

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE SUPREME COURT
APPEAL FROM BEAUFORT COUNTY
Court of Common Pleas
The Honorable G.D. Morgan, PCR Action Judge
2024-CP-07-00673

RECEIVED

Mar 24 2026

S.C. SUPREME COURT

DARRYL BRADLEY, #382519,

Petitioner,

v.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

Respondent.

NOTICE OF APPEAL

Darryl Bradley appeals the denial of his post-conviction relief application. The post-conviction relief action was heard and denied by the Honorable G.D. Morgan, circuit court judge, on January 7, 2026, and was denied by written order issued filed on March 17, 2026.

Applicant received notice of the judgement on March 23, 2026.

/s Chelsey F. Marto
Chelsey F. Marto, Esquire
Attorney for the Applicant
The Law Office of Chelsey F. Marto, LLC
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Columbia, SC, 29211-1549

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COUNTY OF BEAUFORT

) IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
) FOR THE FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
)
)

Darryl D. Bradley, Jr., #382519,

) Case No.: 2024-CP-07-00673
)

Applicant,

v.

ORDER OF DISMISSAL

State of South Carolina,

Respondent.

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This matter comes before the Court by way of Applicant Darryl D. Bradley, Jr.'s applications for post-conviction relief (PCR) filed on April 1, 2024 (2024-CP-07-00673) and June 12, 2024 (2024-CP-07-01294). Respondent filed its Return and Motion to Merge, requesting an evidentiary hearing. On August 2, 2024, the Court ordered the (2024-CP-07-01294) action be merged with the (2024-CP-07-00673) action, with the (-00673) action being the surviving action. On January 7, 2026, an evidentiary hearing was held at the Beaufort County Courthouse before the Honorable G.D. Morgan Jr. Applicant was present and represented by Chelsey F. Marto. Assistant Attorney General Kylee Kanealey represented Respondent. Applicant proceeded forward on the claims in his amended application. In support of these claims Applicant testified on his own behalf and presented the testimony of Trasi Campbell (Trial Counsel).

Following a thorough review of the record, along with the testimony and evidence presented at the hearing, this Court finds Applicant has failed to establish any constitutional violations or deprivations entitling him to relief and, accordingly, denies and dismisses this action with prejudice.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Applicant is presently confined in the South Carolina Department of Corrections, serving an aggregate twenty-five-year sentence. In June 2017, the Berkeley County Grand Jury indicted Applicant for attempted armed robbery (2017-GS-00642), possession of a weapon during a violent crime (2017-GS-07-00644), criminal sexual conduct first degree (2017-GS-07-00633), burglary first degree (2017-GS-07-00634), and kidnapping (2017-GS-07-00643). On February 18-20, 2020, Applicant proceeded to a jury trial before the Honorable Perry M. Bucker. Trasi Campbell, Esquire, represented Applicant. Assistant Solicitors Hunter Swanson and Francine Norz prosecuted the case. The jury found Applicant guilty of attempted armed robbery and possession of a weapon during a violent crime, and a mistrial was declared for the remaining indictments. Judge Bucker sentenced Applicant to consecutive terms of twenty years for attempted armed robbery and five years for the weapon charge.

Applicant filed a direct appeal, which was perfected by Appellate Defender Kathrine Hudgins. On appeal, Applicant argued the trial court erred in refusing to declare a mistrial (1) when the investigator testified she knew it was applicant the witness identified from a line-up because the investigator was familiar with Applicant, indicating she knew Applicant from prior criminal acts, and (2) after the Court instructed the jury, "I have now charged you with the law in order to help guide you to a just result in this case." The Court of Appeals affirmed on the merits. State v. Bradley, 2024-UP-31 (S.C. Ct. App. filed Jan. 24, 2024). The remittitur was sent on February 13, 2023.

STATEMENT OF FACTS ADDUCED AT TRIAL

Alfreda Thompson lived at 10 Club Bridge Road on St. Helena Island near Beaufort. She lived there with her elderly parents so that she could help care for her mother, who had dementia.

(R. pp. 94-95). At the time of trial, Thompson was 65 years old and suffering from Parkinson's disease. (R. p. 95).

