

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)

In the SUPREME COURT

case no: _____

A.C. Benson, Essa Almasoud, Megan Wilson)

Living Sui Juris propria persona)

Plaintiffs)

vs.)

Civil Action
Writ of Mandamus

Clover School District Board et al., and indiv.)

Sheila Quinn, Mary Gerber, Paige Howe,)

Lori Maczko, Elaine Miles, SCDOE through)

Ellen Weaver and Indv. Tina Ross, Barbara)

Drayton; Brian Murphy; York County)

Sheriff's Office through/indv Anthony)

Breeden, Brandon McCoy, Andy Boone,)

And Andrew Galant)

Defendants)

I. COMES NOW, PLAINTIFFS A.C. Benson at 235 Straightaway Lane, Fort Mill, SC 29707, living in Lancaster County, SC and Essa Almasoud, 227 Lodges In Apt. 307, Clover, SC 29710, and Megan Wilson 227 Lodges In. Apt. 308, living in York County, files this civil action brought under:

- A. SC Code §15- 14 Defamation
- B. SC Code §15- 10 Breach of Contract by Fraudulent Act
- C. SC Code §15- 12 Civil Conspiracy to Deprive Rights
- D. SC Code §15- 13 Damages
- E. SC Code §15- 17 Fiduciary Duty
- F. SC Code §15- 18 Fraud

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G. SC Code §15- 20, 21, 22, 23 General, comparative and Gross Negligence,
recklessness, willfulness

H. SC Code §15- 24 Intentional infliction of Emotional Distress

(all conveniently missing under the SC legislature website) **EXHIBIT B**

II. AGAINST DEFENDANTS

A. Clover School District through Sheila Quinn

604 Bethel Street

Clover, SC 29710

And Individually;

B. Mike Ballard, mike.ballard@clover.k12.sc.us

C. Matt Burris, Matt.Burris@clover.k12.sc.us

D. Jessica Cody, Jessica.Cody@clover.k12.sc.us

E. Kenda Cook, kenda.cook@clover.k12.sc.us

F. Keron Meeks, Keron.Meeks@clover.k12.sc.us

G. Tracy Stiff, tracy.stiff@clover.k12.sc.us

H. Rob Wallace, Rob.Wallace@clover.k12.sc.us

I. Sheila Quinn

931 Thorn Ridge ln

Clover, SC 29710

J. Paige Howe

110 Linden st

Clover, SC 29710

K. Lori Mazcko

2565 Hidden Shoals rd

Fort Mill, SC 29708

L. Elaine Miles

3018 Oxtail Ct

Rock Hill, SC 29732

M. Mary Gerber

1874 Second Baxter Crossing

Fort Mill, SC 29708

N. Office of York County Sheriff's through Anthony Breeden

Moss Justice Center

1675-2A York Highway

York, SC 29745

And Individually at same address above;

O. Anthony Breeden

P. Brandon McCoy

Q. Andy Boone

R. Andrew Galant

S. South Carolina Department of Education through Ellen Weaver

849 Learning Lane

West Columbia, SC 29172

and Individually at the same address above;

T. Barbara Drayton

U. Tina Ross

V. Brian Murphy

207 Whitsett St

Greenville, SC 29601

III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

This Petition invokes the original jurisdiction of the South Carolina Supreme Court pursuant to Article V, Section 5 of the South Carolina Constitution and applicable provisions of South Carolina law authorizing the Court to issue writs of mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto, certiorari, injunction, and other remedial and original writs.

This matter presents issues of substantial public importance affecting the rights of the Plaintiffs and the proper administration of government within the State of South Carolina. The issues presented involve constitutional questions, governmental actions, and/or duties of public officials that require prompt and authoritative resolution by the highest court of this State, as the data indicates are happening systemically.

Plaintiffs lack an adequate or impartial remedy and no other judicial or administrative forum can provide complete, timely, and effective relief under the circumstances presented herein. The challenged acts and omissions arise from actions taken within the State of South Carolina by governmental entities, public officials, agencies, or instrumentalities subject to the jurisdiction of this Court including but not limited to the Office of the Sheriff and the South Carolina Department of Education.

Immediate exercise of this Court's original jurisdiction is necessary to prevent continuing harm to the plaintiffs and all South Carolinians to protect constitutional rights, preserve the orderly execution of justice, and provide guidance on matters of statewide SYSTEMIC concern. Accordingly, jurisdiction is proper before this Court pursuant to its constitutional and statutory authority to hear original actions and grant extraordinary relief.

