
14		volunteer. I don't think that's lazy. And
15		certainly I don't know what they're referring to,
16		but I strongly deny that. You know, certainly
17		the knowledge of the law is very broad, and I do
18		the best I can. I use all the resources that I
19		have, and I feel like for nine years members of
20		the bar would support me that I do a good job.
21	Q.	Thank you, Judge.
22	MS.	CRAWFORD: Mr. Chairman, members of the
23		Commission, as you know there's one formal
24		Complaint that was filed against Judge Holt.

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This was filed on October 24th, 2018.

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received a witness Affidavit form from Mr. Peter Robert Foreman. You should have that Complaint and summaries of the Affidavit, two S.C. Now articles Mr. Foreman would like you to consider and Judge Holt's written response to the Affidavit. Y'all have that in front of you. I note for the record that Mr. Foreman is not here to appear.

- Q. Judge Holt, you've been provided and have responded in writing about this Complaint. Would you like to address Mr. Foreman's allegations, I quess?
- I'll be happy to if the Commission would like to Α. hear from me on that. Mr. Foreman was a litigant in a family court hearing before me in Chesterfield County, and he failed to disclose any of that until the end of his Complaint. also failed to disclose that he's appealed my decision. I heard a temporary hearing. I heard a final hearing, a rule to show cause. and then I heard a motion for reconsideration. On final analysis, I gave Mr. Foreman a fairly favorable ruling. I treated him with dignity and respect, as you would expect me to do. Foreman fired his lawyer at the motion for

1	reconsideration hearing, after she had gotten him	
2	to that point. And she'd also made a very	
3	persuasive argument to keep the Court from	
4	holding him in contempt at that rule hearing. So	
5	I was a year and a half later I had moved on.	
6	And when I was made aware of this Complaint	
7	he's filed no grievance against me, and I believe	
8	he doesn't even make reference to the ruling that	
9	any of my rulings dealing with his case as	
10	being disgruntled about any of that. The things	
11	that he brings up, and he doesn't know me	
12	personally and has no we've had no personal	
13	interaction, and I never knew of him before I	
14	heard those cases. So the things that he's	
15	brought to your attention through this Complaint	
16	have really no bearing as to anything that I've	
17	done on the court. He makes reference to things	
18	I should be doing outside of court as maybe a	
19	I don't really know what he wants me to do,	
20	after-hours helping people. I have y'all give	
21	me a very defined job to do, and I do it. And we	
22	have to be very careful about creating conflicts	
23	and acting outside of our responsibilities. He	
24	mentioned something about when I was mayor of	
25	Hartsville, which was bizarre. When he made the	

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al- -- he -- we were trying to get a downtown hotel in Hartsville, and I was the mayor. And we negotiated with the developer to build a Hampton It was a big deal for us. Inn in downtown. so my counsel and I -- we had -- we worked out an agreement, and we sold some land that we owned to this developer. Things were kosher. I leave office because I was elected to this position, and then there was some issue with the developer. Well, they didn't build the hotel. The City had to then engage -- I don't know if it was litigation or what they did, because I was not a part of the process. They reacquired the property, and then they negotiated with another developer. And there's a Hampton Inn exactly where we had planned to build it. And so he's trying to suggest that somehow I profited from it or something to that effect. It's bizarre. Everything happened above board, certainly within the confines of my duties and my office that we were -- I had a city manager. We had a city attorney, and I was a -- we were a -- we were not a strong mayor form of government. We -- I had the same vote that my council had. So I don't really know his motivation, and as I indicated, I

- 1 have no relationship with him outside of just 2 that litigation. But I'm happy to answer any 3 questions that might be raised from that. 4 rather frustrated when I got it. 5 Q. Okay. Judge Holt, I will ask you a few 6 housekeeping questions, and my questioning is 7 done. Submitting your letter of intent to run 8 for this seat, have you contacted any members of 9 this Commission? 10 No, I have not. Α. 11 Are you familiar with Section 2-19-70, including 0. 12 the limitations on contacting members of the 13 General Assembly regarding your screening? 14 Α. Yes. 15 Since submitting your letter of intent, have you Q. 16 sought or received the pledge of any legislator,
- 19 A. No.

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Q. Have you asked any third parties to contact
members of the General Assembly on your behalf,
or are you aware of anyone attempting to
intervene in this process on your behalf?

either prior to this day or pending the outcome

24 A. No, I have not, and I know of no one.

of this screening?

25 | Q. Okay. I would note for the record that the Pee

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Dee Citizens Committee found Judge Holt to be well qualified in the field of ethical fitness, professional and academic ability, character, reputation, experience, and judicial temperament. The Committee found Judge Holt qualified in the fields of constitutional qualifications, physical health, and mental stability. And Mr. Chairman, I note any concerns raised during the investigation regarding this candidate were incorporated in the questioning of the candidate today. And I have no further questions.

CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Okay. Commission members.

Representative Rutherford?

JUDGE HOLT - EXAMINATION BY REPRESENTATIVE RUTHERFORD

Q. Good morning, Judge Holt. Our chief counsel posed the question to you about a remark that someone had made that you had called someone, "bo". And I just wanted you to know that that, even though it comes from our chief counsel, it is not our position that that should not be done. It's just anytime someone writes something that may be perceived as a negative we went to give you the chance to respond, as someone who comes in the family court every so often due to juvenile issues, I believe that if you called

someone "bo" in an effort to move their behavior where you wanted it to go so that you didn't have a problem with them again, that that is perfectly fine. Again, that's my opinion, not that of the committee. I just wanted you to know that because it comes from our chief counsel doesn't mean that you did anything wrong so that you need to stop or think about what you say to people. I think you do a fine job as a jurist. I've seen you in action, so I just wanted you to know that nobody's accusing you or doing anything wrong because you used that term. There's nothing wrong with and that you do a great job, so thank you.

- A. I appreciate it. Thank you.

 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: All right, Mr. Safran.

 JUDGE HOLT EXAMINATION BY MR. SAFRAN:
 - Q. Judge, happy to have you here today. Let me ask, because when I read the comments I get the impression that people perceive you as somebody who sincerely tries to turn what could be a very intimidating experience in court into an environment where people feel comfortable and feel like, you know, they're where they're going to get listened to, where they're going to be

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treated fairly. And so I'm thinking, you know, to take what Representative Rutherford said, I'm sure you're doing whatever you can to make people at ease; is that a fair statement?

Α. Yes, sir, we try. If you -- when people come to family court they're not happy to be there, and the only time that we do anything that really brings joy is when we preside over an adoption. Those are fun days. There are a lot of sad days. And so when people come in, especially those litigants who are unrepresented, they're just very apprehensive. And if you can calm them down and let them know -- you smile, you let them know that, you know, you're going to listen to them and, you know, you care about what they have to tell you, it'll go a long way. Suddenly the deputy doesn't have to be standing up ready to pounce if something goes wrong. It's all about how you make them feel. And if they know that you -- you know, that you're genuinely interested in them, it'll settle things down. I try to do Like I indicated, in family court we deal with the public -- not to wear out the phrase, but we're on the front line with the public probably as much as -- maybe not as much as

magistrate court, but certainly, you know, the other courts in our state. And so when you are they don't understand. And their view of what's right is fixed in their mind. And so if you do not give them a chance to be heard, they will leave incredibly disgruntled, frustrated, angry, and it only leads to more problems. So I do try to do that.

- Q. Well, and again, I look at this, and when they talk about down to earth, and you know, truly cares, I mean, I do get the impression that you really do make a connection with people and that you like what you do. I mean, is that accurate?
- A. I do love my job.

Q. Well, and I understand that professionally we all basically look at a track, so to speak, and say, you know, this is where I wouldn't mind being, this is, career-wise, where I'd like to go. And I'm sure you've given a lot of thought to doing this. I don't have any doubt. The reason I even think about is, you know, I've known people who have gone from doing what you do where it was passionate and going into an appellate level where you don't have that interaction with people anymore, where it's a different environment

altogether. And I'd be lying if I didn't say I've heard from a couple. They said, you know, this isn't quite what it cracked up to be.

I mean, is that something that you've thought

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don't -- I miss that exchange.

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Α. Yeah.

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about in terms of just how different the

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scenarios would be sitting as an appellate judge

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as opposed to something that you've kind of grown

back a little bit, when I left being mayor, I was

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very fond of doing as far as with the people? 11 I enjoy working with lawyers, especially lawyers Α.

12 that you see routinely and you've developed a

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rapport and relationship with, and -- but to go

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incredibly active in my community. involved in so many aspects of it. And I was a sole practitioner, but I was hustling every day working, trying to make a living for my family. And it took an adjustment to go to the bench, because suddenly the phone stopped ringing. And suddenly you couldn't be involved in things that you were once involved in, things that you were really passionate about, public service opportunities. You know, I'm envious of a lot of you folks who have the opportunity to do that. Ι do miss it, and I appreciate you doing it. I
worked here as a page when Senator Rankin came to
the Senate. I think I was the senate doorkeeper
that held the door. And so -
REPRESENTATIVE RUTHERFORD: In 1993?

A. Probably 1993. I believe it was somewhere right

A. Probably 1993. I believe it was somewhere right in there.

CHAIRMAN RANKIN: He's not under oath.

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- So that is a part of my personality, and -- but Α. there's a part to the Court of Appeals that is very intriguing to me. And like I indicated, the academic, the intellectual component of that I find very intriguing, and that's another part of my personality that I want to engage. And so pro se divorces on Friday I won't -- I love my job, but I won't miss those. But certainly I do appreciate the opportunity to be around people and work with people. I think that's part of my personality. So you do hit on something, and I have thought about it. I feel like I've prepared I've had to do this once before in myself. another way.
- 23 Q. Thank you very much.
- 24 A. Thank you. Thank you for serving.
- 25 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Ms. McIver.

JUDGE HOLT - EXAMINATION BY MS. MCIVER:

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- Q. Thank you, Judge Holt. I practiced some in the family court when I was in private practice. have a tremendous amount of respect for you and the other family court judges who are constantly dealing with emotionally charged issues. mentioned the TPR hearings earlier, and I know there is nothing more difficult than hearing issues in cases like that. You also mentioned, when you contemplate being on the Court of Appeals, handling cases with similar analysis and deciding cases in the same type of manner as you do now while you're on the family court bench. How is your experience prepared you to apply complexities in the law, such as intellectual property or antitrust law, outside of family law issues?
- A. That's a fair question and a good question, and there's really -- there's no easy answer for that that I can just give you that's going to sound good. There are areas of law that even when I was in private practice I did not venture into.

 And certainly I've been confined to a specific area the last nine years. I would just try to do the best that I could and try to read and to

1 consider as much information as I could and to 2 lean on the resources that were available. Τ 3 would venture to guess there would be a lot of 4 folks who would be similar, that they have not 5 been exposed to other areas that I've been 6 exposed to. But that's part of the challenge and 7 that's part of growing in any job. You want to 8 have candidates that are ready to hit the ground 9 And I would like to think that I was 10 that way nine years ago, but nobody told me what 11 a judicial bypass hearing was. I had no idea, 12 until one showed up on my bench. And so there 13 are going to be things I know that I'll encounter 14 that are going to be hard, and I will take a 15 certain amount of time devoted to it. I feel 16 like I have the work ethic to take on those 17 things, and that's all I can give you is I'm 18 going to work hard. And I think that's --19 despite the one complaint that I had, I feel like that is -- that is a part of -- you know, my 2.0 21 parents are very hard working, and I hope that 22 they instilled that in me. I've tried to do that 23 on the family court bench.

Q. And the comments we've received certainly support that. So thank you for you service.

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A. Thank you. Thank you.

JUDGE HOLT - EXAMINATION BY CHAIRMAN RANKIN:

- Q. Briefly, Judge, mediation in family court, ordered? Is that ordered by the state by the Supreme Court, or is that --
- A. We have mandatory mediation now in family court. So after your temporary hearing you can do it a couple of ways. Some judges will order mediation and select the mediator. I typically will allow the lawyers to figure out who they want to use. Because sometimes they've had a lot of success with certain mediators, and I don't want to take that away from -- you know, away from the lawyers. I want to give them that opportunity. But yeah, they'll mediate the case before it can be scheduled for a final hearing.
- Q. And that, equitable distribution, custody, not a TPR?
- A. Well, any contested case, and yes, technically a TPR. But really what's the point when there's either an up or down, and not many people are able to negotiate a TPR. And generally the way that they're -- typically a TPR, by the time it gets to the court, you don't generally have somebody who has been engaged, doing all the

things, represented, fighting it, because otherwise they wouldn't be there in the first place. They would have been involved in their child's life. But certainly TPRs a part of it, it's not exempt, and we -- they don't -- they're not successful mediations. I think I've seen one where the person showed up and just threw up their hands and said I'm not going to contest it anymore.

- Q. Since '09 when you first started serving on the family court bench, what's the difference in the case load that you have day in, week in, month in, now versus then? Do you see a lessening of your actual contested hearing caseload?
- A. I do not. Personally I don't think that I do. A lot of cases do get settled through mediation as opposed to being settled on the day of court. So if you have a three day trial, and the lawyers get there and their clients are there and now they're finally -- their clients are saying we're here, and they start talking, they might burn up half the morning of the first day of trial trying to figure out some things that they can settle. That's not taking place. Those cases are settling earlier in the process. I'm still

1 trying a lot of cases, and I still have a very 2 full docket Monday through Friday. Family court 3 judges are going to be on the bench every day of 4 And so I would not say that I'm seeing 5 less litigation, but cases are being settled in 6 mediation. I was skeptical because I didn't 7 know. I wasn't sure how that was going to work, 8 and I didn't want to take work away from lawyers. 9 They'd know and ask me, though, about mediation and what my thoughts were on it. But I would 10 11 have to say that there's been a benefit to it, 12 because lawyers are mediators. So if they're not 13 handling the case, a lawyer's there mediating the 14 And they do a good job. The mediators do 15 a really good job in South Carolina that I've 16 And it brings -- and it allows those seen. 17 people to then say, you know, they settled their 18 They made those decisions about their 19 child as opposed to a complete stranger making a 2.0 decision that's never met their child, has never 21 held their child's hand. They made the decision as to, you know, how they were going to deal with 22 23 their child going forward.

Q. Very well. One last comment. And I think in the family court realm that you have a "very even

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1 temperament and great poker face" is an 2 incredible asset. 3 Well, I'm nervous today, so I don't know that --Α. 4 That's an anonymous comment, and I would amen 0. 5 that, though my glasses aren't on totally I do 6 get to see. Unless there are other questions? 7 Senator Young. 8 JUDGE HOLT - EXAMINATION BY SENATOR YOUNG: 9 Judge Holt, I appreciate your interest in Q. continuing your judicial career in a different 10 11 capacity. Just a few questions. It's my 12 understanding you've been on the family court for 13 nine years now? 14 Yes, sir. Α. 15 And how do you think your -- I need -- I would Q. 16 like for you to address how your prior experience 17 in your private pra- -- you know, what you did 18 before you were on family court, plus your family 19 court experience, has prepared you for serving on 20 the Court of Appeals. And in particular, how 21 would you -- do you feel like you're adequately prepared for civil cases that don't involve 22 23 family law issues as well as criminal cases? 24 Well, my -- when I was in private practice I did Α. 25 a fair amount of criminal work, and so I

1 certainly have a stronger base there. practice was -- I had a real estate practice. 2 I had Social Security 3 had a domestic practice. 4 disability, and I had certainly a criminal 5 practice. I did some other stuff. If somebody 6 needed a will, things of that nature, but I also 7 had a civil practice. I did not -- and certainly 8 full disclosure, I didn't have a lot of personal 9 injury cases, because those were difficult to get 10 into your office, and I didn't advertise. 11 didn't do any of that. So it just did not have a 12 high volume of things of that nature but I still 13 ventured into civil court, common pleas, you 14 know, enough that I felt comfortable and do feel 15 comfortable. And certainly -- workers' 16 compensation, full disclosure. I did not have a 17 workers compensation practice. That was 18 specialized, and I had a lot of things that I was 19 trying to do. I did not add anything else to the 20 plate. At some point you risk -- as you folks 21 know, you risk spreading yourself too thin if you 22 try to do too many things, and that's -- and so that was sort of -- those were the areas that I 23 24 practiced in. And Senator, I think that what I 25 just suggest is that I know that I have a strong

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foundation in family law, but I felt like I was well rounded, and I felt like I was well rounded as a citizen to begin with. So there are going to be areas of law that I did not practice, and I recognize that. And I imagine that's true of most candidates, but I felt like I had a pretty strong foundation. I worked in -- I worked in the Saleeby and Cox law firm for a number of years before I practiced on my own, and they had a very broad practice. I was going -- I did a little bit of everything, whether it was federal court or going to a probation parole hearing at a state correctional facility, or whether I was, you know, going to the county jail to meet with clients, whatever it was, I mean, I was doing. We had a very broad practice. All the lawyers kind of had their niche. And so I feel like I was exposed pretty well to the broader areas of the law in South Carolina, and I'm comfortable. I mean, I would not offer myself if I felt like I could not handle the job and the challenges of the job and just the volume of work required, because I do understand. No one has suggested it's an easy job. Everybody said it's laborious, and you have a lot of work to do.

Q. As to your judicial philosophy, just briefly tell us again clearly what your judicial philosophy is in terms of how you would apply the law to the facts?

- A. Well, I feel like my judicial philosophy is that I take a very strict approach to what the law is, what you tell us the law is, I'm going to follow that. I'm not going to liberally interpret it, and I'm not going to try to stretch it. So I would suggest that I'm conservative in that approach. If it needs to be changed, that's going to be y'all's responsibility and not the court's.
- Q. Are there any circumstances when a judge should allow his or her personal views to influence the legal decision that the judge is going to make?
- A. I don't think so, but I don't know how you -- I don't know how you extract who you are from your role as a judge. I mean, you are who you are. I mean, you -- we go through this process, and y'all make a decision based upon the whole -- the totality of who we are. When you have a judicial bypass as a judge, when a child comes to you and wants the court to give her the right to seek an abortion outside of their parents' consent, that

is a hard decision to make for a lot of reasons, but you still follow the law. That is your job, and that's what I do. And so I would say that I'd never been confronted with decisions like that before, but -- and never thought I would have to, but I did what I thought the law told me to do. I followed it.

Q. Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN RANKIN: All right. If there are no other questions. Judge, again, thank you for your willingness to serve --

JUDGE HOLT: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN RANKIN: -- and for participating in this process. And you -- having done this before, you are to be reminded that we are very focused on the candidate's abiding by both the spirit and the letter of the South Carolina Ethics Law.

That that any violation of the appearance of impropriety will be deemed serious and considered most heavy in any screening deliberations, so this record will remain open until the formal release of the report of qualifications. And if we need to speak with you, we would call you back, if the need would arise. I trust that will not happen. And with that, I will close this

1	record and again thank you and wish you God speed
2	in all that you do for South Carolina.
3	JUDGE HOLT: Thank you, Senator, and that y'all for
4	your service. And this is a difficult process,
5	but it's been the staff, they make it very
6	smooth, and I appreciate their help throughout
7	this process.
8	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Do they maintain a poker face, too?
9	JUDGE HOLT: They do. They do. Thank you.
10	(Off the Record)
11	HONORABLE JERRY DEESE VINSON, JR.
12	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Judge, let me ask you to raise your
13	right hand.
14	HONORABLE JERRY DEESE VINSON, JR., having been duly
15	sworn, testifies as follows:
16	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: You have prepared and given to us a
17	PDQ, personal data questionnaire, and a sworn
18	statement. I want to ask you if they need to be
19	updated, or are they ready to be submitted?
20	JUDGE VINSON: They are ready to be submitted. I did
21	make that change as noted and amended my answer
22	to number 10.
23	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: And you have no objection to that
24	becoming part of your record in this sworn
25	testimony?

1 JUDGE VINSON: Absolutely not. 2 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: In a moment Lindi will get that and 3 hand that to the court reporter. Let me ask you 4 or tell you that we have as a commission 5 thoroughly investigated your qualifications for the bench and your candidacy in the race for 6 7 Court of Appeals. Our inquiry is focused on nine 8 evaluative criteria, which have included the 9 ballot box survey, a thorough study of your 10 application materials, verification of your 11 compliance to state ethics laws, a search of newspaper articles in which your name appears, a 12 13 study of previous screenings, and a check for 14 economic conflicts of interest. We have received 15 no affidavits filed in opposition to your 16 election, no witnesses are here to testify, and you have the opportunity, though it's not 17 18 required or recommended, but you can make a brief 19 opening statement, if you would like, at this 20 time. (Exhibit Number 7 was marked for identification 21 purposes - (17 pages) Honorable Jerry Deese Vinson, 22 23 Jr. - Personal Data Ouestionnaire.) 24 (Exhibit Number 8 was marked for identification 25 purposes - (2 pages) Honorable Jerry Deese Vinson, Jr.

1 - Amendment to Personal Data Questionnaire.) (Exhibit Number 9 was marked for identification 2 3 purposes - (5 pages) Honorable Jerry Deese Vinson, Jr. 4 - Sworn Statement) 5 JUDGE VINSON: Well, obviously thank you for allowing 6 me to appear here today before the Commission. 7 Always a little bit intimidating, but it's an 8 opportunity for y'all to talk to me and for me to 9 talk to you, and so I appreciate that 10 opportunity. And I know obviously one question 11 that people have is why are you offering yourself 12 for the Court of Appeals. And I want to say that 13 it's been a great privilege and honor. 14 very grateful for the opportunity to serve on the 15 family court for over 14 years now. It is a job 16 that I've absolutely loved. More time -- more 17 often than others, but it's a wonderful job, and 18 I really have enjoyed that opportunity. 19 challenging. It's rewarding, and -- but after 20 being on the family court for over 14 years and 21 being of a certain age, I thought that perhaps some new challenges and new opportunities might 22 23 be something to consider. And this opportunity 24 has come open to serve on the Court of Appeals, 25 and I've thought about that before. And it does

1 present some unique challenges and opportunities. 2 I'd like to have that opportunity to do that, and 3 as much as I've loved being on the family court, 4 I think that those opportunities to serve on the 5 Court of Appeals would be something that I would 6 love as well. All of the judges on the Court of 7 Appeals bring their unique experiences as 8 practitioners and as judges to the court. 9 what makes them appropriate, the best people to 10 hear the cases that come before them. 11 would hope that my opportunities as a 12 practitioner and as a family court judge would be 13 of some benefit to the court. 14 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Very well. Well, let me turn it 15 over to the most intimidating inquisitor we have, 16 Paula Benson. 17 JUDGE VINSON - EXAMINATION BY MS. BENSON: 18 Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Chairman, I MS. BENSON: 19 note for the record that based on the testimony 20 contained in the candidate's PDQ, which has been 21 included in the record with the candidate's 22 consent, Judge Jerry Deese Vinson, Jr. meets the

of practice.

constitutional and/or statutory requirements for

this position regarding age, residence, and years

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- Q. Judge Vinson, after your almost 15 years of service as a family court judge, you've expressed already some reasons why that you want to serve as a judge on the Court of Appeals. Is there anything that you'd like to add to what you've already said?
- A. Well, one thing about the Court of Appeals I'd note. Obviously they sit most of time in three panels, and there are only two family court judges on the Court of Appeals right now. And I've thought that perhaps having a family court judge on each panel might help balance the experience that each panel brings as they hear the cases that come before them.
- Q. Thank you, Judge. Judge, how do you feel your legal and professional experience thus far, both before and since that you've been on the bench, will assist you to be an effective judge of the Court of Appeals?
- A. Well, obviously, I began my career working with a small practitioner in Florence doing mostly mortgage foreclosure, which was something I really did not enjoy. But then I had the opportunity to clerk for Judge Johnny Waller and enjoyed a year and a half of Judge Waller before

1 I spent five and a half years with Turner, 2 Padget, Graham, and Laney, a defense firm. And I 3 practiced out of their Florence office. 4 remember having a couple of cases with Senator 5 Sabb on occasion down in Kingstree, and -- but 6 had a wealth of experience practicing with 7 Turner, Padget handling some appellate work, but 8 mostly litigation in the Pee Dee area primarily. 9 And then my wife and I had our own firm together for a number of years, and that's when I began 10 11 doing family court work, and that kind of led to 12 my being on the family court. So all of those 13 experiences have given me kind of a fairly well-14 rounded opportunity to be involved in a lot of 15 areas of the law.

Q. Judge, how would you describe your general judicial philosophy?

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A. I guess the best way to say it would be to say that I always try to treat the litigants and the lawyers who come before me the way that I would want to be treated if I were in court. And I never wanted to be one of the what I call the groan judges, when people when they hear they're going to be in front of you they groan. And so I've always prided myself on trying to be the

1 kind of judge that people enjoy being in front 2 of, that tried to be fair and appropriate at all 3 times and to be impartial and hear what they have 4 When lawyers -- when I have a problem 5 with lawyers, I try never to criticize them in 6 front of their clients. It just leads to a lot 7 of bad things for a lot of different reasons. Ιf 8 I have something strong to say, we leave the 9 If it's just something I need to courtroom. 10 correct, I invite them to come forward, and we 11 speak out of the hearing of their clients, but --12 and I try to be the same way, especially with the 13 self-represented litigants who can be a little 14 challenging and maybe a little trying sometimes, 15 because they don't quite understand and they get 16 very frustrated. And so that's been one of the 17 harder things to have to adapt to. And as the 18 court kind of changes a little bit, it's dealing 19 with self-represented litigants. But they're here, and they're in all of our courts. 20 21 trying to be mindful of what it's like to be 22 where they are is something I try to practice 23 every day.

Q. Thank you, Judge. Judge, what is your vision for the future of our judicial system, and what

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changes would you advocate, and why would you advocate those changes?

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The entire practice of law is changing, and it's Α. something that we're all having to grope with. remember going to a seminar one time, and there was a legal futurist there. And he was talking about the way the practice of law would be in ten years, in 20 years, and 50 years, and he even projected out to 500 years. And I have to say as a lawyer from the 20th century, it was terrifying. And it really does worry me a lot about how we are adjusting to the way things are developing in our legal system and how we address The biggest changes, obviously, those changes. I've mentioned already is the number of selfrepresented litigants who come into our system now and how to deal with those self-represented litigants to make them feel that they're being treated fairly when they don't really understand the system. You know, everybody can get on the internet and read about a case and say, that's the way my case should end right there without knowing all of the facts. And so when things are not going exactly the way they think they should because of something they've read or something

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they've heard, they get very frustrated and sometimes angry. Trying to figure out how to deal with self-represented litigants in the judicial system right now I think is one of the biggest challenges. Of course, the other problem that we have obviously is always funding in our judicial system and trying to figure out how to provide the services that our system provides in a way that's efficient, in a way that doesn't diminish in any way what we're doing as judges and continues to earn the respect of the people who come into our court system. Those are the challenges I see for the future of our judicial system, and analyzing those, thinking about those, and there are different committees. been on a couple of committees that have looked at those issues of the challenges of selfrepresented litigants, of the challenges of money for our judicial system and how we deal with things as simple as having court reporters in the courtroom and things like that. All of those things present challenges for the future. those are the ways that we have to address them is putting our minds together, working, looking at what other jurisdictions are doing, seeing if

it's working for them, if it's not working for them and then adapting that.

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- Q. Thank you. Judge, to what extent do you believe that a judge should or should not defer to the actions of the General Assembly?
- A. A loaded question. Obviously, the General Assembly makes the law. And so to the extent that they make a law and they say, "This is what the law is," then as a judge I am bound by that law. I'm not there to enact law or create law. I'm there to apply the law and on occasions enforce the law as required by the acts of the laws that the General Assembly passes.
- Judge, the Commission received Thank you, Judge. Q. approximately 359 ballot box surveys regarding you, and there were 61 additional comments in the survey. You had quite a lot of positive I believe one of them mentioned that comments. you applied the golden rule in your courtroom, but they characterized you as smart, brilliant, competent, experienced, respectful to lawyers and litigants, tough but fair, excellent temperament, and would be an asset to the appellate bench. Six of the written comments expressed some One comment expressed some puzzlement concerns.

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that you had turned over a complex case to a brand new judge that you were mentoring. Could you reply to this comment?

Yeah, I think I know exactly where that comes It's a case that's relatively famous in South Carolina, the baby Veronica case. was assigned to Charleston that week and had Judge Deborah Malphrus, who was having her second week sitting with a judge, to sit with me that When I found out that -- and I'd asked for a varied docket that week so I'd have a lot of different things to work with. And for reasons I don't understand I was given the baby Veronica And so I talked with Judge -- I sent Judge Malphrus an email as soon as I knew it was assigned to us and explained to her that it would involve the Indian Child Welfare Act, and it would be maybe complicated from that standpoint because it's not something we deal with very often in family court, certainly not litigating issues related to the Indian Child Welfare Act. And I invited her to think about it and decide whether or not she wanted to do that. talked with her that morning. She told me she was -- "I'll do it." And that's what every new

1 judge says, they're ready to try anything. 2 talked with her that morning at length about it, 3 and I explained to her that the case was a little 4 more complicated. I explained to her that I 5 understood that she wanted to try it. And I 6 asked her what her experience had been the week 7 before when she sat with a training judge. And 8 she said all she did was observe. And I've 9 always been, kind of, of the mind set that you've 10 -- it's kind of like driving a car. You've 11 watched people drive cars for a long time. 12 until you actually get behind the wheel, you 13 don't know what it's like to drive a car. 14 they only have two weeks to train. And I said, 15 "You know, I know that you didn't really have an 16 opportunity last week to try cases. This is kind 17 of a weird case to start out with, but if you 18 want to try it, this is the deal. I will sit 19 with you the whole time. I will never leave the 20 We'll leave the bench -- when we leave bench. 21 the bench we'll leave together. I'll read 22 everything you read. We'll talk about 23 everything. If you're making a ruling about 24 something or are asked to make a ruling about 25 something, and you want to talk with me about it,

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you stop, we talk. If you're doing something that I see that I don't think you should be doing or we need to think about or talk about, I'll tap my pencil or pen, and we'll take a break, and we'll talk about it." So the baby Veronica case lasted for about three and a half days. We did get a lot of materials. Every night we get two copies of everything. She would read it. would read it. We'd meet the next morning, talk about it, decide what it meant, how to apply it, and we worked through the case that way. thought she did an excellent job. She really She was affirmed by the South Carolina court -- or Supreme Court when it went up, and of course it went to the United States Supreme Court. I went to those arguments. I was a little bit amazed at the arguments and some of the things that were said, but she really did an excellent job. When it came time to make the decision, we talked about that. We talked about what she would place on the record, because she did it the next week, and we went over everything. I went over her notes with her. talked specifically about the things to put into the order. And then I looked at the written

1 order when it was submitted before she signed it. 2 I got some criticism even from our chief justice 3 at the time, Chief Justice Toal, for letting her 4 And I explained to her exactly what I 5 just told you. About the third time I explained 6 that to her, she kind of left me alone after 7 that. But I will say that -- the rest of the 8 story is after that week, the next week, on 9 Monday and Tuesday by herself in a small county 10 with no other judges around she had a two-day 11 custody case to try. So if I'd just let her 12 watch that week and do nothing that week, on 13 Monday morning she would have gone and sat down 14 on the bench, never ruled, never thought about, 15 never heard anything herself and been faced with 16 a two-day custody case.