On April 18, 2017, Thompson was at home when Applicant arrived at her door, offering to do lawn work. (R. p. 96). When Thompson declined, Applicant pushed his way past the screen door into the home. He pointed a handgun at her head and "grabbed [her] and pulled [her] to the back of the house and raped [her]." (R. p. 96).

Thompson explained that Applicant attempted to vaginally penetrate her, but his penis didn't go "all the way in." (R. p. 103). After assaulting Thompson, Applicant "dragged [Thompson] through the house again saying that he wanted money." (R. p. 103). Applicant looked through her father's papers and drawers where he kept insulin. (R. p. 104). Thompson told Applicant she did not have any money, and Applicant "got frustrated and he ran through the door." (R.p.103). Thompson then called her sister, who lived nearby. (R. p. 105).

Thompson's sister called 911 and gave Thompson a ride to the hospital. At the hospital, a rape kit was performed to collect biological evidence and assess Thompson's injuries. (R. pp. 80, 151). The nurse found Thompson had no "bleeding or bruising" or injuries of that nature. (R. p. 156). Based on Thompson's statements, the nurse noted there had been "penile contact, anal attempted." (R. p. 157). Thompson did not complain of pain or physical injury. (R. p. 157).

Thompson gave police a description of the man who raped her. (R. p. 105). Police interviewed neighbors, asking whether they were familiar with a "younger black male in his 20s, thin build" who solicited lawn services in the neighborhood. (R. pp. 139-40, 161). Applicant's name "kept coming up." (R. p. 162). As a result of those interviews, police placed Applicant's photograph in a six-person lineup and showed the lineup to Thompson's father. (R. p. 140). He identified Applicant as a person who had done lawn work for him in the past. (R. pp. 141, 128,

351). Police showed Thompson the same lineup, and she identified Applicant as the person who raped her. (R. pp. 141, 107, 352-53). She also identified Applicant in court. (R. pp. 107-08).

Police collected the skirt and underwear Thompson was wearing when she was raped, along with other items from the scene. (R. pp. 88, 144). A SLED scientist tested the items, along with the rape kit. He found Applicant's DNA in a semen stain on Thompson's skirt. (R. pp. 208-11). He explained the match to Applicant "was 39 nonillion¹ times more likely than an unrelated individual." (R. p. 211). He did not find male DNA in Thompson's vaginal or rectal swabs. (R. pp. 205-06). He concluded there may have been semen on the underwear, found the presence of male DNA, but did not recover enough DNA to make a profile. (R. p. 208).

When police arrested Applicant at a house on St. Helena Island, he surrendered a black handgun from underneath the couch in the living room. (R. pp. 165, 349-50). Applicant requested counsel and did not give a statement to police. Police obtained a blood sample from Applicant to be used in their DNA analysis. (R. p. 143). The State introduced a jail call Applicant made to his sister wherein he implicates himself in the robbery and burglary charges, but denies raping Thompson. (State's Exhibit #20; R. p. 273).

Applicant testified in his defense. He admitted he did yard work for Thompson's father and claimed Thompson's father invited him in several times for food and drink. (R. p. 227). Applicant claimed he "decided to go see Alfreda Thompson because she gave [him] a call and told [him] to come pick up the rest of the cash that she owe [him] for sweeping off her drive-through." (R. p. 231). He testified that he walked there; the door was open, but the screen door was closed. He claimed Thompson was excited to see him and invited him inside, gave him something to eat and drink, and checked on her mother. (R. p. 231). He claimed Thompson then asked to have sex

¹ A "nonillion" is equal to a number one followed by thirty zeroes. (R. p. 214).

with him. He testified that they also had sex on a previous occasion. (R. p. 232). He admitted he had a gun with him, but claimed he brought it to protect himself in case Thompson's father caught them having sex. (R. pp. 232, 240).