Venue is proper in the South Carolina Supreme Court because this action seeks relief within the Court's original jurisdiction concerning matters arising within the State of South Carolina and involving questions of statewide significance.

IV. PUBLIC NOTICE

Plaintiffs Here and Now, provide Public Notice to the defendants. This is in accordance with USCS rules of civil procedure, as well as Rule 17 and Rule 20 of the United States Supreme Court. The Constitution for the United States is the overarching requirement that every state must follow. States are not able to enact their own alternative legislation and substitute that for the guarantees of the Constitution. That would mean that your state laws would be more powerful than the Constitution, and that is simply unlawful.

Unfortunately, the state of South Carolina has enacted laws in its inferior constitution that permits the public officials that you will pay to violate the constitution. An emolument violation is when you pay public officials to commit a crime. There are two areas of the Constitution that reinforce this.

The first is Article One, Section 10, and that's where it says that no state shall create any law that shall impair the obligation of a contract. So, a contract is your police officers, your prosecutors, your judges, your sheriff's department. They are all under a contract, that's a contract you perform based on the oath or affirmation that they took to support and defend the Constitution of the United States of America.

When a state enacts a law and directs their agents to disobey the supreme law of the land, that would be a violation of Article One, Section 10. The second area that reinforces the emolument violation is the 14th Amendment, and that's where it says that no state shall create or enforce any law that shall abridge the privileges or immunities of United States citizens.

Privileges and immunities of United States citizens are at a minimum those that are enumerated within the Bill of Rights and the First 10 Amendments. These are not able to be impaired.

If your sheriff's **OFFICE**, (NOT department) is choosing to execute a duty from a NON-SUPERIOR (School District Admin.), a superior, or even a JUDGE, by relying upon a nuclear policy, mandate or statute that deprives their rights, including but not limited to constitutional due process, **that officer is committing crime.**

Under Title 18 USC subsection 242 which is deprivation of rights under code law. What that statute says, that any person who would be of color of any state statute, ordinance, custom, or regulation deprives the person of any rights to secure that constitution commits that crime.

The second is title 18 USC subsection 241 which is conspiracy deprived rights. What that says, is when two or more persons conspire for the purpose of depriving any person of any rights to secure that constitution commits that crime?

The laws of criminal conspiracy for public officials, states that any person who, having knowledge of any of the wrongs conspired to be done, and who have the power to prevent or aid in the prevention of commission of the same, neglects or refuses to do so, may be joined to spend the action. So, upon having been provided this notice, letting you know that you guys are paying for agents to go out and abridge their constitutional obligations. Should the defendants continue to cloud and conspire to deprive rights, the alternative is they'll have to convert these accusations into federal affidavits under section 1983.

Last but not least, The United States Circuit Court identifies what an abuse of discretion is, and they say that there's a two-part test. The second part of that test is any erroneous view of the law is an automatic abuse of discretion. An erroneous view of the law would be your legal contemplation that the lowest form of law, a judge-made ruling "CASELAW", is superior to the Constitution for United States America. That would be an obvious erroneous view of law. Please **CEASE AND DESIST** to continue to commit these crimes.

V. STATEMENT OF FACTS

1. Plaintiffs are all advocates for G.S. civil, and special educational rights protected under American with Disabilities Act and The rehabilitation Act of 1973 Section 504.
2. Plaintiff Almasaud is the Father of G.S
3. G.S a current 1st grade student at Oakridge elementary school in Clover school district.

4. On February 24, 2026 Plaintiffs wrote a letter to inform the district she had been hired by the Father because there were many concerns.
5. Starting from that date until present day the defendants participated in the claims mentioned hereto. Please see a detailed **Notarized JOINT affidavit of the three Plaintiffs** filed with the court under this Civil Action as **EXHIBIT A**, which includes 12 separate appendixes.

VI. STATEMENT OF CLAIMS

A. SC Code §15- 14 Defamation- Plaintiff Benson

Defendant Gerber and Defendant Murphy made false statements concerning Plaintiff Benson. Specifically, refer to the Affidavit filed with this court. Defendants communicated these statements to one or more third parties, including other defendants and staff and public record. The statements were false. Defendant knew the statements were false, and acted with reckless disregard for their truth or falsity, or negligently and manipulatively presented as factual assertions rather than opinion. The statements tended to expose Plaintiff to public hatred, contempt, ridicule, or disgrace, and/or injured Plaintiff in Plaintiff's profession, business, trade, or personal reputation.