Q. Judge, a second concern questioned your judicial temperament, indicating that you can be condescending and exhibit robitis. What response would you offer to that comment?

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A. I can remember when I clerked for Judge Waller that they would occasionally get a letter from Chief Justice Ness complaining about robitis. So I've been very aware of what robitis is and what it means for a long time. I don't know where

1 those comments come from. I try never to be 2 condescending. As I said, I try to remember what 3 it's like to be in front of that bench as a 4 litigant, to be in front of that bench as a 5 lawyer, and I try not to be condescending. And I 6 try never to bark or be angry. You know, one of 7 the things that I learned early on at the 8 National Judicial College is if you feel yourself 9 getting angry, you stop, you leave the bench, you 10 take a breather, and then you go back out. 11 only had to do that maybe two or three times 12 since I've been on the bench. And I've found it 13 is effective to go back and say what I want to 14 say in the privacy of my chambers to the wall, 15 and then walk back out and sit down and calmly 16 deal with the issues. I don't what else to say 17 other than that. 18 Thank you, Judge. One final concern was about 0. 19 your knowledge and experience. And while this 20

Q. Thank you, Judge. One final concern was about your knowledge and experience. And while this comment recognized that you had great expertise in family law, it questioned that if you had the knowledge and experience necessary to serve as an appellate court judge. And if you would, respond to that, please.

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A. Well, I don't know how anyone could practice law

1 and have a practice that was so varied that they 2 could do everything that an appellate court 3 I daresay there are very few people who 4 have -- or lawyers who regularly appear in front 5 of the administrative law courts in this state. 6 I daresay that very few people can say they've 7 tried a juvenile case and dealt with the issues 8 in a juvenile trial or any number of things. 9 practice was varied until about, I quess maybe, 10 the last five or six years I was in practice. 11 still tried cases in common pleas court. 12 last case I tried, Flo and I tried in the United 13 States district court for two or three days. 14 so I've had varied experience. Now granted it's 15 been 14 and a half years almost since I practiced 16 And so I really have been focused on family 17 law for the most part. But I will say this about 18 family law; family law touches on more areas of 19 practice than almost any other court. I mean, in 20 a family court case you'll have property issues, 21 both real property, personal property. 22 have issues that concern taxes. You'll have 23 issues that concern debt, bankruptcy, creditor 24 So all of those issues come into play in 25 addition to issues concerning children and

1 concerning custody issues, issues concerning 2 abuse and neglect. And so all of those issues 3 come into play. And also criminal law, because 4 as family court judges we still deal with 5 criminal matters. The same kind of motions that 6 are heard in general sessions court are heard in 7 family court concerning these issues, and so 8 that's my response. That's the only thing I can 9 say about -- to address that particular concern. 10 Thank you, Judge. Judge Vinson, just a few Q. 11 housekeeping issues. Since submitting your letter of intent to run for this seat, have you 12 13 contacted any members of the Commission about 14 your candidacy? 15 Not that I'm aware of. Α. 16 0. Are you familiar with Section 2-19-70, including 17 the limitations on contacting members of the 18 General Assembly regarding your screening? 19 Yes, I am. Α. 20 Since submitting your letter of intent, have you Q. 21 sought or received the pledge of any legislator,

A. No, I haven't.

of your screening?

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25 Q. Have you asked any third parties to contact

either prior to this date or pending the outcome

1 members of the General Assembly on your behalf, 2 and are you aware of anyone attempting to 3 intervene in this process on your behalf? 4 I haven't, and I am not. Α. 5 Q. Thank you. Mr. Chairman, I would note for the record 6 BENSON: 7 that the Pee Dee Citizens Committee reported 8 Judge Vinson to be qualified as to the criteria 9 of constitutional qualifications, physical 10 health, and mental stability and well qualified 11 as to ethical fitness, professional and academic 12 ability, character, reputation, experience, and 13 judicial temperament. I would just note for the 14 record that any concerns raised during the 15 investigation regarding this candidate have been 16 incorporated into the questioning today. And Mr. 17 Chairman, I have no further questions. 18 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Judge, was that intimidating enough? 19 JUDGE VINSON: I was really overwhelmed. I've known 20 Paula since law school when she was in the 21 library there, so we've been good friends for a 22 long time. 23 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Very good. All right, members of 24 the Commission, any questions that y'all have. 25 Senator Young?

JUDGE VINSON - EXAMINATION BY SENATOR YOUNG:

- Q. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Judge Vinson, thank you for your interest in continuing your judicial service on the South Carolina Court of Appeals.

 I have a few questions. One of which is, would you please expand upon your judicial philosophy and under what circumstances you would exercise judicial restraint?
- A. I'm not sure if I understand the judicial restraint portion. If you're talking about in terms of examining any laws that are before the court that I'm asked to interpret or to enforce, I do feel strongly about that. We're not a legislative court. There is no such thing or shouldn't be such a thing. I don't believe that's my responsibility as a judge. My responsibility as a judge is simply to interpret the law as it has been presented and to apply that law as it has been written.
- Q. Do you believe that there any circumstances under which a judge should apply his or her personal views to a decision?
- A. No.
- Q. Are there any circumstances where a judge should allow empathy to influence the judge's decision?

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Q. I don't have any further questions at this time.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN RANKIN: All right. Anyone else? Senator Sabb.

JUDGE VINSON - EXAMINATION BY SENATOR SABB:

Q. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Judge, I guess you've commented on the fact that we had some good intellectual wars in the courtroom way back in the day. And I will tell you that as I read your -- the comments that were made about you, the positive ones in particular -- I didn't really recognize the negative ones, but the positive ones that I've read and that Ms. Benson have shared have all been consistent with my contacts with you over the years. And I've got nothing but respect of how you've conducted yourself. And I wanted to make a comment to you. course, you and I were both present at Deputy Farrah Turner's home going services, and you were one of the persons selected by the family to make comments. And for the edification of those may not have followed it that close, at least in terms of the names of some of the officers, Farrah Turner was one of the officers that we

1 lost in the shooting over in Florence, and Judge 2 Vinson was selected by the family to make 3 And I will just tell you that your comments. 4 comments were such that for me, if I were a 5 layperson, I think I would have developed a deep 6 appreciation for how judges view the importance 7 of having good relationships with everybody 8 involved. And so I just thought you did an 9 excellent job and did our profession a great 10 service, because of the bird's eye view that you 11 gave some who otherwise would not know what goes 12 on in chambers and in the courtroom. So thank 13 you for all of that.

A. Thank you. It was a great honor to be asked by Farrah's mom to speak at the funeral. It was one of the most difficult things I've had to do, and she was a good friend. She was my courtroom deputy for about two years before she became an investigator, and so her loss was deeply felt by all of us in the court.

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Q. Yes, she's extraordinary and has an extraordinary family. And of course, when we look at some of your experience as it relates to this job, I'm very familiar, of course, with your skill as a trial lawyer in the civil arena, very familiar

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with your skill as a trial lawyer in the family court arena. Would you share with us, though, your experience as it relates to criminal law and what experiences you've had and to the extent that it's not that extensive, can you share with us how you believe your other experiences lend itself to not having -- the lack of criminal experience as being a crutch when it comes to you in qualifying for this position?

Well, you know, I did not have a lot of criminal Α. experience. Just when I practiced law you would occasionally get appointed on a criminal case, occasionally appointed on a juvenile criminal case, and I had the experience of doing that in general sessions courts on a few occasions and in family court on a few occasions. experience was somewhat limited in that regard in terms of practicing. Of course, I spent a lot of time as a law clerk watching and researching criminal matters when I clerked for Judge Waller, including sitting through three death penalty And so that was a unique experience to go through the entire process and watch that being Coming on to the bench, that was the area I felt least experienced in, particularly as it

related to the juvenile aspect of what we do on family court. And so I spent more time studying that than anything else and preparing for that. I had the experience of doing abuse and neglect as a contract lawyer for DSS, and I'd practiced in family court for a number of years, and so I felt comfortable with that. So juvenile is where I felt like I needed to focus most of my attention and learn as much as I could and I attended appropriate seminars and things related to juvenile matters as I began working as a judge.

- Q. Thank you for all that you've done and for offering for this position.
- A. Thank you.

JUDGE VINSON - EXAMINATION BY CHAIRMAN RANKIN:

Q. Anyone else? I want to likewise compliment you for your service thus far, and whether favorable or unfavorable, there is a theme that these anonymous survey respondents give. Again, in your case, highly favorable, and in terms of temperament, in terms of all the criteria that we're looking for here, and in terms of your academic ability, your ability -- if you take that time out, you go into your chambers, you

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talk to the wall, apparently you're pretty adept at coming back out a changed man, at least with a changed attitude if there's some heat in that room that you're exuding, perhaps.

- Α. You can imagine sometimes it's very hard when people are upset or angry or emotional, and they lose their temper, and sometimes they say things that they would not ordinarily say. always says that general sessions court is people on their best behavior -- bad people on their best behavior and family court is good people on their worst behavior, and so there's a lot of And it happens to the lawyers truth in that. I rarely get upset with the sometimes too. It's usually the lawyers who kind of litigants. overstep their bounds that have caused me to have to stop and pause and then -- and respond. recognize sometimes they get caught up in it too, and that's difficult not to do sometimes.
- Mediation in your practice, in your walk as a Q. judge, how has that lightened your load, or has it?
- Immensely. Immensely. Mediation has been Α. probably the best thing that has happened to all of the courts, not just family court, but to all

1 of the courts in terms of reducing the load, of 2 helping people reach agreements and make 3 It's especially important in family decisions. 4 I always tell litigants at the temporary 5 hearing, that first hearing that we have in the 6 process, that I encourage them and I talk about 7 mediation with them, and I tell them what it's 8 And I tell them that it's a lot easier to 9 live by the decisions you make than to have a 10 judge tell you what you're going to do. 11 will say that mediation has been very effective. 12 We even have self-represented litigant mediation 13 which we do. We were having some difficulty 14 doing our self-represented litigant mediation, 15 and we do our -- in Florence County we do our 16 self-represented litigants on Monday, Monday 17 morning, Monday afternoon. We switch off who 18 gets it. You just get a half a day. And we set 19 mediations on contested cases at that time. And 20 we met with the mediators and they wanted to do 21 it this way. And so they come in on Friday, and 22 they have up to three mediations. And we've 23 found that that is immensely helpful as well. We 24 get most of those cases settled, put it on the 25 record and have a final order in those, even

1 those contested cases. So it's been an extremely 2 effective tool, even for the self-represented 3 litigants. You just have to find a way to 4 present it to them, and do it in a way that makes 5 them feel comfortable, and being in the 6 courthouse usually has that effect. 7 mediators love doing it at the courthouse, 8 because they feel a lot better. They're not 9 dealing with two people they have no idea who 10 they are, they're unrepresented. So they're in a 11 safe environment, so that they can do what they 12 need to do. And so it's an effective way to deal 13 with self represented litigants. And the lawyers 14 -- I don't know any lawyers who don't find the 15 process of mediation to be helpful in helping 16 them dispose of cases in a way that's satisfying 17 to their clients, so. And one last comment. You offered initially in 18 0. 19 response to the inquisitor that -- your desire to 20 bring some balance perhaps from the family court 21 experience on the Court of Appeals. And there 22 was a comment that invoked the golden rule 23 attribute to you or a quality that you have that

also wrote, though, that the only reservation

that this person had would be that the family

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court appeals are such a tiny portion of the cases at the Court of Appeals. How do you respond to that?

A. Well, there is some truth to that. There -- I looked at the numbers, and they are about, I think, around 15 percent of what the court hear

looked at the numbers, and they are about, I think, around 15 percent of what the court hears, but as I mentioned in talking about family court in general, there are so many areas that family court touches on. The impact of a decision in a property case that's decided by the Court of Appeals from the common pleas court could have an impact on what happens with that same property issue in family court. And so there's -- all of those areas kind of become one, so to speak, when you bring it into application in whatever court you're in.

CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Very well. Any other questions.

All right, Judge Vinson, thank you again for participating in this today, and hopefully you didn't need a shot of Novocain.

JUDGE VINSON: No.

CHAIRMAN RANKIN: It wasn't that bad, and I want to remind you that pursuant to our evaluative criteria that we expect candidates to follow the spirit as well as the letter of the law regarding

1 South Carolina ethics laws and that any violation or the appearance of any impropriety are deemed 2 3 serious and potentially deserving of heavy weight 4 in screening deliberations. I understand you're 5 aware of that. And the record will remain open until the formal release of the report of 6 7 qualifications, and you may be called back if the 8 need arises. We trust that will not be the case. 9 I understand. JUDGE VINSON: 10 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Again, thank you for your service 11 and your continued service and your offering for 12 this position. 13 JUDGE VINSON: Thank you. And thank y'all so much for 14 taking the time to do this very difficult task. 15 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: And thank you for getting here 16 earlier. 17 My pleasure. JUDGE VINSON: My pleasure. Thank you. 18 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Representative Murphy has made a 19 motion to go into executive session, seconded by 2.0 Andy Safran. 21 (Executive Session) 22 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Thank you. We are now back on the 23 record, and for the record I'd like to make sure 24 that the record contains the fact that while in 25 executive session no action has been taken. No

1	votes were taken. And now we will proceed to the
2	vote for the Court of Appeals seat one and Erin
3	to poll the members, please.
4	MS. CRAWFORD: Just a quick reminder. I'll call the
5	names of the
6	SENATOR SABB: Mr. Chairman, I think I'd like to make
7	a couple of motions.
8	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: We have a motion.
9	SENATOR SABB: If the Chairman pleases, I would make a
10	motion that we dismiss the Complaint filed by
11	Robert Foreman against the Honorable Michael S.
12	Holt.
13	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: All right, so moved. Seconded?
14	MR. SAFRAN: Second.
15	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: All in favor say, aye.
16	(Ayes are heard.)
17	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: The ayes have it.
18	SENATOR SABB: Mr. Chairman, I would also like to make
19	a motion that we find that all four of our
20	candidates are qualified.
21	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Second?
22	REPRESENTATIVE MURPHY: Seconded.
23	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: All in favor say, aye.
24	(Ayes are heard.)
25	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: All right, thank you, Senator Sabb.

1 Now we'll proceed to a vote.

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MS. CRAWFORD: Mr. Chairman, just a quick reminder. I'll call the names of the qualified candidates in alphabetical order. Each Commission member has three votes. Any candidate that receives, I believe, five or more votes, will be considered qualified and nominated. At the end of that vote, unless there's a tie, any candidate that does not get any votes will be removed from consideration on any subsequent ballots that In this case I don't believe we have a occur. subsequent ballot. And I would like to note for the record that Vice Chairman Smith has recused himself from today from this race and has abstained from voting -- will abstain from voting in this race.

CHAIRMAN RANKIN: All right.

MS. CRAWFORD: Okay. The first candidate for the

Court of Appeals seat one, Blake A Hewitt.

Please raise your hand. Eight votes. The second

candidate is the Honorable Michael S. Holt. Four

votes. The third candidate would be the

Honorable Alison Renee Lee. Nine votes. And the

fourth candidate will be the Honorable Jerry

Deese or Jay Vinson, Jr. Mr. Chairman, those

1	receiving votes were Mr. Hewitt, eight votes, Mr.
2	Holt, four Judge Holt, four, Judge Lee, nine,
3	
	and Judge Vinson, six. So the three nominated by
4	the Committee would be Blake Mr. Hewitt, Judge
5	Lee, and Judge Vinson.
6	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: All right, and with Mr. Smith
7	abstaining for the record.
8	MS. CRAWFORD: For the record.
9	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Okay. All right. Now we will go
10	off the record and get our 12:30 lunch.
11	(Off the record.)
12	HONORABLE DONALD BRUCE HOCKER
13	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Thank you, Judge Hocker. You've
14	been out there waiting.
15	JUDGE HOCKER: That's fine.
16	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: And got here early, so I want to
17	tell you we appreciate your adjusting your
18	schedule, and we'll try to make this as painless
19	as possible.
20	JUDGE HOCKER: Sounds good.
21	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: If you will raise your right hand,
22	please.
23	JUDGE DONALD BRUCE HOCKER, having been duly sworn,
24	testifies as follows:
25	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: You have completed what you're being

1	shown again, the personal data questionnaire and
2	a sworn statement. Are they correct?
3	JUDGE HOCKER: They are, sir.
4	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Any additions to those that you'd
5	like to make?
6	JUDGE HOCKER: None.
7	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: And do you have any objection to
8	those being made a part of the record with your
9	sworn testimony?
10	JUDGE HOCKER: No objection.
11	(Exhibit Number 10 was marked for identification
12	purposes - (11 pages) Honorable Donald Bruce Hocker -
13	Personal Data Questionnaire.)
14	(Exhibit Number 11 was marked for identification
15	purposes - (6 pages) Honorable Donald Bruce Hocker -
16	Sworn Statement.)
17	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Judge, you've been down this road
18	before, so you know what we're doing. And for
19	the record I have to state that we have
20	thoroughly investigated your candidacy and your
21	bid to continue on the bench. We focused on nine
22	criteria, including the ballot box survey, a
23	thorough study of your application materials,
24	verification of your compliance with state ethic
25	laws, a search of the newspaper articles in which

1 your name might appear, a study of previous 2 screenings, and finally a check for economic 3 conflicts of interest. To your credit, we've 4 receive no affidavits in opposition, no witnesses 5 are here to testify against you, and you may have 6 folks, if you'd like to introduce. If not --7 JUDGE HOCKER: I'm here by myself. 8 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Standing tall. You have the 9 opportunity to make a brief opening statement, if 10 you'd like, though it's not required. 11 JUDGE HOCKER: I'll waive that. 12 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Okay. I'm going to turn you over to 13 Bob Maldonado, who will ask you a few questions 14 and then open it up for the Commission. 15 JUDGE HOCKER: Okay, very good. Thank you. 16 JUDGE HOCKER - EXAMINATION BY MR. MALDONADO: 17 Q. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Judge Hocker, after 18 serving the last five years on the circuit court, 19 can you tell this Commission why you want to 20 continue to serve on the circuit court? 21 Well, first of all, it's an honor and a privilege Α. 22 to be a part of the judiciary for South Carolina. 23 And I thoroughly enjoy what I do. I'm humbled 24 every single day that I put on the robe. 25 think I can truly make a difference in peoples'

fair as I possibly can, show respect to the

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lawyers and the litigants who appear before me.

lives, and that's what I strive to do, to be as

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Q. Thank you. Judge Hocker, can you please explain one or two brief accomplishments that you feel you have completed during your tenure and then a goal you would like to accomplish if reelected?

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Well, I've been fortunate. I've only been Α. reversed one and a half times. When I say one and half, there was a case where I was affirmed on one issue and reversed on the other, so I say one and a half times. One other case that the Supreme Court did not agree with the position that I took in the case. So I've been very fortunate to have been affirmed on multiple occasions. I attribute that probably more so to luck than intellect, but nonetheless I have been fortunate in that area. One goal I would like to accomplish is -- and I've given this a lot of thought over the last year -- you know, young lawyers who get out of law school, unless they go to work for the solicitor's office or PD's office, they don't get that opportunity to get trial experience. And then when they are thrown into a trial, they're at a serious disadvantage.

What I'd like to see, and this is something that
I'm going to work on, is get young lawyers to
agree to represent people in small claims
contested cases, represent them pro se, and allow
them to get some trial experience, whether it's
in a small claims civil court or a misdemeanor,
small misdemeanor criminal case. But give them
the opportunity to get some trial experience,
because otherwise, as I stated, unfortunately
these young lawyers just are unable to get any
experience that they need to try a case. So
that's something that I've been thinking about
and want to try to get off the ground.

- Q. Thank you. Judge, how have you handled, and what kind of suggestions would you offer to improve the backlog in the docket?
- A. Well, I know that there has been a lot of discussion with Langford and a lot of committee review as far as who's going to control the docket. I know that our chief justice just recently told us in a meeting that we had that we probably will go to a judge-controlled docket. I would like to give that a chance to see. I know that in other circuits judges have more of an input in docket control and management. We don't

necessarily do that in the eighth circuit, but that's something that I think would be of some benefit to everyone involved and would help with the backlog of cases that we have.

- Q. Thank you. Judge, your SLED report indicated that there was a lawsuit filed against you, both you and a co-defendant, A&M Automotive, in 2013 that didn't show up in your last screening by a Ms. Linda Sweats in the magistrate's court of Laurens County. Can -- well, the case was later dismissed by the magistrate, but can you explain the nature and the circumstances of this?
- A. You know, after you and I met and you brought that to my attention -- I represented the automotive company, and for some reason the public index just showed me as a co-defendant, but I in fact represented that garage. Because I was curious after we met and you brought that to my attention. I was curious why that was, and that's the case. I was the lawyer.
- Q. You were not a party to this lawsuit?
- 22 A. No, sir.

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Q. The Commission reviewed -- received 418 ballot box surveys regarding you with 22 additional comments. The ballot box survey, for example,

Contained the following positive comments: Judge Hocker is thoughtful, fair, and an asset to the judiciary, great temperament, great understanding of the law, and when he doesn't have an immediate answer, he does the legal research needed. He listens to everyone and does the right thing.

Two of the written comments expressed concerns.

One comment stated that some of Judge Hocker's rulings were contrary to binding authority and issued for the sake of appearing fair. What response would you offer this concern?

A. Well, again, I don't recall the specific case or

- cases involved. I don't recall the specific case or cases involved. I don't -- I try to be fair. I try to be as fair as I possibly can to both sides in every case. However, I'm not going to completely disregard what the law tells me for the sake of fairness. So I would have disagree with that particular attorney who made that -- who made that comment.
- Q. The second concern indicated that in a recent case, which was -- which your ruling was later reversed by the Supreme Court, there was an issue with a sheriff's deputy who lied on the stand.

 "The dishonesty by the officer did not seem to phase him at all, nor did he inquire into the

1 contradictory testimony. This is concerning."
2 How would you reply to this concern?

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- Well, that was the one case that I indicated I Α. was reversed on. And I can assure this Commission that if I at any time -- and it was a city police officer, not a county deputy -- I can assure this Commission that if at any time I thought the officer was being dishonest, then certainly I would have given that every consideration and probably would have changed my It was a situation where the officer did ruling. not recall how some evidence got from the scene to the evidence locker at the police department. After reviewing an in-car video of what transpired at the scene, he recalled that it was himself and not another police officer who actually transported the evidence to the evidence locker at the police department. Again, I thought it was purely a -- you know, a memory issue and certainly not a dishonesty issue.
- Q. Thank you, Judge Hocker. I'll finish up with some housekeeping issues. Judge Hocker, since submitting your letter of intent, have you contacted any members of the Commission about your candidacy?

- 1 A. I have not.
- Q. Are you familiar with Section 2-19-70, including the limitations on contacting members of the General Assembly regarding your screening?
- 5 A. Right, I'm fully aware of those rules.
 - Q. Since submitting your letter of intent, have you sought or received the pledge of any legislator, either prior to this date or pending the outcome of your screening?
- 10 A. I have not.

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- 11 Q. Have you asked any third parties to contact

 12 members of the General Assembly on your behalf,

 13 or are you aware of anyone attempting to

 14 intervene in this process on your behalf?
- 15 \mid A. I have not.
- Q. Have you reviewed, and do you understand, the Commission's guidelines on pledging and South Carolina Code § 2-19-70(E)?
- 19 A. Yes, I understand them.
- MR. MALDONADO: I would note that the Piedmont
 Citizens Committee reported that Judge Hocker is
 well qualified as to ethical fitness,
 professional and academic ability, character,
 reputation, experience, and judicial temperament.
 The Committee found Judge Hocker to be qualified

1 as to constitutional qualifications, physical 2 health, and mental stability. I would note for 3 the record that any concerns raised during the 4 investigation regarding the candidate are 5 incorporated into the questioning of the 6 candidate today. Mr. Chairman, I have no further 7 questions. 8 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Okay, thank you. Questions from the 9 members of the Commission. Mr. Safran? 10 JUDGE HOCKER - EXAMINATION BY MR. SAFRAN: 11 0. Judge, we're happy to have you here. 12 Α. Thank you. 13 I'm kind of perplexed. How would you basically, **Q.** 14 you know, do a ruling, you know, somehow be 15 criticized for trying to be fair? 16 Α. Right. 17 Q. And I saw how that was characterized, and it had 18 me scratching my head. I mean, obviously you've 19 been doing this a long time. And I'm assuming 20 that if you have a question as it relates to what 21 the law might be, it's like they said, either -and if you don't know it, you go look it up. 22 23 that been pretty much your practice? 24 Α. Right, yes, sir. 25 Would you ever think, you know, you're trying to Q.

1		do anything that would somehow twist the law in
2		order to be fair?
3	A.	I certainly try not to.
4	Q.	Well and you know, that one comment seems to
5		stand out as being very atypical of everything
6		else I see in here. And the thing we've kind of
7		talked about the time I've been on here is
8		judicial temperament, and it seems like to me you
9		get high marks in that. And so from what I'm
10		hearing is you aren't so far removed from
11		practice to have lost the recognition of what
12		it's like to be a lawyer.
13	A.	Right. And I think a judge needs to remember
14		what it is like to be a practicing attorney,
15		because the practice of law is difficult. It's a
16		hard job, and I try to keep that in the forefront
17		of how I think and act on the bench as much as I
18		possibly can.
19	Q.	Thank you very much.
20	A.	Thank you.
21	CHAI	RMAN RANKIN: Other questions?
22	JUDGE HOC	KER - EXAMINATION BY CHAIRMAN RANKIN
23	Q.	Judge Hocker, I, too, want to ditto the surveys,
24		the 400 and some odd folks who have taken the
25		time to comment about you. With the exception of

1 the outlier we'll call it in terms of the 2 criticism, things that you don't hear, but you want to hear, I would think. 3 It's hard to 4 imagine a judge who strives harder to do the 5 right thing, patient, polite, also firm, and decisive. South Carolina is a better place 6 7 because of the service of people like Judge 8 Hocker. And then from someone who appeared before you on a difficult case that you 9 10 ultimately ruled against their client: 11 outstanding trial, and I know he closely examined 12 the facts and the law before he ruled. While he disagreed he understood -- or she -- could 13 14 understand and follow your thought process in the 15 order. Your demeanor was courteous yet in 16 command of the courtroom, and despite the result, 17 trying the case before him was a pleasure, an outstanding trial judge. Can you say anything 18 19 better than that? 2.0 Α. I really appreciate that comment. 21 And that's not just -- there are multiple 0.

Q. And that's not just -- there are multiple affirmations or endorsements and/or -- going out of their way to say, again, you are doing what this Commission, I think, and what the good Lord requires of us.

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- 1 A. Thank you, Senator, and I'm very humbled by those comments and similar comments.
 - Q. You've heard it said, and so I got close, but I'm going to go ahead and say it, Micah 6:8. You must know it, "Do justly love mercy and walk humbly with thy God."
- 7 A. Right.