Applicant claimed Thompson led him to the back bedroom (her father's bedroom, not her own), where he set his gun down on the dresser. He testified he began "ejaculating" in order to get an erection. (R. p. 232). He claims Thompson then changed her mind about having sex and told him to leave. He demanded money from her, but she refused. He then told her, "In a demanding tone," to give him his money. (R. p. 233). Thompson "started to pray" and begged him not to shoot her when he picked up his gun from the dresser. He admitted he looked through her father's possessions for money. (R. p. 234). He claimed Thompson threatened to call the police, and he ran "all the way home." (R. p. 234). Applicant then told a detailed story about having sex with Thompson on a prior occasion. (R. pp. 236-37). He explained he was not guilty of burglary because he had consent to enter the home. (R. p. 246).

CURRENT ACTION

On April 1, 2024, Applicant filed his first application (2024-CP-07-673) alleging:

1) Ineffective assistance of counsel

- ~~a. Violation of SCRE 404(b)(improper character evidence);~~
- b. Ineffective assistance of counsel (trial defender);
- ~~e. Constitutionally deficient reasonable doubt instruction (State v. Beaty, 432 S.C. 26, 813 S.E.2d 502 (2018); State v. Traylor, 360 S.C. 74, 85, 600 S.E.2d 523, 528 (2004);~~
- d. Excessive punishment to a convicted free minor. Lawyer failed to file for a time reduction.

On June 12, 2024, Applicant filed his second application (2024-CP-07-1294) alleging:

- a. Ineffective assistance of counsel:
 - i. "Counsel failed to impeach and challenge inconsistent statements given by witness proving to the juries dishonesty";

- ii. ‘Counsel failed to object to prosecutor’s use of DJJ convictions during sentencing’;
- iii. “Counsel failed to timely file a motion for time reduction based upon sentence being grossly disproportionate to the severity of the crime itself”;
- iv. “Counsel failed to file for a motion for a mistrial based upon witness incompetent testimony given during cross-examination during trial”;
- ~~b. The trial judge erred in refusing to declare a mistrial after he instructed the jury that, “I have now charged you with the law in order to guide you to a just result in the case.”~~
- ~~c. Ineffective assistance of appellate counsel:

 - ~~i. Appellate counsel failed to file a petition for rehearing by failing to file a petition for writ of certiorari with the supreme court;~~
 - ~~ii. In appellate counsel’s final briefs filed with the Court of Appeals, appellate counsel mentioned South Carolinian Supreme Court case laws. In so it was ineffective to not have the South Carolinian Supreme Court redress those issues in my claim, ruling in Appellant’s favor.~~~~
- ~~d. The trial judge erred in refusing to declare a mistrial when the investigator testified that she knew it was Appellant the witness identified from a photo lineup because investigator was familiar with Appellant, indicating that she knew Appellant from prior criminal acts.~~
- ~~e. Trial judge erred by determining defendant sentence based upon DJJ convictions.²~~

On August 2, 2024, this Court filed an order granting Respondent’s motion to merge, partial motion to dismiss and motion for a more definite statement.

On January 7, 2026, Applicant, through counsel, filed an amended application alleging:

- 1) Ineffective assistance of counsel for:
 - a. Failure to adequately challenge the validity of the search for and retrieval of the gun;
 - b. Failure to request lesser-included offense instruction on strong-armed robbery;
 - c. Failure to argue in mitigation that Applicant had PTSD, ADHD, and other mental health issues;
 - d. Failure to argue that no one was hurt during the sentencing hearing;
 - e. Failure to file a motion to reconsider the sentence;
 - f. Failure to object to mention of Applicant’s juvenile record during sentencing;
 - g. Failure to impeach and challenge inconsistent statements by the State’s witnesses, including the victim;
 - h. Failure to move for a mistrial because the victim was incompetent to testify;
 - i. Failure to object to character evidence;
 - j. Failure to effectively move for a mistrial after the Court charged the jury to reach a just result in the case and when the investigator testified that she was familiar with the Applicant;

² These allegations were summarily dismissed by order on August 2, 2024.

- k. Failure to effectively argue that Applicant should have received the minimum sentence due to his age, limited criminal history, and mental health issues.

FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

This Court has had the opportunity to review the records before it, including the Beaufort County Clerk of Court records of the underlying conviction, Applicant's records from the South Carolina Department of Corrections, the trial transcript, Applicant's appellate records, and the records from this PCR action. This Court has further had the opportunity to observe the witnesses presented at the hearing, closely pass upon their credibility, and weigh their testimony accordingly. After a careful review based on the Strickland standard set forth below, this Court finds Applicant has failed to carry his burden of proof. Below are the Court's findings of fact and conclusions of law as required by section 17-27-80 of the South Carolina Code (2017).

Ineffective Assistance of Counsel

In a PCR action, an applicant bears the burden of proving the allegations in his application. Butler v. State, 286 S.C. 441, 334 S.E.2d 813 (1985). To prove ineffective assistance of counsel, the applicant must show that counsel was deficient and that the deficiency prejudiced the applicant. Strickland v. Washington, 466 U.S. 668 (1984). When evaluating deficiency, courts measure an attorney's performance by its "reasonableness under prevailing professional norms." "Counsel is strongly presumed to have rendered adequate assistance and made all significant decisions in the exercise of reasonable professional judgment." Butler, 286 S.C. at 442, 334 S.E.2d at 814 (citing Strickland, 466 U.S. at 690). The applicant must overcome this presumption to receive relief. Cherry, 300 S.C. at 118, 386 S.E.2d at 625. To prove prejudice, an applicant must prove counsel's deficient performance prejudiced the applicant such that "there is a reasonable probability that, but for counsel's unprofessional errors, the result of the proceeding would have been different. Id. at 117-18, 386 S.E.2d at 625.

Failure to Challenge the Search for and Retrieval of the Gun

Applicant alleged counsel was ineffective for failing to adequately challenge the validity of the search for and retrieval of the gun. This Court finds this allegation is without merit.

Counsel testified that she did not recall a Fourth Amendment search warrant issue and that she was confident she would have challenged the search if one had existed. Notably, Applicant provided no legal authority to support his allegation. Applicant testified that he was arrested at his friend's house, and his friend gave consent to search the house. This Court finds that any motion to suppress the gun would have been non-meritorious. See Miller v. Keeney, 882 F.2d 1428, 1434 (9th Cir. 1989) (noting that if a petitioner challenges a futile objection, he fails both Strickland prongs); U.S. ex rel. Link v. Lane, 811 F.2d 1166, 1170 (7th Cir. 1987) (finding there is no prejudice from the failure to object unless there is a legally supportable argument for exclusion of the evidence). Applicant has failed to prove deficiency and prejudice, and this claim is denied.

Failure to Request Lesser-Included Offense Instruction on Strong-Armed Robbery

Applicant alleged counsel was ineffective for failing to request the lesser-included offense instruction on strong-armed robbery. This Court finds this allegation is without merit.

"The trial court should refuse to charge on a lesser included offense when there is no evidence that the defendant committed the lesser rather than the greater offense." State v. Smith, 315 S.C. 547, 549, 446 S.E.2d 411, 412-13 (1994). Counsel testified that there was no supporting evidence of a strong-armed robbery instruction. The record supports this assessment by counsel. The weapon was introduced at trial. (Trial Tr. p. 212). Further, Applicant testified at trial that he had a weapon and that he brought it to scare off the victim's father and protect himself. (Trial Tr. p. 287). See State v. Heck, 304 S.C. 345, 404 S.E.2d 514 (Ct. App. 1991) (finding that a BB gun is capable of producing great bodily harm thus meeting the definition of a weapon under armed

robbery). Counsel was not deficient for failing to request a jury charge where there was no evidence to support it. Furthermore, Applicant was found guilty of possession of a weapon during the commission of a violent crime. Applicant has failed to prove deficiency and prejudice, and this claim is denied.

Failure to Argue in Mitigation that Applicant had Mental Health Issues

Applicant alleged counsel was ineffective for failing to argue in mitigation that Applicant had PTSD, ADHD, and other mental health issues. This Court finds this allegation is without merit. The court discusses at sentencing Applicant's competency evaluation, which was reviewed by the Court, including his diagnosis of an antisocial personality disorder. (Trial Tr. p. 390, 391). The court was thoroughly aware of Applicant's mental health issues. Applicant failed to prove Counsel was deficient for failing to argue he had mental health issues. Further, Applicant failed to prove prejudice, as the record shows the court was fully aware of these issues. Specifically, the sentencing court states, "I have carefully considered your sentence because I went back and reviewed what the examiners thought about you." (Trial Tr. p. 392). Applicant has failed to prove deficiency and prejudice, and this claim is denied.