As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's conduct, Plaintiff has suffered damages, including but not limited to:

- Injury to reputation;
- Emotional distress and mental anguish;
- Loss of business opportunities, employment opportunities, clients, or income;
- Costs incurred to mitigate the damage caused by Defendant's statements; and

- Other damages to be proven at trial.

ACTION 1 – DEFAMATION

Plaintiffs fully set forth herein that those Defendants published false statements concerning Plaintiff to other parties and people. The statements were defamatory in nature. Defendants acted negligently, recklessly, and/or with actual malice in making and publishing the statements. Plaintiff suffered damages as a direct and proximate result of Defendant's defamatory conduct.

B. SC Code §15- 10 Breach of Contract and by Fraudulent Act, All Plaintiffs

Beginning on or about February 5th, 2026, Plaintiffs and Oathed Defendants, at a minimum, School Board Members, Office of Sheriff, and State Superintendent entered into a valid and enforceable contract. It is the Oath they plagued to obtain their Office to SERVE South Carolinians.

The terms of the Defendants and Plaintiffs Contract are listed in their Oath of Office, with “The PEOPLE”. It is at this time under SC 8-3-30 we request a copy of the oath of office along with the security bond each of them must legally hold to enforce compliance of that oath.

Defendant materially breached the contract by not honoring their Oath of Office and caused Plaintiff to suffer damages, including but not limited to: Financial losses; Loss of expected contractual benefits; Costs incurred as a result of the breach; and Other damages to be proven at trial.

ACTION 2: FRAUDULENT ACT ACCOMPANYING THE BREACH:

In connection with and accompanying the breach of contract, Defendant committed fraudulent acts, including but not limited to: Defendant knowingly made false representations documents and emails, concealed material facts, altered records, forged documents, intentionally misdirected funds, or otherwise engaged in deceptive conduct related to the contractual relationship.

Defendant's fraudulent conduct was intentional, dishonest, and undertaken for the purpose of depriving Plaintiff of contractual rights and benefits. Defendant's fraudulent acts were separate from and in addition to the mere failure to perform contractual obligations. Plaintiffs reasonably relied upon Defendant's representations and conduct. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's fraudulent acts and breach of contract, Plaintiff suffered actual damages.

BREACH OF CONTRACT

Plaintiff incorporates the preceding paragraphs as if fully restated herein. Defendant materially breached the contract. Plaintiff suffered damages as a direct and proximate result of Defendant's breach.

BOC Accompanied by a Fraudulent Act

Plaintiff incorporates the preceding as if fully restated herein. Defendant breached the contract. Defendant committed one or more fraudulent acts accompanying the breach. Defendant's fraudulent acts were characterized by dishonesty, unfair dealing, deception, bad faith, concealment, misrepresentation, or other fraudulent conduct. Defendant acted willfully,

knowingly, intentionally, and with reckless disregard for Plaintiff's rights. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's conduct, Plaintiff suffered actual damages. Defendant's conduct was willful, wanton, and fraudulent, warranting the imposition of punitive damages under South Carolina law.

C. SC Code §15- 12 Civil Conspiracy, All Plaintiffs

Beginning on or about February 1st, 2026, Defendants colluded and conspired together, understanding, in combination, and/or common design to commit unlawful acts and/or lawful acts by unlawful means against Plaintiffs. This in order to;

1. Injure Plaintiffs ability to create inaccurate records of the district's failure to provide appropriate education and safety to G.S.
2. Damage Plaintiff's Ability to Participate lawfully with G.S educational and safety decisions
3. Interfere with Plaintiff's contractual, property, employment, educational, or civil rights;
4. Retaliate against Plaintiff; and/or
5. Obtain an improper benefit at Plaintiff's expense.
6. In furtherance of the conspiracy, Defendants committed documented overt acts, that can be confirmed with Audit Logs and Meta Data in discovery.
7. Defendants knowingly participated in the conspiracy and acted in furtherance of its unlawful objectives.
8. Defendants' actions were intentional, willful, malicious, and undertaken with knowledge that Plaintiff would be harmed.

9. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' conduct, Plaintiff suffered damages, including but not limited to:

- a. Financial losses; Loss of business, employment, educational, or contractual opportunities;
- b. Damage to reputation;
- c. Emotional distress and mental anguish;
- d. Costs incurred in responding to Defendants' actions; and
- e. Other damages to be proven at trial.

