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JUN 12 2015

SC Court of Appeals

Joseph Todd Rowland

#290065

WapdoB-239

LAWRENCE L CRAWFORD AKA
Joseph Gabriel Tah Tah Tishbite
ET AL # 300839 Wapdo A-127

LIEBER C/O PO BOX 205
RIDGEVILLE, SC 29472

RE: Removal of Both cases 2014-
001051 and 001231 The Rowland,
Nesbit and Law Crawford Direct
Appeals

To The SC Court of Appeals,
These attached documents
are supplement to the prior
lofs

Removal documents. Due to the spoliation that occurred in this case the cases, both of them, are removed. The Federal Court will determine if we can do what we claim we can do by the existing default and collateral estoppel occurring in the Richland Court of Common Pleas. Additional supplement shall follow.

JUNE 8, 2015

Respectfully
Joseph Rowland

2015

THE STATE of South Carolina
IN THE COURT of Appeals
THE Global Theocratic State
CHIEF JUSTICE of THE Global Theocratic Court
ET AL

APPEAL FROM CHARLESTON COUNTY
ROGER M. YOUNG SR. THE PRESIDING JUDGE

CASE NO. U-GS-10-5527, 5528, 5531

APPELLATE CASE NO. 2014-001051

1:14-cv-3713-WSD ET AL,

JOSEPH JODD ROWLAND,

LAWRENCE L CRAWFORD AKA JONAH

GABRIEL JAH JAH T. TISHBITZ ET AL,

PLAINTIFFS / APPELLANTS

1 of 60

vs

The State of South Carolina;
The United States et al,
defendants / respondents

Proof of Service RECEIVED

JUN 12 2015


SC Court of Appeals

We, TAHIRAH AL MAHDI et al, do hereby
certify, that we have mailed and
or served a copy of an affidavit of
facts giving judicial notice; supple-
menting appellants return;
striking respondents motion to
strike and require filing of amend-
ed initial brief; supplementing
issues on appeal; imposing SAN -

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Travis J. Petition To Remove Judicial
ORDER, (60) pages dated April 20,
2015 and attachments on the 5th C.
Court of Appeals and all other in-
volved parties by US mail postage
prepaid on April 21, 2015. It is deemed
filed that date arguing preemption,
Houston v Lack, 287 U.S. 266, 273-76, 108
Sct 2379 (1988). It is so ORDERED.

April 21, 2015

Respectfully,
JAHJAH Al Mahdi

Joseph Rowland
Joseph Rowland

The State of South Carolina
In The Court of Appeals
The Global Theocratic State
Chief Justice of The Global Theocratic Court
et al.,

Appeal From Charleston County
Roger M. Young SR. The Presiding Judge

CASE No. U-GS-10-5527, 5528, 5531
APPELLATE CASE No. 2014-001051;
114-CV-3713-WSD et al.,

Joseph Todd Rowland,
Lawrence L Crawford aka Jonah
Gabriel Jahjah T. Tishbite et al,
Plaintiffs / Appellants
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vs.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
THE UNITED STATES ET AL,
DEFENDANTS / RESPONDENTS

Affidavit of Facts Giving Judicial
Notice; Supplementing Appellants
Return; Striking Respondents
motion to STRIKE and REQUIRE
filing of Amended initial Brief;
Supplementing Issues on Appeal;
Imposing Sanctions; Petitions
to REMOVE; Judicial Order

LAWRENCE L Crawford aka
Joseph Gabriel Tashah T. Tishbite
#300839 Wapolo A-127
Lieber CT P.O. Box 205
Ridgville SC 29172
Additional Appellant
and Attorney for
Appellant

201. The SC Court of Appeals,
The U.S. District Court for
The States of Georgia, Kentucky,
New York et al.,

The Foreign Sovereign plain-
tiffs / Applicants / petitioners, standing
in propria persona, do hereby

humbly submit the following:

The Foreign Sovereigns give
The se Court of Appeals and all
involved parties judicial notice.
HERE THE COURT will find attached:

(1) A copy of a certificate of
SERVICE and Appellate Brief, (346)
pages dated FEBRUARY 28, 2015 that
was filed in the direct Appeal of
HENRY Nesbit case no. 2014-001231.

(2) A copy of the certificate
of SERVICE and Amended PER
Application, (12) pages dated April
7, 2015 that was filed in the

ANTHONY LEE PCR UNDER CASE
2013-CP-02-0704.

FOR THE RECORD, ALL DOCUMENTS
THAT WERE FILED IN THE HENRY NESBIT
DIRECT APPEAL UNDER CASE 2014-00-
1231 ARE NOW DEEMED FILED IN THE
JOSEPH JOEL ROWLAND DIRECT APPEAL
UNDER CASE 2014-001051. THE NAME
OF LAWRENCE L CRAWFORD IS NOW ADDED
AS AN APPELLANT ON DIRECT APPEAL IN THE
ROWLAND CASE NO. 2014-001051 AS IT
IS ALSO IN THE HENRY NESBIT DIRECT
APPEAL UNDER CASE 2014-001231. APPLY
STATE OR FEDERAL LAW, APPLY RULE OF
APPELLATE COURT PROCEDURE, APPLY
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statute, or state legislative intent, or federal constitutional intent or law, any congressional intent or legislation that stands in opposition to this decree by the Global Theocratic King - Khalifah - Judge of the Global Theocratic State and Court is overruled and or suspended and relaxed and or repealed and or is rendered to no effect in these proceedings due to the default and collateral estoppel that has occurred in case 2013-CP-400-0084 presently pending in the SC Richland County Court of Common Pleas. It is so ordered.