Failure to Argue that No One Was Hurt During the Sentencing Hearing

Applicant alleged counsel was ineffective for failing to argue that no one was hurt during the sentencing hearing. This Court finds this allegation is without merit. Counsel testified that the Judge had heard the entire case and that the definition of "hurt" was open for interpretation. Applicant did not prove counsel was deficient for not making this argument. Further, Applicant failed to prove that had counsel argued this, there is a reasonable probability that the outcome of his sentencing would have been different. Applicant has failed to prove deficiency and prejudice, and this claim is denied.

*Failure to File a Motion to Reconsider the Sentence*³

Applicant alleged counsel was ineffective for failing to file a motion to reconsider the sentence. This Court finds this allegation is without merit. Counsel *credibly* testified that Applicant did not ask her to file a motion to reconsider the sentence. Counsel *credibly* testified that she would have filed if he had asked and that they would have discussed it. Applicant has failed to prove deficiency and prejudice, and this claim is denied.

*Failure to Object to the Mention of Applicant's Juvenile Record During Sentencing*⁴

Applicant alleged counsel was ineffective for failing to object to the mention of Applicant's juvenile record during sentencing. This Court finds this allegation is without merit. Counsel testified that she was not aware of a legal basis to object to juvenile records at sentencing. Applicant did not provide any legal basis that counsel could have objected to, and therefore failed to prove deficiency. Applicant has failed to prove deficiency and prejudice, and this claim is denied.

*Failure to Impeach and Challenge Inconsistent Statements*⁵

Applicant alleged counsel was ineffective for failing to impeach and challenge inconsistent statements by the State's witnesses, including the victim. This Court finds this allegation is without merit.

Applicant alleged that the victim initially said you take a left and then a right to get to her bedroom, and then later testified that you make a right and then a left. Applicant did not provide

³ This section addresses allegations 1(d) in Applicant's April 1, 2024, application, allegation a(iii) in Applicant's June 12, 2024, application, and allegation 1(e) in Applicant's amended application.

⁴ This section addresses Applicant's allegation a(ii) from his June 12, 2024, application and his 1(f) allegation from his amended application.

⁵ This section addresses Applicant's (a)(i) allegation from his June 12, 2024, application and his 1(g) allegation from his amended application.

what other alleged inconsistent statements there were. At trial, the record shows counsel thoroughly cross-examined the victim and questioned her regarding her prior statement to the police. (Trial Tr. p. 163, 164). This Court finds cross-examination is a matter of trial strategy, and Applicant has failed to overcome the presumption that Trial Counsel “rendered adequate assistance and made all significant decisions in the exercise of reasonable professional judgment.” Butler, 286 S.C. at 442, 334 S.E.2d at 814 (citing Strickland, 466 U.S. at 690). Applicant did not provide what questions counsel was supposed to ask in her cross-examination or how further questions would have had a reasonable probability of changing the outcome of the trial. Applicant has failed to prove deficiency and prejudice, and this claim is denied.

Failure to Move for a Mistrial Because the Victim was Incompetent to Testify⁶

Applicant alleged counsel was ineffective for failing to move for a mistrial because the victim was incompetent to testify. This Court finds this allegation is without merit. Counsel testified that the court determined pre-trial that the victim was competent. The record confirms this. (Trial Tr. p. 66). Applicant has failed to prove deficiency and prejudice, and this claim is denied.