ACTION 3: CIVIL CONSPIRACY

Plaintiff incorporates as if fully set forth herein that Defendants combined, associated, agreed, and acted together for the purpose of harming Plaintiff and/or depriving Plaintiff of legal rights. Defendants engaged in overt acts in furtherance of the conspiracy. The acts undertaken by Defendants were unlawful and/or accomplished through unlawful means.

Defendants acted with malice, bad faith, and conscious disregard for Plaintiff's rights. As a direct and proximate result of the conspiracy, Plaintiff sustained special damages separate and distinct from damages arising from any other cause of action.

Plaintiff is entitled to recover actual damages, consequential damages, and all other damages permitted by law.

Defendants' conduct was willful, wanton, malicious, and reckless, entitling Plaintiff to punitive, special damages and other damages. These damages are separate and distinct from damages asserted under any other cause of action contained in this Complaint.

D. SC Code §15- 17 Fiduciary Duty, All Plaintiffs

Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all preceding fully set forth herein. At all times relevant hereto, a fiduciary relationship existed between Plaintiffs and Defendants.

The fiduciary relationship arose from: Government officer, director and shareholder; and Other fiduciary relationship and by virtue of that relationship, Defendant owed Plaintiff duties of loyalty, honesty, good faith, fair dealing, full disclosure, due care, and the obligation to act in Plaintiff's best interests. Plaintiff placed trust and confidence in Defendants regarding their Civil Rights and the Education, care and safety of G.S.

ACTION 4: BREACH OF FIDUCIARY DUTY

Defendant breached fiduciary duties owed to Plaintiff by engaging in the following acts:

- Self-dealing;
- Concealing material information;
- Misappropriating funds, assets, or opportunities;
- Acting under a conflict of interest;
- Making decisions for Defendant's personal and or financial benefit and to cover up crimes and violations and unlawful acts at Plaintiff's expense;
- Failing to disclose material facts;
- Diverting assets, opportunities, or resources;

All Defendants knowingly placed District interests above those of Plaintiff rights. Defendants failed to exercise the degree of loyalty, honesty, and care required by the fiduciary relationship. Defendant's conduct constituted a breach of fiduciary duty under the laws of South

Carolina. Defendants' conduct was willful, wanton, malicious, and reckless, entitling Plaintiff to punitive, special damages and other damages. These damages are separate and distinct from damages asserted under any other cause of action contained in this Complaint.

ACTION 5: WILLFUL, WANTON, AND RECKLESS CONDUCT

Defendant's conduct was intentional, willful, wanton, reckless, and in conscious disregard of Plaintiff's rights. Defendant knowingly abused the position of trust and confidence entrusted to Defendant. Plaintiff is therefore entitled to recover punitive damages as permitted under South Carolina law.

Defendants' conduct was willful, wanton, malicious, and reckless, entitling Plaintiff to punitive, special damages and other damages. These damages are separate and distinct from damages asserted under any other cause of action contained in this Complaint.

E. SC Code §15- 18 Fraud, All Plaintiffs

Defendants committed fraud against the Plaintiffs and represented these statements and documents as true and accurate. At the time the representations were made, Defendant knew they were false, misleading, incomplete, or made them with reckless disregard for their truth or falsity. Defendant intended that Plaintiff rely upon these representations for G.S education and safety. Defendant committed the Fraud for the purpose of obtaining, avoiding an obligation, hiding illegal acts, create a false record, inducing Plaintiff to act, or otherwise advancing Defendant's interests.

Plaintiff reasonably believed and relied upon Defendants to create accurate records and act in good faith and not in unethical, unprofessional, malicious manor.

Defendants created false records, failed to disclose material facts that Defendant had a duty to disclose, including: Defendant intentionally concealed or omitted material information that would have affected the outcome.

ACTION 6 ; FRAUD

Plaintiff fully set forth herein that the Defendant committed fraud by continuously creating false documentation, verbally repeating an alternate reality opposing the evidence and facts of the matter, and omission of concerning material facts. Defendant knew the statements and documents were false or acted with reckless disregard for their truth. Defendant intended that Plaintiff rely upon the documents. Plaintiff suffered damages as a direct and proximate result of Defendant's fraudulent conduct. Defendant's actions were intentional, willful, malicious, and undertaken with the intent to deceive Plaintiff.