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- Q. Apparently you're putting that into practice as well.
- 10 A. I try to every day.
- 11 Q. Very good. I have nothing else. And with that, 12 unless there are other questions. We thank you.
- 13 A. Thank you.
- 14 This concludes this portion of the CHAIRMAN RANKIN: 15 screening process, and thank you for getting here 16 earlier and in waiting. And just to remind you 17 that pursuant to the rules and our criteria, we 18 expect all candidates to follow the spirit as 19 well as the state ethics law, the letter of the 2.0 law. Any violations or appearances of 21 impropriety that would arise hereafter we would 22 take very seriously that and give it heavy weight 23 in the screening deliberations. This record will 24 remain open, and until the formal release of the 25 report of qualifications is made, we could call

1	you back, if need be.
2	JUDGE HOCKER: Sure.
3	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: I trust that won't be the case, but
4	I have to point that out to you. And with that,
5	we thank you.
6	JUDGE HOCKER: Thank you.
7	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: And wish you God speed in your
8	continued service.
9	JUDGE HOCKER: I appreciate it very much, and great
10	seeing everybody.
11	(Off the Record)
12	HONORABLE R. KEITH KELLY
13	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Welcome, Judge Kelly.
14	JUDGE KELLY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
15	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Thank you for being here early and
16	waiting, and we'll be finished much quicker. And
17	so we appreciate that. Let me start by having
18	you raise your right hand, please.
19	JUDGE R. KEITH KELLY, having been duly sworn,
20	testifies as follows:
21	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Documents that you have given us,
22	the PDQ and the sworn statement you've got before
23	you. Any changes that need to be made to that?
24	JUDGE KELLY: No, sir, not to my knowledge.
25	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: And do you have any objection to

1 those being made part of the record? 2 JUDGE KELLY: I do not. (Exhibit Number 12 was marked for identification 3 4 purposes - (14 pages) Honorable R. Keith Kelly -5 Personal Data Questionnaire.) (Exhibit Number 13 was marked for identification 6 purposes - (6 pages) Honorable R. Keith Kelly - Sworn 7 8 Statement.) 9 If you will hand them over to your CHAIRMAN RANKIN: 10 left, that'll be done. And Judge, you've been 11 here -- you've been screened a number of times, 12 so you are familiar with this process and what 13 we're looking for. And that being specifically a 14 thorough investigation of your candidacy and your qualifications for continued service on the 15 16 Our inquiry focuses on nine particular bench. 17 areas, including the ballot box survey, a 18 thorough study of your application materials, verification of your compliance with state ethics 19 20 laws, a search of newspaper articles in which 21 your name appears, a study of previous 22 screenings, and a check for economic conflicts of 23 interest. No affidavits have been filed in 24 opposition to your election, and you have no 25 witnesses to testify against you or for you,

1		other than yourself. And with that, I will
2		invite you to make any brief comments that you so
3		choose. You're not required to. You don't have
4		to, but if you'd like to.
5	JUDG	E KELLY: I will just tell Mr. Chairman thank you
6		and members of the Committee. But I've enjoyed
7		my tenure on the bench, and if this General
8		Assembly sees fit, to serving another term.
9		Thank you.
10	CHAI	RMAN RANKIN: Very well. Answer any questions Ms.
11		Benson has for you, please.
12	JUDG	E KELLY: I will.
13	JUDGE KEL	LY - EXAMINATION BY MS. BENSON:
14	Q.	Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Judge Kelly, did I
15		count right? You've been six years on the
16		circuit court bench, or did I not
17	Α.	I'm in my sixth year.
18	Q.	You're in your sixth year?
19	Α.	Yes, ma'am.
20	Q.	Why do you want to continue serving as a circuit
21		court judge?
22	Α.	Well, as many of the members of this Committee
23		know having served with some of them, I enjoyed
24		my service with the state in the General
25		Assembly. And I'd look forward to serving I

have looked forward to serving as a circuit court judge. I mean, it -- certainly it's a job, it's

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an employment, but it's also service to the State

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of South Carolina.

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Q. Thank you. Judge Kelly, could you explain one or two brief accomplishments that you feel that

you've completed during your tenure?

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I think that I bring some energy or have brought Α. some energy -- not that we didn't have any already in the seventh circuit, but I think I've brought some fresh blood, some fresh energy to the seventh circuit and to the bench. I don't brag, but these are just numbers, but you can check them for yourselves. Cherokee County, which is where I'm the resident judge -- I mean, I'm chambered there. I'm at large, but I'm chambered there. They consider me their judge, if you will. We lead -- in common pleas court we have led the state for close to two years, 18 months in moving cases. We were at the 97th percentile level, far exceeding the 80 percentile level that's been set as a standard by our court. We missed it last month because another county got 98 percent. So we've got to up it just a little bit more, because we've been proud of

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being number one in the state. Out of 46 counties, Cherokee County leads the way. The second thing is we are doing the same thing energy wise on the general sessions docket. have about 265 or so in the county jail there, which is, I think, housed for -- built for 150. When court broke down a couple of weeks ago, a couple of times in civil court because cases settled or otherwise, got continued, what have you, I switched to general sessions, and I went over there and we took plea after plea out of the jail, trying to reduce that. Judge Cole is our Chief Administrative Judge for general sessions, and he's also our senior judge. We have a judgerun docket in the seventh circuit. Spartanburg it was a pilot program that started many years ago when Trey Gowdy was a prosecutor And Judge Cole is now implementing that, because we got together and talked with our judges, and he's implementing that same docket call in Cherokee County as well, because we are about 1,700 cases there. With the population of that county, we should be somewhere around 1,200, maybe 1,100, so -- and it works, the judge-called docket works.

- 1 Q. Judge, besides your goals with the docket, is 2 there another goal that you'd like to accomplish 3 if you're reelected? 4 Well, I think moving cases is the probably the Α. 5 number one goal for anybody who's sitting on the But also the Chief Justice has 6 bench. 7 implemented this: Judges in schools help children 8 in civics classes, and so we're part of that too 9 in the seventh circuit. 10 Thank you. Judge Kelly, what do you think your Q. 11 reputation is among the attorneys who practice 12 before you? 13 Well, I've been fortunate to have some of those Α. 14 comments shared with me, and I think my
 - reputation is that I listen and I apply myself, I show up on time, I take the bench promptly at 9:00, we work all day. So I think I have a reputation for working, for listening, for being fair, at least I hope I do. That's the comments that I've been shared -- that's been shared with me.
 - And what is your reputation among the court Q. personnel?

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I think I enjoy a good reputation with our court Α. personnel and our clerks of court. I haven't

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received any negative comments from anyone, and no one during this screening process has shared any negative comments to that effect.

- Judge Kelly, the Commission received 0. Thank you. 377 ballot box surveys with 33 having additional comments. A number of those additional comments, in fact almost all of them, included some very positive information, which included: lawyer, even better judge, excellent judicial temperament, beyond punctual, very respectful toward counsel, very fair to all, very attentive during trial, upmost professionalism and courtesy, and an asset like no other. comments expressed concerns. One we talked about in the office mentioned waiving a personal firearm in the courtroom, not being safe. have you ever waived a firearm in the courtroom?
- A. Never. I've never waived a firearm anywhere, as we talked. I've been a gun owner since my granddaddy gave me a .22 bolt action rifle when I was six years of age, and I still have it today. Not only that, but I grew up around firearms. I'm prior military, both active and United States Army Reserve, and I'm a firearm owner. I own many firearms. I have never mishandled a

1 | firearm, ever. I flatly deny that.

- Q. Thank you. And Judge, a second concern, which began by praising you expressed a desire that they wish that you wouldn't revoke in full on probation violations, because most judges inflate the probation term. And you indicated during our interview that you did this purposefully. Could you please explain to the Commission your reasoning?
- A. I sure can. I don't set other sentences, and when another judge puts someone on probation that is the sentence of the Court. And they're already on probation. So if you're on probation for -- you know, for shoplifting for the 12th time and then you get arrested, you know, DUI, DUS and shoplifting again, I just revoke the sen--- I just revoke the probation. I don't think that's a negative comment. I think that's a positive comment.
- Q. Thank you, Judge. Judge, whenever you were screened in 2012, you said that you would like for your judicial legacy to be that you were fair, courteous, and respectful to everyone in the courtroom, but also firm and in control.

 When you mentor new judges, how do you suggest

that they achieve those qualities?

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- Well, I guess mentoring a new judge would only be Α. for one in my circuit right now. Judge Grace Knie was elected since I've been elected, replacing the retiring Judge Roger Couch. we, of course, have known each other as well as her husband, Pat, for I guess about as many years we've been practicing law. So she calls me about various things. Of course, we all do call each She takes the same philosophy, or I think other. she does, about being on the bench timely. think, you know, she and I have talked about that, taking the bench. Don't sit in the back and say, you know, that we'll come and get you when we're ready, because the population doesn't understand. You know, if the bench is empty and the lawyers are there, where's the judge. take the bench. They'll get ready. And so she and I have had some conversations on things like that, and I would have that with other judges if someone were sitting with me, second chair, if you will.
 - Q. Judge, I know from our discussion that you are an avid pilot. What do you bring from your work as a pilot that you find helps you as a judge?

- A. The air is like the sea, it's very unforgiving.

 So you have to pay close attention to detail, and that's not unlike practicing law either. You have to pay very close attention to detail.
 - Q. Thank you, Judge. Judge Kelly, just a few housekeeping issues. Since submitting your letter of intent, have you contacted any members of the Commission about your candidacy?
- 9 A. No, ma'am, I have not.
- Q. Are you familiar with Section 2-19-70, including the limitations on contacting members of the General Assembly regarding screening?
- 13 A. Yes, ma'am, I am.
 - Q. Since submitting your letter of intent, have you sought or received any pledge of any legislator, either prior to this date or pending the outcome of the screening?
- 18 A. I have not.

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- 19 Q. Have you asked any third parties to contact
 20 members of the General Assembly on your behalf,
 21 or are you aware of anyone attempting to
 22 intervene in the process on your behalf?
- 23 A. I have not, and I'm not aware of anyone intervening on my behalf.
- 25 Q. Have you reviewed, and do you understand, the

1		Commission's guidelines on pledging and South
2		Carolina Code § 2-19-70(E)?
3	Α.	I'm aware of it, yes, ma'am.
4	MS.	BENSON: Mr. Chairman, I would note for the record
5		that the Upstate Citizens Committee reported that
6		Judge Kelly, as to the criteria, he is qualified
7		as to constitutional qualifications, physical
8		health, and mental stability and found him well
9		qualified as to ethical fitness, professional and
10		academic ability, character, reputation,
11		experience, and judicial temperament. I would
12		just note for the record that any concerns raised
13		during the investigation have been incorporated
14		into the questioning today. And Mr. Chairman, I
15		have no further questions.
16	CHAI	RMAN RANKIN: All right. Invite the members of
17		the Commission, if they have any questions. Mr.
18		Safran?
19	JUDGE KEL	LY - EXAMINATION BY MR. SAFRAN:
20	Q.	Good afternoon, Judge.
21	Α.	Good afternoon.
22	Q.	I just heard what was recounted as what your goal
23		was when you were here in 2012 in reading these
24		responses. I mean, I don't think you missed a
25		beat. They are saying exactly that, and you

1 know, you've been around a while. You practiced 2 law for a long time, and I know we all have our 3 moments where we might not think the greatest of 4 the circumstance or the judge we might be in 5 front of, but despite all that, these folks seem 6 to be quite happy with you. I get, also, the 7 assurance that you've never forgotten what it was 8 like to be a lawyer, because I think lawyers 9 don't say things like that just for the sake of 10 it, particularly when they can do it blindly 11 without you knowing who it is. 12 Α. Yes, sir. 13 But we appreciate the fact that you have done **Q.** 14 And too many times we get accused of being 15 overly critical, but we also recognize that it's 16 our duty in a situation where somebody has done 17 as outstanding a job as you have to say so, and 18 so we commend you for it. 19 Thank you. Α. 20 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: All right. Any others. Senator 21 Young? 22 JUDGE KELLY - EXAMINATION BY SENATOR YOUNG: 23 Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Judge Kelly, I just 0. 24 want to echo what Mr. Safran just said and what

the chairman has said in reading the bar results

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-- I mean, the survey results. They are just outstanding, and you should be commended. And I had the honor to serve with you in the South Carolina House, and I'm not at all surprised by what I'm reading on these reports. Thank you.

A. Thank you so much.

CHAIRMAN RANKIN: All right. If nothing further, what a good note to end it on. We appreciate your, again, being here a little out of schedule time wise, but earlier, and as predicted, this has been fairly painless. So thank you again for your willingness to one, serve and then offer to continue to serve in this capacity. I want to remind you that the evaluative criteria that we have includes the expectation that you both follow the spirit and the letter of the South Carolina ethics law and that any violation or appearance of impropriety in that regard would be deemed serious and potentially deserving of very heavy weight in the screening deliberations. This record will not be closed until the formal release of the report of qualifications, so you may be called back hereafter, if the need arises, which we do not expect to be the case, but we have to tell you that.

1	JUDGE KELLY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
2	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Again, thank you for your work and
3	your wearing the robe lightly and dispensing
4	justice fairly.
5	JUDGE KELLY: Thank you.
6	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: God speed.
7	JUDGE KELLY: Thank you.
8	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: A motion has been made to go into
9	executive session by Senator Hayes, seconded by
10	Mr. Hitchcock.
11	(Executive Session)
12	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Ladies and gentlemen, we're back on
13	the record, and as you know the Judicial Merit
14	Selection Commission did go in executive session.
15	However, while there, no decisions were made and
16	no votes were taken therein. Now back on the
17	record, do we have a motion concerning the last
18	candidates?
19	REPRESENTATIVE RUTHERFORD: I hereby make the motion
20	to find Judge Hocker and Judge Kelly both
21	qualified and nominated.
22	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Is there a second?
23	MR. SAFRAN: Second.
24	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: All those in favor say, aye.
25	(Ayes are heard.)

1	REPRESENTATIVE SMITH: Mr. Chairman.
2	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Representative Smith.
3	REPRESENTATIVE SMITH: I just want to let the record
4	reflect that I've abstained from those two, as I
5	was not present for their screenings, that I was
6	in another committee meeting upstairs.
7	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Very well. All right. And now
8	we're going to proceed to Judge Murphy. And for
9	the record, Commission member, Representative
10	Murphy, like Elvis, has left the building has
11	left the room and will not be participating in
12	the deliberations.
13	REPRESENTATIVE SMITH: Off the record.
14	(Off the Record)
15	HONORABLE MAITE MURPHY
16	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Welcome, Judge Murphy.
17	JUDGE MURPHY: Hello.
18	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Luke Rankin, and we are glad you're
19	here. And thank you for being here early.
20	JUDGE MURPHY: Thank you for having me, Senator.
21	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: If you will, raise your right hand,
22	please.
23	HONORABLE MAITE MURPHY, having been duly sworn,
24	testifies as follows:
25	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Thank you. And you have been

1 screened how many times before? 2 JUDGE MURPHY: Gosh, it's almost embarrassing to say, 3 but this would be my fifth time. 4 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Very well. So you're familiar with 5 the forms that you've submitted there, the PDQ and sworn statement; is that correct? 6 7 JUDGE MURPHY: Yes, sir. 8 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Any changes to those that you would 9 like to make at this time? 10 JUDGE MURPHY: No, sir. 11 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Any objection to those being made a part of the record of your sworn testimony? 12 13 JUDGE MURPHY: No. sir. 14 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: All right. If you'll hand those 15 over to Lindi. As you know, we do -- our charge is to early investigate your qualification for 16 17 continued service on the bench. We look at nine evaluative criteria, which includes the ballot 18 19 box survey, a thorough study of your application 2.0 materials, verification of compliance with the 21 state ethics laws, a search of newspaper articles in which your name appears, a study of previous 22 23 screenings, and finally a check for economic 24 conflicts of interest. We have no affidavits 25 that have been submitted in opposition to your

1	candidacy, no witnesses are here to testify. And
2	now you have an opportunity to make an ever so
3	brief, but not required, statement before
4	questions are posed to you by Ms. Crawford.
5	(Exhibit Number 14 was marked for identification
6	purposes - (17 pages) Honorable Maite Murphy -
7	Personal Data Questionnaire.)
8	(Exhibit Number 15 was marked for identification
9	purposes - (2 pages) Honorable Maite Murphy -
10	Amendment to Personal Data Questionnaire.)
11	(Exhibit Number 16 was marked for identification
12	purposes - (7 pages) Honorable Maite Murphy - Sworn
13	Statement.)
14	JUDGE MURPHY: Well, certainly being keenly aware of
15	your time, and that I am the last candidate of
16	the day, I will take it as an opportunity to
17	thank you for your service and for your time here
18	with this process, and I'll be happy to answer
19	any questions that you may have.
20	JUDGE MURPHY - EXAMINATION BY MS. CRAWFORD
21	Q. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Judge Murphy, for the
22	record, will you state the name of your husband?
23	A. Christopher John Murphy.
24	MS. CRAWFORD: Mr. Chairman, I note for the record
25	that Representative Murphy is a member of the

Commission, but he is not in the room or taking part in this screening.

- Q. Judge Murphy, after serving six years on the circuit court, why do you wish to continue serving?
- A. Well, I must say I love my job. And it's certainly an humbling and an honor to serve in that capacity. I have the opportunity to work with fantastic colleagues and great attorneys, and I learn from those experiences. And, you know, to be frank, you never know what you're going to get everyday, so it's certainly an interesting job, which I hope to learn from each of those experiences. And at the end of the day I suppose it also comes down to the fact that you hope that you've made a positive impact, and I hope to continue to do so in that capacity.
- Q. Thank you, Judge. Judge Murphy, could you explain to the Commission one or two accomplishments that you feel you've completed during your tenure and a goal you'd like to accomplish when you're reelected?
- A. Well, as far as one or two accomplishments, I hope that you strive to accomplish something every day. You get there, you work hard, you

1 hope that you're diligent, that you're effective 2 in your time management, and the management of 3 the docket. And so I think those are 4 accomplishments in and of themselves each and 5 every day, and I think if I'm afforded the 6 opportunity to continue in this capacity, I would 7 strive to continue to work hard. And hopefully 8 that would impart with the public confidence in 9 our judicial system, that it is a fair and 10 effective system that is run impartially and 11 effectively. 12 Q. Thanks, Judge. The SLED report -- we went over 13 this, indicated the existence of three lawsuits 14 in which you're a named party. And you have

- this, indicated the existence of three lawsuits in which you're a named party. And you have provided an amendment to your PDQ, listing such. I think we went through them, and those were all actually inmate matters, were they not?
- 18 A. Yes, ma'am.

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- 19 Q. Do you have anything to add about those matters?
- 20 A. No, ma'am.
- Q. The SLED report also indicated that a tax lien
 was filed against you in 2009. Can you explain
 the circumstances and the disposition of this
 matter?
- 25 A. Yes, ma'am. Well actually we didn't find out

1 about this tax lien until we went to refinance 2 our current home, I think which was in 2012, and 3 that popped up. And that was actually a part of 4 a big fraud scheme in which a lady from the 5 management company ended up pleading guilty about 6 a month ago where she was funneling some funds, 7 and funds that were being paid into the property 8 management weren't deposited correctly. 9 that popped up, my husband immediately called 10 their attorney, and that was satisfied 11 immediately.

Q. Thank you, Judge. Judge, what do you believe your reputation is among attorneys that practice before you?

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- A. I would hope that my reputation amongst attorneys is that I'm fair, I'm hard working, I try to treat everyone with respect and dignity. And certainly it's an adversarial process, so not everybody's happy when they leave the courtroom, but I certainly hope that they feel that they were treated fairly and impartially.
- Q. Thank you, Judge. The Commission received 529 ballot box surveys regarding you, with 27 additional comments. The positive comments included, for example: Judge Murphy's an

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extremely qualified, patient, and capable jurist.

The South Carolina bench is lucky to have her.

Judge Murphy is a good judge who listens to
everyone completely and gets orders out in a
timely fashion. Seven of the written comments
expressed concern. Several comments indicated
that you're not fair in sentencing and tend to be
heavy handed. What response would you offer to
that concern?

- A. Well again, obviously it's an adversarial process, and not everyone is going to leave the courtroom happy. I can certainly attest to the fact that with every case that comes before me I try to consider all aggravating and mitigating circumstances and sentence accordingly to the facts of each particular case.
- Q. In civil matters there were a few comments that maybe you were too defense oriented. How would you respond to that?
- A. I almost think that that's a bit funny, because when I was in private practice I was a plaintiff's lawyer, so I'm not sure where that comes from. I really don't have an answer to that because I do try to be fair and impartial to both sides, regardless of what side they're

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- Q. Several comments indicated that you abuse your relationship as a judge because your husband is a Representative. What response would you offer to this concern?
- Well, being married to an elected official and Α. obviously serving in this capacity, I'm keenly aware that we're in the public eye quite a bit under a bit of scrutiny, so I'm always extremely careful to abide by what is required of me and the conduct that's required of me and my family. I'm also very mindful to stay within the bounds of what's allowed for me to participate in and not participate in. I certainly understand that maybe those that aren't involved or are married to someone in public office may not understand the parameters of that. And sometimes maybe there's misconceptions, but I can certainly assure you that I do abide by what is allowed and not allowed.
- Q. So for example, how do you handle campaign activities for election if there's a pending election?
- A. Well, of course, I abide by the judicial canons, and I also have an opinion from the attorney

1 general's office which pretty much spells out 2 exactly what I can and what I can't do. So I'm 3 very mindful to stay within those bounds, and 4 actually knowing that I was coming up for 5 reelection this time when my husband was up. For 6 his election this time I completely -- well, 7 didn't completely stay away, but I did go to like 8 one debate forum. And I was very mindful to even 9 further myself and further distance myself, so 10 that would not be an issue.

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- Q. Thank you, Judge. Judge Murphy, I just have a few housekeeping -- oh, a few housekeeping issues. I do note that the Low Country Citizens Committee reported that you're well qualified in the evaluative criteria of ethical fitness, professional academic ability, character, reputation, experience, judicial temperament, and you're qualified in the remaining evaluative criteria of constitutional qualifications, physical health, and mental stability. In summary, the Citizens Committee noted, "super." Since submitting your letter of intent, have you contacted any members of the Commission about your candidacy?
- A. No, ma'am, obviously other than being married to

1 my husband, but other than that, of course, not. Are you familiar with Section 2-19-70, including 2 Q. 3 the limitations on contacting members of the 4 General Assembly regarding your screening? 5 Α. Yes, ma'am. Since submitting your letter of intent, have you 6 0. 7 sought or received the pledge of any legislator, 8 either prior to this date or pending the outcome 9 of your screening? 10 No, I have not. Α. 11 Have you asked any third parties to be involved 0. 12 in the screening process? 13 Α. No, ma'am. 14 Have you reviewed and do you understand the Q. 15 Commission's guidelines on pledging? 16 Α. Yes, ma'am. 17 MS. CRAWFORD: I would note for the record that any 18 concerns raised during the investigation 19 regarding Judge Murphy were incorporated into the 20 questioning of her today, and I have no further 21 questions. 22 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: All right. Members of the 23 Commission, any questions? 24 REPRESENTATIVE RUTHERFORD: Let me follow my list that 25 Chris gave me.

1 JUDGE MURPHY: Now that I'm under oath.

CHAIRMAN RANKIN: You're familiar with the line,
enough about me, let's talk about you. What do
you think about, not me, but your husband? You
do not have to answer that. That's totally in
jest.

JUDGE MURPHY - EXAMINATION BY CHAIRMAN RANKIN:

- Q. The comments that you have are generally all glowing, and that's what you want to have said about you in terms of participants in this anonymous survey. There is -- you've got a few people, however, and do want to give a little more air to this, that again speak to the perceived sense of -- but the relationship with your husband, who is in elective office, serves in the House. Is there a different walk that you have to make, a different path that you pursue as a judge, though, whose husband is also in public service?
- A. I think in reality that there certainly is because of the fact that we're under that public scrutiny, and people expect a judge to act one and a political spouse to act a different way. So we do have to be very careful about what we do, but again, we're aware of that. We act on

1 that, and we certainly abide by those conditions 2 and happy to do so. It's part of the system and 3 part of the system that I have great respect for. 4 You can't please everybody all the time for 0. 5 certain. In terms of -- and again, many -- the 6 majority of the comments are in support of your 7 demeanor. How would you want to write, not your 8 epitaph but your mantra, your slight little 9 mission statement in terms of how lightly you 10 wear your robe, how you engage with the public 11 before you as a judge? 12 Α. Well, I think we all strive to go good for our 13 community, to set a good example for our children 14 and to make the world a better place. 15 would hope that's what I would accomplish, one 16 day at a time. 17 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Any questions from anyone? 18 SENATOR SABB: Mr. Chairman, I have a comment. 19 CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Yes, sir. Senator. 20 JUDGE MURPHY - EXAMINATION BY SENATOR SABB: 21 Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Judge, good to see you. Q. I just really kind of wanted to make a comment. 22 23 Of course, your husband and I came into the 24 General Assembly together, and of course I got to 25 know you then. And I remember fondly when you

1 decided to offer the first time. And the idea in 2 the General Assembly is that you would be elected just because you were Chris Murphy's wife. 3 4 just wanted to say that your performance and the 5 comments that we've received about your 6 performance dispels all of that. And I believe 7 it placed a lot of -- well, undue or unnecessary 8 in my view, but real pressure on you to perform. 9 And so I just want to congratulate you, because 10 your performance, you know, bodes well for those 11 of us who believed that you were the best 12 qualified person for the job. And so thank you 13 for that.

- A. Thank you so much, Senator. I certainly appreciate that, and it's -- you know, we work hard, and I always believe that I should work to pursue my dreams as my husband should work hard to pursue his dreams. And I suppose my attitude on that has always been that I shouldn't be prevented from working in my career field because of what my husband chooses to do, but thank you for that.
- Q. And doing a good job really helps all that.
- 24 A. Thank you, sir.

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25 | Q. You're welcome.

1	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Unless there are any other
2	questions, Judge, we thank you again for being
3	here and being here early and for participating
4	in this screening process. You're well aware of
5	the rules in that we've got to remind every
6	candidate of our criteria, such that you have to
7	abide both by the spirit and the letter of the
8	South Carolina ethics laws. Any violation or
9	appearance thereof of a violation would be
10	considered very serious and potentially deserving
11	of heavyweight in our screening deliberations.
12	As you know, the record will remain open until
13	the formal release of the record of
14	qualifications. And should we need to, we would
15	call you back. We don't expect that to happen,
16	but you're aware of that rule, correct?
17	JUDGE MURPHY: Yes, sir.
18	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: All right. And with that, that'll
19	close this record, and we thank you again for
20	your willingness to continue serving.
21	JUDGE MURPHY: Thank you all for your time. I
22	appreciate it.
23	(Off the Record)
24	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: All right, Representative Smith.
25	REPRESENTATIVE SMITH: Mr. Chairman, I move that we

1	find Judge Murphy qualified and nominated.							
2	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: All right, second?							
3	MR. SAFRAN: Second.							
4	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: All those in favor say aye.							
5	(Ayes are heard.)							
6	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Opposition, there is none. And also							
7	for the record, Representative Murphy did not							
8	participate in the vote itself as well. And with							
9	that, we are concluded for the day. And we will							
10	be starting will you be with you tomorrow?							
11	Will we see you Thursday?							
12	COURT REPORTER: Monday.							
13	CHAIRMAN RANKIN: Monday. 9:30 tomorrow.							
14	(There being nothing further, the proceeding adjourned at							
15	3:09 p.m.)							
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1 CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER 2 I, JENNIFER NOTTLE, COURT REPORTER AND NOTARY PUBLIC 3 IN AND FOR THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA AT LARGE, HEREBY 4 CERTIFY THAT I REPORTED THIS PROCEEDING, ON THURSDAY, THE 5 13TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 2018, AND THAT THE FOREGOING 185 6 PAGES CONSTITUTE A TRUE AND CORRECT TRANSCRIPTION OF MY 7 STENOMASK REPORT OF SAID PROCEEDING. 8 I FURTHER CERTIFY THAT I AM NEITHER ATTORNEY NOR 9 COUNSEL FOR, NOR RELATED TO OR EMPLOYED BY ANY OF THE 10 PARTIES CONNECTED WITH THIS ACTION, NOR AM I FINANCIALLY 11 INTERESTED IN SAID CAUSE. 12 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I HAVE SET MY HAND AND SEAL THIS 13 21ST DAY OF NOVEMBER, 2018.) mifee Nouse 14 15 JENNIFER NOTTLE, COURT REPORTER 16 MY COMMISSION EXPIRES JULY 11, 2023 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

	5:1 145:11	11th	180:2	58:3 71:15
Exhibits	181113NO.	71:17	2-19-70(E)	33
	JMSC Exh 11	12	152:18 167:2	163:5
181113NO.	Hocker	158:3	20	359
JMSC Exh 1_	5:4 145:14	12:30	38:23 56:14	123:15
Hewitt	181113NO.	144:10	66:9,18 71:6,7	365
4:4 8:6	JMSC Exh 12_	12th	121:8	72:4
181113NO.	Kelly	164:14	2009	377
JMSC Exh 2_	5:6 158:3	13	81:7 175:22	163:5
Hewitt	181113NO.	158:6	2012	378
4:6 8:9	JMSC Exh 13_	14	164:21 167:23	38:25
181113NO.	Kelly	116:15,20	176:2	3:09
JMSC Exh 3_	5:9 158:6	129:15 158:4	2013	185:15
Lee	181113NO.	173:5	149:7	103.13
4:8 53:22	JMSC Exh 14_	15	2014	4
181113NO.	Murphy	8:7 48:10,16	81:8	4
JMSC Exh 4_	5:11 173:5	53:23 81:2	2016	4
Lee	181113NO.	118:1 140:6	48:13	53:25 81:5
4:11 53:25	JMSC Exh 15_	173:8	2018	400
181113NO.	Murphy	150	93:25	154:24
JMSC Exh 5_	5:14 173:8	161:6	20th	418
Holt		16	121:10	149:23
4:13 81:1	0	48:10,11,15,17	22	42
181113NO.		173:11	149:24 163:20	89:22
JMSC Exh 6_	09	16th	249	432
Holt	107:10	48:11	89:21	15:10 50:1
4:16 81:4		17	24th	46
181113NO.	1	115:22 173:6	93:25	161:1
JMSC Exh 7_	1	18	25	47
Vinson	1	160:19	56:8 66:13 78:6	89:22
4:18 115:21	8:6	1993	79:22	07.22
181113NO.	1,100	103:5,6	265	5
JMSC Exh 8_ Vinson	161:24		161:5	
4:21 115:24	1,200	2	27	5
	161:23		176:23	81:1 116:3
181113NO. JMSC Exh 9_	1,700	2	170.23	5,000
Vinson	161:22	8:9 115:25	3	28:7
4:24 116:2	114.22 145.11	173:9		50
181113NO.	114:22 145:11	2-19-70	3	121:8
JMSC Exh 10_	11	18:2 64:20	53:22	500
Hocker	145:12,14	97:11 130:16	300	121:9
		152:2 166:10		
				1