And authority to control any and
all courts foreign or domestic, with
the power to render to no effect
all global constitutions, all state
legislation and any Act of Congress,
and subject law within the 193 mem-
ber states of the United Nations.
By this power and authority that
binds the SC Court of Appeals, this
state and nation by the existing
default and collateral estoppel that
occurred in case 2013-CP-400-0084
pending in Richland County SC. I,
JAHNAN AL MAHDI now exercise all
power and authority given to me
U of 60

via the default, which includes
acting as an additional attorney
for Joseph Todd Rowland, he being
Christian and a member of the
reestablished Global Theocratic
State. I am also proffered as
an appellant in this and the presbit
case establishing and consolidating
my belated direct appeal that was
deprived me by the fraud that occur-
red by the fraud on the court
perpetrated by the SC Court of
Appeals and Judge Kaye heard
with her cohorts. The fact that
additional relief is sought in
other pending actions will be of

no effect upon these proceedings.
It is perspicuous that an Appellant
can have more than one Attorney.
Jahsh Al Mahdi now acts as an
additional Attorney for Rowland
even though he is also added as
an Appellant as members of the
Global Theocratic State. Any ex-
isting law, statute, rule etc that
would stand in opposition to
this decree of the King-Khalifah -
Judge of the Global Theocratic
State and Court is rendered

to no effect upon these proceedings.
multiple legal counsel is

Now established. The interest
of the Global Theocratic State
must be protected, United States
v. IOEH Unger, 740 F.3d 315 (CA4 (DC
2004)); Platt v. United States, F.Supp.2d
2013 WL 1637249 (DSC 2013); Mullin v. Ax
v. Astruc, 768 F.Supp.2d 829 (DSC 2010);
In re Unger, 363 B.R. 777 (Bkrtcy
(DSC 2007)); In re: Grand Jury Subpoena
Under Seal, 415 F.3d 333 (CA4 (Va 2005));
Estate of Gill Ex Rel Grant v. Chesapeake
University Foundation, 397 S.C. 419,
725 S.E.2d 516 (SC App 2012); Freeman
v. Warden, Perry Correctional
Institution, 2014 WL 2991704 (DSC 2014). The

SC Court of Appeals is barred from challenging this claim due to the existing default and collateral estoppel. It is so ORDERED.

It was mich, mark Jathing submitted his motions to strike and require filing of amended initial Brief of Appellant dated February 23, 2015. This document is now stricken from the court record by sanctions imposed and acts of fraud on the court. SC Court of Appeals was informed by JAHSAH Al Mahdi in other

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related documents that the
(180) day provision was made, that
I gave it to Rowland and he by
his own free will chose to have it
argued in his case. If you look
at the BRIEF filed in the presbit
case 2014-001231 you will see
the chain of custody issue similar
to the one Rowland is arguing. It
is made also. This issue is now also
being argued as a class action as
is the (180) day and (365) day
provisions under Article 134 etc.
The SC Court of Appeals will give
all inmates in this state notice

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of the pending class actions. Any law that stands in opposition to this decree is ~~repealed~~ void or to no effect. It is so ORDERED.

This document is also deemed as a final order issued by the Chief Justice of the Global Theocratic Court, not appealable to any global court, of which judicial and legislative authority is superseding in all global courts and is above all law making entities, being the highest court and law making entity in the

world by default and collateral
estoppel existing in case "0084".
IT IS SO ORDERED.

Inasmuch, the SC Court of Appeals
conspiring under color of state law
with Jadhav, has possibly as Jadhav
Al Mahdi assesses it, compromised ap-
pellant Rowland's hired attorney to
circumvent the fact that Jadhav Al
Mahdi notified the SC Court of
Appeals that the (180) day provision
was his and the fact that you, as
Jadhav assessed it, possibly compromised
the paid attorney, sold Rowland out by
gutting out the (180) day provision from the
180 of 60.

MANIPULATED it was written to be
ARGUED to aid the state and pro-
SECUTOR, with the SE COURT of AP-
PEALS AFFIRM his conviction, you
CRIMINALS. Thus, SANCTIONS ARE
IMPOSED, REMOVAL is ESTABLISHED and
FATHING'S motion is STRUCK from
THE COURT RECORD. RULES for any defect
in this document including page limits
ARE SUSPENDED. IT IS SO ORDERED.

IN ADDRESSING THE ASSISTANT
ATTORNEY GENERAL, MARK FATHING
motion to strike * * *, which is now
officially STRICKEN from THE COURT
RECORD via these Acts of FRAUD on
THE COURT. WHEN ATTORNEY PERPER
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asserted in his document "my
client asserts" and you sought to
strike the issues requiring the
submission of an amended brief.
You abused your discretion in acts
of fraud on the court, because his
client did not assert anything. I
did, his additional attorney given to
him as a member of the Global
Theocratic State whom by the existing
default is authorized to practice law
as lawgiver of the one true God,
anywhere within the borders of
the 193 member state of the
United Nations which the SC court

of appeals is barred in challenging by the default and collateral estopped.

The Assistant Attorney General stated when he stated "A prisoner has no right to argue his own appeal citing PRICE v. JOHNSON, 334 U.S. 266, 285 (1948). That case was overruled by United States v.