Failure to Object to Character Evidence

Applicant alleged counsel was ineffective for failing to object to character evidence. This Court finds this allegation is without merit. Applicant testified that he was not alleging counsel was ineffective for failing to object to character evidence. However, Applicant then testified that counsel should have objected to prior bad acts. Counsel testified that she did not see any basis to object to Applicant’s prior crime involving honesty used to impeach him. Further, Counsel testified

⁶ This section addresses Applicant’s allegation (a)(iv) from his June 12, 2024, application and his 1(h) allegation from his amended application.

that the judge instructed the jury that his prior record was to be used solely for impeachment purposes. This is supported by the record. (Trial Tr. p. 340). This Court finds that any objection to the admission of this evidence would have been non-meritorious. See Miller v. Keeney, 882 F.2d 1428, 1434 (9th Cir. 1989) (noting that if a petitioner challenges a futile objection, he fails both Strickland prongs); U.S. ex rel. Link v. Lane, 811 F.2d 1166, 1170 (7th Cir. 1987) (finding there is no prejudice from the failure to object unless there is a legally supportable argument for exclusion of the evidence). Applicant has failed to prove deficiency and prejudice, and this claim is denied.

Failure to Move for a Mistrial

Applicant alleged counsel was ineffective for failing to effectively move for a mistrial after the Court charged the jury to reach a just result in the case, and when the investigator testified that she was familiar with Applicant. The record reflects that counsel *moved* for a mistrial when the investigator testified that she was familiar with the Applicant. (Trial Tr. p. 170). The record reflects that counsel *moved* for a mistrial when the judge charged the jury to reach a “just result.” (Trial Tr. p. 360). Therefore, the record directly refutes Applicant’s allegations. Further, both of these issues were addressed and affirmed on the merits on Applicant’s direct appeal. State v. Bradley. 2024-UP-31 (S.C. Ct. App. filed Jan. 24, 2024). Applicant has failed to prove deficiency and prejudice, and this claim is denied.

Failure to Effectively Argue that Applicant Should Have Received the Minimum Sentence

Applicant alleged counsel was ineffective for failing to effectively argue that Applicant should have received the minimum sentence due to his age, limited criminal history, and mental health issues. This Court finds this allegation is without merit. Counsel in mitigation told the court, “He is a young man, and any record to speak of, as I said, Your Honor, occurred when he was

almost at a tender age.” (Trial Tr. p. 389). Further, the judge at sentencing specifically said: “I take into consideration your age.” (Trial Tr. p. 392). As discussed *supra*, the judge at sentencing also took into consideration Applicant’s mental health issues. The record reflects that counsel did, and the court did, take into consideration everything Applicant alleges counsel should have argued at his sentencing. Applicant has failed to prove deficiency and prejudice, and this claim is denied.

CONCLUSION

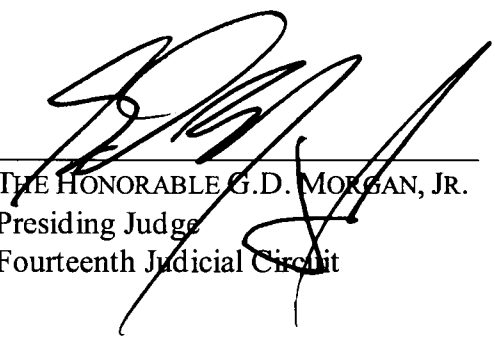
Based on all the foregoing, this Court finds and concludes that Applicant has not established any constitutional violations or deprivations that would require this Court to grant his application. Therefore, this application for post–conviction relief is **DENIED and DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE**.

Should Applicant wish to secure appellate review, he must file and serve a notice of appeal within thirty days of receipt by counsel of written notice of entry of judgment. See Rule 203, SCACR. Pursuant to Austin v. State, 305 S.C. 453, 409 S.E.2d 395 (1991), an Applicant has a right to an appellate counsel’s assistance in seeking review of the denial of PCR. Rule 71.1(g), SCRCR, provides that PCR counsel must serve and file a Notice of Appeal on the Applicant’s behalf if the Applicant wishes to seek appellate review. Attention is directed to South Carolina Appellate Court Rule 243 for appropriate procedures for appeal.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED:

1. The Application for Post–Conviction Relief is denied and dismissed with prejudice; and
2. Applicant shall be remanded to and remain in the custody of the South Carolina Department of Corrections.

AND IT IS SO ORDERED this 6th day of May, 2026.