	1		
9	143:15	14:14 43:24	176:24
	abstained	44:23 124:17,21	additions
*	143:15 171:4	154:17 181:22,	145:4
116:2	abstaining	23,25	address
90	144:7	acting	75:13 86:12
25:17	abuse	56:24 57:1	94:11 109:16
97th	85:7 130:2	95:23	121:13 122:23
160:20	136:4 178:2	action	130:9
98	academic	99:10 141:25	addressed
160:24	18:21 65:16	163:20	29:24 76:11
9:00	83:10 98:3	actions	adept
162:17	103:12 131:11	14:1 59:3 87:3,6	137:1
9:30	136:24 152:23	123:5	adequately
185:13	167:10 179:16	active	109:21
	accept	23:10 50:15	adhere
\mathbf{A}	43:18 45:15	74:14 75:8,9	69:3
	access	78:2 102:15	adjourned
	58:22	163:23	185:14
149:7	accommodate	actively	adjusting
abide	72:23 90:17	25:23	121:12 144:17
79:11 178:10,	accommodations	activities	adjustment
19,24 182:1		178:22	102:19
184:7	· ·	acts	administering
abiding	_	123:12	74:15
113:16	· ·	actual	administration
abilities	182:15	46:17 68:15	63:14 64:6 93:7
24:6	accomplishment	107:14	administrative
ability	S	adapt	45:4 56:10 60:6,
18:19,21 55:24	147:5 160:6	120:17	7 66:10 71:17
62:20 65:17	174:20,23 175:4	adapting	72:18 73:25
98:3 131:12	accurate	123:2	78:18 129:5
136:24 152:23	40:17 101:13	add	161:13
167:10 179:16	accused	13:23 20:7 21:9	admit
abortion	168:14	70:9 110:19	64:12
112:25		118:5 175:19	adoption
absolute	- C	addition	100:8
90:2		27:1 129:25	ADR
absolutely		additional	50:6 70:25
7:7 34:6 49:22		15:11 55:25	71:14
115:1 116:16		59:17 71:12	advance
	02.23 70.2	89:22 123:16	auvance
	25:17 97th 160:20 98 160:24 9:00 162:17 9:30 185:13 A A&m 149:7 abide 79:11 178:10, 19,24 182:1 184:7 abiding 113:16 abilities 24:6 ability 18:19,21 55:24 62:20 65:17 98:3 131:12 136:24 152:23 167:10 179:16 abortion 112:25 absolute 90:2 absolutely 7:7 34:6 49:22	143:15 171:4 abstaining 144:7 abuse 85:7 130:2 136:4 178:2 academic 18:21 65:16 83:10 98:3 162:17 9:30 136:24 152:23 185:13 136:24 152:23 167:10 179:16 accept 43:18 45:15 access 58:22 accommodate 79:11 178:10 19:24 182:1 184:7 abiding 113:16 abilities 24:6 abilities 147:5 160:6 174:20,23 175:4 accumplishment s 147:5 160:6 174:20,23 175:4 accurate 40:17 101:13 accused 168:14 accusing 99:11 achieve 165:1 acknowledge	116:2

				1
77:1,6	126:13 147:10,	52:25 53:5,23	anathema	33:7 39:4 42:5
advantage	15	54:1 143:23	48:7	51:18,21 54:10
16:7 50:11	afforded	ALJ	and/or	55:17,18,24
advent	175:5	56:13	9:11 29:3 55:13	56:4,7,11,15,17,
50:6 70:24	after-hours	allegations	82:24 117:23	22,25 57:2,5
adversarial	95:20	94:11	155:22	64:3 66:7 68:23
86:17,19,23	afternoon	Allison	Andy	82:4 83:3,9,24
176:18 177:10	138:17 167:20,	8:24	6:2,7 141:20	84:7 87:22,25 89:17 103:10
advertise	21	allotted	angry	104:11 109:20
16:5 110:10	afternoons	58:4 71:15	101:6 122:2	115:7 116:12,24
advise	93:6	allowed	128:6,9 137:6	117:5,7 118:4,7,
61:23	age	178:13,19,20	animate	10,19 132:4
advisement	9:12 54:5 55:14	allowing	10:4	139:21 140:1,2,
63:13 75:10	82:25 116:21	34:22 116:5	anonymous	11 142:2 143:19
advising	117:24 163:21	alphabetical	109:4 136:20	appearance
62:3	agency	143:4	181:11	16:12 52:13
advocate	16:11	altogether	answers	79:13 113:18
12:20 23:15	agents	102:1	9:16,17 84:23	141:2 169:18
35:25 36:11,19	78:13	amazed	antitrust	184:9
37:23 38:11	aggravating	126:17	104:16	appearances
43:2 57:18	177:14	amen	anymore	156:20
85:13,24,25	agree	109:4	84:11 86:10	appeared
86:21 121:1,2	20:7 21:19	amended	101:25 107:9	16:10 62:12
advocating	31:18 35:18	53:10 114:21	anytime	87:21 155:8
36:1,13	83:15 90:21	amendment	98:21	appearing
affect	147:13 148:3	35:1 116:1	apparent	61:20 81:10
70:4	agreement	173:10 175:15	59:8	86:1 150:10
affected	72:9 96:6	amount	apparently	appears
64:14	agreements	19:18 23:17	8:1 137:1 156:8	7:21 54:15
affidavit	138:2	77:22 88:7	appeal	81:21 115:12
81:24 94:1,3,6	ahead	104:4 105:15	10:23 19:8 20:1,	158:21 172:22
affidavits	71:23 156:4	109:25	6,19,20 29:19	appellate
7:23 54:18	air	ample	55:20 67:9	9:21 10:13,15
115:15 146:4	166:1 181:13	75:22	appealable	12:9,17 13:6,18
158:23 172:24	al-	analogizing	67:23	15:22 16:4,5,13,
affirm	96:1	73:23	appealed	24,25 17:5,10,
7:12	Alex	analysis	68:3 94:18	12 19:19 20:13
affirmations	24:20	84:2 89:3 94:22	appeals	21:14 23:2,11,
155:22	Alexander	104:11	9:15,19 10:1,10	12 24:4,15,18,
affirmed	32:14	analyzing	11:2,9 17:17	23 25:1,13 26:3
30:15 31:11	Alison	122:14	19:24 23:3,7	28:2,11 31:13
			26:7 29:16 30:2	
		1	1	1

32:7,11,16,23	92:15 112:6,11	arise	59:4 64:22 65:5	97:22 131:2
33:3,5 34:14	approximately	52:19 113:24	87:3,7,8,10,15	152:13 166:21
35:20,22 37:21	123:15	156:21	97:13,21 123:5,	attended
39:6,10,13,15,	arbiter	arises	7,13 130:18	136:10
16 40:22 41:15,	14:24 36:12	141:8 169:23	131:1 152:4,12	attention
16 42:3 47:2	area	armed	159:8,25	95:15 136:9
50:13 52:2	11:6 14:10,19	42:13	166:12,20 180:4	149:14,19
59:22 67:7,19	15:1,25 22:7,19	Army	182:24 183:2	166:2,4
68:1 85:5 87:20	26:22 40:16	163:24	Assembly's	attentive
88:6,7,20 90:7	46:14 58:14	arrested	21:1	163:11
101:23 102:8	71:1 86:7	164:15	assert	attest
119:7 123:23	104:24 119:8	arrive	87:14	177:12
128:23 129:2	135:24 147:18	13:4	asset	attitude
applaud	areas	articles	15:16 17:6	137:3 183:18
29:21	14:22 18:20	7:20 54:15	65:21 109:2	attorney
application	21:3 26:9 42:9	81:21 94:4	123:23 150:2	88:13 96:22
7:18 54:13	60:3 70:25	115:12 145:25	163:13	150:18 154:14
81:19 115:10	104:21 105:5	158:20 172:21	assigned	176:10 178:25
140:15 145:23	110:23 111:4,18	articulate	124:7,16	attorneys
158:18 172:19	119:15 129:18	20:24 22:9	assist	35:21 71:18
applied	140:8,14 158:17	59:20	10:9 56:6 83:23	72:17 90:11
123:19	arena	articulated	118:18	162:11 174:9
applies	134:25 135:2	29:5	associate	176:13,15
11:6	aren't	articulating	15:21	attracted
apply	20:22 32:5	20:25	association	28:1,2,25
14:15 20:21,22	70:11 76:8	ascend	47:1	attribute
22:6,14 28:18,	109:5 154:10	41:7	assuming	139:23 147:16
21 33:1 57:14	178:15	ascended	78:1 153:19	atypical
68:5 87:11	argued	40:2	assurance	154:5
104:14 112:3	48:9,14,15	aspect	168:7	authority
123:11 126:10	51:22	136:1	assure	150:9
132:18,21	arguing	aspects	151:4,7 178:19	automotive
162:15	51:18,19	83:13 102:16	Atlanta	149:7,15
appointed	argument		45:16	avid
135:12,13	20:2 22:10 23:5	aspirational 13:3	atta-boys	165:24
appreciation	31:23 36:4,21		52:21	avoid
134:6	67:12 95:3	aspire 17:19	atta-girl	19:25 39:3
apprehensive	arguments		52:21	aware
100:12	10:21,22 13:20	Assembly	attempt	7:2 18:13 64:8
approach	32:21 36:16	12:1,3 14:1,5, 16,17 15:3,7	7:14 36:3	65:6,9 80:18
11:20,21 26:13	38:8,14 48:2	18:4,12 33:23	attempting	91:24 92:4 95:6
37:18 85:2	63:6 126:16,17	10.4,12 33.23	18:13 65:6	97:22 127:24
			10.13 03.0	71.22 121.27
	1	I	1	1

130:15 131:2	backlogs	based	Bell	96:4 176:4
141:5 152:5,13	73:16	9:8 55:10 82:21	24:21,23	bigger
166:21,23 167:3	backwards	90:24 92:16	bench	9:23 71:1
173:14 178:8	92:10	112:21 117:19	7:15 15:17	biggest
181:25 184:4,16	bad	basically	22:23 23:16	58:13 121:14
awful	24:11 39:18	55:18 60:19	24:2 30:10	122:5
48:21	49:15 50:17	61:22 62:8	56:14 61:13	binding
aye	70:14,15 75:23	76:21 101:16	65:21 71:6 81:8	150:9
142:15,23	120:7 137:10	153:13	83:15 84:1	bird's
170:24 185:4	140:22	basis	87:25 88:23	134:10
ayes	bag	10:17	89:2,25 102:19	bit
142:16,17,24	45:24	Bear	104:13 105:12,	11:13,24 14:2
170:25 185:5	bait	7:11	23 107:11 108:3	17:20 23:8
	46:13	bearing	115:6 118:17	26:16 37:3,9
B	balance	95:16	123:23 125:20,	55:25 58:6,9
	118:12 139:20	beat	21 127:14	70:9 75:2 77:4
baby	ballot	167:25	128:3,4,9,12	88:2 102:14
124:6,13 126:5	7:17 15:10,12	beef	135:24 145:21	111:11 116:7
back	50:2 54:12	40:16	154:17 158:16	120:18 126:17
6:8 21:10,20	59:16,18 70:17		159:7,16 160:12	160:25 177:20
42:1,9 44:9,22	81:18 89:21	began 40:2 118:20	162:6,16	178:8,9
45:4,11 52:18,	115:9 123:15	119:10 136:11	165:11,13,16,18	bizarre
21 61:15 63:7	143:12 145:22	164:3	172:17 177:2	95:25 96:18
70:2 75:12	149:23,25		bending	Blake
77:10 79:19	158:17 163:5	begin 111:3	92:10	6:14,20 8:7,10
88:24 91:13	172:18 176:23		beneficial	40:3,4,8 143:19
102:14 113:24	ballots	beginning	10:7	144:4
128:10,13,15	143:10	10:5 61:24	benefit	blanks
133:9 137:2	bankruptcy	behalf	108:11 117:13	77:11
141:7,22 157:1	129:23	18:12,14 36:5,	149:3	
165:13 169:23		13 38:16 57:3	Benson	Blast
170:12,16	bar	65:6,7 97:21,23	117:16,17,18	64:5
184:15	29:21,22 46:21,	131:1,3 152:12,	131:6 133:14	blindly
background	22,24 49:5 64:5	14 166:20,22,24	159:11,13 167:4	168:10
25:12 27:15	86:4,14,25 93:20 168:25	behaves	Bert	blood
83:13		28:9	24:20	160:11
backgrounds	bare	behavior	Bickle	Bluestein
39:8	13:19	99:1 137:10,11,	32:14	8:24
backlog	bark	12	bid	Bluestein/
58:14 73:17	128:6	belief	82:3 145:21	nichols
75:7 148:16	base	67:6	big	39:25
149:4	44:3 110:1	believed	16:16,25 86:7	bo
		64:1 183:11	10.10,23 00.7	91:20 98:18

99:1	braised	161:7	37:7 43:3 67:22	candidates
board	44:4	broken	78:24 79:18	79:11 85:11
44:3 96:19	branch	33:11	91:19 113:23	105:8 111:6
boat	42:4	brothers	119:22 142:4	140:24 142:20
13:17	brand	49:4	143:3 155:1	143:3 156:18
Bob	124:2	brought	156:25 161:21	170:18
146:13	bread	19:8 95:15	165:9 184:15	candidate's
bodes	10:25 16:23	149:13,18	called	9:9,10 55:11,12
183:10	break	160:8,11	26:10 43:3,23	82:22,23 113:16
	78:20 91:5	Brown	52:18 98:17,25	117:20,21
body 11:5 39:6	126:4	46:22,23 49:5	141:7 169:23	canons
	breaking	Bruce	176:9	15:5 178:24
bolt 163:20	48:22	144:12,23	calling	can't
	breather	145:12,15	24:6	23:18 28:5
Bone	128:10	bruises	calls	45:14 49:12
46:19,23	briefly	44:15	13:1 93:7 165:8	50:19 51:6 69:9,
boot	42:9 106:3	build	calm	22 77:25 78:17
43:5,11,12,14 45:11	112:1	28:7 96:3,10,16	100:12	179:2 182:4
	briefs	, ,	calmly	capable
borderline 15:8	38:6 51:25 63:7	building 171:10	128:15	177:1
	77:5,10,12	built	camp	capably
borders	bright	161:6	43:5,11,12,14	11:10
91:17	49:4	bulk	45:11	capacity
bound	brilliant	14:11	campaign	56:8 109:11
123:9	48:3 123:20		178:21	169:13 174:8,17
bounds		burn 107:21	camps	175:6 178:7
57:15 91:11	bring 12:17 117:7		47:18	car
137:16 178:12 179:3	139:20 140:15	burning	candidacy	125:10,13
	160:8 165:24	34:20,24	17:25 54:10	care
box	brings	busiest	64:18 81:15,17	22:16 37:14
7:17 15:10,12	16:7 95:11	63:10	115:6 130:14	75:11 80:2
28:12 50:2 54:12 59:16,18	100:8 108:16	business	145:20 151:25	81:25 100:15
70:17 81:18	118:13	50:16 79:3	158:14 166:8	career
89:21 115:9	bristle	butter	173:1 179:24	19:25 35:25
123:15 145:22	11:13,24	10:25 16:23	candidate	36:24 41:6 56:3
149:24,25	broad	bypass 94.12 105.11	6:13 18:25	83:13 87:18
158:17 163:5	12:21 93:17	84:13 105:11	42:19 65:23,25	109:10 118:20
172:19 176:23	111:10,16	112:23	98:9,10 131:15	183:20
brag	broader		143:5,8,18,21,	career-wise
160:13	111:18	C	22,24 153:4,6	101:18
brain	broke	call	173:15 184:6	careful
28:24	DIUNC	Can		95:22 178:10
20.2 .				
	•	•	<u>'</u>	•

181:24	51:6,22 57:24	12 107:16,24	19,23 81:12,14	chambered
cares	64:10 68:4	108:1,5 109:22,	82:20 89:20	160:16,17
101:11	69:21 72:14,25	23 110:9 117:10	93:22 98:7,12	chambers
Carolina	78:4 86:10 91:6	118:14 119:4	99:16 103:8,25	37:5 78:14 91:6
29:16 40:8	93:9 95:9	125:16 129:11	106:2 113:9,13	128:14 134:12
45:18 51:15	106:15,19	135:22 138:19,	114:8,12,16,23	136:25
66:14 79:12	107:12 108:13,	24 139:1,16	115:2 117:14,18	chamber's
87:22 92:6	14,18 121:21,22	140:2 148:4	131:6,17,18,23	90:16
108:15 111:19	124:1,5,6,14	149:4 150:13	132:2 133:4,7	chance
113:17 114:2	125:3,17 126:5,	160:20 161:8,22	136:16 140:17,	55:22 92:17,18
124:6 126:13	11 127:11,16	162:4	22 141:10,15,	98:23 101:5
132:4 141:1	129:7,12,20	category	18,22 142:6,8,9,	148:23
146:22 152:18	135:12,14	74:1	13,15,17,18,21,	
155:6 160:4	136:21 140:10	caught	23,25 143:2,13,	change 67:21 85:21
167:2 169:4,17	141:8 143:11	137:18	17,25 144:6,9,	87:13 114:21
177:2 184:8	147:10,12,14	caused	13,16,21,25	
Carolina's	148:7,11	137:16	145:4,7,17	changed
86:14	149:10,20	causing	146:8,12,17	53:10 112:11
carry	150:12,15,21	75:6	153:6,8 154:21,	137:2,3 151:10
84:14	151:3 155:9,17	cell	22 156:14	changing
	157:3 169:24	28:7 61:8 78:24	157:3,7,13,14,	57:19 85:17
carryover 89:7	177:13,16		15,21,25 158:9	121:3
	caseload	centered	159:5,10,14	character
cars	107:14	42:8	167:4,14,16	18:21 65:17
125:11	cases	central	168:20,23,25	88:9 98:3
case	11:4,20,21 12:8	88:9	169:7 170:1,2,6,	131:12 152:23
10:18,23 12:7,	13:7 14:5,12,22	century	8,12,22,24	167:10 179:16
11,22,23,25	22:2,18 24:9	121:10	171:1,2,7,16,18,	characterized
16:16 19:9 22:3,	26:14,20 27:3	chair	21,25 172:4,8,	45:1 123:20
4,11,12 23:10	28:14,20 30:20	165:21	11,14 173:21,24	153:17
25:23,24 28:12,	32:12 33:1	chairman	180:22 181:2,7	charge
22 29:19 30:6,7	34:19 37:23	6:1,5,15,16,17,	182:17,18,19,21	172:15
31:5,8,9,13,14,	38:3 46:18 48:6	22 7:3,4,8 8:13,	184:1,18,24,25	charged
24 32:5,16,17	50:7,9,17 51:1,	17,25 9:2,4,7	185:2,4,6,13	104:6
33:1,7,25 34:2,	24 52:2 56:20	19:3 25:10	challenge	charges
6,20,21 36:2,6	58:15 60:10,24	29:10,11,12,14	105:6	51:3
	1 30.13 00.10.4 1			
37:6,7,13,16,20	61:12 62:15	35:7,9 39:20,22	challenges	Charleston
37:6,7,13,16,20 38:5,7,10,19	,	35:7,9 39:20,22 41:12 52:22	challenges 66:23 85:23	Charleston 124:7
37:6,7,13,16,20 38:5,7,10,19 46:19,22 47:9,	61:12 62:15			124:7
37:6,7,13,16,20 38:5,7,10,19 46:19,22 47:9, 12,14,15,19,24,	61:12 62:15 64:9 69:12	41:12 52:22	66:23 85:23	124:7 chatter
37:6,7,13,16,20 38:5,7,10,19 46:19,22 47:9, 12,14,15,19,24, 25 48:2,8,9,14,	61:12 62:15 64:9 69:12 70:23 71:5 72:6	41:12 52:22 53:1,3,7,13,15,	66:23 85:23 111:21 116:22	124:7 chatter 42:8 61:21
37:6,7,13,16,20 38:5,7,10,19 46:19,22 47:9, 12,14,15,19,24, 25 48:2,8,9,14, 19,21 49:2,13,	61:12 62:15 64:9 69:12 70:23 71:5 72:6 73:2,13,21 74:4,	41:12 52:22 53:1,3,7,13,15, 19 54:4,6 55:3,9 65:25 66:2,5 70:7 75:18 79:5,	66:23 85:23 111:21 116:22 117:1 122:5,13, 17,18,22	124:7 chatter 42:8 61:21 check
37:6,7,13,16,20 38:5,7,10,19 46:19,22 47:9, 12,14,15,19,24, 25 48:2,8,9,14,	61:12 62:15 64:9 69:12 70:23 71:5 72:6 73:2,13,21 74:4, 6,12 75:2,5 76:8	41:12 52:22 53:1,3,7,13,15, 19 54:4,6 55:3,9 65:25 66:2,5	66:23 85:23 111:21 116:22 117:1 122:5,13,	124:7 chatter 42:8 61:21 check 7:22 54:16
37:6,7,13,16,20 38:5,7,10,19 46:19,22 47:9, 12,14,15,19,24, 25 48:2,8,9,14, 19,21 49:2,13,	61:12 62:15 64:9 69:12 70:23 71:5 72:6 73:2,13,21 74:4, 6,12 75:2,5 76:8 84:1,3 89:4	41:12 52:22 53:1,3,7,13,15, 19 54:4,6 55:3,9 65:25 66:2,5 70:7 75:18 79:5,	66:23 85:23 111:21 116:22 117:1 122:5,13, 17,18,22 challenging	124:7 chatter 42:8 61:21 check

				1
146:2 158:22	66:8 71:17	161:8 177:17	closely	comfortable
160:14 172:23	73:24 74:5	claims	155:11	26:9 35:13
Cherokee	146:18,20 149:1	148:3,6	Club	99:23 110:14,15
160:14 161:2,21	159:16,20	class	41:14	111:19 136:7
Chesterfield	160:1,10,12	27:21	co-counsel	139:5
94:16	161:15 162:9	classes	19:7 26:1 29:18	command
chief	165:3 174:4	162:8	co-defendant	22:22 155:16
24:19 34:3	circuitous	clear	149:7,16	commander
51:14 60:6	26:15,16	59:11	code	43:22,23 44:3
63:25 71:16	circuits	clerk	14:13,14 68:25	commander's
72:18 78:17	148:24	37:4 55:19	152:18 167:2	44:23
93:4 98:15,19	circumstance	63:17 118:24	coherent	commend
99:6 127:2,3,23	69:5 168:4	135:19	22:10	168:18
148:20 161:13	circumstances	clerked	cold	commended
162:6	34:11 67:1 68:5,	51:11,14 127:21	38:7	169:2
child	20 69:18 112:14	135:20	Cole	comment
84:10,17	132:7,20,24	clerking	161:12,18	24:13 39:23
108:19,20,23	149:12 175:23	37:1	colleague	70:9 90:1,9
112:23 124:17,	177:15	clerks	26:1 35:18	91:18,25 93:2
21	cited	162:25	colleagues	108:24 109:4
children	47:9	client	61:19 174:9	123:25 124:3
129:25 162:7	citizen	30:16,17 31:10	collective	127:20 128:20
182:13	111:3	36:5,13 37:10	33:10	133:18 139:18,
child's	citizens	38:1 155:10		22 150:8,19
107:4 108:21	9:24 18:17	clients	College 128:8	154:4,25 155:20
choose	37:11 40:7	17:11,13 36:1		164:18,19
8:5 16:3 159:3	57:12 65:12	37:12,14 71:20	collegial	182:18,22
chooses	98:1 131:7	107:19,20	33:6	commented
16:5 183:21	152:21 167:5	111:15 120:6,11	colloquial	65:18 133:8
chorus	179:13,21	139:17	17:21 38:19,21	comments
52:21	city	client's	colloquialism	15:11,13,17
chose	96:10,21 151:6	30:15 37:20	92:1	29:21,22 40:11
70:14	civics	clock	colloquialisms	49:10 50:2
Chris	162:8	33:11	92:22	59:17,19,23
180:25 183:3	civil	close	colloquially	62:20 63:1,21
Christopher	25:14,17,18	23:23 113:25	14:20	70:13,16,18
173:23	26:5,8 27:3,4,	133:23 156:3	colonel	75:19 89:22,23
church	13,19 50:9,12	160:19 166:2,4	44:19	90:6,9 99:19
48:23	51:20 56:19	184:19	coloring	105:24 123:16,
circuit	70:24 71:5	closed	69:25	18,24 128:1
16:10 24:2 29:2	109:22 110:7,13	169:21	Columbia	133:11,22
50:10 56:14	134:25 148:6	109.41	41:18,19	134:3,4 149:25
30.10 30.14				
	1		I	1

			1	
150:1,7 156:2	159:6,22 167:5	completely	150:7 153:3	confronted
159:2 162:14,19	171:6 179:14,21	21:4,19 49:21,	163:14 167:12	113:4
163:1,3,6,14	committees	22 88:10 150:16	180:18	congratulate
176:24 177:5,6,	122:15,16	177:4 179:6,7	concise	41:5 183:9
17 178:2 181:8	common	complex	22:10	congratulations
182:6 183:5	14:21,25 15:1,2,	124:1	concluded	41:10
commission	4 110:13 129:11	complexities	185:9	connection
6:9 15:10 17:25	140:11 160:18	104:15	concludes	101:12
41:23 43:19	community	compliance	79:6 156:14	consent
47:9 52:9 59:16	70:10 102:15	7:19 54:14	conclusion	7:7 9:10 55:12
64:17 66:3,21	182:13	81:20 115:11	30:8	82:23 112:25
79:10 81:9,11	comp	145:24 158:19	condescending	117:22
82:10 89:20	14:14 56:17	172:20	91:18 92:8	conservative
93:23 94:13	73:24	complicated	127:19 128:2,5	85:2 112:10
97:9 98:12	company	124:18 125:4	conditions	considerate
115:4 116:6	43:22 149:15	compliment	28:9 182:1	91:15
123:14 130:13	176:5	89:23 136:17		
131:24 143:4	compel	component	conduct 178:11	consideration
146:14,19	67:20	103:12		36:6,22 143:10
149:23 151:5,7,			conducted	151:10
24 153:9 155:24	compelled 34:25	conceded 87:19	133:17	considerations
163:4 164:8			conferences	52:15
166:8 167:17	compensation	concern	60:13 62:14	considered
170:14 171:9	110:16,17	15:18 20:9	conferencing	13:21 79:14
174:1,19 176:22	competent	23:20 42:11	58:23	113:19 143:6
179:23 180:23	123:21	60:1 62:20,22	confided	184:10
commissioned	competitive	63:21,23 90:9	43:19	consistent
44:13,17 45:8	16:6	91:14 92:23	confidence	40:11 85:9
commissioners	complaining	127:17 128:18	175:8	133:15
74:4	127:23	129:22,23 130:9	confident	consists
Commission's	complaint	150:11,20 151:2	26:6	14:12
152:17 167:1	16:18 93:24	164:2 177:6,9	confined	constantly
180:15	94:2,10,17 95:6,	178:5	104:23	104:5
committee	15 105:19	concerned	confines	constellation
8:14 10:3 16:12	142:10	22:14 31:19	96:20	17:2 26:19
18:17 37:11	complaints	58:20 86:3,4,8	conflict	constitutional
40:20 41:23	76:13	concerns	59:10	9:11 18:18
48:24 52:23	complete	15:20 18:24		32:13 55:13
65:13,18,19	22:22 108:19	19:15 22:16	conflicts	65:14 82:24
66:19 98:1,5	completed	31:14,16 59:23	7:22 54:17	98:6 117:23
99:5 131:7	80:11 144:25	65:22 87:23	81:23 95:22	131:9 153:1
144:4 148:18	147:6 160:7	91:21 98:8	115:14 146:3	167:7 179:19
152:21,25	174:20	123:25 131:14	158:22 172:24	101.1117.17
132.21,23	174.40			
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1	1

			161 0 5 01 00	07.22.25.00.22
constraint	continuance	Corps	161:2,5,21,23	87:22,25 88:23
37:16	60:14	42:21 43:4 45:6	couple	89:6,10,17,19,
construction	continue	46:3	13:2 20:12	25 92:18,21
15:5	41:8 60:17	correct	21:13 25:25	93:7 94:15 95:3,
construed	72:13 75:8	7:1 19:20 21:2	26:18 40:22	17,18 98:24
15:6	85:21 88:15	24:22 40:9,14	47:20 55:6	99:22 100:6,22
consulting	145:21 146:20	42:5 46:21 47:3	71:10 78:23	101:1 103:10
52:3	159:20 169:13	53:9,14 66:15	102:2 106:8	104:3,5,10,13
contact	174:4,17 175:6,	120:10 145:2	119:4 122:16	105:23 106:3,5,
18:11 65:5,8	7 184:20	172:6 184:16	142:7 161:7,8	6,24 107:11,17
97:20 130:25	continued	correctional	court	108:2,25
152:11 166:19	141:11 157:8	111:13	9:15,19 10:1,10	109:12,18,19,20
contacted	158:15 161:9	correctly	11:1,2,9 12:9	110:13 111:12
17:24 64:17	172:17	8:2 38:1 176:8	14:11,22,23,24	112:24 115:3,7
97:8 130:13	continues	Couch	16:10 17:6,10,	116:12,15,20,24
151:24 166:7	122:11	165:5	12,17 19:24	117:3,5,6,8,12,
179:23	continuing	couldn't	20:23 21:16,17	13 118:2,4,7,9,
contacting	109:10 132:3	85:19 102:21	23:3,4,7,11	10,11,19
18:3 64:21	contract	council	24:15,16,23,25	119:11,12,21
97:12 130:17	43:1,7,9 136:5	96:24	25:1,6,21 26:7	120:18 122:12,
152:3 166:11	contradictory	counsel	28:14 29:16	20 124:20
180:3	151:1	26:1 52:1,3	30:2,8,18,23	126:14,16
contacts	contrary	68:18 96:5	31:7 32:24 33:7,	128:23 129:2,
133:15	15:4 150:9	98:15,19 99:6	8 34:15 35:19,	11,13,19,20
contained	control	163:11	20 36:8 37:2,21	130:4,6,7 132:4,
9:8 15:12 55:10	148:19,25	count	39:4,5,10,13	12,14 134:20
59:18 82:21	164:24	32:4 54:3 86:9	42:4 47:3 50:11,	135:2,16 136:2,
117:20 150:1	controls	159:15	22 51:14,21	6 137:9,11,25
	73:9		54:10 55:17,18,	138:4 139:20,21
contemplate 104:10		counties 58:8 63:10 71:1	24 56:3,7,11,17,	140:1,2,6,7,9,
	conversation	73:16 75:4	21,25 57:1,5	10,11,13,15
contempt	23:14	161:2	58:17,18 59:1	142:2 143:19
95:4	conversations		60:15,18 61:3,5,	146:18,20
contest	61:15,17 62:11	Country	8,11,20,21,23	147:13 148:6
107:8	165:19	179:13	63:9,13 64:3,6	149:9 150:22
contested	convinces	county	66:6,8,11,24	159:16,21
106:19 107:14	13:10	40:1 57:12	67:1 68:7,10,12,	160:1,18,22
138:19 139:1	Conway	63:10 73:7	14,23 72:13,16	161:7,8 162:22,
148:4	38:22,23	76:13,17 78:11	73:22,24 74:5,	24,25 164:12
context	cooker	93:8 94:16	16,23,24 75:14	174:4 185:12
10:22 48:24	22:20	111:14 127:9	78:19 81:7 82:4	court-wise
70:24 73:25	copies	138:15 149:10	83:3,9,15,16,17,	63:11
74:1 91:24 92:3	126:8	151:6 160:14,23	21,24,25 84:7	
L				