GONZALES-LOPEZ. The appellant has a constitutional right to self representation within any court in the United States. The appellant has the constitutional right to

"compelled of choice". Self representation
is established as a right of
"compelled of choice", so is his seeking
assistance from the attorney-judge-
prosecutor-king-khalifah of the
Global Theocratic State, State v.
BARRETT, 407 SC 27, 753 S.W.2d 545
(SC 2014); Kahney v United States, 134
S.Ct 1090, 188 L.Ed.2d 46, 82 USLW 410,
in Cal. Daily Op. Serv. 1920, 2014, United
States v Gonzalez-Lopez - 548 U.S. 140,
126 S.Ct 2557, 165 L.Ed.2d 409 (2006);
United States v Holmes, F.Supp.2d
2012 WL 1952286 (D.S.C. 2012); United
States v Hall, 587 Fed Appx 758 (CA 4 (Va) 2014).

Thus, the court and parties are
in ERROR and abused their discretion
when they asserted in Acts of Fraud
on the court that this is hybrid
representation. Rowland is exercising
his constitutional right of "counsel of
choice", has merely solicited the aid
of an additional attorney, one author-
ized by the Global Theocratic State by
default. UNITED STATES v. DEHLINGER
SUPRA; PLATT v. UNITED STATES SUPRA;
MULLIN v. ASTRUE SUPRA; IN RE
UMER SUPRA; IN RE GRAND JURY
SUBPOENA UNDER SEAL SUPRA.

Ex parte Miller v. State, 388 SC 347,
697 SE2d 527 (2010), the SC SU-
PREMIE COURT may have asserted
there is no right to hybrid repre-
sentation. But you cannot use a state
law to override a determination of
the United States SUPREME COURT made
applicable to every state within both
state and federal court, or the super-
seding judicial authority of the Global
Theocratic State. The United States
SUPREME COURT, the SC SUPREME
COURT and the S.C. U.S. DISTRICT COURT
all determined that an appeal-
lant has a constitutional right
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to counsel of choice, even if its one
from the Global Therapeutic State or he
soliciting the aid of multiple attorneys
as his legal team, and Appellant also has
a constitutional right to represent them-
selves within any court within the
United States, also JAHYAH Almahdi, who
is now the Appellant in these cases whom
for which there is no separation of powers,
STATE v BARNES, 407 SC 27, 753 SE2d 545
(SC 2014) | UNITED STATES v BREKTON, 740
F3d 303 (CA4 (N.C. 2014)) | STATE v JACKSON,
SIE 2d, 2014 WL 4938028 (SC App 2014);
STATE v POLICAO, 402 SC 547, 741 SE2d 774
(SC App 2013) | UNITED STATES v BERNARD,
708 F3d 583 (CA4 (N.C. 2013)) | KING - JUDGE
DREARIE.

As for the claim by Farthing,
"counsel cannot serve as a mere
conduit for pro se documents in an
effort to avoid the prohibition against
hybrid representation and the dis-
pleasure of his client?" Farthing, tell
your story walking. You misinterpreted
the facts. This is not hybrid representa-
tion, but is a situation where the
appellant has solicited the aid of
additional counsel in the form of the
lawgiver Jafar al Mahdi of the
Global Theocratic State as "counsel
of choice". Any law, statute or rule
that stands in opposition of this

~~DECREES~~ of the Global Theocratic
king - Khalifah - Judge is overruled
and or is rendered to no effect
upon these proceedings. IT IS SO
ORDERED.

We give all parties judicial
notice that case 2014-001051,
The Rowland case, is now supplere-
mented with issues no. (5) 4, 2, 5,
6, 7 and 8 written in the therapy
presbit Brief in case 2014-001231
being slightly modified where
needed to tailor and address
the concerns presented in

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The Rowland conviction with all cases cited therein. The issues submitted by Attorney Mark Pepper in his amended Brief will remain as filed unchanged, but these additional issues are now supplemented to case 2014-0010 SL. The SC Court of Appeals will make a ruling on the issues submitted by Attorney Pepper as expeditiously as its time permits, sending copy of its holdings to all parties involved. The additional part of these proceedings containing

The legal issues of religious
prophesy of Christianity, Judaism
and Islam are petitioned removed
to the state of Georgia initially
under case 1:14-cv-313-WSD; The
state of New York secondarily
under case 9:15-cv-183 and the
state of Kentucky as a final measure
under case 3:14-cv-00589 attached
to a writ of error awaiting adju-
dication. Nominal party interest and
direct party interest is now established,
Hartford Fire Ins Co. v. Harbeyville
Mut Ins Co., 736 F.3d 255 (CA1 (SC 2013));
Size Low - Farmer v. Johnson, 2014
WL 4056267 (DSC 2014) Barlow v.

Colgate Palmolive Co., 750 F3d 437
CA4 (Md 2014); Williams v Dorchester
County Detention Center, 987
F Supp 2d 690 (DSC 2013); Flamuz S.A.
v. Freight Bulk PTE Ltd, 762 F3d 382,
2014 A.M.C. 2014 CA4 (Va 2014); Jolley
v. LaSalle Bank Nat. Ass'n, 36 F Supp.
3d 657 (DSC 2014); Estate of Callahan
Ex Rel Foster v United States, F.
Supp 2d, 2012 WL 1835366 (DSC 2012);
Fulcrum Interp., Inc v Prince
George Center I, Inc, 503 Fed Appx'
193, 2012 WL 6634915 CA4 (Md 2012);
South Carolina v Ali, F Supp 2d 2012
WL 6765732 (DSC 2012); Chapman v