THE HONORABLE G.D. MORGAN, JR.
Presiding Judge
Fourteenth Judicial Circuit

Greenville, South Carolina

FORM 4

**STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COUNTY OF BEAUFORT
IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS**

**JUDGMENT IN A CIVIL CASE
CASE NUMBER 2024CP0700673**

| | | | |
|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| Darryl Douglas Bradley Jr | | South Carolina State Of | |
|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| PLAINTIFF(S) | DEFENDANT(S) |
| Submitted by: | Attorney for: <input type="checkbox"/> Plaintiff <input type="checkbox"/> Defendant <input type="checkbox"/> Self-Represented Litigant |

DISPOSITION TYPE (CHECK ONE)

- JURY VERDICT.** This action came before the court for a trial by jury. The issues have been tried and a verdict rendered.
- DECISION BY THE COURT.** This action came to trial or hearing before the court. The issues have been tried or heard and a decision rendered. See Page 2 for additional information.
- ACTION DISMISSED (CHECK REASON):**
 - Rule 12(b), SCRPC;
 - Rule 41(a), SCRPC (Vol. Nonsuit);
 - Other: PCR Application Denied & Dismissed
- Rule 43(k), SCRPC (Settled);
- ACTION STRICKEN (CHECK REASON):**
 - Rule 40(j) SCRPC;
 - Bankruptcy;
 - Binding arbitration, subject to right to restore to confirm, vacate or modify arbitration award;
 - Other: _____
- STAYED DUE TO BANKRUPTCY**
- DISPOSITION OF APPEAL TO THE CIRCUIT COURT (CHECK APPLICABLE BOX):**
 - Affirmed;
 - Reversed;
 - Remanded;
 - Other:

NOTE: ATTORNEYS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR NOTIFYING LOWER COURT, TRIBUNAL, OR ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCY OF THE CIRCUIT COURT RULING IN THIS APPEAL.

IT IS ORDERED AND ADJUDGED: See attached order; (formal order to follow) Statement of Judgment by the Court:

ORDER INFORMATION

ORDER OF DISMISSAL

This order ends does not end the case.

Additional Information for the Clerk: _____

INFORMATION FOR THE JUDGMENT INDEX

Complete this section below when the judgment affects title to real or personal property or if any amount should be enrolled. If there is no judgment information, indicate "N/A" in one of the boxes below.

| Judgment in Favor of (List name(s) below) | Judgment Against (List name(s) below) | Judgment Amount To be Enrolled (List amount(s) below) |
|--|--|--|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

If applicable, describe the property, including tax map information and address, referenced in the order:

The judgment information above has been provided by the submitting party. Disputes concerning the amounts contained in this form may be addressed by way of motion pursuant to the SC Rules of Civil Procedure. Amounts to be computed such as interest or additional taxable costs not available at the time the form and final order are submitted to the judge may be provided to the clerk.

Note: Title abstractors and researchers should refer to the official court order for judgment details.

E-Filing Note: In E-Filing counties, the Court will electronically sign this form using a separate electronic signature page.

s/ G. D. Morgan, Jr
Circuit Court Judge

2773
Judge Code

3/6/2026
Date

For Clerk of Court Office Use Only

This judgment was entered on **March 17, 2026**, and a copy mailed first class or placed in the appropriate attorney's box on **March 17, 2026**, to attorneys of record or to parties (when appearing pro se) as follows:

Darryl Douglas Bradley Jr #382519 McCormick
Correctional Instituti 386 Redemptin Way McCormick, SC
29899
Chelsey Faith Marto PO Box 8795 Columbia, SC 29201

Kylee Kanealey PO Box 11549 Columbia, SC 29211

ATTORNEY(S) FOR THE PLAINTIFF(S)

ATTORNEY(S) FOR THE DEFENDANT(S)

Krystal J Smith



Court Reporter

Jerri Ann Roseneau - Clerk of Court

Court Reporter:

E-Filing Note: In E-Filing counties, the date of Entry of Judgment is the same date as reflected on the Electronic File Stamp and the clerk's entering of the date of judgment above is not required in those counties. The clerk will mail a copy of the judgement to parties who are not E-Filers or who are appearing pro se. See Rule 77(d), SCRCP.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING DECISION BY THE COURT AS REFERENCED ON PAGE 1.

This action came to trial or hearing before the court. The issues have been tried or heard and a decision rendered.