			1	1
courteous	create	criticized	158:5 173:7,10	15:2
155:15 164:23	123:10	153:15	date	dealt
courtesies	creating	crooked	18:8 65:1	129:7
79:25	95:22	13:16	130:22 152:8	death
courtesy	creation	crutch	166:16 180:8	135:21
163:13	14:8	135:8	day	debate
courthouse	credible	cry	10:5,17 20:11	179:8
139:6,7	20:16 21:14	48:21	30:5 33:2,3,11	Deborah
courtroom	credit	culture	48:5 53:1 70:14,	124:8
59:25 60:3,23,	34:2 146:3	86:16	15 78:3,21	debt
25 62:1 93:6	creditor	curious	89:15 91:6	129:23
120:9 122:21	129:23	70:20 149:18,19	97:17 102:17	dec-
123:19 133:9	criminal	current	107:12,17,18,22	90:21
134:12,17	25:14,16,20,23	176:2	108:3 120:23	decide
155:16 163:16,	26:4,8 27:2 51:8	curry	133:10 138:18	20:18 33:25
17 164:24	56:19 58:14,19	90:19	146:24 156:10	34:1 89:4
176:19 177:12	60:4,5,24 61:8,	custody	162:17 173:16	124:22 126:10
courts	21,23 64:10	106:17 127:11,	174:14,25 175:5	decided
12:9 16:13	69:12 73:1,5,22	16 130:1	182:16 185:9	34:6 47:11
19:19 32:9,19	109:23,25 110:4	cut	day-to-day	51:24 140:10
35:22 55:20	130:3,5 135:3,7,	46:13	10:17,25 11:1	183:1
85:5 86:2 89:5,	10,12,13,20	cuts	days	deciding
11 101:2 120:20	148:7	20:11	30:21 41:22	104:12
129:5 135:15	criteria		52:8 57:21 58:3	decision
137:25 138:1	7:16 52:9 54:11	cutting	71:15 72:4	13:18 14:4 20:4
court's	79:9 81:16	38:24	100:9 126:6	32:20 33:10
37:24 112:13	115:8 131:8		129:13	34:13 45:13
coverage	136:22 140:24	D	de	68:22 69:6 70:1
8:20	145:22 156:17	daddy	28:14	76:23 84:11
covered	167:6 169:14	44:16	deal	90:19 94:19
67:25	172:18 179:15,		26:7 84:8,13	108:20,21
Cox	19 184:6	daily 21:17	89:9,10 96:4	112:16,21 113:1
111:8	critical		100:22 108:22	126:20 132:22,
cracked	22:7 25:7	damages	121:17 122:3,19	25 140:9
102:3	168:15	67:17	124:19 125:18	decisions
Crawford	critically	daresay	128:16 130:4	6:11 13:8,9 36:7
82:8,12,13	10:21	129:3,6	139:12	63:8 84:3,20
93:22 142:4	criticism	data	dealing	85:4 90:24
143:2,18 144:8	47:16 89:1	6:23 8:8 28:6,8,	17:9,11 55:6	108:18 113:4
173:4,20,24	127:2 155:2	19 53:8,24	89:8 95:9 104:6	138:3,9 170:15
180:17	criticize	80:12 81:3	120:18 139:9	decisive
	120:5	114:17 115:23	deals	155:6
		116:1 145:1,13		

declaring	deliberation	desire	134:16 137:19	discernible
34:22	79:15	139:19 164:3	141:14 154:15	22:5
decorum	deliberations	detail	155:9	discharged
60:3,23	52:15 113:20	166:2,4	difficulty	46:4,6
dedication	141:4 156:23	determine	138:13	discipline
89:24	169:20 171:12	69:8,13	digest	12:15
Dee	184:11	detriment	21:25	disciplined
18:17 92:6 98:1	demanding	17:18 39:9	digesting	11:18,19
119:8 131:7	23:8	develop	22:7	disclose
deemed	demeanor	31:7	digestion	94:16,18
113:19 141:2	155:15 182:7	developed	38:12	disclosure
169:19	deny	38:16 102:12	digital	39:24 41:15
deep	68:3 90:24 93:3,	134:5	58:16 67:13	110:8,16
134:5	16 164:1	developer	dignity	disconcerting
deeply	department	96:3,7,9,15	94:23 176:17	91:20
134:19	151:13,18	developing	diligence	discovery
Deese	depending	121:13	12:15	50:23 71:21,25
114:11,14	39:1 71:9	deviate	diligent	72:2,19
115:22,25 116:3	depends	85:3	11:17,19 175:1	discretion
117:22 143:25	58:25 73:6,7	devoted	diligently	85:7
defend	deposited	39:14 105:15	79:2	discussion
16:14	176:8	dias	dimension	32:3 47:21
defendants	deposition	6:22	37:9 51:1	73:11 148:18
61:2 91:19	16:14,15	didn't	diminish	165:23
defenders	deputy	11:10 43:5 46:5	122:10	disgruntled
61:10	100:17 133:19	88:21 92:4	Diocese	95:10 101:6
defense	134:18 150:23	96:10 99:2	47:12	dishonest
119:2 177:18	151:6	102:1 108:6,8		151:8
defer	describe	110:8,10,11	direct 69:10,20 87:20	dishonesty
13:25 59:3,13	11:11 33:16	125:15 133:12	direction	150:24 151:20
87:3,6,9 123:4	57:7 84:24	140:20 149:8	15:24 20:12	dishonorably
deference	119:16	160:9 175:25		46:4,6
14:4,16 15:7	describing	179:7	directly	disingenuous
deferred	22:19	die	67:23	88:12
14:2	deserving	23:3,6	disability	dislike
defined	52:14 79:14	difference	110:4	47:22
87:16 95:21	141:3 169:19	107:11 146:25	disadvantage	dismiss
delay	184:10	difficult	147:25	142:10
71:20 73:13	design	58:2 84:14	disagree	dismissed
	15:23	90:23 91:22	35:4 150:17	149:11
Delegation 40:1	designed	93:9 104:8	disagreed	
4 0.1	62:18	110:9 114:4	155:13	Dispel
	02.10			

74.5	do alrat	94.21.22.95.6	102.17 10	172.16 194.2
74:5	docket	84:21,22 85:6 86:13,15,18,24	183:17,18	172:16 184:3
dispels	73:1,10,12 75:6 108:2 124:11	88:11 90:18	drive	earn
183:6	148:16,20,22,25	91:22,23 92:3	125:11,13	122:11
dispensing	161:4,15,20,25	93:14,15 95:19	drives	earth
170:3	162:1 175:3	96:11,24 101:3,	32:20	101:10
display	dockets	20,24 102:4	driving	ease
58:23	73:5	106:12,24	69:16 125:10	100:4
dispose		107:5,15 109:3,	drop	easier
139:16	documents 6:23 53:8	22 112:17,18	45:2,5 46:9,10	138:8
disposition	157:21	120:15 121:19	dropped	easiest
175:23		124:13 125:13	45:6	35:13
dispositive	doesn't	126:2 127:25	drove	easy
30:9	13:14 36:8	128:16,25	32:19	48:16 104:19
dispute	39:11 68:3 76:8	132:15 133:2	DSS	111:24
30:12	95:8,11 99:6 100:17 122:9	139:14 143:11	136:5	echo
disputes		147:23 148:25	due	75:18 168:24
50:23,24 57:11	150:4 165:15	150:12,13	98:24	echoing
disregard	dogs	153:22 155:2	DUI	21:12
150:16	50:20	159:3 160:12	164:15	economic
distance	domestic	164:10,17	duly	7:22 54:17
179:9	14:13 25:17,18	165:13 167:24	6:20 53:5 80:9	81:23 115:14
distinguished	26:8 27:3,4	168:9 177:23	114:14 144:23	146:2 158:22
49:16	110:3	184:15	157:19 171:23	172:23
distracted	Donald	door	DUS	Ed
62:6,7	144:12,23	88:19,21 103:4	164:16	88:4
distracting	145:12,15	doorkeeper	duties	edification
61:16	don't	103:3	96:20	133:22
distribution	7:4 8:12 13:22	doors	duty	effect
106:17	17:1 24:9,14,16	62:1	168:16	19:17 93:3
district	25:5,15 26:14	Dorchester		96:18 139:6
37:2 50:21,22	27:17 28:15	93:8		163:3
129:13	31:24 32:9,11,	doubt		effective
ditto	22 36:8,23 37:2, 14 39:6 43:11	101:20	earlier	10:10 11:1
154:23		downtown	29:24 68:18	36:19 56:7
dive	44:10,24 48:14	96:1,4	79:9 104:7	83:24 84:7
30:20	50:14 53:11,15 54:5,24 55:21	drafted	107:25 141:16	89:14 118:18
	60:17 63:3,12,	16:18 59:7	156:16 169:10	128:13 138:11
divergent 27:19	25 67:10 69:7,	drafting	early	139:2,12 175:1,
	10,17 70:21	51:18	19:24 61:1	10
divorces	71:2 73:6 74:6,		71:22,23 80:7	effectively
103:15	18 79:19 82:17	dreams	128:7 144:16	50:7 77:19
	10 , , , 02.1 /	45:11,12	157:15 171:19	175:11

				1
effects	empty	enjoy	93:1 105:16	29:13 35:10
20:3	165:16	9:20 102:11	145:24	39:21 41:12
efficient	enact	118:23 120:1	ethical	55:8 66:4 70:7
60:10 68:7,14	14:8 123:10	146:23 162:24	18:20 65:16	75:17 82:13
75:13 122:9	enacts	enjoyed	91:12 98:2	98:14 99:17
efficiently	15:3	25:12 26:25	131:11 152:22	104:1 106:2
77:2 79:4	encounter	116:18 118:25	167:9 179:15	109:8 117:17
effort	105:13	159:6,23	ethics	132:1 133:6
7:15 42:3 52:7	encourage	enriched	7:20 52:11	136:16 146:16
77:5 99:1	72:11 138:6	39:7	54:14 68:25	153:10 154:22
efforts	end	entire	79:12 113:17	159:13 167:19
54:25	30:17 32:16	121:3 135:23	115:11 141:1	168:22 173:20
eighth	42:18 50:20	envious	156:19 158:19	181:7 182:20
149:1	51:10 68:4 76:3	102:24	169:17 172:21	examined
elaborate	94:17 121:22	environment	184:8	155:11
67:5	143:7 169:8	22:25 23:1	evaluate	examining
elected	174:14	99:23 101:25	43:14	132:11
81:7 96:8 165:4	ended	139:11	evaluating	Examples
178:6 183:2	43:12 45:25	Episcopal	43:16	56:17
election	47:7 176:5	47:12	evaluation	exceeding
7:24 54:19	endorsements	epitaph	43:17 44:12	160:21
81:25 115:16	155:22	182:8	evaluative	excellent
158:24 178:22,	energy	equal	7:16 54:11	8:16 40:13
23 179:6	160:8,9,11	36:21	81:16 115:8	59:21 90:7
elective	161:4	equals	140:23 169:14	123:22 126:12,
181:15	enforce	23:15	172:18 179:15,	19 134:9 163:9
Elvis	33:22 123:12	equitable	18	exception
171:10	132:12	106:17	eventually	70:12 154:25
email	engage	Erin	43:2	exceptions
124:15	31:21 32:2	142:2	everybody's	67:10
embarrassing	96:11 103:14	essence	38:7,14 44:16	exchange
172:2	182:10	36:14	176:19	46:20 47:8
emotional	engaged	established	everyday	102:4
137:6	106:25	40:6	174:12	excited
emotionally	engineering	establishing	evidence	83:19
104:6	27:13,25 28:1	20:15	41:20 151:12,	exclusive
empathy	45:16	estate	13,17	24:17
69:6,7,9,12,23	engineers	110:2	evidentiary	executive
132:25	29:3	ethic	51:4	6:2,3,4,6,10
employment	engineer's	46:1 81:20	EXAMINATIO	141:19,21,25
160:3	28:3	89:15 92:24	N	170:9,11,14
100.5		07.13 72.24	9:3 19:5 25:11	
	,	•	•	•

exempt	119:6 125:6	extensive	70:3	181:2
107:5	128:19,22	35:21 135:5	factors	familiarity
exercise	129:14 131:12	extent	41:3 69:15	91:16
34:5 132:7	134:23 135:3,8,	13:24 37:18	facts	family
exhibit	11,14,17,22	59:2 63:16 87:1,	20:21,22 22:1	21:16 24:2
8:6,9 53:22,25	136:4 139:21	5 123:3,7 135:4	28:13,15,17,18	28:13 61:2 81:7
81:1,4 115:21,	147:24 148:5,8,	extract	32:18 69:2,18	83:14,16,17,21,
24 116:2 127:19	11 152:24	112:18	112:4 121:23	25 88:23 89:10,
145:11,14	167:11 179:17	extraordinary	155:12 177:16	25 92:20 94:15
158:3,6 173:5,8,	experienced	40:5 41:6 73:13	failed	98:24 100:6,22
11	17:8 65:21	134:21	94:16,18	102:18 104:3,5,
exhibits	123:21 135:25	extremely	fair	13,16 105:23
68:9 77:13 90:4	experiences	139:1 177:1	13:14,22 19:21	106:3,6 107:11
existence	41:4 84:18	178:9	47:4 59:20	108:2,25
175:13	117:7 119:13	exuding	76:11 88:1	109:12,18,23
expand	135:4,6 174:10,	137:4	100:4 104:18	111:1 116:15,20
14:3 132:6	14	eye	109:25 120:2	117:3,12 118:2,
expect	expertise	11:22 134:10	123:22 147:2	9,11 119:11,12
14:12 45:8	128:20	178:8	150:2,10,13,14	124:20 128:21
79:10 94:24	explain		153:15 154:2	129:16,18,20
140:24 156:18	17:13 28:23	F	162:19 163:11	130:4,7 133:21
169:24 181:22	30:1 48:17		164:23 175:9	134:2,22 135:1,
184:15	147:4 149:11	face	176:16 177:7,24	16 136:2,6
expectation	160:5 164:8	109:1 114:8	fairly	137:11,25 138:3
84:3 169:15	174:19 175:22	Facebook	13:21 57:14	139:20,25
expects	explained	61:5	69:25 76:4 85:1	140:7,8,13
52:9 79:11	42:13 124:16	faced	94:22 100:1	178:11
experience	125:3,4 127:4,5	127:15	119:13 121:19	famous
10:9 11:7,9	explanation	facility	169:11 170:4	124:5
15:19 17:4,5,9	32:10	111:13	176:21	fantastic
18:22 19:16,18	explanations	facing	fairness	174:9
23:24 24:11	77:8	66:23 85:23	150:17	Farrah
25:7,19 36:25	exposed	fact	faithful	133:20,25
39:8 40:14 41:2	105:5,6 111:18	16:9 17:7 23:24	37:24	Farrah's
45:24 49:1	express	34:16 75:25	familiar	134:15
50:12 51:11	90:6,9	76:12 91:4	9:17 18:2 64:20	fashion
56:6,18 65:17	expressed	133:8 141:24	77:7,8 78:10	13:8 37:13,15
71:16 83:21,23	15:18 59:23	149:17 163:7	79:10 91:18	62:21 177:5
84:22 87:20,24	118:2 123:24,25	168:13 174:15	97:11 130:16	fast
98:4 99:22	150:7 163:14	177:13 181:21	134:24,25 152:2	39:2
104:14 109:16,	164:3 177:6	factor	158:12 166:10	faster
19 118:13,16		69:10,14,16	172:4 180:2	39:3
		07.10,17,10		

fate	fewer	fine	flatly	foreclosure
41:1	71:5 73:2 74:4	39:1 40:3 72:9	164:1	118:22
father	field	99:4,9 144:15	flight	forefront
29:2	82:17 98:2	finish	43:8	154:16
favor	183:20	44:10 56:2	Flo	Foreman
30:15 82:3	fields	71:25 151:21	129:12	81:24 94:2,4,7,
90:19 142:15,23	98:6	finished	flooding	14,22,25 142:11
170:24 185:4	fighting	44:12 80:11	86:5	Foreman's
favorable	107:1	157:16	Florence	82:16 94:11
29:22 94:23	figure	finishing	38:24 118:21	foremost
136:18,21	86:12 88:9	72:19	119:3 134:1	11:16
federal	106:10 107:23	fire	138:15	foreseen
51:12 111:11	122:2,7	49:9 89:8,12	flown	85:20
feel	filed	firearm	21:6	forgive
26:6,9 36:17	7:23 54:18	163:16,17,18,24	focus	46:15
40:18 56:5 62:9	60:14,18 81:24	164:1	12:6 24:5 28:2	forgotten
69:9,20,23	93:24,25 95:7	firearms	62:2 88:18	168:7
83:11,17,22	115:15 142:10	163:22,25	136:8	form
84:6 85:5 92:8,	149:6 158:23	fired	focused	22:9 94:1 96:23
9,13 93:19	175:22	94:25	7:16 54:11	formal
99:23,24 100:19	fill	firm	113:15 115:7	52:17 79:17
103:20 105:15,	77:10	8:22 16:4 39:25	129:16 145:21	93:23 113:21
19 109:21	filming	45:16 88:5	focuses	141:6 156:24
110:14 111:17	61:3	111:8 119:2,9	158:16	169:21 184:13
112:5 118:15	final	155:5 164:24	focusing	forms
121:18 128:8	14:23,24 94:20,	firmly	38:10,11	172:5
132:13 139:5,8	22 106:16	12:14	folks	formulate
147:5 160:6	128:18 138:25	firsthand	50:1,2 102:25	36:4
174:20 176:20	finally	57:4	105:4 110:20	fortunate
feeling	44:12 49:25	fish	146:6 154:24	147:8,15,18
76:3	56:22 107:20	44:7 46:13	168:5	162:13
feels	146:2 172:23	fit	follow	forum
13:13	find	159:8	52:10 69:4 85:7	179:8
feet	29:6,8 36:23	fitness	112:7 113:2	forward
28:7	58:2,20 62:15	18:20 65:16	140:24 155:14	67:9 72:25
fellow	78:16,17 103:13	98:2 131:11	156:18 169:16	73:18 108:23
9:24	139:3,14 142:19	152:22 167:9	180:24	120:10 159:25
felt	165:25 170:20	179:15	fond	160:1
44:6 61:18	175:25 185:1	fixed	34:16 102:10	found
110:14 111:1,2,	finding	101:4	fondly	18:19 43:4 61:9
6,20 134:19	71:13,18	flag	182:25	98:1,5 124:10
135:25 136:7,8		34:20,24		128:12 138:23
		31.20,21		120.12 130.23
	1	1	1	'

152:25 167:8	fruition	futurist	66:2	good
foundation	63:12	121:6	Gentry's	6:15,16 8:25
111:1,7	frustrated		55:4	9:4,6 16:1 23:11
fourth	97:4 101:6	G	genuine	24:15 27:15
143:24	120:16 122:1		90:4	29:4 31:12 32:7
frank	frustrations	game	genuinely	37:21 40:8
174:11	17:9,11	20:19	68:6 100:20	45:12 49:6,23
frankly	frying	garage	Georgia	50:18,19 51:6
36:19 42:24	44:7	149:17	27:10 42:20	63:11 72:8 83:4
44:6	fugitive	gave	germane	85:6 92:9 93:20
fraud	78:16	93:12 94:22	23:21	98:15 104:18,21
176:4	full	134:11 155:10	get all	108:14,15
free	108:2 110:8,16	163:20 180:25	28:6	131:21,23 133:8
58:17	164:4	geared	give	134:7,17 137:11
frequently	full-time	31:2	26:14,15 28:8	144:20 146:15
58:8 59:10	57:1	general	34:2 36:21 48:2,	155:24 156:11
78:14	fully	11:12 12:1,3	3,8 90:12,18	162:24 163:8
fresh	38:8 42:13	14:1,5,16,17	92:16 95:20	167:20,21 169:8
48:18 160:11	152:5	15:3,7 18:4,12	98:22 101:5	177:3 182:12,
Friday	fun	21:1 33:23 57:7	104:20 105:17	13,21 183:23
44:11 93:6	17:14 100:9	59:3 64:22 65:5	106:14 112:24	Goolsby 24:20
103:15 108:2	fund	84:17,25 87:3,6,	136:20 148:7,23	
138:21	60:15	8,10,15 97:13,	156:22 181:12	Gosh
Fridays	fundamentally	21 119:16	giving	172:2
93:5	20:14,19 24:3	123:5,6,13	58:8	government
friend	funding	130:6,18 131:1	glad	96:23
43:17 45:20	57:20 58:25	135:15 137:9	41:21 54:17	governor
49:6,16,19,20	122:6	140:8 152:4,12	171:18	12:2
134:17	funds	159:7,24 161:4, 10,13 166:12,20	glasses	governor's
friends	176:6,7	180:4 182:24	109:5	12:4
45:19 50:15	funeral	183:2	glowing	Gowdy
131:21	134:15	generally	181:9	161:17
front	funneling	58:14 59:5	goal	Grace
16:12 22:23	176:6	74:16 91:15	147:7,18 162:2,	165:3
23:3,6 30:6 38:9	funny	106:22,24 181:8	5 167:22 174:21	graduated
44:3 81:10	177:20	general's	goals	42:20
90:20 94:6	future	179:1	162:1	Graham
100:24 119:24	12:18,21 32:14	gentlemen	God	119:2
120:1,6 128:3,4	57:16 85:12,15	6:8 170:12	114:1 156:6	granddaddy
129:4 168:5	92:6,22 120:25	Gentry	157:7 170:6	163:20
fruit	122:13,22	55:5,8,9 65:12	golden	grandfather
31:19	,—	33.3,0,9 03.12	123:19 139:22	42:21,22 44:18

grant	94:12 105:3	handling	hated	105:11 106:7,16
38:17	119:18 129:9	51:4 104:11	34:21	107:14 111:12
granted	133:7 165:2,7	108:13 119:7	haven't	120:11 138:5
129:14	guidelines	hands	64:13 130:24	154:10
grasp	152:17 167:1	107:8	131:4 162:25	hearings
20:3	180:15	hanging	Hayes	67:11,16,17
grateful	guilty	31:18	25:10,11 41:24	104:7
116:14	92:7 176:5	happen	170:9	hears
great	gun	79:19 113:25	head	13:7 129:3
24:18 27:7	163:19	184:15	26:23 153:18	140:6
32:13 47:10	guys	happened	heal	heart
65:21 89:10	8:20	22:1 42:17	44:15	48:22
99:13 109:1		96:19 137:24	health	heat
116:13 128:20	H	happening	18:19 65:15	137:3
134:9,14 150:3		72:5 85:18	98:7 131:10	heavy
157:9 174:9	hadn't	86:24	153:2 167:8	27:19 52:14
182:3	26:16	happy	179:20	63:18 79:15
greatest	half	10:2,6 44:9	hear	113:20 141:3
168:3	95:5 107:22	72:23 94:13	12:11,12 50:15,	156:22 169:20
Greenville	118:25 119:1	97:2 99:18	23 51:7 67:4	177:8
71:1	126:6 129:15	100:6 153:11	92:10 94:14	heavyweight
grew	138:18 147:9,	168:6 173:18	117:10 118:13	184:11
163:22	10,12	176:19 177:12	119:23 120:3	heinous
Grey	halfway	182:2	155:2,3	69:19
41:25	43:5	hard	heard	held
grievance	Hampton	13:11 21:24	7:10 22:18 34:3	103:4 108:21
95:7	96:3,15	25:3 49:11,12	42:14 50:5 54:7	helped
groan	hand	57:24 78:3 79:2	60:10 71:2 75:3	41:14
119:23,24	6:19 53:4,19	89:14 90:21	76:14 77:17	helpful
grope	80:8 93:10	92:12,13	92:14,17 94:19,	10:7 58:12
121:4	108:21 114:13	105:14,18,21	20,21 95:14	138:23 139:15
ground	115:3 143:20	113:1 137:5	101:5 102:2	helping
16:18 43:7	144:21 157:18	154:16 155:3	122:1 127:15	95:20 138:2
60:20 105:8	158:9 171:21	174:25 175:7	130:6 142:16,24	139:15
148:13	172:14	176:16 183:16,	156:3 167:22	helps
growing	handed	17	170:25 185:5	60:7 165:25
74:2 105:7	177:8	harder	hearing	183:23
grown	handle	120:17 155:4	48:25 49:18	Hewitt
102:9	56:1,15 60:17	hardest	51:9 66:17	6:14,16,18,20
guess	111:21 178:21	49:2	68:10 81:9	7:2,7 8:7,10,12,
19:16 36:3 60:2	handled	Hartsville	84:16 94:15,19,	19 9:3,5,6,10,14
66:18 77:16	148:14	95:25 96:2	20 95:1,4 104:8	10:8 11:11
00.10 //.10	1	Ì	1	1

12:18 13:24	Hocker	Honorable	humble	illustrated
15:9,13,15,16	144:12,13,15,	52:25 53:5,23	11:17,19	38:20
17:22 18:17	20,23 145:3,6,	54:1 80:5,9	· ·	
19:5,7 25:11	10,12,15 146:7,	81:2,5 114:11,	humbled	imagine 111:5 137:5
29:13,14,19	11,15,16,17	14 115:22,25	146:23 156:1	
35:10,11 39:21	147:4 150:2	116:3 142:11	humbling	155:4
40:4 41:12,13	151:21,22	143:21,23,24	174:7	immediately
143:19 144:1,4	151:21,22	143.21,23,24	humbly	45:9 176:9,11
he's	152:21,25	15 157:12	156:6	immensely
94:18 95:7,14	23 155:8 157:2,	158:4,7 171:15,	humility	137:23 138:23
96:16 103:8	6,9 170:20	23 173:6,9,12	12:15 13:10	impact
	Hocker's		husband	40:7 41:9 140:9,
161:14,20	150:8	hope 17:19 19:6	165:7 173:22	12 174:16
high		38:19 39:9 62:9	176:9 178:3	impart
61:14 63:2	hold	63:24 105:21	179:5 180:1	175:8
110:12 154:9	67:6	117:11 162:19	181:4,15,18	impartial
higher	holding	174:13,16,17,24	182:23 183:17,	120:3 177:24
45:17	95:4	174.13,16,17,24	21	impartially
highly	Holt	182:15	hustling	69:1 70:1
136:21	80:5,9,15,18,22		102:17	175:10 176:21
Hinson	81:2,5,7,13	hopeful 11:6		imperfect
9:2,3,4,7 18:16	82:11,13,24		I	11:15
19:3	83:1 89:22,24	Hoping		implemented
hint	93:24 94:9 97:5	21:11	ice	162:7
21:20	98:1,5,14,15	hopping	28:10	implementing
hire	99:17 104:1,2	38:23	idea	161:18,20
16:13,15,20,22	106:2 109:8,9	host	72:2,15 73:19	importance
17:1	113:12 114:3,9	52:20	105:11 139:9	134:6
hired	142:12 143:21	hotel	183:1	important
46:21,22,23	144:2	96:2,10	identification	12:23,24 16:15
47:4	Holt's	hours	8:6,9 53:22,25	30:20 31:1,5
hires	94:5	22:2 78:5	81:1,4 115:21,	37:6 47:24,25
47:2	home	House	24 116:2	61:25 62:4
history	38:22 133:20	169:4 181:16	145:11,14	67:19 68:11,13
88:2	176:2	housed	158:3,6 173:5,8,	83:6 138:3
hit	honest	161:6	11	importantly
21:24 103:19	37:13,15 90:22	housekeeping	identify	56:23
105:8	honor	17:22 42:10	16:4 30:13	
Hitchcock	9:23 93:12	97:6 130:11	ideological	impose 14:9 37:12,17
35:9,10 42:16	116:13 134:14	151:22 166:6	49:21	· ·
170:10	146:21 169:3	179:12	ignore	impressed 65:19
Hitchock	174:7	human	23:24	
6:1		69:22		impression