Federal Nat' mortg Ass'n, F Supp 2d,
2012 WL 2060729 (DSC 2012); Flying
Pigs, LLC v. R.R.A.J. Franchising, LLC,
757 F3d 117 CA4 (Me 2014); Palmetto
Automatic Sprinkler Co. Inc v Smith
Cooper Interiors, Inc, 995 F Supp 2d
492 (DSC 2014); Scarborough v.
Life Point Inc, F Supp 2d, 2012 WL
6470452 (DSC 2012); State v Barnes
Supra; Johnson v Nash, 2014 WL
1278594 (DSC 2014); Low v Advantage -
South Bank, 2014 WL 8239419 (DSC
2014); Barlow v Colgate Palmolive
Co., 772 F3d 1001, 90 Fed. R. Serv. 3d
85 CA4 (Md 2014); Inc RE Smith

STRUCTURES, Inc, 490 B.R. 199 Bankcy
(DSC 2013); LEE GUAM v Long TERM
CREDIT BANK, JAPAN, 322 F.3d 635
(9th Cir 2003); LIU v Republic of China,
892 F.2d 1119, 1124 (9th Cir 1989) cert.
dismissed - U.S. - 11 Sct 27, 11 LEd2d
840 (1990). All rules are suspended.

Referring back to the issue
of the chain of custody in the
Rowland case. The applicant is sth,
both with amendment rights of the
US Constitution as well as Article
IV § 2 and his DUE PROCESS rights
WERE violated, including rule
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403 of SC Rules of Evidence, as well as Rule 6(b) of SC Rules of Criminal Procedure as it pertains to the chain of custody and submission of evidence without the proper chain of custody forms. These are the rules required by P.D. E.A. and P.N.P who trained their operatives and all members of the police task force in existence at the Justice Academy to be in compliance with. These actions in this case violate SC Criminal Laws Article ^{§ 44-53-485} Rule 73-80, the duties of seizing officer(s) on handling of controlled substance as was also argued in the exhibit

CASE. THERE is also violation of
 ARTICLE 6, ^{RULE 73-120} SUBSTANCE EVIDENCE
 FORENSIC TESTING methods and
 RESULTS, holding that an expert
 cannot testify to an opinion
 on an UNRELIABLE TEST (SEE TTPP, 162
 163, 164), STATE v WHITE, 382 SC 265, 676
 SE 2d 684 (2009).

Inasmuch, the chemical analyst,
 Elizabeth Mitchell was ruled as
 "an expert witness" at trial voir
 dire (SEE TTPP 170). Yet, by her
 own testimony at trial, Elizabeth
 Mitchell, the chemical analyst of,
 cross-direct testified she did not
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consider herself as an expert witness, (SEE TTP 171)²⁴¹ which violated Rule 702 "Testimony by Experts" also Article 6-73-120. The analyst Elizabeth Mitchell also testified that she was not sure if the scales or test were up to date making the validity of the test unreliable (SEE TTP 169)₂₄₂ STATE V WHITE SUPRA.

Inasmuch, there was no physical proof produced pertaining to the chain of custody by submitting the forms into evidence when courts have abused their discretion where mere testimony

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Alonzo cannot establish proof that the state was in compliance to the applicable statutes which in fundamental fairness to the appellant must be required, being an abuse of discretion not to give weight to the statutory requirements which result in no foundation being properly (emphasis added) established producing a broken chain of custody. United States v Jurpin, 65 F3d 1207 CA4 (MA 1995).

It must be established as a "jurisdictional prerequisite" (emphasis added) that there was no tampering with this evidence of any kind which goes to substantiating the jurisdictional prerequisite

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as to specific drug amounts, which is an essential element of the offense which cannot be left to speculation. The chain of custody was also broken on grounds that there was no "affidavit" to accompany the chemical analyst report given via discovery or presented at trial that demonstrate the analyst was certified by SLED to analyze these substances, which is a clear violation of South Carolina Rules and Criminal Procedure Rule 6(A), the 6th Amendment and DUE PROCESS LAW.

further, Elizabeth Mitchell
the chemical Analyst on cross-
direct via the solicitor. When
asked did she sign the report(s).
she stated "I believe at the time
you were using "electronic
signatures" (SEE TAP 156-157) and
(STATE EXHIBIT 32). This places the
Analyst Elizabeth Mitchell in
violation of SC Rules of Criminal
Procedure [Rule 36 Form(s)] which
plainly state that the Supreme
Court shall provide the content
and format of forms required by
these Rules, and that the use

of these forms is mandatory. The use of an electronic signature does not alleviate the problem of evidence tampering where only persons who obtained her computer access number or other unknown party or even "hacker" can simply hit a button and make use of her electronic signature creating a falsified document. To alleviate any concerns of evidence tampering and to ensure that the person testifying is indeed the person who did the analysis the

physical signature is required to protect the constitutional due process rights of the accused as is required by the applicable rules. The Chester Police Department cannot be permitted to use their own forms or computer format in substitution of the proper forms mandated and provided to all state agencies issued by the Supreme Court, conspiring under color of state law, as a means to circumvent this essential requirement and applicable statutes that protect the integrity of the

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Evidence submitted diminishing
any concerns with tampering.

Additionally there is another
issue that potentially calls into
question the integrity of the link
in regard to the chain of custody
which also relates to the preven-
tion of evidence tampering, which is
essential to establishing the crucial
elements of the offense as to speci-
fied drug amounts, which is also a
"jurisdictional prerequisite" issue
that can be raised on appeal for the
first time as is this issue in total.

