

**THIS OPINION HAS NO PRECEDENTIAL VALUE. IT SHOULD NOT BE  
CITED OR RELIED ON AS PRECEDENT IN ANY PROCEEDING  
EXCEPT AS PROVIDED BY RULE 268(d)(2), SCACR.**

**THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
In The Court of Appeals**

The State, Respondent,

v.

Norris T. Steplight, Appellant.

Appellate Case No. 2013-000332

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Appeal From Charleston County  
Kristi Lea Harrington, Circuit Court Judge

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Unpublished Opinion No. 2014-UP-184  
Submitted April 1, 2014 – Filed April 30, 2014

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**AFFIRMED**

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Barry Krell, Jerry Nicholas Theos, and Jeffrey Wayne  
Buncher, Jr., all of Uricchio Howe Krell Jacobson  
Toporek Theos & Keith, P.A., of Charleston, for  
Appellant.

Attorney General Alan McCrory Wilson and Assistant  
Attorney General Jennifer Ellis Roberts, both of  
Columbia, for Respondent.

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**PER CURIAM:** Affirmed pursuant to Rule 220(b), SCACR, and the following authorities: *State v. Fairey*, 374 S.C. 92, 100, 646 S.E.2d 445, 448 (2007) ("[B]efore a defendant may be tried in absentia, the trial court must determine a defendant voluntarily waived his right to be present at trial, making findings of fact *on the record* that the defendant (1) received notice of his right to be present and (2) was warned that the trial would proceed in his absence." (emphasis added)); *State v. Shuler*, 344 S.C. 604, 626, 545 S.E.2d 805, 816 (2001) ("Denials of a defendant's right to be present, as well as other constitutional violations, are subject to a harmless error analysis."); *id.* ("Although the right to be present is a substantial right, no presumption of prejudice arises from a defendant's exclusion."); *State v. Gillian*, 360 S.C. 433, 455, 602 S.E.2d 62, 74 (Ct. App. 2004) ("Error is harmless [when] it could not reasonably have affected the result of the trial."); *Shuler*, 344 S.C. at 626, 545 S.E.2d at 816 (finding the defendant's absence during a pretrial hearing was harmless error when the defendant failed to allege either at trial or on appeal any facts not known to his counsel that would have been of consequence during the hearing and the evidence of guilt was overwhelming); *State v. Whaley*, 290 S.C. 463, 465, 351 S.E.2d 340, 341 (1986) (finding the trial court's exclusion of the defendant from portions of voir dire was harmless error).

**AFFIRMED.**<sup>1</sup>

**HUFF, THOMAS, and GEATHERS, JJ., concur.**

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<sup>1</sup> We decide this case without oral argument pursuant to Rule 215, SCACR.