Defendants unjustly benefited from the fraudulent conduct by creating problem reaction solution scenarios for District Attorney profit as a means to funnel, embezzle and launder IDEA to themselves through various other business and shell corporations and contracts. The SCDOE administrative complaint processes are not impartial, rarely reflect the record, and thus unconstitutional.

Additionally in the State of South Carolina there are only 2 law firms representing every single district in the state for the last 40 years. This in addition to SCDOE lead counsel Barbara Drayton being at her position for 40 years risks proper checks and balances and contributes to a

massive conflict of interest; a violation of RULE 1 of the Civil law of procedure. Additionally, the Hearing officer, Brian Murphy is the only one performing them with the same 2 firms, week after week, year after year, and all a part of a private association, SC BAR, with their own interests at precedent, not impartial justice.

Defendant's conduct was willful, wanton, and in reckless disregard of Plaintiff's rights, entitling Plaintiff to punitive damages.

F. SC Code §15- 20, 21, 22, 23 General, and Gross Negligence, Recklessness and Wilful. All Plaintiffs

Plaintiff incorporates all preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein. At all relevant times, Defendant owed Plaintiff a duty to exercise reasonable care. Defendant knew or should have known that failure to exercise reasonable care would create an unreasonable risk of harm to Plaintiff. Defendant breached its duty by acts and omissions. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's conduct, Plaintiffs suffered damages including:

- Economic loss;
- Property damage;
- Loss of income;
- Emotional distress;
- Reputational harm;
- Litigation expenses; and
- Other damages to be proven at trial.

ACTION 7; NEGLIGENCE

Defendant owed Plaintiff a legal duty of care. Defendant breached that duty by failing to exercise reasonable care under the circumstances. Defendant's breach was the direct and proximate cause of Plaintiff's injuries and damages. Plaintiff suffered actual damages as a result.

ACTION 8; GROSS NEGLIGENCE

Defendant's conduct constituted more than ordinary negligence. Defendants failed to exercise even slight care under circumstances presenting an obvious risk of harm to the Plaintiffs and G.S. Defendants knew or should have known that its conduct created a substantial probability of injury. Defendant's conduct constituted gross negligence under South Carolina law. As a direct and proximate result, Plaintiffs sustained damages.

ACTION 9; RECKLESSNESS

Defendants consciously disregarded a known and substantial risk to Plaintiffs and G.S. Defendant acted with reckless indifference to Plaintiff's rights, safety, property, and legally protected interests. Defendant's conduct was a direct and proximate cause of Plaintiff's damages.

ACTION 10; WILLFUL AND WANTON MISCONDUCT

Plaintiff incorporates all prior that Defendant knowingly engaged in conduct likely to cause harm to Plaintiff. Defendant acted intentionally, willfully, and with conscious disregard for the consequences of its actions. Defendant's conduct demonstrated a deliberate indifference to Plaintiff's rights and welfare. Defendant's willful and wanton misconduct directly and proximately caused Plaintiff's damages.

Plaintiff incorporates all prior allegations of Defendant's conduct was willful, wanton, reckless, and in conscious disregard of Plaintiff's rights. Defendant knew or should have known that its conduct would likely result in injury or damage. Defendant's conduct warrants the imposition of punitive damages sufficient to punish Defendants and deter similar misconduct.

G. SC Code §15- 24 Intentional infliction of Emotional Distress, All Plaintiffs

Plaintiff incorporates all preceding pages fully set forth herein that beginning at the same time and continuing thereafter, Defendants engaged in a pattern of conduct directed toward Plaintiffs that included, but was not limited to:

1. Psychological manipulation
2. Gaslighting
3. Stonewalling
4. Deflecting and repeating
5. Making verbal statements and written documentation in direct contradiction to the reality. (Recorded)
6. Depriving constitutional rights such as freedom of speech, religious speech, advocacy, and entry into public property without lawful just cause.

Defendants intentionally engaged in the conduct described above, or acted with reckless disregard of the probability that Plaintiffs would suffer severe emotional distress.

Defendant knew, or reasonably should have known, that such conduct would likely cause severe emotional and psychological harm to Plaintiffs.

EXTREME AND OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT

Defendant's actions were extreme, outrageous, intolerable, and beyond all possible bounds of decency accepted by a civilized society. Defendant's conduct exceeded mere insults, indignities, annoyances, disagreements, or ordinary negligence. Defendants abused a position of authority, trust, influence, or power and intentionally targeted the Plaintiffs. Defendant's actions were malicious, oppressive, humiliating, retaliatory, and intended to cause emotional harm.