Elizabeth Mitchell, the chemical analyst on cross by the appellants attorney ^(Tr. p 160), testified she received the drugs on June 6, 2011 from the evidence custodian. Yet if the court and parties would take notice, the analysis on the drugs were not made until June 28, 2011. There is a missing link as to who exactly was in possession of the drugs from June 6, 2011 until June 28, 2011 of (22) days. Because of this gap and a time period creating a missing link. The court or state cannot act as chameleons and
u206060

speculate that these drugs were
in the analyst possession all this
substantial time. Especially since
there was no sworn signed affi-
davit or any other documented
paper trail that demonstrate that
this was the case see my Rule 5
p. 43. All the aforementioned stands
in egregious violation of the appli-
cable statutes as well as produce
violations of Rule 5 pursuant to dis-
covery, the 6th, with amendments,
Rule 6(B), Rule 6(C) and Rule 6(D) 44-53-485
(73-120) Article 6 SC Criminal
Law Articles in handling of con-
trolled substances for chemical
43 of 60

analysis. (SEE SC Code Ann. § 44-53-485).

The statute clearly provides that the properly sworn and "notarized signature" of the evidence custodian in possession of the controlled substance evidence is required, if the provisions of the Rule for chemical analysis and chain of custody as set forth in the South Carolina Criminal Practice Rules are to be effective. The signature alone is sufficient to maintain the written record of the chain of custody. There must be a written signature or
w/ob 60

at least sufficient testimony by
the analyst stating "yes, it was
me who pushed that button to
place signature on that document",
if the integrity of the evidence
is to be maintained diminishing
any question which include tampering
in light of the lawless police officers
that have been recently documented
around the nation. The lack of
the aforementioned violates
Article 6 (Rule 73-90) (Duties of
evidence custodian) which clearly
demands the original signed,
initial chain of custody (form)
US of 60

Investigator ^{Cobb} out of evidence locker
June 6, 2011 at 5:41 AM. ~~There~~ ~~was~~
no sworn or notarized statement
"forms" from the evidence custodian
Linda Wilson produced pursuant
to Rule 5 nor was such presented
at trial which violated statute
§ 44-53-485 under Article 6 Pro-
cedures for handling of a con-
trolled substance Rule 73-90 and
Rule 6(B) SEE (APP 194). The court
at trial did err in not finding
the chain of custody was broken
in an abuse of discretion by
allowing testimony by officers

shall accompany the evidence until presented to the forensic laboratory for analysis, without any proof of physical chain of custody all the state has is a chemical analysis report which violates the statute ⁽⁴⁴⁵³⁻⁹⁸⁵⁾. The courts have abused their discretion in determining that testimony alone can substantiate the chain, conspiring under color of state law to circumvent the requirements of the applicable statutes also producing a jurisdictional defect, State v. Court, 382 SC 205, 675 SE2d 240 (2009) | Jamison v. Morris, 385 SC 215, 684 SE2d 46 of 60

168 (SC 2009) ; STATE v SMITH , 326
SC 39, 482 SE2d 777 (SC 1999) [hold-
ing although witness testified
she could not remember actually
drawing the blood sample, she
did identify her "signature" on
the forms (written not computerized)
filled out where the blood was drawn]
; STATE v WILLIAMS , 301 SC 369, 392
SE2d 181 ; SOUTH CAROLINA DEPT. OF
SOCIAL SERVICES v COCHRAN , 364 SC
621, 614 SE2d 682 (SC 2005) (where
the charge of custody "form" (emphasis
added) and the witness testimony
both indicated the two samples
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To add additional injury to the appellant's trial, the chain of custody was also broken due to Investigator Cobb also known as Stephen Habrestad, the recovery agent who dropped off the drugs to the drop box locker ^(Tr. p. 98) failed to make a chain of custody form which violated Rule 6(B) of South Carolina Rules of Criminal Procedure, the 6th, with amendments, due process and again deny the appellant the equal protection of the laws.

The chain was also broken on grounds the "evidence custodian" Linda Wilson who retrieved the drugs from Tr-
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WERE DELIVERED TO JACQUE JOHNSON
AND (COREY SWEENEY); STATE v WILLIAMS,
297 SC 290, 376 SE2d 773 (1989) (THE
INITIAL FORM (EMPHASIS ADDED) COMPLIED
WITH THE HOSPITAL PROTOCOL AND NURSE
YORKS TESTIMONY SUFFICIENTLY ESTAB-
LISHED A CHAIN OF CUSTODY).

FURTHER VIOLATIONS OF THE CHAIN
OF CUSTODY OCCURRED IN THAT THERE
WAS NO PHYSICAL PROOF OF CHAIN OF
CUSTODY "FORMS" SUBMITTED BY DETECTIVE
ALSO PRESENTED VIA RULE 5 AND DIS-
COVERED, NOR PRESENTED AT TRIAL,
WHO THEN TESTIFIED FINDING (10.5
GRAMS) OF POWDERY SUBSTANCE WHICH
(Tr. p 176) 48 of 60 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The chemical analyst could not say whether it was cocaine or not which violates SC Rules of Criminal Law Articles ⁽⁴⁴⁻⁵³⁻⁴⁸⁵⁾ Rule 73-80, the 6th, 14th amended versions and DUE PROCESS. Justifiably alone cannot be permitted to circumvent the requirements of the statutes. This denies the applicant the equal protection of the laws.