45:3 99:20	180:19	Inn	interest	investigate
101:11	increased	96:4,15	7:23 29:15	172:16
impropriety	75:1	input	39:24 54:17	investigated
52:13 79:13	incredible	148:25	64:7 66:6 81:23	7:14 54:8 81:14
113:19 141:2	109:2	inquire	109:9 115:14	115:5 145:20
156:21 169:18	incredibly	150:25	132:3 146:3	investigation
improve	70:12 84:14	inquiring	158:23 172:24	18:24 65:23
148:15	101:6 102:15	70:21	interested	98:9 131:15
in-car	index	inquiry	100:20	153:4 158:14
151:14	149:16	7:15 12:6 54:10	interesting	167:13 180:18
in-the-trenches	Indian	115:7 158:16	26:21 174:13	investigator
20:10	124:17,21	inquisitor	internalized	134:19
inability	indicating	117:15 139:19	31:4	invite
73:14	127:18	inroads	internet	120:10 159:2
inarticulately	individual	31:20	121:21	167:16
30:4	40:5	instances	interpret	invited
incarcerated	individuals	15:6 77:22	14:6 34:8 59:11	124:22
58:21	58:21	instilled	87:11 112:8	invoked
inclined		105:22	132:12,17	139:22
13:15	industry 86:18	intellect	interpretation	involve
include		147:17	21:2	109:22 124:17
38:14 81:17	inescapable 20:5	intellectual	interpreting	involved
included		83:10 103:12	59:6,14	12:24 47:25
9:9 54:12 55:11	inflate	104:15 133:9	intervene	49:20 74:22
82:22 115:8	164:5		18:14 65:7	102:16,21,22
117:21 163:7,8	influence	intellectually	97:23 131:3	107:3 119:14
176:25	34:13 68:21	37:13,15	152:14 166:22	134:8 149:3
includes	69:6 112:15 132:25	intelligent 59:20	intervening	150:13 178:15
7:17 46:18			166:24	180:11
169:15 172:18	influenced 90:10	intent	interview	involves
including		17:23 18:6 21:2 59:8,12 64:16,	164:7	24:7
18:2 34:20	information 78:17 105:1	24 97:7,15	intimidating	irrational
64:20 66:20	78:17 105:1 163:8	130:12,20	99:22 116:7	92:15
89:23 97:11		151:23 152:6	117:15 131:18	isms
130:16 135:21	initial	166:7,14 179:22	intrigued	34:19
145:22 152:2	46:16	180:6	83:11,20	isn't
158:17 166:10	initially	intentions	intriguing	19:20 20:4
180:2	139:18	63:11	83:9 103:11,13	21:17 76:21
incorporated	injury	interaction	introduce	77:14 102:3
18:25 65:24	16:16 110:9	46:3 95:13	8:2,17 146:6	issue
98:10 131:16	inmate	101:24	introduced	19:16 32:9,10
	175:17	101.47	45:20	61:7 72:11
153:5 167:13			43.70	01./ /2.11

74:23 77:7 96:9	100:18 101:25	24 22:2 23:2,5	26:25 27:3	Jerry
140:13 147:11	107:5 109:11	24:12 25:6	28:18,22 37:18	114:11,14
150:22 151:20	111:24 114:5	26:25 27:22	38:15 40:18	115:22,25 116:3
179:10	115:17 116:7,	33:3 38:6 40:9,	42:1,15 47:24	117:22 143:24
issued	13,17,18,19	15 41:6 43:25	49:2 51:24,25	jest
150:10	117:8 120:9,18,	44:7,9 46:1 51:9	52:1 56:8,13	181:6
issues	21 121:3 123:1	53:3 57:10	57:21 62:8,25	job
13:8,9 17:23	124:5,19	60:12 62:3,6,10	72:13,17 78:21	14:6 21:14 27:7
27:1,2 30:14	125:10,13 128:3	63:14,24 65:9	83:5,7,25 85:5,6	32:3 37:19 40:3
34:6 41:15	129:14 135:5	69:11 70:19,21	87:17 88:22	45:15 63:19
58:10,11 60:12	137:5,15 138:3,	71:13,16,18	89:13,14 90:8	93:12,20 95:21
62:23 67:25	7,8 139:1,12	72:23 73:21	91:5 92:8,12	99:9,13 101:14
84:8,9 89:8	146:10,21 148:5	74:15 75:16	93:10 95:16	103:15 105:7
98:25 104:6,9,	153:21 154:12,	76:18 77:6,8,16	99:9 101:21	108:14,15
17 109:23	15 155:3 160:2,	78:1,10,19,20,	102:2 103:20,21	111:21,22,24
122:17 124:21	3 166:1 168:15	22 79:2,3,4	104:23 105:5,22	113:2 116:15,17
128:16 129:7,	172:2 174:6,12	80:18 83:11	107:6 108:15	126:12,19
20,22,23,24,25	176:18 177:10	86:8 89:17	116:16,25 117:3	134:9,23 154:16
130:1,2,7,11	182:2 183:15	90:14,16 91:6	118:11 119:25	160:2 168:17
151:22 166:6	I'd	92:7,8 93:5 97:2	121:15 122:15	174:6,13
179:13	8:13 30:5 33:9	100:1,2 101:19	125:8 127:24	183:12,23
items	37:17 40:24	102:24 105:17	128:10,12	John
61:5	42:23 44:8	107:8,25 108:4	129:14 131:19	40:1 47:4
it'll	45:21 56:1 92:4	109:3 111:19	133:14,16	173:23
21:10 66:9 91:8	101:18 102:1	112:7,8,9,10	134:16 147:8,	Johnny
100:16,21	113:4 117:2	116:13 123:10,	14,19 148:12	118:24
it's	118:7 124:10,11	11 130:15	154:7 159:6	Johnson
19:13 20:15	127:11 136:5	132:9,12 134:23	160:10 162:13,	34:21
22:25 23:10,13	141:23 142:6	146:7,12,23	20 163:18,19	join
25:3 27:7,17,18	148:1 159:25	148:2 150:15	165:4 171:4	7:15 32:6 52:6
32:4,5 33:24	I'll	152:5 153:13,19		
34:1 36:9,15	8:3 9:17 10:6	154:9 156:1,3	J	journey 13:5
39:12 40:23	11:15 27:5	159:17 160:15,		
47:24 48:4,16,	44:25 78:13	16 163:23,24	JA	joy
21 57:23 58:2	82:7 89:18	166:23 167:3	43:2	100:8
60:23 62:24	94:13 105:13	169:4,5 175:5	jail	Jr
64:10 67:14	124:25 125:21	176:16 177:22	111:14 161:5,12	114:11,14
68:6 69:14,15,	126:3 142:4	178:7,9,12	jam-	115:23,25 116:3
16 72:5 73:18	143:3 146:11	179:2 181:1	76:19	117:22 143:25
74:11,16 77:18	151:21 173:18	I've	Jay	judge
84:15 88:1	I'm	10:11,14,19	143:25	9:14,25 10:10
91:22 93:13	7:2 8:19 10:1,5	11:17 15:23	jerk	11:2,3,19 12:6,
96:18 98:21	11:6 19:11 21:6,	16:2 17:8 22:18	25:15	17 13:25 14:21,
0.10 0.21	Í			
	1	1	1	1

23 21:16 22:23	9,14 125:1,7	184:2,17,21	68:17 84:13,25	justly
23:11,17 24:1,	127:17,21	185:1	85:12 90:5 98:4	156:5
15,16,19,20,22	128:18,23	judge-	105:11 109:10	juvenile
29:2 31:17,21	130:10 131:8,	161:14	112:1,2,5,22	98:25 129:7,8
32:7 33:5 34:12,	18,19 132:1,2,	judge-called	119:17 120:25	135:13 136:1,7,
13,14 35:19,20	16,17,21,24	161:24	122:4,7,13,19	11
36:8 38:2 39:8,	133:6,7 134:1	judge-controlled	127:17 128:8	
16 43:2 50:5	135:20 136:12,	73:12 148:22	131:13 132:3,6,	K
51:12,14 53:2,	16 137:21	judgements	8,9 152:24	
11,14,18,20	138:10 140:18,	67:18	154:8 163:9	keen
54:3,5,24 55:5,	21 141:9,13,17	judges	164:22 167:11	11:22
8,12,16,17 56:7,	144:2,3,4,5,13,	13:16 24:19	170:13 175:9	keenly
10,24 57:1,6	15,20,23 145:3,	25:6 50:22	178:24 179:17	173:14 178:7
59:2,20,22 60:6,	6,10,17 146:7,	55:19 58:7,8	judiciary	keeping
7 64:15 65:11,	11,15,16,17	74:3,25 75:8,9	23:16 73:24	63:24
13 66:4,5,14	147:4 148:14	77:18 83:16,17	85:15,21 146:22	Keith
68:20,22 69:5	149:5 150:1,8	104:5 106:8	150:3	157:12,19
70:7,8,22 71:3,	151:21,22	108:3 117:6,8	jump	158:4,7
17 72:18 73:25	152:21,25	118:10 119:23	6:17 26:23	Kelly
75:15,17,21	153:10,11	122:10 127:10	jumping	157:12,13,14,
78:18 79:20,24	154:13,22,23	130:4 134:6	38:23	19,24 158:2,4,7
80:6,15,18,22	155:4,7,18	148:24 161:20	June	159:5,12,13,14
81:7,13 82:11,	157:2,6,9,13,14,	162:7 164:5,25	91:9	160:5 162:10
13,20,23 83:1,	19,24 158:2,10	165:20	jurisdiction	163:4 166:5
21,24 84:24	159:5,12,13,14,	judge's	56:11,12,16	167:6,19
85:11 87:1,2,5,	21 160:2,5,15,	14:6,8,9 69:6,8	57:2	168:22,23
19 89:20,21,24	17 161:12,13,	132:25	jurisdictions	170:1,5,7,20
90:7,8 91:13	14,18 162:1,10	judging	122:25	kind
92:19,21,23	163:4,9,16	24:24,25 25:1	jurist	24:5 26:15 42:9
93:8,21,24 94:5,	164:2,11,20	35:5 36:14	15:14 99:9	61:14 70:20
9 97:5 98:1,5, 14,15 99:17,18	165:2,3,5,17,23,	judgment	177:1	74:2 88:2,24
102:8 104:1,2	25 166:5 167:6, 19,20 168:4,22,	30:15 31:10	jury	90:4 102:9
102.8 104.1,2	23 170:1,5,7,20	50:24 68:2	22:24 30:11	111:17 119:11,
112:14,16,19,23	171:8,16,17,20	judgments	51:3 68:16	13 120:1,18
112:14,16,19,23	171:8,16,17,20	32:9 77:3	74:13,17,18,19	125:9,10,16
113:10,12	172:2,7,10,13	judicial	justice	127:6 130:5
114.3,9,12,20	173.14,20,21	6:9 11:12 12:11,	24:23 34:4,16	137:15 140:14
117:12,17,22	174.3,18 173.12	14,19,22 18:22	63:25 77:20	148:15 153:13
117.12,17,22	170.12,22,23	33:16,21 34:5,	93:4 127:2,3,23	154:6 182:22
18,24,25 119:16	177:3 178:3	17,25 35:25	148:20 162:6	kindness
120:1,24 123:3,	181:1,7,18,22	56:3,8 57:7,17	170:4	79:25
4,9,14 124:2,8,	182:11,20,21	65:18 66:23		Kingstree
.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		00.10 00.25		
			·	

119:5	Laney	132:18,19	49:7,23 86:1,5,	96:7 101:6
knee	119:2	135:3,11,19	10,11 102:11	120:8 125:19,
25:15	Langford	140:25 147:21	106:10,14	20,21 128:9
knew	148:18	150:4,16 153:21	107:18 108:8,12	176:19 177:11
95:13 124:15	large	154:1,15 155:12	111:16 119:20	leaves
Knie	45:25 160:16	156:19,20 165:8	120:4,5 123:21	87:24
165:4	larger	166:3 168:2	129:4 137:13,15	leaving
knowing	75:4	169:17	139:13,14	48:5
79:1 121:23	lasted	laws	147:3,21 148:2,	led
168:11 179:4	126:6	7:20 52:12	10 165:17 168:8	119:11 160:19
knowledge	lauds	54:14 79:12	lawyer's	Lee
56:21 63:22	90:2	81:20 115:11	108:13	52:25 53:2,5,11,
65:9 82:2 92:24	Laurens	123:13 132:11	layman	14,18,20,23
93:17 128:19,22	149:10	141:1 145:25	33:20	54:1,3,5,24
157:24	law	158:20 172:21	layman's	55:5,8,12,16
knowledgeable	8:22 10:23 11:5	184:8	33:15	59:20 64:15
90:3	12:2,3 14:7,8,	lawsuit	layperson	65:11,13 66:4,5
kosher	10,17,20,21,23,	149:6,21	134:5	70:7,8 75:15,17
96:7	25 15:1,2,4,24	lawsuits	lays	79:20,24 143:23
70.1	20:20,21,25	175:13	13:19	144:2,5
	21:1 22:5,13,15	lawyer	lazy	left
L	23:14 26:22	10:12,16,19	93:14	53:19 102:14
labels	27:2,3,16,23	11:18 13:12	lead	127:6 158:10
11:13,15,24	28:18 30:1	15:22 16:4,5,19	26:1 49:7 52:1	171:10,11
laborious	32:19,25 33:22	17:5 21:14	88:13 160:18	legacy
111:24	34:8 37:4 43:6	23:16 33:3,18	leadership	164:22
labs	45:20 52:10,11	39:15 49:1,16,	44:4 89:25	legal
73:17	55:19 56:10	17 94:25 121:10	leads	9:20 10:8 28:21
lack	57:14,15 63:16	128:5 134:25	34:10 101:7	30:14 56:2,5
15:18 63:21	66:11 69:1	135:1 136:5	120:6 161:2	63:22 70:10
87:23 135:7	73:25 85:2,7,9	149:20 154:12	lean	77:8 83:22
lacking	87:9,11 88:3	163:9 168:8	105:2	112:16 118:16
40:14	92:24 93:17	177:22	learn	121:6,13 150:5
ladies	104:15,16,21	lawyer/legislator	26:21 27:8	legislative
6:7 8:1,22,25	109:23 111:1,4,	91:7	136:9 174:10,13	40:1 59:8,12
170:12	8,19 112:3,6,7	lawyer/	learned	90:15 132:14
lady	113:2,6,17	legislators	61:1 72:17	legislator
176:4	119:15 121:3,7	90:12 91:3	128:7	18:7 64:25
lament	123:7,8,9,10,11,	lawyers	learning	97:16 130:21
50:22	12 128:21,25	13:10 16:21	10:19,20 27:9	152:7 166:15
	129:5,16,17,18	17:3,9 22:18	leave	180:7
land	130:3 131:20	29:4 32:3 47:1	10:6 31:1 38:21	
96:6			10.0 31.1 38.21	
	1	1	1	1

legislators	liberally	lines	108:5 119:8	13:12 30:17
90:11 91:4	112:8	54:7 87:16		loss
		lion's	litigator 20:10	134:19
legislature 56:16	library 131:21	19:10		
			litigator's	lost
legislature's 59:13	lied 150:23	list 17:2 180:24	50:16	47:15 134:1 154:11
			live	
lend	lien	listed	22:6,17,24 23:2,	lot
135:6	175:21 176:1	46:16,18	6 68:12 138:9	10:13 17:15
length	lieutenant	listen	lives	19:24 22:18
125:2	44:19	33:9 57:13 63:5	147:1	24:24,25 25:1,4
lent	life	77:10 100:14	living	27:17 29:21
41:3	8:21 10:12 22:6,	162:15	17:16 102:18	30:25 39:4
lessening	17,24 35:24	listened	load	46:20 50:25
107:13	45:19 49:3 83:7	99:25	107:12 137:21	51:2,5,24 56:10
let all	86:23 107:4	listening	138:1	57:21 60:17
44:15	lightened	162:18	loaded	61:12,15 72:6
letter	137:21	listens	123:6	75:2 78:11
17:23 18:6	lightly	150:6 177:3	loads	85:25 86:3,8,11
52:11 64:16,24	170:3 182:9	listing	28:10	100:9 101:19
79:12 97:7,15	likewise	175:15	lock	102:24 105:3 106:11 107:16
113:17 127:22	70:8 136:17	litigant	62:1	108:11107:16
130:12,20	liking	13:13 70:15	locker	111:25 113:1
140:25 151:23	43:12	94:14 128:4	151:13,18	119:14 120:6,7
152:6 156:19	limit	138:12,14	long	121:11 123:17
166:7,14 169:16	57:21	litigants	10:5 43:21 46:5	124:11 126:7
179:22 180:6	limitations	13:10,12 61:4	49:17 76:14	135:10,18
184:7	18:3 64:21	91:17 92:8	84:15 100:16	137:12 138:8
letting	97:12 130:17	100:11 119:19	125:11 127:25	139:8 147:19
127:3	152:3 166:11	120:13,19	131:22 153:19	148:17,18 183:7
let's	180:3	121:16,18	168:2	love
6:12 90:22	limited	122:3,18 123:22	longer	101:14 103:15
181:3	46:2 135:17	137:15 138:4,16	64:4 73:18	117:6 139:7
level	Linda	139:3,13 147:3	looked	156:5 174:6
13:7 16:11 20:8	149:9	litigant's	42:1 122:16	loved
24:4 25:21 37:1	Lindi	12:22	126:25 140:5	116:16 117:3
40:19 41:17	80:23 115:2	litigating	160:1	
49:13 50:5,13	172:15	124:20	Lord	low
91:16 101:23	Lindi's	litigation	41:17 155:24	31:18 179:13
160:21,22	7:8	16:24,25 20:13,	lose	lower
levels		14 23:10 48:23	86:13,15 137:7	32:19
24:8	linearly 28:25	50:16 88:5,14,	· ·	LSAT
	20.23	17 96:12 97:2	losing	45:17
	I	I	I	1

LSTAT	majority	making	market	ma'am
45:17	10:11 21:22	20:2 31:20	88:21	159:19 166:9,13
luck	182:6	36:22 41:9	marketing	167:3 175:18,
147:17	majors	70:18 84:20	27:21	20,25 179:25
	29:3	90:19 108:19	marks	180:5,13,16
lucky 177:2	make	125:23	154:9	Mciver
	8:1,4 10:22	Maldonado		41:25 103:25
Lucy 41:25	12:25 14:7	146:13,16	married	104:1
	15:14 24:12	152:20	45:22 178:6,15 179:25	meaningful
Luke	28:22 34:14	male		32:2 38:18
171:18	35:23 36:10,18	91:19	Marti	
lunch	37:7 39:4,23		8:24	means
144:10	41:8 43:21	Malphrus	master	10:14 13:6
lying	46:12 54:21	124:8,15	10:18,23 11:3,4	127:25
102:1	57:10 59:21	man	21:25 22:21	meant
	60:9 62:5 63:8	137:2	23:4 26:24 30:5,	126:10
M	67:9 69:4,24	management	11 38:13	media
	70:1 72:24	148:25 175:2	mastering	61:6
made	76:23 82:5	176:5,8	31:2	mediate
6:1,5,11 7:5,9	84:11 90:6,24	manager	material	72:14,20,21
14:21,23 29:4	91:1,10 92:13	96:21	22:8,21 26:24	106:15
41:18 45:13,18	95:8 100:3,19	managing	30:11 31:3	mediating
49:10 50:2	101:12 102:18	51:2	38:13	108:13
53:16,20 57:12	112:16,21 113:1	mandatory	materials	mediation
63:1,6 67:12	114:5,21 115:18	106:6	7:18 54:13	50:7 71:23,24
80:16,20 91:24,	121:18 123:8	manner	77:23 81:19	72:3,7,12,16
25 92:4 95:2,6,	125:24 126:19	58:22 104:12	115:10 126:7	106:3,6,8
25 98:17	133:18,21 134:2	mantra	145:23 158:18	107:16 108:6,9
108:18,21	138:2,9 141:23	182:8	172:20	137:20,23
133:11 141:18	142:6,9,18	March	math	138:7,11,12,14
145:8 150:18,19	144:18 145:5	66:9	27:20 29:3	139:15
156:25 157:23	146:9,25 159:2	Marine	matter	mediations
158:1 170:8,15	170:19 172:9	42:21 43:4 45:6	10:24 77:19	58:3 74:1 107:6
172:11 174:16	173:2 181:17	46:3	91:4 175:24	138:19,22
magistrate	182:14,22	mark	matters	mediator
101:1 149:11	makers	40:13	56:1 58:19 60:4,	106:9
magistrate's	87:8	marked	5 63:17 75:10	mediators
149:9	makes	8:6,9 53:22,25	130:5 135:20	106:12 108:12,
maintain	17:15 28:23	81:1,4 115:21,	136:11 175:17,	14 138:20 139:7
114:8	49:13 68:22	24 116:2	19 177:17	meet
Maite	95:17 117:9	145:11,14	mayor	63:3,15 111:14
171:15,23	123:7 139:4	158:3,6 173:5,8,	95:24 96:2,23	126:9
173:6,9,12	123.1 137.7	138.3,0 173.3,8,	102:14	
	l	l	l	1

meeting	mentoring	minutes	76:17 107:12	mundane
148:21 171:6	124:2 165:2	30:4 76:24	160:23 176:6	67:22
meets	mercy	77:25	months	murder
9:11 26:12	156:5	misconceptions	55:7 57:1	25:24
55:13 82:24	merit	178:18	160:20	Murphy
117:22	6:9 35:2 170:13	misdemeanor	morning	6:6 41:25
member	met	148:6,7	6:15,16 8:23	141:18 142:22
23:15 33:6 84:7	108:20 138:20	mishandled	9:4,6 21:23	171:8,10,15,16,
89:14 143:4	149:13,18	163:25	68:18 98:15	17,20,23 172:2,
171:9 173:25	method	missed	107:22 124:24	7,10,13 173:6,9,
members	59:24	13:16 64:14	125:2 126:9	12,14,20,21,23,
17:25 18:3,12	Micah	160:23 167:24	127:13 138:17	25 174:3,18
43:15,16 47:9	156:4	mission	mortgage	177:3 179:11
52:22 61:2	Michael	182:9	118:22	180:19 181:1,7
64:17,21 65:4,5,	80:5,9 81:2,5	mistaken	motion	182:20 184:17,
8,19 66:3 86:4,	142:11 143:21	69:17	6:1,5 30:9 75:1	21 185:1,7
25 87:10 93:19,	Midlands	Mitch	76:10,22 77:9	Murphy's
22 97:8,12,21	65:12	49:5	94:21,25 141:19	176:25 183:3
98:12 130:13,17	military	mitigating	142:8,10,19	mutually
131:1,23 142:3	42:17 163:23	177:14	170:8,17,19	24:17
151:24 152:3,12	mind	mixed	motions	
153:9 159:6,22	13:18 20:13	45:24	50:24 58:17	N
166:7,11,20	21:3,6 33:2 37:2	model	60:14,17 67:4,5,	
167:16 179:23	43:11 46:12	50:17	8,20,21,22 68:2	named
180:3,22	48:18,20 101:4,	modest	74:9 75:3,6	175:14
memory	17 125:9	8:23	76:14,17,19,22	names
42:2 151:19	mindful		130:5 142:7	133:24 142:5
mental	79:20 90:14	mom 44:16 134:15	motivating	143:3
18:19 65:15	92:5,21 120:21		41:3	National
98:7 131:10	178:12 179:3,8	moment 7.12.115.2	motivation	128:8
153:2 167:8	minds	7:12 115:2	96:25	naturally
179:20	122:24	moments	move	13:15
mentioned	mine	168:3	72:25 77:2 99:1	nature
33:13 66:24	43:17 49:6	Monday	184:25	110:6,12 149:12
95:24 104:7,9	minimalism	108:2 127:9,13 138:16,17	moved	Navy
121:15 123:18	12:13,16	185:12,13	15:23 60:11	42:22
140:7 163:15	minimalist	,	95:5 142:13	necessarily
mentions 90:1	12:7 33:14,19,	money 41:18 71:19	moving	20:23 24:12,17
	24	122:18	73:11 160:20	35:19 36:8
mentor	minute	month	162:4	38:13 45:12
86:7 164:25	11:16	51:22 66:19	multiple	60:5,11 67:2,14
		31.22 00.19	147:15 155:21	69:7 149:1

1.1	l .		1.1	
needed	non-jury	novo	obligation	offers
16:13 52:18	58:11 74:12,14,	28:14	11:3 37:12	83:9
62:13 67:2	19,20 76:10	Novocain	observe	office
83:17 110:6 136:8 150:5	noncommittal	140:20	125:8	23:1 43:23 73:9
	44:6	number	observed	78:12,20,22
negative	nonetheless	8:6,9 19:14,17	38:2	93:6 96:8,20
50:3 70:11,12,	147:17	41:23 53:22,25	obtained	110:10 119:3
13,19 98:22	norm	67:23 75:20	29:23	147:22,23
133:13 163:1,3 164:18	86:22	81:1,4 111:8	occasion	163:15 178:16
	north	114:22 115:21,	119:5	179:1 181:15
negatively	52:2	24 116:2 119:10	occasionally	officer
24:13	noses	121:15 129:8	127:22 135:12,	42:19 150:24
neglect	32:4	136:6 145:11,14	13	151:6,8,11,16
130:2 136:4	note	158:3,6,11	occasions	officers
negotiate	9:7 18:16,23	161:1 162:5	123:11 135:15,	78:13 133:24,25
106:22	21:5 47:10	163:6 173:5,8,	16 147:16	offices
negotiated	52:16 55:9	11	occur	93:5
51:9 73:3 96:3,	65:12,22 79:15	numbers	143:11	official
14	82:20 94:7	140:5 160:13	OCS	46:8 178:6
nervous	97:25 98:8	numerous	43:1	oftentimes
109:3	117:19 118:8	41:15	October	61:2 77:12
Ness	131:6,13 143:12		93:25	One's
63:25 127:23	152:20 153:2	О	odd	60:3 89:5
newspaper	167:4,12 169:8		154:24	open
7:20 54:15	173:24 179:13	oath	offer	52:16 60:12
81:21 115:12	180:17	103:8 181:1	8:3 17:16 55:23	62:10 79:16
145:25 158:20	noted	object	60:1 62:22	113:21 116:24
172:21	114:21 179:21	7:4 53:15	63:23 79:23	141:5 146:14
niche	notes	objection	83:12 91:21	156:24 184:12
111:17	126:23	8:23 80:19,22	111:20 127:20	opening
Nichols	notice	114:23 145:7,10	148:15 150:11	8:4,12 33:13
40:2 47:4	27:10	157:25 172:11	169:12 177:8	82:5,14 88:25
Nicols	noticed	objections	178:4 183:1	115:19 146:9
21:12	13:2 57:22	51:4	offered	operable
night	66:22	objective	11:8 40:10	22:13 30:14
126:7	notifies	36:20	47:11 68:10	operates
nobody's	64:6	objectively	70:20 71:3 83:7	85:22
33:12 99:11	notion	39:18	139:18	operative
nominated	40:14	objectivity	offering	32:18
143:7 144:3	November	37:25	35:11 116:11	opinion
170:21 185:1	48:10,11	obligated	136:14 141:11	20:24 29:3
		33:9		32:16 84:5 99:4