CAUSATION AND INJURY

Plaintiff's emotional distress was severe and of such intensity that no reasonable person could be expected to endure it. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's conduct, Plaintiffs suffered severe distress including but not limited to;

- Extreme anxiety;
- Severe emotional anguish;
- Fear and humiliation;
- Depression;
- Loss of sleep;
- Physical manifestations of emotional distress;
- Mental suffering; and
- Other injuries to be proven at trial.

ACTION 11; INTENTIONAL INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS AND OUTRAGE

Plaintiffs set forth herein that the Defendants intentionally or recklessly engaged in extreme and outrageous conduct toward Plaintiff. Defendant knew, or should have known, that

severe emotional distress was substantially certain to result. Defendant's conduct was beyond all possible bounds of decency and utterly intolerable in a civilized community.

Defendant's conduct directly and proximately caused Plaintiff's severe emotional distress and suffered substantial damages as a result.

Plaintiff incorporates all preceding allegations. Defendant's conduct was intentional, malicious, reckless, willful, wanton, and in conscious disregard of Plaintiff's rights. Defendant's conduct warrants the imposition of punitive damages to punish Defendant and deter similar conduct. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's conduct, Plaintiff has suffered:

- Severe emotional distress;
- Mental anguish;
- Psychological injury;
- Loss of enjoyment of life;
- Economic losses related to treatment and recovery;
- Consequential damages; and
- Other damages to be shown during trial.

VI. JURY TRIAL

The Plaintiffs exercise their constitutional right to a trial by jury on all claims and issues, under the US and SC constitution.

VIII. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Wherefore, the Plaintiff requests the following relief:

1. A declaration that the Defendant's actions violated the Plaintiff's rights.
2. Actual damages, Consequential damages, Special damages, Punitive damages, Declaratory relief, Injunctive relief, Costs.
3. Any other relief that the Court deems just and proper.
4. All defendants Removed and/or revoked from any and all Public employment, positions, certification, licensure and offices.
5. Public Letter of Apology
6. Independent **financial, structural** and **ethical**, audit of Clover School District and the South Carolina Department of Education policies and procedures including but not limited to, audit logs and meta data.
7. Criminal Investigation into individual defendants and the SCDOE, Clover School District, York County Sheriffs office, and Law firm Duff, Freeman, Seibert for Fraud, Collusion Conspiracy to Deprive Rights, and financial crimes.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs total claims damages from the Defendant in the sum of **\$144,000 PER Defendant, PER Plaintiff**, in addition to relief for time, energy, associated with enforcing these rights and abuses.

“The Constitution supersedes all other laws and the individual’s rights shall be liberally enforced in favor of him, the clearly intended and expressly designated **beneficiary**.” –Marbury v. Madison, 5 U.S. 137 (1803)

“An unconstitutional act is not law. It confers no rights; it imposes no duties; affords no protection; it creates no office. It is, in legal contemplation, as inoperative as though it had never been passed.” – Norton v. Shelby County, 118 U.S. 425 (1886)

“Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there can be no “rule-making” or legislation which would abrogate them.” –Miranda v. Arizona, 384 U.S. 436 (1966)

IX. CERTIFICATION AND CLOSING

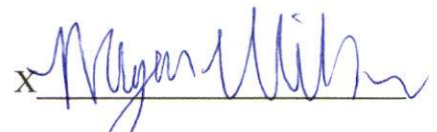
Plaintiffs exercise their right to receive a copy of their **oath of office and each BOND under SC Code 8-3-30, 60, 80 by ALL DEFENDANTS** who pledge or affirm through oath of office.

Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 11, by providing our autographs below, we certify to the best of our knowledge, information, and belief that this Civil Action: (1) is not being presented for an improper purpose, such as to harass, cause unnecessary delay, or needlessly increase the cost of litigation; (2) is supported by existing law or by a nonfrivolous argument for extending, modifying, or reversing existing law; (3) the factual contentions have evidentiary support or, if specifically so identified, will likely have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for further investigation or discovery; and (4) the complaint otherwise complies with the requirements of Rule 11.

Autographed 22th day of June 2026,

X 
Alexis Carberry Benson
235 Straightaway lane
Indian Land, SC 29707

X 
Essa Almosaud
227 Lodges Ln Apt. 307
Clover, SC 29710

X 
Megan Wilson
227 Lodges Ln Apt. 308
Clover, SC 29710