Also there was no physical proof of chain of custody forms submitted from the seizing officer Detective Summer given pursuant to Rule 5 nor was such presented at trial. The drugs could have been tampered with or planted

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who can say without this essentially
required document. This is the
officer who supposedly found the
Gucci handbag with cocaine in it.
This also violates Rule 6(B) and
(Trp. 185, 186, 243, 244)
44-53-485
Rule 73-80 related to duties of a
seizing officer as well as the 6th, 14th
amendments and DUE PROCESS, United
States v Jurpin, 65 Fed 2d 1207 (CA Va
1995) (requires that the prosecutor
seeking to admit seized evidence
must establish a chain of custody
from the time the items were
seized to show that they are
"substantially" in the same condi-
tion as when they were seized).
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without any proof of physical chain of custody forms (emphasis added) where testimony alone does not demonstrate compliance to the stated statutes where any prior determination otherwise by any court produced an abuse of discretion and does not warrant non-compliance to the relevant statutes. Such testimony given by the officers without physical forms being submitted to prove there was no tampering or planting of evidence, without any sworn affidavits of documentation violated the appellants' DUE PROCESS rights by

(by the introduction of evidence)

allowing the case to go to trial after the suppression hearing without any proper to adequately verify the allegations of drugs ~~even~~ existed without a physical documentation of the chain of custody which results in no foundation by all seizing officers pursuant to the broken chain of custody. This is further exasperated by allowing the chemical analyst to testify as an expert when she clearly stated she did not consider herself to be one. Thus, the suppression and conviction must be unwarranted, state

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v. Cribbs, 310 SC 518, 426 S2d 306
(1992) | State v. Joseph, 328 SC 352, 491
S2d 275 (1997) | State v. Chisolm, 355
At 100, 584 S2d at 404. It is so
ORDERED.

It is as much, you have fraud on
the court. You have the SC Court
of Appeals being given notice by
Crawford that the issues presented
were his and part of the pre-
sumptively pending writ of Habeas
Corpus class action pending in
the various U.S. District Courts. You
have their being given notice
by Crawford of Rowland by his
55 of 60

Religious beliefs being a member
of the Reestablished Global Thro-
cratic State being bound without
his consent. By the power and
authority now established via
Crawford, the default that exist in
CASE 2013-CP-400-0084 and collateral
estopped. That legislative, judicial
and attorney power and authority
is hereby exercised in this
CASE and removal as previously
designated within this document
pursuant to the Foreign Sovereign
Immunity Act is established.
Sanctions are officially imposed.
With Rawland not being amenable
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To any global court without the consent of JAHIRAH AL MAHDI, which you do not have and or is withdrawn, the conviction and sentence must be vacated as determined by the decree of the King-Khalifah-Judge of the Global Theocratic State and Court whose power is binding on the SC Court of Appeals and supersedes the SC Court of Appeals and all global courts by default and collateral estoppel. The SC Court of Appeals is barred from challenging these claims. One

A copy of the Rowland indict-
ments ARE REQUIRED additional
supplement will be permitted
and submitted. All § 1983 and
state tort actions pending na-
tionally ARE supplemented with
the contents of this document.
Any law or statute standing
in opposition to this decree
of the Global Theocratic King-
Khalifah - Judge is of no effect

The Foreign Sovereigns plaint-
iffs bring the parties attention
58 of 60

to the attach order issued by
Judge Joel that went into effect
January 4, 2011. This is Judge Joel's
attempt at additional fraud on
the court in effort to get out the
provisions of the Article V § 4
order previously issued. Note this
time she did not tie this provision
to the SC. Constitution in response
to our argument. This further
substantiates our argument that
the provision argued is draconian.
It is a conflict of interest for Joel
to produce this order when she
is being sued for violations of the
59 of 60

prior order to aid the state
escape the miscarriages of justice
created by their failure to be in
compliance, conspiring under color
of law. This order produced by
this fraud and conspiracy is reple-
mented void and of no effect. It
does not rescind the prior order.

Joseph Rowland *Joseph Rowland*

Joseph Rowland It is so ORDERED

April 29, 2015

Jahshah Al Mahdi, The
King of the North, The
Khalifah and Lion of Allah,
Chief Justice of The Global
Shiocratic State and Court
by default and collateral
restopped
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2013-12-12-01

The Supreme Court of South Carolina

RE: DISPOSITION OF CASES IN GENERAL SESSIONS IN THE THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

ORDER

The Court directs that in each General Sessions case arising before the various Magistrates and Municipal Courts of the county, the following procedure is to be followed:

I. Bond Hearing

- a. Within 72 hours, after being served with a warrant, a Defendant shall appear before a Magistrate for a bond hearing.
- b. At this hearing, the Defendant shall be assigned a Bond Returnable Date approximately 60 days from the date of the bond hearing.
- c. The Magistrate shall transmit the warrant to the Clerk of Court within 15 days as required by Rule 3(a) of the South Carolina Rules of Criminal Procedure.
- d. The law enforcement officer responsible for the investigation resulting in the warrant(s) shall transmit the case file and all available discovery to the Solicitor's office no later than 60 days after service of the warrant(s).

II. Track Assignment

- a. Once the Solicitor's office receives the warrants, cases will be automatically assigned to one of four specific tracks (12 month, 11 month, 10 month, 9 month) based on the CDR code of the most serious offense charged.
- b. Deadlines are automatically assigned to a case once it has been placed on a track. Deadlines begin to run from the date that the warrant is filed with Clerk of Court's office.
 - i. Offer letters are due no later than:
 1. 9 months on the 12 month track.
 2. 8 months on the 11 month track.
 3. 7 months on the 10 month track.