:24 57:3 :24 64:1 :12,15 177:4 inarily 7:8 ented 7:18 ejinalism :18 -punt 19 come :8 34:22 35:4 :1 97:17 0:22 152:8 6:16 180:8 lier 5:1 lining :18	p.m. 185:15 packed 76:20 Padget 119:2,7 pages 8:7,10 53:23 54:1 81:2,5 115:22,25 116:3 145:12,15 158:4,7 173:6,9, 12 paid 176:7 painless 144:18 169:11 pan	105:21 112:25 parole 111:12 part 7:5,9 13:17 16:23 28:24 31:12 33:25 34:1 40:16 46:1 53:16,20 60:22 62:4 80:20 85:22 96:13 103:9,10,13,18 105:6,7,20 107:4 114:24 129:17 145:8 146:22 158:1 162:8 172:12 174:2 176:3 182:2,3	149:21 175:14 passed 12:1,3,5 passes 123:13 passion 90:4 passionate 101:23 102:23 past 29:18 55:6 Pat 165:7 path 181:17 patience 55:6 patient
:12,15 177:4 inarily 7:8 reted 7:18 ginalism :18 -punt 19 come :8 34:22 35:4 :1 97:17 0:22 152:8 6:16 180:8 lier 5:1 lining	185:15 packed 76:20 Padget 119:2,7 pages 8:7,10 53:23 54:1 81:2,5 115:22,25 116:3 145:12,15 158:4,7 173:6,9, 12 paid 176:7 painless 144:18 169:11	111:12 part 7:5,9 13:17 16:23 28:24 31:12 33:25 34:1 40:16 46:1 53:16,20 60:22 62:4 80:20 85:22 96:13 103:9,10,13,18 105:6,7,20 107:4 114:24 129:17 145:8 146:22 158:1 162:8 172:12 174:2 176:3 182:2,3	12:1,3,5 passes 123:13 passion 90:4 passionate 101:23 102:23 past 29:18 55:6 Pat 165:7 path 181:17 patience 55:6 patient
inarily 7:8 7:8 7:18 7:18 7:18 7:18 7:18 7:18 7	185:15 packed 76:20 Padget 119:2,7 pages 8:7,10 53:23 54:1 81:2,5 115:22,25 116:3 145:12,15 158:4,7 173:6,9, 12 paid 176:7 painless 144:18 169:11	7:5,9 13:17 16:23 28:24 31:12 33:25 34:1 40:16 46:1 53:16,20 60:22 62:4 80:20 85:22 96:13 103:9,10,13,18 105:6,7,20 107:4 114:24 129:17 145:8 146:22 158:1 162:8 172:12 174:2 176:3 182:2,3	passes 123:13 passion 90:4 passionate 101:23 102:23 past 29:18 55:6 Pat 165:7 path 181:17 patience 55:6 patient
7:8 ented 7:18 ginalism :18 -punt 19 come :8 34:22 35:4 :1 97:17 0:22 152:8 6:16 180:8 lier 5:1 lining	packed 76:20 Padget 119:2,7 pages 8:7,10 53:23 54:1 81:2,5 115:22,25 116:3 145:12,15 158:4,7 173:6,9, 12 paid 176:7 painless 144:18 169:11	7:5,9 13:17 16:23 28:24 31:12 33:25 34:1 40:16 46:1 53:16,20 60:22 62:4 80:20 85:22 96:13 103:9,10,13,18 105:6,7,20 107:4 114:24 129:17 145:8 146:22 158:1 162:8 172:12 174:2 176:3 182:2,3	123:13 passion 90:4 passionate 101:23 102:23 past 29:18 55:6 Pat 165:7 path 181:17 patience 55:6 patient
ented 7:18 ginalism :18 -punt 19 come :8 34:22 35:4 :1 97:17 0:22 152:8 6:16 180:8 lier 5:1	76:20 Padget 119:2,7 pages 8:7,10 53:23 54:1 81:2,5 115:22,25 116:3 145:12,15 158:4,7 173:6,9, 12 paid 176:7 painless 144:18 169:11	16:23 28:24 31:12 33:25 34:1 40:16 46:1 53:16,20 60:22 62:4 80:20 85:22 96:13 103:9,10,13,18 105:6,7,20 107:4 114:24 129:17 145:8 146:22 158:1 162:8 172:12 174:2 176:3 182:2,3	passion 90:4 passionate 101:23 102:23 past 29:18 55:6 Pat 165:7 path 181:17 patience 55:6 patient
7:18 ginalism :18 -punt 19 come :8 34:22 35:4 :1 97:17 0:22 152:8 6:16 180:8 lier 5:1	Padget 119:2,7 pages 8:7,10 53:23 54:1 81:2,5 115:22,25 116:3 145:12,15 158:4,7 173:6,9, 12 paid 176:7 painless 144:18 169:11	31:12 33:25 34:1 40:16 46:1 53:16,20 60:22 62:4 80:20 85:22 96:13 103:9,10,13,18 105:6,7,20 107:4 114:24 129:17 145:8 146:22 158:1 162:8 172:12 174:2 176:3 182:2,3	90:4 passionate 101:23 102:23 past 29:18 55:6 Pat 165:7 path 181:17 patience 55:6 patient
ginalism :18 -punt 19 come :8 34:22 35:4 :1 97:17 0:22 152:8 6:16 180:8 lier 5:1	119:2,7 pages 8:7,10 53:23 54:1 81:2,5 115:22,25 116:3 145:12,15 158:4,7 173:6,9, 12 paid 176:7 painless 144:18 169:11	34:1 40:16 46:1 53:16,20 60:22 62:4 80:20 85:22 96:13 103:9,10,13,18 105:6,7,20 107:4 114:24 129:17 145:8 146:22 158:1 162:8 172:12 174:2 176:3 182:2,3	passionate 101:23 102:23 past 29:18 55:6 Pat 165:7 path 181:17 patience 55:6 patient
:18 -punt 19 come :8 34:22 35:4 :1 97:17 0:22 152:8 6:16 180:8 lier 5:1 lining	pages 8:7,10 53:23 54:1 81:2,5 115:22,25 116:3 145:12,15 158:4,7 173:6,9, 12 paid 176:7 painless 144:18 169:11	53:16,20 60:22 62:4 80:20 85:22 96:13 103:9,10,13,18 105:6,7,20 107:4 114:24 129:17 145:8 146:22 158:1 162:8 172:12 174:2 176:3 182:2,3	101:23 102:23 past 29:18 55:6 Pat 165:7 path 181:17 patience 55:6 patient
-punt 19 come :8 34:22 35:4 :1 97:17 0:22 152:8 6:16 180:8 lier 5:1	8:7,10 53:23 54:1 81:2,5 115:22,25 116:3 145:12,15 158:4,7 173:6,9, 12 paid 176:7 painless 144:18 169:11	62:4 80:20 85:22 96:13 103:9,10,13,18 105:6,7,20 107:4 114:24 129:17 145:8 146:22 158:1 162:8 172:12 174:2 176:3 182:2,3	101:23 102:23 past 29:18 55:6 Pat 165:7 path 181:17 patience 55:6 patient
19 come :8 34:22 35:4 :1 97:17 0:22 152:8 6:16 180:8 lier 5:1	54:1 81:2,5 115:22,25 116:3 145:12,15 158:4,7 173:6,9, 12 paid 176:7 painless 144:18 169:11	85:22 96:13 103:9,10,13,18 105:6,7,20 107:4 114:24 129:17 145:8 146:22 158:1 162:8 172:12 174:2 176:3 182:2,3	past 29:18 55:6 Pat 165:7 path 181:17 patience 55:6 patient
19 come :8 34:22 35:4 :1 97:17 0:22 152:8 6:16 180:8 lier 5:1	115:22,25 116:3 145:12,15 158:4,7 173:6,9, 12 paid 176:7 painless 144:18 169:11	103:9,10,13,18 105:6,7,20 107:4 114:24 129:17 145:8 146:22 158:1 162:8 172:12 174:2 176:3 182:2,3	29:18 55:6 Pat 165:7 path 181:17 patience 55:6 patient
:8 34:22 35:4 :1 97:17 0:22 152:8 6:16 180:8 lier 5:1	145:12,15 158:4,7 173:6,9, 12 paid 176:7 painless 144:18 169:11	105:6,7,20 107:4 114:24 129:17 145:8 146:22 158:1 162:8 172:12 174:2 176:3 182:2,3	Pat 165:7 path 181:17 patience 55:6 patient
:8 34:22 35:4 :1 97:17 0:22 152:8 6:16 180:8 lier 5:1	158:4,7 173:6,9, 12 paid 176:7 painless 144:18 169:11	107:4 114:24 129:17 145:8 146:22 158:1 162:8 172:12 174:2 176:3 182:2,3	165:7 path 181:17 patience 55:6 patient
:1 97:17 0:22 152:8 6:16 180:8 lier 5:1	12 paid 176:7 painless 144:18 169:11	129:17 145:8 146:22 158:1 162:8 172:12 174:2 176:3 182:2,3	path 181:17 patience 55:6 patient
0:22 152:8 6:16 180:8 lier 5:1 lining	paid 176:7 painless 144:18 169:11	146:22 158:1 162:8 172:12 174:2 176:3 182:2,3	181:17 patience 55:6 patient
lier 5:1 lining	176:7 painless 144:18 169:11	162:8 172:12 174:2 176:3 182:2,3	patience 55:6 patient
lier 5:1 lining	painless 144:18 169:11	174:2 176:3 182:2,3	55:6 patient
5:1 lining	144:18 169:11	182:2,3	patient
lining		1	-
_	nan		1 00 10 155 5
.10	Pan	participants	92:10 155:5
standing	44:7	181:10	177:1
:14 75:20	panel	participate	Paula
5:11,18	33:6 57:3	178:13,14 185:8	117:16 131:20
8:17 169:2	118:12,13	participated	pause
rly	panels	25:24 50:1	137:17
:17 168:15	33:8 118:9	51:17,25 53:21	pay
	paper	participating	166:2,4
rstep	27:20	52:7 113:13	PDQ
7:16	paperwork	140:19 171:11	9:9 46:17 47:20,
rwhelmed		184:3	22 53:8 55:11
		parties	80:12 82:22
	_	*	114:17 117:20
			157:22 172:5
,	_		175:15
	ĺ .		PD'S
:6		180:11	147:22
ier			Pee
3:19,24	_	-	18:16 92:6
ock			97:25 119:8
	_	_	131:7
:23	8/1.12	10.0 17.3 27.23	peers
	1:19 rwhelming :22 69:19 :3,16 :ed :6 :er 3:19,24 ock	1:19	1:19 whelming 22 69:19 3,16 paramount 14:6,18 Pardon 73:23 parent 3:19,24 parent 84:11 parental 184:3 parties 18:11 30:13,22, 24 61:22 65:4 97:20 130:25 152:11 166:19 180:11 partners 8:24 9:1 parts 16:8 17:3 27:25

83:14	160:24	persons	86:6,15 107:3,	plenary
pen	percentile	133:21	24 126:21 155:6	15:8
126:4	160:21	persuade	182:14	plenty
penalty	perfectly	31:22 32:4,5	plaintiff's	27:4
135:21	99:3	persuaded	177:22	plotted
pencil	perform	32:15	planned	62:8
126:4	17:20 183:8	persuasive	96:16	point
pending	performance	32:22 95:3	plate	7:9 36:10 47:10
18:8 19:8 65:1	183:4,6,10	Peter	110:20	51:18 59:14
97:17 130:22	period	81:24 94:1	platoon	62:16 72:6
152:8 166:16	22:19 44:14	phase	43:15,16,23	73:10 77:17
178:22 180:8	45:9,10 57:25	150:25	44:9,22	95:2 106:20
people	67:15 75:25	philosophy	play	110:20 157:4
12:13,24 15:21	periphery	11:12 33:17,21	14:15 60:20	pointed
16:3 27:17 31:1	88:8	34:17,25 57:8	129:24 130:3	29:25 76:9
32:5 35:2 39:4,7	perplexed	68:17 84:25	played	poker
47:25 49:25	153:13	112:1,2,5	40:21 43:13	109:1 114:8
58:3 60:10,12	person	119:17 132:6	player	police
62:1,9 72:12	31:22 32:1	165:10	89:18	151:6,13,16,18
75:23,24 76:2	45:23 46:2	phone	plays	policies
92:11,13 95:20	107:7 139:25	28:7 78:11,24	10:16 50:18	59:25
99:8,20,23	183:12	102:20	plea	policy
100:3,5,10	personal	phones	73:20 161:11	14:10 76:25
101:12,21,24	6:23 8:7,21	61:8	pleading	polite
102:10 103:17,	16:8,16 34:12	phrase	176:5	155:5
18 106:21	49:13 53:8,24	100:23	pleas	political
108:17 116:11	68:21,24 69:2	physical	51:9 73:3,5	181:23
117:9 119:23	80:12 81:3	18:19 65:14	110:13 129:11	poll
120:1 122:11	95:12 110:8	98:6 131:9	140:11 160:18	142:3
125:11 129:3,6	112:15 114:17	153:1 167:7	pleases	popped
137:6,9,10,11	115:23 116:1	179:20	142:9	176:3,9
138:2 139:9 148:3 155:7	129:21 132:21	pick	pleasure	population
181:12,22	145:1,13 158:5	30:19 36:3	90:2 141:17	161:22 165:15
	163:15 173:7,10	pictures	155:17	portion
peoples 146:25	personality	61:3	pledge	79:6 132:10
	28:1 103:9,14,	Piedmont	18:7 64:25	140:1 156:14
perceive	19	152:20	97:16 130:21	portions
99:20	personally	pilot	152:7 166:15	61:6
perceived	49:6 69:20	161:16 165:24,	180:7	posed
98:22 181:14	95:12 107:15	25	pledging	98:16 173:4
percent	personnel	place	152:17 167:1	position
25:16,17 140:6	162:23,25	39:10,12,17	180:15	hosinon

9:12 35:12	practice	precedents	preserving	32:19
36:15 40:3 41:8	9:13 10:14 13:5	11:5 28:20	68:12	principles
49:22 55:14	16:24 17:8 21:3	30:22,25	preside	28:21
82:25 83:3 84:6,	25:5 26:2 30:1	precisely	100:8	prior
20 96:8 98:20	35:22 37:4,18	33:4	presided	18:8 65:1 97:17
117:24 135:9	48:3 52:1 55:15	predicted	56:12,19	109:16 130:22
136:14 141:12	75:1 83:1 88:18	169:10	pressure	152:8 163:23
147:13	104:3,22 109:24	predisposed	22:20 183:8	166:16 180:8
positions	110:2,3,5,7,17	31:18	prettier	privacy
36:1 83:16	111:4,10,16	preferences	53:1	128:14
positive	117:25 120:22	14:10	pretty	private
14:17 15:13	121:3,7 128:25	prepare	19:18 21:24	17:7 37:4,18
23:25 59:19	129:1,9,10,19	26:13 38:4	43:9 111:6,18	51:25 52:1
70:19 89:23	137:20 153:23	prepared	137:1 153:23	88:18 104:3,22
123:17 133:12,	154:11,15 156:8	30:1 50:12	179:1	109:17,24
13 150:1 163:8	162:11 176:13	84:23 86:5	prevail	177:21
164:19 174:16	177:21	103:20 104:14	13:14 31:10	privilege
176:24	practiced	109:19,22	prevailed	93:11 116:13
possibly	104:2 110:24	114:16	30:16	146:21
71:20 147:2	111:9 119:3	preparedness	prevented	pro
150:14 154:18	129:15 135:11	73:8	183:20	103:14 148:4
post-report	136:5 168:1	prepares	previous	probate
42:8	practicing	89:12	7:21 54:16	14:14 26:17,20
posting	119:6 135:18	preparing	81:22 115:13	probation
61:5	154:14 165:8	20:1 23:1,10,18	146:1 158:21	111:12 164:5,6,
postscript	166:3	136:3	172:22	11,13,17
42:2	practitioner	prerequisite	previously	problem
potentially	21:17 23:9	24:14 35:20	19:13 45:3	28:5 29:5,7
79:15 141:3	102:17 117:12	present	pride	58:13 99:3
169:19 184:10	118:21	7:25 31:7 37:23	79:1	120:4 122:5
pots	practitioners	42:1 54:20	prided	problems
51:2	117:8	117:1 122:22	119:25	101:7
pounce	praising	133:19 139:4	primarily	procedure
-		133.17 137.1	Drimariiv	procedure
100:18	164:3	171:5	_ •	57:23 58:4
	pre-requisite	171:5	61:1 119:8	57:23 58:4
100:18 pra- 109:17	pre-requisite 36:9	presented	61:1 119:8 principal	proceed
pra- 109:17	pre-requisite 36:9 precedent	presented 30:23,24 132:18	61:1 119:8 principal 22:5,15	proceed 6:12 69:14
pra-	pre-requisite 36:9 precedent 11:21 21:3	presented 30:23,24 132:18 presenting	61:1 119:8 principal 22:5,15 principally	proceed 6:12 69:14 142:1 143:1
pra- 109:17 pract- 51:25	pre-requisite 36:9 precedent 11:21 21:3 37:22 74:17	presented 30:23,24 132:18 presenting 12:8 31:12	61:1 119:8 principal 22:5,15 principally 15:22 17:4	proceed 6:12 69:14 142:1 143:1 171:8
pra- 109:17 pract-	pre-requisite 36:9 precedent 11:21 21:3 37:22 74:17 precedential	presented 30:23,24 132:18 presenting 12:8 31:12 51:20	61:1 119:8 principal 22:5,15 principally 15:22 17:4 principals	proceed 6:12 69:14 142:1 143:1 171:8 proceeding
pra- 109:17 pract- 51:25 practical	pre-requisite 36:9 precedent 11:21 21:3 37:22 74:17	presented 30:23,24 132:18 presenting 12:8 31:12 51:20 preserved	61:1 119:8 principal 22:5,15 principally 15:22 17:4 principals 22:13	proceed 6:12 69:14 142:1 143:1 171:8 proceeding 185:14
pra- 109:17 pract- 51:25 practical 19:16 20:3	pre-requisite 36:9 precedent 11:21 21:3 37:22 74:17 precedential	presented 30:23,24 132:18 presenting 12:8 31:12 51:20	61:1 119:8 principal 22:5,15 principally 15:22 17:4 principals	proceed 6:12 69:14 142:1 143:1 171:8 proceeding 185:14 process
pra- 109:17 pract- 51:25 practical 19:16 20:3	pre-requisite 36:9 precedent 11:21 21:3 37:22 74:17 precedential	presented 30:23,24 132:18 presenting 12:8 31:12 51:20 preserved	61:1 119:8 principal 22:5,15 principally 15:22 17:4 principals 22:13	proceed 6:12 69:14 142:1 143:1 171:8 proceeding 185:14

23:13 30:18	prosecutor	81:2,5 115:22,	59:21 65:13,15,	62:12 66:1,3
35:13 38:12	161:17	25 116:3	20 98:2,5 131:8,	68:19 70:6
43:14 65:7 79:7	proud	145:12,15	10 142:20	75:15 79:7 82:8,
96:13 97:23	49:11,12,13	158:4,7 173:6,9,	143:3,7 152:22,	9,17 97:3,6
107:25 112:20	160:25	12	25 167:6,9	98:11 109:6,11
113:14 114:4,7	provide	pursuant	170:21 177:1	113:10 131:17,
131:3 135:23	9:19 36:9 60:9	52:9 79:8	179:14,18	24 132:5 133:2
138:6 139:15	122:8	140:23 156:17	183:12 185:1	140:17 146:13
152:14 155:14	provided	pursue	qualify	153:7,8 154:21
156:15 158:12	64:5 77:21 94:9	181:17 183:17,	11:10	156:12 159:10
163:2 166:22	175:15	18	qualifying	167:15,17
173:18 176:18	provision	push	135:9	173:4,19
177:11 180:12	14:13	72:15	qualities	180:21,23
184:4	PSC	put	16:8 165:1	182:17 184:2
profession	56:17	7:11 17:20 84:6	quality	quick
134:9	public	91:24 126:24	139:23	6:24 51:10
professional	9:22,24 61:10	138:24 146:24	question	142:4 143:2
10:8,11 18:21	86:23 89:9	puts	9:16 23:21,23	quicker
22:6 56:5 59:19	100:23,24	14:17 164:11	34:10 35:17	157:16
65:16 83:7,23	102:23 149:16	putting	47:21,23 67:14	quickly
90:3 98:3	175:8 178:8,16	19:11 122:24	83:4 84:23	15:24 75:18
118:16 131:11	181:18,21	156:8	85:22 87:4 88:1	
152:23 167:9	182:10	puzzlement	91:23 98:16	R
179:16	publicly	123:25	104:18 116:10	
professionalism	8:15	120.20	123:6 153:20	race
163:12	pull	0	questioned	115:6 143:14,16
professionally	64:11	Q	127:17 128:21	raise
49:7 101:15	pulled	qualification	questioning	6:18 53:4 80:7
profited	45:5	172:16	19:1 65:24 97:6	93:10 114:12
96:17	punctual	qualifications	98:10 131:16	143:20 144:21
program	163:10	7:14 18:18	153:5 167:14	157:18 171:21
161:16		40:12 52:17	180:20	raised
	nure			10.24 10.15
prohibiting	pure 9:24	54:9 65:14	questionnaire	18:24 19:15
	9:24		questionnaire 6:23 8:8 53:8,24	65:22 92:23
prohibiting	9:24 purely	54:9 65:14	_	65:22 92:23 97:3 98:8
prohibiting 34:23	9:24 purely 151:19	54:9 65:14 79:18 81:15	6:23 8:8 53:8,24	65:22 92:23 97:3 98:8 131:14 153:3
prohibiting 34:23 projected	9:24 purely 151:19 purpose	54:9 65:14 79:18 81:15 98:6 113:22 115:5 131:9 141:7 153:1	6:23 8:8 53:8,24 80:12 81:3 114:17 115:23 116:1 145:1,13	65:22 92:23 97:3 98:8 131:14 153:3 167:12 180:18
prohibiting 34:23 projected 121:9	9:24 purely 151:19 purpose 40:20	54:9 65:14 79:18 81:15 98:6 113:22 115:5 131:9 141:7 153:1 156:25 158:15	6:23 8:8 53:8,24 80:12 81:3 114:17 115:23	65:22 92:23 97:3 98:8 131:14 153:3 167:12 180:18 raising
prohibiting 34:23 projected 121:9 promptly	9:24 purely 151:19 purpose 40:20 purposefully	54:9 65:14 79:18 81:15 98:6 113:22 115:5 131:9 141:7 153:1 156:25 158:15 167:7 169:22	6:23 8:8 53:8,24 80:12 81:3 114:17 115:23 116:1 145:1,13 158:5 173:7,10 questions	65:22 92:23 97:3 98:8 131:14 153:3 167:12 180:18 raising 47:22
prohibiting 34:23 projected 121:9 promptly 162:16	9:24 purely 151:19 purpose 40:20 purposefully 164:7	54:9 65:14 79:18 81:15 98:6 113:22 115:5 131:9 141:7 153:1 156:25 158:15	6:23 8:8 53:8,24 80:12 81:3 114:17 115:23 116:1 145:1,13 158:5 173:7,10	65:22 92:23 97:3 98:8 131:14 153:3 167:12 180:18 raising 47:22 Randy
prohibiting 34:23 projected 121:9 promptly 162:16 property	9:24 purely 151:19 purpose 40:20 purposefully 164:7 purposes	54:9 65:14 79:18 81:15 98:6 113:22 115:5 131:9 141:7 153:1 156:25 158:15 167:7 169:22 179:19 184:14 qualified	6:23 8:8 53:8,24 80:12 81:3 114:17 115:23 116:1 145:1,13 158:5 173:7,10 questions 19:2,4 29:10,20, 23 35:8 42:16	65:22 92:23 97:3 98:8 131:14 153:3 167:12 180:18 raising 47:22 Randy 24:21,23
prohibiting 34:23 projected 121:9 promptly 162:16 property 96:14 104:16	9:24 purely 151:19 purpose 40:20 purposefully 164:7 purposes 8:7,10 23:5	54:9 65:14 79:18 81:15 98:6 113:22 115:5 131:9 141:7 153:1 156:25 158:15 167:7 169:22 179:19 184:14	6:23 8:8 53:8,24 80:12 81:3 114:17 115:23 116:1 145:1,13 158:5 173:7,10 questions 19:2,4 29:10,20,	65:22 92:23 97:3 98:8 131:14 153:3 167:12 180:18 raising 47:22 Randy
prohibiting 34:23 projected 121:9 promptly 162:16 property 96:14 104:16 129:20,21	9:24 purely 151:19 purpose 40:20 purposefully 164:7 purposes	54:9 65:14 79:18 81:15 98:6 113:22 115:5 131:9 141:7 153:1 156:25 158:15 167:7 169:22 179:19 184:14 qualified	6:23 8:8 53:8,24 80:12 81:3 114:17 115:23 116:1 145:1,13 158:5 173:7,10 questions 19:2,4 29:10,20, 23 35:8 42:16	65:22 92:23 97:3 98:8 131:14 153:3 167:12 180:18 raising 47:22 Randy 24:21,23

84:8	rarely	reason	recognize	records
ranked	137:14	9:22 26:17 32:8	69:23 89:5	11:3
44:12	re-plowing	73:6 101:20	111:5 133:13	recounted
Rankin	46:16	149:15	137:18 168:15	167:22
6:1,5,15,17,22	reach	reasonable	recognized	recuse
7:4,8 8:17,25	33:10 138:2	27:18	128:20	70:4
19:3 25:10	reached	reasoning	recognizing	recused
29:10,12 35:9	58:2	32:10 164:9	37:19	143:13
39:20 41:12	reaching	reasons	recommended	reduce
53:1,3,7,13,15,	35:3	10:2,4 13:1	115:18	161:12
19 54:4,6 55:3	reacquired	20:12 37:8 83:5,	reconsideration	reducing
66:2 70:7 79:5,	96:13	18 113:1 118:3	94:21 95:1	138:1
21 80:2,6,11,16,	read	120:7 124:12	record	reelected
19,23 81:12,14	27:23 42:15	recall	6:8 7:5,9,12 9:7,	147:7 162:3
98:12 99:16	43:24 63:5	46:15 70:22	10 10:20 18:16,	174:22
103:2,8,25	66:17 99:19	71:3 150:12	23 19:7 21:25	reelection
106:2 113:9,13	104:25 121:21,	151:12	29:17 30:19	179:5
114:8,12,16,23	25 125:21,22	recalled	42:7 46:7 48:13	reference
115:2 117:14	126:8,9 133:10,	151:15	52:16,24 53:16,	95:8,17
131:18,23 133:4	14	receive	20 55:9,12	,
136:16 140:17,	reading	59:16 146:4	65:22 67:9	referred 14:20
22 141:10,15,	20:2 22:2 24:24,	received	68:12,13 79:16	
18,22 142:8,13,	25 25:12 30:22	7:23 15:10 18:7	80:4,20 82:21,	referring
15,17,21,23,25	33:17 44:23	54:18 64:25	23 85:6 92:2	93:15
143:17 144:6,9,	167:23 168:25	81:23 89:21	94:7 97:25	refinance
13,16,21,25	169:5	94:1 97:16	113:21 114:1,	176:1
145:4,7,17	ready	105:24 115:14	10,24 117:19,21	reflect
146:8,12 153:8	22:22 71:12	123:14 130:21	126:21 131:6,14	171:4
154:21,22	72:4,20 74:16	149:23 152:7	138:25 141:5,	reflects
156:14 157:3,7,	100:17 105:8	163:1,4 166:15	23,24 143:13	13:9 21:1 46:7
13,15,21,25	114:19,20 125:1	176:22 180:7	144:7,8,10,11	refresh
158:9 159:10	165:15,18	183:5	145:8,19 153:3	42:2
167:16 168:20	real	receives	156:23 157:11	regard
169:7 170:2,6,8,	51:10 84:9	143:5	158:1 167:4,12	42:12 85:6
12,22,24 171:2,	110:2 129:21	receiving	169:21 170:13,	135:17 169:18
7,16,18,21,25	183:8	144:1	17 171:3,9,13,	regular
172:4,8,11,14	reality	recent	14 172:12	21:16
180:22 181:2,7	181:20	150:20	173:22,24	regularly
182:17,19	realize	recently	180:17 184:12,	129:4
184:1,18,24	16:3 92:4	148:21	13,19,23 185:7	regulations
185:2,4,6,13			recording	14:18
rapport	realm 108:25	recognition 154:11	58:16	
102:13	100.23	134.11		

., ,	l		l . ,	46.1
regurgitate	remind	reports	requirement	respectful
22:8	52:8 79:8	169:5	60:16	89:19 90:3
relate	140:23 156:16	represent	requirements	123:21 163:10
91:19	169:14 184:5	47:2 148:3,4	9:12 55:14	164:23
related	reminded	Representative	82:25 117:23	respecting
21:21 124:21	113:15	6:6 98:13,14	requires	61:19,20
136:1,10	reminder	100:2 103:5	24:24,25 25:1	respects
relates	142:4 143:2	141:18 142:22	57:20 68:25	86:18
64:10 134:23	removed	170:19 171:1,2,	155:25	respond
135:3 153:20	88:11 143:9	3,9,13 173:25	research	15:19 82:15
Relating	154:10	178:4 180:24	24:7 55:21	87:23 90:13
91:13	Renee	184:24,25 185:7	150:5	92:25 98:23
relationship	52:25 53:5,23	represented	researching	128:23 137:17
97:1 102:13	54:1 143:23	39:25 107:1	135:19	140:3 177:19
178:3 181:14	repeat	121:16 122:18	reservation	responded
relationships	87:4	139:13 149:14,	139:24	94:10
86:23 134:7	replacing	17	Reserve	respondents
release	165:5	represents	163:24	136:20
52:17 79:17	reply	47:1	residence	response
113:22 141:6	124:3 151:2	reputation	9:13 55:15 83:1	42:16 44:2
156:24 169:22	report	18:22 65:17	117:24	59:25 62:21
184:13	46:17 52:17	70:10 92:9 98:4	resident	63:22 91:20
relevant	63:12 79:17	131:12 152:24	160:15	94:5 127:19
10:23 14:13	113:22 141:6	162:11,15,18,	residents	130:8 139:19
28:19 30:22	149:5 156:25	22,24 167:10	57:11	150:11 177:8
rely	169:22 175:12,	176:13,15	resisting	178:4
59:12	21	179:17	86:21 87:14	responses
remain	reported	request	resolve	70:17 88:25
52:16 79:16	18:17 65:13	45:2,5,6 46:9,	12:10 57:11	167:24
113:21 141:5	131:7 152:21	10,11	62:17 71:22	responsibilities
156:24 184:12	167:5 179:14	requested	72:11 73:19	89:16 91:12
remaining	reporter	24:4 93:13	resolved	95:23
179:18	67:2 68:7,12	require	71:11,14 72:7	responsibility
remake	74:23 115:3	32:8,12 60:13	resources	112:12 132:16,
87:12	185:12	77:4	93:18 105:2	17
remark	reporters	required		responsible
98:16	58:18 66:24	26:22 54:23	respect	57:2
remember	122:20	63:14 82:6	11:21 49:8 87:17 90:5 91:2	rest
25:15 88:5	reporter's	89:18 111:22	94:24 104:4	127:7
119:4 121:5	68:15	115:18 123:12	122:11 133:17	restraint
127:21 128:2	reporting	146:10 159:3	147:2 176:17	12:12 34:5
154:13 182:25	67:13	173:3 178:10,11	182:3	132:8,10
154.15 104.45	07.13		104.3	
	l			1

restraints	59:24 60:11	111:2 119:14	Rutherford	satisfied
12:14	ringing	routes	98:13,14 100:2	176:10
result	102:20	39:1	103:5 170:19	satisfying
41:1 155:16	riot	routinely	180:24	139:16
results	43:24 44:23	93:5 102:12		save
168:25 169:1	ripened	rubbed	S	63:18 71:19
resume	38:8	44:21	<u> </u>	saved
40:16			S.C.	53:1
	risk	rubber	94:3	
retiring	110:20,21	26:12	Sabb	Scalia
165:5	road	rule	39:20,21,22	34:16
reverse	26:12 145:17	20:25 21:1	41:24 119:5	scenarios
50:19	robe	26:10 37:11	133:5,6 142:6,9,	102:8
reversed	146:24 170:3	60:24 62:21	18,25 182:18,20	scene
30:16 31:11	182:10	69:21 94:20	sad	151:12,15
147:9,11 150:22	Robert	95:4 123:19 139:22 184:16	47:14 100:9	schedule
151:4	81:24 94:2	139:22 184:16 ruled	safe	58:3 63:9 71:23
review	142:11		139:11 163:16	90:15 91:1
28:14 77:23	Roberts	32:15 75:24	safety	144:18 169:9
148:19	34:4	127:14 155:10,	61:1,7	scheduled
reviewed	robitis	12	Safran	90:16 106:16
149:23 152:16	127:19,23,24	rules	6:2,7 19:4,5,6	scheme
166:25 180:14	Roger	32:25 37:5	35:18 75:16,17	176:4
reviewing	165:5	57:23 58:4 60:2,	99:16,17 141:20	scholar
151:14	role	8,9,16,20 62:8, 18 72:1 152:5	142:14 153:9,10	32:13
revised	36:20 37:24	156:17 184:5	167:18,19	school
53:12	87:15 90:5,25		168:24 170:23	15:25 27:21,23
revoke	112:19	ruling	185:3	42:19,25 43:6
164:4,16,17	roles	69:8 70:4 94:23	sake	45:20 88:3
rewarding	83:8	95:8 125:23,24 150:21 151:11	150:10,17 168:9	131:20 147:21
116:19	room	150:21 151:11	Saleeby	schools
Richland	69:2 137:4		88:4 111:8	162:7
63:10 76:12,17	171:11 174:1	rulings 36:22 69:3 95:9	salient	science
78:11	roster	150:9	22:1	27:20
ride-along	58:1 74:14,19,		saluting	score
47:5	20 75:3 76:10,	run	52:6	45:17
rifle	19,20,22	17:24 27:5 42:3		scratching
163:20	rosters	64:16 97:7	Sanders 24:20	153:18
rights	76:17	130:12 161:15 175:10		screened
61:23 62:4	round		sat	158:11 164:21
84:12	50:6 71:2	running	89:7 125:7	172:1
rigid	rounded	38:24 105:9	127:13	screening

