

RECEIVED

AUG 17 2026

S.C. SUPREME COURT

Appellate Case # 2026-001481

The State of South Carolina
In The Supreme Court
Appeal From The Forester's Law Firm
State Willard Fowler, Esquire

Darin Pashed Johnson #356055

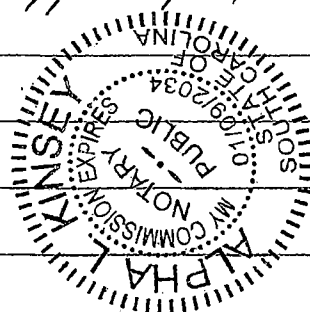
V.

State of South Carolina

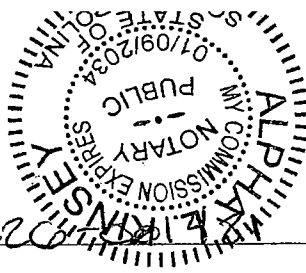
Lee Correctional Institution
990 W. Sackville Hwy
Bridgman, S.C. 29010

Darin
Johnson

Alpha Kinsey
7/30/26



Alpha S Kinsy
7/14/26



Dan
John

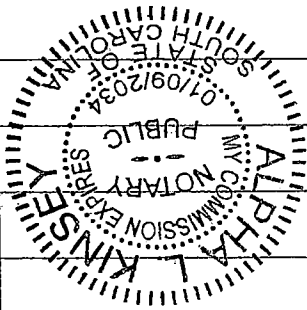
Appellate Case # 2026-AD-17

Dear Supreme Court of South Carolina

I Do understand that it is Most Certain that the Attorney's General office has Failed to Rule in Favor of the Applicant 17-27-80. Hearing on application; Final Judgment For Applicant to Be Discharged From unlawful custody Due to Ignoring "Broad Documentation" along with Testimony From state Prosecutor which is the Supreme Court's only concern whether or not there is Probative Evidence that is Concrete and Particularized that supports Grounds For Relief. The Victim Request Form / Affidavit of Unprosecution is Crystal clear Evidence Tremendously High in "Standard of Proof" that the state Has "No Victim" which is Broad For the "Exclusionary Rule" Due to Exclusion of the accused, Prosecution should have chosen the option available From Prosecutorial Discretion to "Not Prosecute" Due to accusations / Probable Cause and the totality of Surrounding Circumstances of the Entire case "Becoming" unsupported, unreliable and inadmissible Due to Not Being supported by oath or Affirmation Particularly / Describing the Person to Be Seized Constituting unreasonable seizure U.S.C.A. #4 on Behalf of Due Process U.S.C.A. #5 Being Violated Due to Discriminatory Prosecution on Behalf of Prosecutor's Misconduct Due to these cases Generally Not Being Prosecuted, these acts has Willingly, knowingly and intentional Violations by state government official Jeremiah S. Freeman # 64642 who Violated clearly Established Constitutional Rights, who Admitted at Per Hearing that it is Possible the Documentation undermines the Prosecution on Grounds that there is "No Victim" along with No strength of Properly admitted Evidence of guilt From the accused and No Personal or Direct

Knowledge to the Matter Constituting Cruel and unusual
Punishments to Be Inflicted U.S.C.A* & By Being Denied Basic
Constitutional Rights Due to the Violation of Equal Protection
U.S.C.A #14. I am Being Held in a Lawful Custody Based on
Signed and Dated Documentation that is Prepared through
the Prosecutor's office Constituting Broad legal acts,
Documentation is "Merit", it is Specific Findings of Fact and is
Conclusion of the Law.

Agnes Kinney



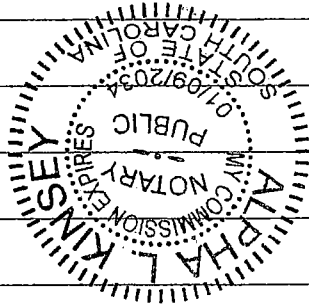
7/14/26

Devin
Jenn 20

SC Code 1976

Statute 17-27-80 Hearing on application; Final Judgment.

The application shall be heard in, and before any Judge of, a Court of competent jurisdiction in the County in which the conviction took place. A record of the proceeding shall be made and preserved. All rules and statutes applicable in civil proceedings are available to the parties. The courts may receive proof by affidavits, depositions, oral testimony, or other evidence and may order the applicant brought before it for hearing. If the court finds in favor of the applicant, it shall enter an appropriate order with respect to the conviction or sentence in the former proceeding, and any supplemental orders as to re-arrestment, retrial, custody, bail, discharge, correction of sentence or other matters that may be necessary and proper. The court shall make specific findings of fact, and state expressly its conclusions of law, relating to each issue presented. This order is final judgment.



Alpha L. Kinney
7/14/26

Dain
John 2/26

Standard of Proof

(1857) The Degree or Level of Proof Demanded in a specific case, such as "Beyond a Reasonable Doubt" or "by a Preponderance of the Evidence"; a rule about the Quality of the Evidence that a Party Must Bring Forward to Prevail.

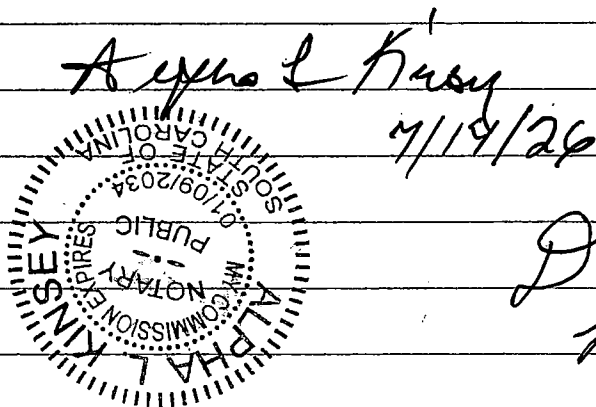
1 Discriminatory Prosecution's 3 Essential Elements:

(1) that other violators similarly situated are Generally Not Prosecuted (2) that the selection of the claimant was intentional or purposeful and (3) that the selection was Pursuant to an arbitrary Classification.

Prosecutors Misconduct Essential Elements:

When the actions of the Solicitor rises to the level of Prosecutorial Misconduct, the question of whether a Dismissal or mistrial is warranted is Determined by:

(1) the cumulative effect of such Misconduct; (2) the Strength of Properly admitted Evidence of the Defendant's guilt; and (3) the curative actions taken by the Court.



Jewin
John Doe

Exclusionary Rule

(1) The Exclusionary Rule is a Deterrent Sanction by Which the Prosecution is Barred From Introducing Evidence obtained in Violation of the Fourth Amendment

(2) The Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution Prohibits unreasonable Searches and Seizures through its Exclusionary Rule U.S. Const Amend 4.

(3) Proper Remedy For Evidence obtained in Violation of the Fourth Amendment is Suppression, it must be Excluded From trial U.S. Const Amend 4

(4) The Exclusionary Rule Generally Prohibits the Introduction at Criminal trial of Evidence obtained in Violation of a Defendant's Amendment Rights, the Purpose of the Exclusionary Rule is to Deter Future Fourth Amendment Violations.

: Exclusionary Rule - Evidence obtained of a Criminal Defendant's Constitutional or Statutory Rights is Not admissible at trial.

Alvin J. King
7/14/26
Devin
J. King