4. 6 months on the 9 month track.
- ii. Guilty pleas must be entered by:
 1. 12 months on the 12 month track.
 2. 11 months on the 11 month track.
 3. 10 months on the 10 month track.
 4. 9 months on a 9 month track.
 - iii. Case is placed on proposed trial docket:
 1. After 12 months on the 12 month track.
 2. After 11 months on the 11 month track.
 3. After 10 months on the 10 month track.
 4. After 9 months on the 9 month track.

c. The Court acknowledges that certain cases may take longer to prosecute and defend, and the Solicitor and the Defense counsel may extend plea negotiations for a period without order of Court. This does not infringe upon Defendant's right to move for a speedy trial or Solicitor's right to have case set for trial prior to the guilty plea deadline if negotiations have proven unsuccessful. After the time indicated in II b ii, plus a period of nine months has expired, the parties must seek leave of Court for any further extension.

III. Bond Returnable Date

- a. Approximately 60 days from the initial bond hearing, a Defendant shall appear for a Bond Returnable Date assigned by the Magistrate and/or Municipal Judge at the initial bond hearing. This appearance will be presided over by the CJAP or a Judge designated by the CJAP for that purpose.
- b. At this hearing, the Solicitor shall collect:
 - i. The Defendant's current mailing address.
 - ii. The Defendant's charges.
 - iii. The Defendant's Date of Birth.
 - iv. Attorney Information, if applicable.
- c. If a Defendant has an attorney at this time, the defense attorney may notify the Solicitor's Office five days in advance of the bond returnable date to waive his client's appearance in court. If notice of waiver is not received by the Solicitor's office, the Defendant must appear but may leave with the instruction to make contact with his attorney.
- d. If a Defendant does not have an attorney at this time, the presiding Judge shall order that he obtain an attorney within 60 days and inform the Defendant that if he does not have an

attorney by that time, the State may proceed to trial regardless of whether or not he has an attorney. Said order is to be filed with the Clerk of Court.

IV. Bond Card

- a. Prior to the plea offer deadline, the Solicitor shall issue a bond card summoning the Defendant during a Plea Court term.
- b. Defense attorneys shall notify their clients of specific court dates and shall communicate with the Solicitor's office as to when they want their clients bond carded for court.
- c. If a Defendant is pro se:
 - i. The Solicitor shall utilize this date to communicate about scheduling with pro se Defendants who have not been in contact with the Solicitor since the Bond Returnable Date.
 - ii. Pro se Defendants who are not yet under an order to obtain representation shall be placed under such an order at this time.
- d. If a Defendant is represented by counsel:
 - i. Prior to this date, the Solicitor shall provide the Defendant's attorney with a plea offer and requisite discovery.
 - ii. The Defendant's attorney may use this meeting as an opportunity to discuss the charges and any plea offer with his client if he has not had the opportunity to do so.
 - iii. If the Defendant desires to plead guilty, he may do so on this day as long as all victims have been notified of the plea in advance.

V. Jail Cases

- a. Jail cases shall be monitored with greater scrutiny than non-jail cases.
- b. Once a jail case passes the six month mark, the assigned Assistant Solicitor shall provide a status of the case and an expected disposition date to the Deputy Solicitor.
- c. Once a jail case passes the one year mark, the Solicitor shall place it on a designated spreadsheet or other case management tool for increased monitoring. This spreadsheet shall be provided on a monthly basis to the CJAP. These cases are to be reviewed every three to four months by the Deputy Solicitor. Again, the assigned Assistant Solicitor must provide a status of the case and an expected disposition date.
- d. Defendants in jail may be transported to the court house on designated days during non-court weeks to meet with their attorneys and to sign plea paperwork, if applicable.
 - i. The Solicitor shall deliver the appropriate paperwork to the holding cell/meeting rooms. This paperwork shall include a sentencing sheet, any restitution orders, and the advice of rights (if required) even if these items have already been provided to the Defendant. In its discretion, the Solicitor's office may include a guilty plea summary sheet.

- ii. Although not every defense attorney chooses to participate in the jail sign-up, the Solicitor shall make reasonable efforts to encourage participation, including making Defendants/defense attorneys aware of the priority assigned to cases below.
- e. Jail cases for transport shall be assigned the following priority:
- i. *Trial*: Inmates whose case is on the trial docket or who will be testifying in court on the day in question.
 - ii. *Signed-up Time Served*: Inmates who have signed the necessary paperwork and will be released from jail upon entering a guilty plea (this category includes those Defendants receiving time served sentences followed by probation).
 - iii. *Jail Signed-Up*: Inmates who have signed the necessary paperwork regardless of the plea offer.
 - iv. *Time Served Offers*: Inmates who have not signed the necessary paperwork but will receive a time served recommendation once he enters a plea of guilty.
 - v. *Jail*: Any remaining cases.

VI. Bench Warrants

- a. If a bench warrant is issued for a Defendant prior to the case being placed on a published trial docket, the case shall be assigned to a 120 day track upon his arrest on that bench warrant.
 - i. The Solicitor shall provide a plea offer by day 60.
 - ii. Guilty pleas shall be due on day 120.
- b. If a Defendant has new charges in addition to the Bench Warrant charges, the Defendant shall be placed on a track which coincides with the newest charge(s).
- c. If the bench warrant is issued on a case on the trial docket, the case shall not automatically be placed on a new track.