18:4,9 46:17	seek	senior	118:2 132:4	161:9
53:21 64:22	83:2 112:24	161:14	134:10 136:18	settling
65:2 79:6 97:13,	sees	sense	141:10,11 155:7	50:10 107:25
18 113:20	159:8	28:23 74:2 76:4	157:8 158:15	Seventeen
130:18,23 141:4	select	181:14	159:24 160:3	59:22
149:8 152:4,9	106:9	sentence	172:17 173:17	seventh
156:15,23 163:2	selected	164:12 177:15	181:19	160:10,12
166:12,17	133:21 134:2	sentences	services	161:15 162:9
169:20 174:2	Selection	164:10	42:13 122:8	shake
180:4,9,12	6:9 170:14	sentencing	133:20	13:14,22
184:4,11	self-	177:7	serving	shaped
screenings	121:15 122:17	separation	9:18,25 29:15	45:25
7:22 54:16	self-represented	42:12 45:1,4	30:2 34:14 38:2	share
80:25 81:22	120:13,19	46:7	66:6 103:24	
115:13 146:2	120:13,19	September	107:10 109:19	19:10 135:2,5
158:22 171:5	138:12,14,16	48:15	146:18 159:8,	shared
172:23	139:2		20,25 160:1	133:15 162:14,
scrutiny		Sertoma	174:3,5 178:7	20 163:2
84:4 178:9	seminar	41:14	184:20	sheer
181:22	121:5	servant	session	24:9
sea	seminars	9:25	6:2,3,4,6,10	sheriff's
166:1	136:10	serve	91:7 141:19,21,	150:23
search	sen-	9:14,23 11:8	25 170:9,11,14	she'd
7:20 54:14	164:16	17:16 35:16	sessions	95:2
81:20 115:11	senate	39:16 52:20	84:17 130:6	she's
145:25 158:20	103:3	55:16 56:2,24	135:15 137:9	134:21
172:21	senator	57:5 68:25	161:4,10,13	shock
seat	25:10 26:11	113:11 116:14,	set	43:12
17:24 64:16	29:11,12,13	24 117:4 118:3	20:21 21:15	shooting
82:4 97:8	35:7 39:20,21	128:22 146:20	28:13,15,17	134:1
130:12 142:2	41:11,24 66:3,4	169:3,12,13	60:2 63:2,4,15	shoplifting
143:19	80:18 82:11	174:7	125:9 138:18	164:14,16
seconded	88:4 103:2	served	160:22 164:10	short
6:2,7 141:19	109:7,8 110:24	42:21,22 50:4	182:13	43:21,22 64:2
142:13,22 170:9	114:3 119:4	66:7 67:13	sets	shortly
Section	131:25 132:1	159:23	20:22 38:5	8:3 82:1
18:2 64:20	133:4,6 142:6,9,	serves	settle	shot
97:11 130:16	18,25 156:1	181:15	50:17 100:21	140:20
152:2 166:10	168:20,22 170:9	service	107:23	shouldn't
180:2	171:20 182:18,	9:22 42:17 45:1,	settled	132:15 183:19
Security	19,20 183:14	21 54:9 79:22	50:8 107:16,17	
110:3	send	83:6,8 102:23	108:5,17 138:24	show 54:5 94:20
110.5	58:7	105:25 114:4	100.5,17 150.24	J4.J 74.4U

147:2 149:8	145:3 149:22	127:9 148:3,6,7	152:7 166:15	speed
162:16	153:24 157:24	smart	180:7	114:1 157:7
showed	168:12 172:7,	123:20	sound	170:6
105:12 107:7	10,13 182:19	smile	104:20	spells
149:16	183:24 184:17	100:13	Sounds	179:1
shown	sisters	Smith	144:20	spend
145:1	49:5	143:13 144:6	soup-to-nuts	10:17 21:21
shows	sit	171:1,2,3,13	16:19	78:4
17:2	61:13 87:24	184:24,25	South	spending
sic	118:8 124:9	smooth	29:15 40:7	58:10
82:16	125:18 128:15	114:6	45:18 51:15	spent
side	165:13	social	66:14 79:12	10:11,14 23:17
32:6 49:4,8 51:8	sitting	61:6 110:3	86:14 87:21	35:24 56:9,25
71:5 74:13	50:10 61:11	sold	92:6 108:15	88:14,17 119:1
177:25	74:8 89:11	96:6	111:19 113:17	135:18 136:2
sides	102:8 124:9	sole	114:2 124:6	spirit
36:17,21 49:23	135:21 162:5	102:17	126:13 132:4	52:10 79:11
69:13 150:14	165:21	solicitor	141:1 146:22	113:16 140:25
177:25	situation	73:9	152:17 155:6	156:18 169:16
signed	68:15 151:11		160:4 167:1	184:7
12:2 78:15	168:16	solicitors	169:3,16 177:2	split
127:1	sixth	61:4,10	184:8	25:17
significant	159:17,18	solicitor's	Spartanburg	sports
40:6 46:18	skeptical	73:8 147:22	161:16	17:21
52:14	31:14 108:6	solution	speak	spouse
similar	skepticisms	29:6,7,8	36:10 101:16	181:23
11:7 89:3	31:15	solve	113:23 120:11	spreading
104:11 105:4	skill	28:5	134:15 140:14	110:21
156:2	21:15 134:24	sort	181:13	stability
simple	135:1	8:19 10:24 14:9	speaking	37:25 65:15
122:20	skim	16:7 17:15,19,	25:6	98:7 131:10
simply	64:9	20 20:9 22:6,17	special	153:2 167:8
40:24 67:11	SLED	23:8 26:23	90:12	179:20
90:7 132:17	73:15 78:12,13	27:19,24 28:10,	specialized	staff
sincerely	149:5 175:12,21	17 29:1 30:8	110:18	8:15 44:4 68:18
99:21	slight	31:3 40:21 42:23 43:24	specific	114:5
single	182:8	42:23 43:24 44:4,6,21 45:24	15:4 82:8 91:23	stage
48:8 146:24	slightly	51:4 83:10	104:23 150:12	19:11
sir	52:2	110:23	specifically	stand
6:15 9:1 66:16	small		90:1 126:24	84:4 150:23
76:6 80:15	14:19 15:1	sought 18:7 64:25	158:13	154:5
100:5 109:14	19:14 118:21	97:16 130:21		137.3
100.3 103.14	17.11110.21	71.10 130.21		
	i e	1	1	1

standard	82:5,14 100:4	stop	16 63:7 81:18,	suggested
28:14 160:22	114:18 115:19	27:9 99:8 126:1	22 115:9,13	111:23
standards	116:4 145:2,16	128:9 137:17	145:23 146:1	suggestions
63:2,4	146:9 157:22	stopped	158:18,21	148:15
standing	158:8 172:6	102:20	172:19,22	Sullivan
100:17 146:8	173:3,13 182:9	story	studying	8:24
standpoint	statements	20:16 43:21	136:2	summaries
124:18	13:3 32:25	127:8	stuff	94:3
start	States	stove	23:19 31:1	summary
86:24 107:21	126:15 129:13	51:2	110:5	50:24 67:18
125:17 157:17	163:23	straight	subject	68:2 77:3
started	status	17:7	10:24	179:21
19:23 36:24	60:13 62:13	stranger	submit	summons
55:18,19 71:6	statute	108:19	35:23 36:18	16:17
73:4 107:10	11:22,25 12:5	stretch	submitted	super
161:16	15:4,6 34:23	112:9	114:19,20 127:1	179:21
starting	59:9	strict	172:5,25	superbly
185:10	statutes	85:2 112:6	submitting	15:15
state	14:18 28:20	stripe	17:23 18:6	supplemented
7:19 14:24	59:6,15	50:4	64:15,24 97:7,	77:13
16:21 17:4	statute's	strive	15 130:11,20	support
24:18 29:16	14:15	76:5 147:1	151:23 152:6	93:20 105:24
33:15 37:1	statutory	174:24 175:7	166:6,14 179:22	182:6
51:21 54:14	9:11 11:5 12:7	182:12	180:6	suppose
57:12 63:11	14:7,12 55:13	strives	subsequent	174:15 183:18
73:23 79:3	82:24 117:23	155:4	143:10,12	supposed
81:20 86:2	stay	strong	substantial	23:13 90:18
101:2 106:4	41:19 46:12	76:1 96:23	19:18 23:17	supreme
111:13 115:11	178:12 179:3,7	110:25 111:7	76:10 77:22	14:23,24 23:4,7
129:5 145:19,24	stayed	120:8	success	33:8 51:14,21
156:19 158:19	45:21	stronger	106:11	64:3 87:22
159:24 160:3,19	steel	110:1	successful	106:5 126:14,15
161:1 172:21	28:9	strongly	71:24 107:6	147:13 150:22
173:22	stellar	90:24 93:16	suddenly	surprised
stated	70:9	132:13	100:16 102:20,	169:4
15:14,15 66:25	step	struggled	21	surprises
148:9 150:8	21:12 70:1 72:3	37:3 43:10	sufficient	60:21
statement	steward	studied	71:16	survey
6:24 8:4,11,12	37:21	45:16	suggest	7:17 15:12 50:2
20:8 33:13 34:3	stimulation	study	88:12 96:17	54:12 59:18
40:17 53:9 54:2,	83:10	7:18,21 54:12,	110:25 112:10	70:17 81:18
22 80:13 81:6		,	164:25	115:9 123:17

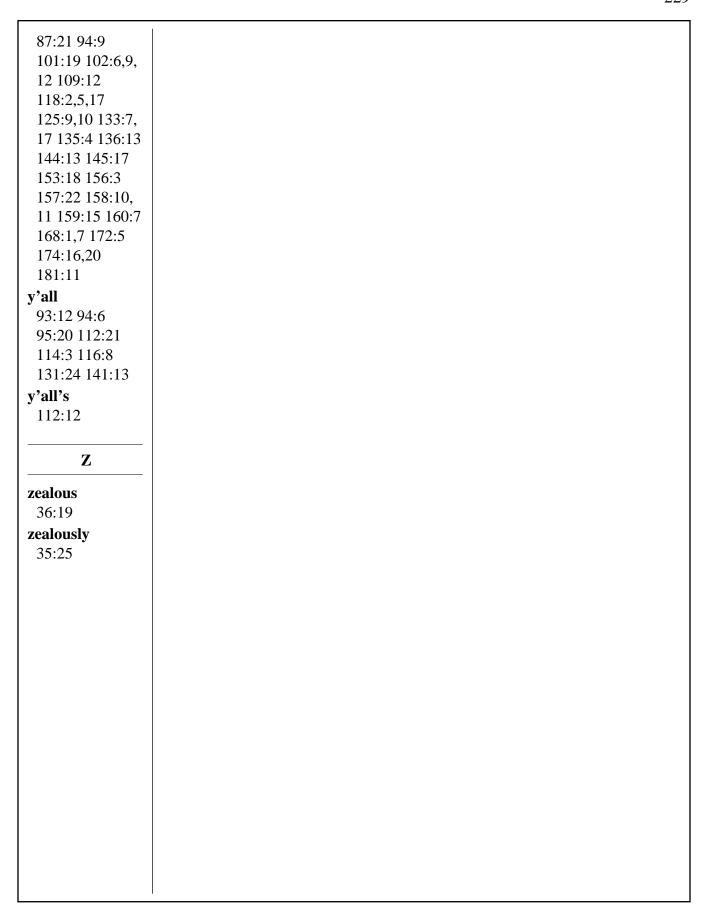
136:20 145:22	system's	141:14	91:19	testing
149:25 158:17	14:11	tax	tenure	73:15
169:1 172:19		175:21 176:1	147:6 159:7	Texas
181:11		taxes	160:7 174:21	34:21,23
surveys		129:22	term	text
15:10 59:16	table	team	12:11 23:4	11:22,25
89:21 123:15	12:17	17:19 89:18	90:16 99:12	textualism
149:24 154:23	takes	Tech	159:8 164:6	12:16 34:18
163:5 176:23	22:15 25:4 37:8	27:10 42:20	termination	textualist
Sweats	78:7 165:10	technically	84:12	11:25 33:14,19,
149:9	taking	106:19	terms	22 34:8
switch	36:5 61:3 68:8	technology	17:21 24:4	Thanksgiving
138:17	73:18 76:14	85:16,18,20	33:16 51:8,11	91:5
switched	91:6 107:24	, , ,	68:11 70:16	that'll
161:10	141:14 165:13	telephones 60:25	73:1 74:25	77:13 158:10
sworn	174:1		90:19 102:7	184:18
6:20,24 7:5 8:10	talk	telling 20:16,17 28:16	112:3 132:11	that's
53:5,9,16 54:2	10:3 11:15	43:11	133:24 135:18	8:21 9:21 12:5
80:9,12,20 81:5	34:17 62:15		136:21,22,23	13:19 16:6
114:15,17,24	72:22 78:14	tells	138:1 155:1	17:14 19:20,21
116:4 144:23	101:10 116:8,9	76:1 150:16	181:10 182:5,9	20:18 21:8
145:2,9,16	125:22,25	temper	terrifying	23:19 24:22
157:19,22 158:7	126:1,3,5,9	137:7	121:11	25:25 26:22
171:23 172:6,12	137:1 138:6	temperament	testified	27:6,12,15 28:7,
173:12	181:3	18:22 65:18	42:15	22 30:6 31:4
synopses	talked	89:24 91:14	testifies	32:1,12,23 34:3
64:5	79:9 124:14,24	98:4 109:1	6:20 53:6 80:10	37:16 39:18
system	125:2 126:20,24	123:22 127:18	114:15 144:24	40:20 48:6
12:19,22 13:7	154:7 161:19	131:13 136:22	157:20 171:24	50:25 54:6 58:4
17:10,12,16	163:14,19	150:3 152:24	testify	59:1,10,11
23:25 37:21	165:12	154:8 163:10 167:11 179:17	7:25 54:20 82:3	60:15,16 61:24,
39:10 57:17	talking		115:16 146:5	25 62:4,18 63:1
58:16,17,19	12:13 25:21	tempered	158:25 173:1	67:12 70:3,6
59:1 60:15 62:9	48:24 49:15	74:23	testimony	71:15 72:5,7,10
66:24 85:13	107:21 121:6	temporary	7:6 9:8 42:12	74:15 83:4 86:7,
90:5 120:25	132:10 140:7	94:19 106:7	53:17 55:10	10 90:17,21,22
121:13,16,20	tall	138:4	66:25 68:9	92:15,20 93:14
122:4,7,8,12,14,	28:7 146:8	ten	80:21 82:21	99:4 103:13,18
19 175:9,10	tap	25:16 121:7	114:25 117:19	104:18,20
182:2,3	126:3	tend	145:9 151:1	105:6,7,17,18
systems	task	177:7	172:12	107:24 108:20
86:6	10:25 11:1	tendency		109:4 110:22

111:5 112:11	they're	77:12,25 78:3	49:14	164:15 168:2
113:3 119:10	24:17 31:20	84:18 85:17,18	thrown	169:9 172:3,9
120:16 121:21	32:22 53:14	88:19 95:10,14,	12:12 147:24	173:15,17 175:2
122:9 124:5,25	60:11 61:11	17 96:7 100:21	thumbs	179:5,6 182:4,
130:8 132:16	62:3,6 67:23	102:21,22	74:8	16 183:1 184:21
137:19 139:16	68:8 71:12,21	105:13,17	Thursday	timely
140:10 144:15	72:19,20 84:8,	107:1,23 110:6,	44:11,14 185:11	13:7,8 58:22
147:1 148:12	10 89:4 93:15	12,18,22 120:7,	thy	62:21 165:11
149:2,20 155:21	99:24,25 100:6,	17 121:12,23	156:6	177:5
160:22 162:19,	11 106:23	122:20,21,22	tide	times
20 164:18 166:3	107:5,20 108:12	124:12 126:18,	86:21	19:9 30:6 53:21
177:20 178:11	119:23 120:19,	24 128:7 129:8		54:7 61:25 69:9
181:5,9 182:15	20 121:18 125:1	134:16 136:10	tie 143:8	120:3 128:11
theme	139:8,10 147:25	137:7 155:2		147:9,12 158:11
70:20 136:19	164:12 177:25	165:9,19 168:9	time	161:8 168:14
thereof	they've	thinking	6:18 10:4,15	172:1
184:9	71:11 72:24	10:21 22:7	16:11 21:22	tinkered
there's	76:3,15 87:13	48:25 49:10	22:19 23:18	58:5
13:4 14:19,25	92:14,17,18	69:11 71:21	24:5 25:4,8 30:7	tiny
19:14 24:7,14	106:11 121:25	100:1 122:14	33:12 35:8,14	140:1
28:5 29:7 30:25	122:1 129:6	148:12	40:10,19 43:4	Toal
32:8 35:2 39:16	thin	thinks	54:25 55:25	127:3
43:14 46:20	110:21	28:25	56:12 57:25	today
49:14 50:8 51:5	thing	thought	58:10 61:9,25 62:7,25 63:4,15	6:13 19:1,6
53:11 58:14,15	19:12 21:5,9	11:9 15:25 16:1	66:21 68:15	38:21 41:20
61:12,15 64:7	22:24 25:2	17:17 34:24	71:6 72:21	54:21 65:25
67:11,24,25	28:10,11,17	37:24 42:23	74:21 75:5,11,	79:25 98:11
68:14 69:2,12	29:4 35:16	43:9 57:19 67:1	14,22,25 77:4	99:18 109:3
73:11 74:2,11	36:25 39:18,19	101:19 102:6	78:1,7 81:10	116:6 131:16
75:1,4,7,13	48:19,20 49:19	103:20 113:5,6	82:5,15 84:15	140:19 143:14
85:16 93:23	51:5 57:10 61:9	116:21,25	88:13,14,17	153:6 163:21
96:15 99:12	72:8 118:7	118:11 126:12	93:13 100:7	167:14 180:20
103:10 104:19	130:8 132:14,15	127:14 134:8	105:15 106:23	told
106:20 108:11	137:24 150:6	147:20 151:8,19	115:20 116:16	15:23 37:10
137:3,12 140:13	154:6 155:5	155:14	118:8 121:5	70:22 105:10
143:8 178:18,22	161:3	thoughtful	125:11,19	113:6 124:24
They'd	things	150:2	126:19 127:3,5,	127:5 148:21
37:15 108:9	12:15 13:2	thoughts	25 131:22 133:2	tomorrow
they'll	19:18 27:7,24	108:10	135:19 136:2,25	185:10,13
53:19 71:22,23,	35:5 40:21,25	threw	138:19 141:14	· ·
25 78:18,24	47:20 57:21	107:7	151:5,7 153:19	tool 139:2
106:15 165:18	58:24 61:18	throw	154:7,25 162:16	137.4
	66:21 75:23		10,20 102.10	

torts	transition	62:17 68:8,15,	type	unfavorable
15:2	35:23 36:11,18	16 70:23 72:5,	75:6 104:12	136:19
tossed	43:7	21 73:1,13,22	types	unforgiving
30:9	transitioned	74:13 89:2,6	67:4,5,11,15	166:1
totality	37:4	91:5 93:8	typically	unique
112:22	transpired	107:18,22 129:8	106:9,23	86:14,16 117:1,
totally	151:15	134:25 135:1		7 135:22
109:5 181:5	transported	147:24,25	U	United
touch	151:17	148:5,8 155:11,		126:15 129:12
42:9	travel	18 163:12	U.S.	163:23
touched	58:7	trials	50:21	University
19:12	traveling	58:18 71:9,10,	ultimately	45:18
touches	39:5	14 73:18 74:17,	7:13 155:10	unlike
129:18 140:9	treat	18,20	unable	166:3
touching	37:6 119:19	true	148:10	unnecessary
76:7	176:17	8:21 21:18	unconstitutional	183:7
tough	treated	76:12,21 111:5	34:23	unpack
123:22	76:4 94:23	trust	uncontested	10:2
	100:1 119:21	113:24 141:8	67:16	unprepared
tout 34:19	121:19 176:21	157:3	undergraduate	87:24
	treatment	truth	27:10,21 42:25	unrepresented
tower 28:7	90:13	20:17 28:16	understand	92:11 100:11
	treats	137:13 140:4	26:6 33:18 62:5	139:10
TPR	12:22	Tuesday	63:25 67:7	up-close
104:7 106:18,	tremendous	127:9	88:25 101:3,15	57:4
20,22,23	15:16 49:8 88:7	Turbeville	111:23 120:15	updated
TPRS	104:4	39:3	121:19 124:13	6:25 7:3 114:19
107:4	Trey	turn	132:9 141:4,9	uphold
track	161:17	82:7 99:21	152:16,19	89:16
78:16 101:16	trial	117:14 146:12	155:14 165:16	
train	10:20 15:18	turned	166:25 178:14,	upmost 163:12
125:14	16:2,3,20 17:5	124:1	16 180:14	
training	19:16 20:10,13,	Turner	understanding	upset
44:10,11 125:7	15,18 21:15,25	119:1,7 133:25	35:1 109:12	137:6,14
transcribed	22:1,20,23 23:9	Turner's	150:3	upstairs
67:8	24:1,16,24 25:5,	133:20	understood	171:6
transcript	21,24 30:8,10,	twiddling	125:5 155:13	Upstate
20:2 33:18	11,18,23 32:8,	74:8	undertake	167:5
66:17,22	24 35:19 36:7	twist	33:2,5	utmost
transferred	39:5,8 40:14,18	154:1	undue	11:20
56:16	50:4,9,11,15,16,	two-day	183:7	
	19 51:6 57:25	127:10,16		
				1

	52:12 57:4	143:5,6,9,20,22,	108:7 140:22	we'll
T 7	59:13 69:25	23 144:1 170:16	watch	6:17 81:25
V	101:3 134:6,10	voting	127:12 135:23	82:18 125:20,
vagaries	183:8	143:15		21,22 126:4,5
36:6	views	145.15	watched	143:1 144:18
valance	33:10 34:12		125:11	155:1 157:16
49:21	68:21 112:15	W	watching	165:14
values	132:22	waiting	135:19	we're
10:3 12:16 13:3	vigorously	61:12 144:14	ways	6:8 20:25 41:13,
varied	93:3	156:16 157:16	60:15 106:8	21 44:22 69:22
124:11 129:1,9,	Vinson	waive	122:23	74:8,21 85:23
14	114:11,14,20	84:16 146:11	wealth	86:17,19 87:11
variety	115:1,22,25	waived	119:6	90:18 100:24
39:7 83:5,18	116:3,5 117:17,	81:9 163:17,18	wear	107:20 121:4
venture	22 118:1 130:10	waiver	100:23 182:10	122:10 132:13
104:22 105:3	131:8,19 132:1,	84:16	wearing	136:23 145:18
	2 133:6 134:2		170:3	153:11 158:13
ventured	136:16 140:18,	waiving 163:15	week	162:8 165:15
110:13	21 141:9,13,17		45:7 71:9 77:1	170:12 171:8
venue	143:25 144:3,5	walk	78:21 107:12	178:8 181:21,25
67:21	violation	44:25 49:9	108:4 124:7,9,	we've
verdict	79:13 113:18	128:15 137:20	10,11 125:6,16	7:11,23 50:5
30:10	141:1 169:17	156:5 181:16	126:22 127:8,12	54:18 56:14
verification	184:8,9	walking	weeks	77:17 80:13
7:19 54:13	violations	44:22	43:10 125:14	85:11 86:12
81:19 115:10	52:12 156:20	wall	161:7	95:12 105:24
145:24 158:19	164:5	128:14 137:1	weigh	131:21 138:22
172:20	vision	Waller	36:16	146:3 154:6
verified	12:18,21 57:16	118:24,25	weight	160:24,25 165:8
70:22	85:12,15 120:24	127:21 135:20	36:22 52:14	183:5 184:5
Veronica	volume	wanted	141:3 156:22	what's
124:6,13 126:5	24:9 110:12	21:9 42:25	169:20	12:1 14:20
versus	111:22	46:12,13 92:19	weird	57:15 60:22
25:14 70:19	voluminous	98:18 99:2,5,10	125:17	61:14 63:24
107:13	77:14	119:22 124:23	Welfare	77:1 89:18
veto		125:5 133:18	124:17,21	101:3 106:20
12:4	volunteer	138:20 182:22	well-	107:11 178:13
Vice	93:14	183:4	119:13	wheel
143:13	vote	wars	weren't	125:12
video	96:24 142:2	133:9	176:8	where's
58:23 151:14	143:1,8 185:8	wasn't	We'd	165:17
view	votes	42:24 43:20	44:11 126:9	who's
28:3 47:23	6:11 142:1	46:5 88:10		

20.15.16.17	1	176 16 192 20	120.24	<u> </u>
20:15,16,17	wording 59:9	176:16 183:20	139:24	younger
28:16 31:17		works		86:9
65:10 148:19	words	161:24,25	Y	you'd
162:5	12:4 14:16	work's		26:9 72:4 118:5
who've	work	88:20	year	145:4 146:6,10
62:12	9:20,21 10:13,	world	50:6 56:25	159:4 162:2
wife	14 14:11 16:1,2,	12:23,25 28:3	57:25 58:1 66:9	174:21
45:20 119:9	3 19:10 21:23	37:7 47:23	70:21 95:5	you'll
137:8 183:3	23:8 25:13,20	182:14	118:25 147:20	12:11 40:9 41:8
Williamsburg	26:3,17 27:4	worry	159:17,18	53:19 54:17
40:1	28:2,11,22 29:1	28:15 121:11	years	55:3 77:12
willingness	33:2,4 40:8,19,	worst	9:13 21:13	81:12 129:20,
35:16 52:20	22 41:1 46:1	137:12	25:25 26:18	21,22 172:14
79:22 113:11	47:7 49:3,11,12	wouldn't	40:22 41:21	you're
169:12 184:20	50:9 56:22 67:7	11:8 70:12	45:10 52:8	13:4 19:6 20:5
win	68:8 71:12	101:17 107:2	55:15 56:9,14	21:12 22:14,20
37:12,20	76:15 87:20	164:4	64:2 66:7,9,12,	24:3,6 31:14,19
wind	88:4,6,8 89:15	write	13,18 71:7,10	35:5 36:13 41:9
28:10 51:10	92:24 93:1	23:1 25:6,7	75:21 79:22	50:10 51:2,3
wing	103:18 105:16,	27:23 33:24	83:1,25 84:5	61:13 62:16
23:18	18 108:7,8	67:24 182:7	85:19 88:22	68:8 74:7 76:23
	109:25 111:22,		93:19 104:24	77:20,21 78:5,
winning	25 119:7,11	writes	105:10 109:13	10 79:9 80:2
76:3	124:12 147:22	98:21	111:9 116:15,20	84:19 89:1,3
wins	148:2 162:17	writing	117:24 118:1	91:14 92:20
13:13	165:24 170:2	24:8 25:2 55:21	119:1,10 121:8,	100:3,14,20
wise	174:8,25 175:7	57:3 94:10	9 129:10,15	104:13 109:21
67:19 161:4	183:15,16,17	written	133:16 134:18	125:23 126:1
169:10	worked	13:19 15:17	136:6 146:18	132:10 137:1,4
witnesses	49:2 50:21	20:24 22:9	159:15 160:19	138:10 140:16
54:20 115:16	92:12,13 96:5	27:20 31:7	161:17 163:21	141:4 144:25
146:4 158:25	103:2 111:7	32:12,16 34:9	165:7 174:3	153:25 156:8
173:1	126:11	59:7,22 72:1	yesterday	159:3,18 162:3
witnessing	workers	90:9 94:5	50:5	164:13 171:18
41:20	56:17 73:24	123:24 126:25	young	172:4 174:11,22
won	110:15,17	132:19 150:7	7:25 29:11,12,	175:1,14 177:7
31:11 37:16	working	177:5	13 35:7 41:24	179:14,18 181:2
47:14	20:6 51:3 74:21	wrong	66:3,4 86:11	183:25 184:4,16
wonderful	79:2 93:7	40:9,15 44:21	109:7,8 131:25	you've
86:14 116:17	102:11,18	49:19 74:3 99:7,	132:1 147:20	29:5 40:15 50:4
won't	105:21 118:20	11,13 100:18	148:2,10	54:7 66:13
91:8 103:15,16	122:24 123:1	wrote	168:21,22	67:25 70:20
157:3	136:11 162:18	33:23 43:17		75:21,24 76:18



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