VII. Bond Cases/Street Pleas

- a. Defendants who are out on bond shall be issued a bond card summoning them to a Plea Court term
 - i. If a Defendant remains unrepresented, the presiding judge shall place him under an order requiring him to obtain representation (if the Defendant is not already under such an order).
 - ii. If a Defendant has previously been under an order to obtain an attorney and has failed to do so in the allotted time specified in the order, the Defendant shall be brought before the presiding judge to determine whether the Defendant's bond should be revoked.
 - iii. If a Defendant is represented by counsel, the Defendant shall be excused.

This does not prevent the parties from seeking to reach a resolution of the case that day.

b. Calling cases:

i. Defendants who have already signed the necessary plea paperwork shall be designated "Priority Pleas" and given priority in the order of cases called before the judge each day.

ii. Jail cases shall have priority over street/bond cases.

c. Each case shall have a "Guilty Plea Summary Sheet" which contains all pertinent information. This allows the plea to be handled by any Assistant Solicitor assigned to plea court that day. The remaining Assistant Solicitors are then free to continue work on other cases. This method allows for reduced congestion in the court room and decreases the requisite transition time between pleas.

VIII. Bonds and Motions

a. Bonds

i. If a bond has not been set or if a Defendant has requested a bond reduction, a hearing shall be held via video-conferencing on the next available Friday (or day designated by the CJAP) subsequent to the exhaustion of negotiations between the parties on the issue of bond (paperwork must be received by noon on Monday).

ii. After this hearing, a Defendant must file a "Change of Circumstances" motion with the CJAP in order to have the matter of bond revisited by a judge.

b. Motions

i. Motions filed by either the State or the Defense shall be heard on Fridays or any other designated time as approved by the CJAP;

ii. Once a motion is filed, with copies to opposing counsel and the CJAP, the CJAP shall determine if the motion shall be set for a hearing, and if so, shall set the motion on an upcoming docket.

iii. All motions (except those allowed to be made *ex parte*) must contain language certifying that moving counsel has discussed the motion with opposing counsel, and that the parties were unable to resolve the motion prior to filing.

IX. Trials

a. Once the track due date has expired, the Solicitor shall place a case on a proposed trial docket after consultation with defense counsel.

b. Upon placement on the trial docket, a case shall be set for a date certain. In proposing a date certain, the Solicitor shall consider:

i. The age of the case.

ii. Jail status of the Defendant.

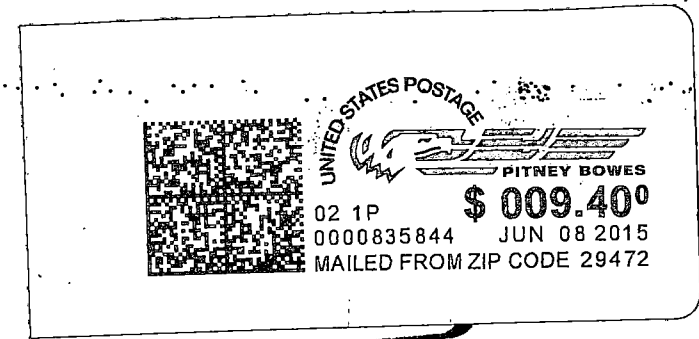
- iii. Availability of witnesses.
 - iv. Whether the defense attorney is scheduled for a plea day on that date.
 - v. Any other special circumstances.
- c. The Solicitor's office shall provide the proposed trial docket to the CJAP and to defense counsel included on the docket.
- d. The CJAP shall review and modify the docket as appropriate. Any objection to the date certain must be submitted in writing to the CJAP and prior to publication of the docket. Nothing in this provision shall prohibit an attorney from moving for a continuance for good cause after publication.
- e. When the CJAP gives final approval of the docket, the Solicitor's office shall publish the docket.
- f. In Greenville County, the Solicitor's office shall publish the docket at least 30 days in advance of any trial date on the docket.
- g. Once the docket has been approved by the CJAP, any continuance at the request of the State or the defense may be granted only by the CJAP if prior to the term of court or by the trial judge if during the term of court.
- h. During the term of trial court, cases shall generally be called in the order published. Furthermore, the court shall oversee the calling of the cases and the most effective use of the presiding judges' court time. If the CJAP is a trial judge for that term, the CJAP shall make these decisions. If not, the first resident judge (or first non-resident judge if no resident judge is assigned) listed on the docket shall oversee the docket for the term of court.

This Order shall be effective January 1, 2014.

s/Jean H. Toal
Jean H. Toal
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
For the State of South Carolina

December 12, 2013

Joseph Rowland 290065
Lieber Corr. Inst.
P.O. Box 205
Ridgeville, SC 29472



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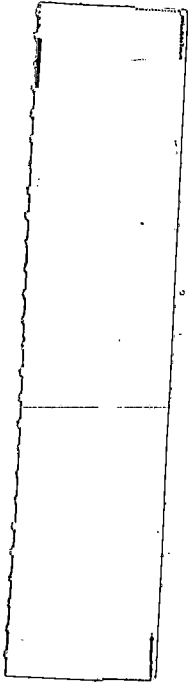
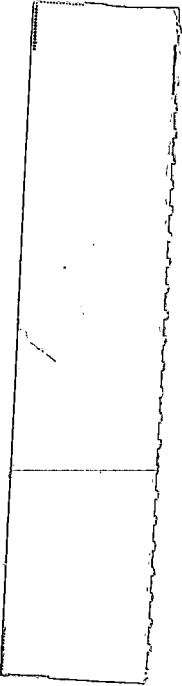
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SC Court of Appeals

South Carolina Court of Appeals
Clerk of Court
Jenny Abbott Kitchings
P.O. Box 11629
Columbia, SC 29211

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