

State Grand Jury
of
South Carolina

Vs.

Emory Warren Roberts,
Defendant.

Supreme Court Of South Carolina
(Case No. 2016-GS-47-02)

Re: Petition For Writ Of Mandamus U.S.C.A. §1361

Honorable Clerk Of Court: Daniel E. Shearouse.
Please Clock, Stamp, File And Return Copy
To Defendant, Thank You.

RECEIVED

JUL 23 2018

S.C. SUPREME COURT

(Certificate Of Service)

I, Emory W. Roberts, do hereby certify that I have this date served the "Petition For Writ Of Mandamus" in the foregoing action on the Supreme Court Of South Carolina (Honorable Clerk Of Court), and the Attorney General's Office of South Carolina by depositing one copy of the same in the United States Mail, and addressed as follows:

The Supreme Court Of South Carolina
Daniel E. Shearouse, Honorable Clerk Of Court
Post Office Box 11330
Columbia, South Carolina 29211

This 13 day of July, 2018

Office Of The Attorney General
Post Office Box 11549
Columbia, South Carolina, 29211-1549

State Grand Jury
of
South Carolina

vs.

Emory Warren Roberts Jr.,
Defendant

Supreme Court of South Carolina
(Case No. 2016-GS-47-02)

Re: Petition For Writ of Mandamus
U.S.C.A. § 1361

"Please Clock, Date, Stamp, File And
Return Copy To Defendant, Thank You."
Date: July 13, 2018

RECEIVED

JUL 23 2018

S.C. SUPREME COURT

Appearance: Emory W. Roberts Jr. (Pro Se)
Standard of Review

To establish the conditions necessary for issuance of writ of mandamus, party seeking the writ must demonstrate that (1) it has a clear and indisputable right to relief sought, (2) responding party has a clear duty to do the specific act requested, (3) the act requested is an official act or duty, (4) there are no other adequate means to attain the relief it desires, and (5) issuance of the writ will effect right and justice in the circumstances - 28 U.S.C.A. § 1361

(Relief Sought)

Petitioner asks and prays that illegal sentence and conviction be vacated.

Therefore Petitioner ask that Writ be issued.

Statement of Issue On Request For Issuance Of Writ Of Mandamus

Whether defendants rights pursuant to the 5th and 14th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution, and Art.1. §3, Art.1. §11, Art.5. §22 of the South Carolina State Constitution, and disclosure pursuant to Brady v. Maryland, 373 U.S. 83 (1963) and all its progeny, including Kyles v. Whitley, 514 U.S. 419 (1995) was violated when defendant was made to stand trial without being duly indicted by a grand jury properly established and constituted under the law in considering allegations against him?

1.) Defendant has a clear and indisputable right to relief sought.

It is clear from the record that defendants fifth and fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution, and Art. 1 § 3 of the South Carolina Constitution were violated.

Defendant had not been indicted. Defendant has a right under

the state constitution to demand that a grand jury which is properly established and constituted under the law consider the criminal allegations against him. Const. Art. 1, § 11, Art. 5, § 22. (See enclosure)

Pursuant to S.C. Code Ann. § 14-7-1700(1995) defendant has a statutory right to obtain and review all evidence which was considered in handing down an indictment. (See also, State v. Gunn, Supra) (code 1976, §§ 14-7-1610, 14-7-1630 (A)(1) (emphasis added))

This statutory right/provision pursuant to § 14-7-1700 where

defendant is entitled to discovery in criminal cases, pursuant to the constitution, statute, and rule cannot be denied defendant.

There is no denial of equal protections of the laws in

constitutional or statutory provisions relating to jury and grand jury, U.S.C.A. Const. Amend. 14.

Statutory, and, especially, constitutional elements of

jurisdiction are essential ingredient of separation and equilibrium of powers, restraining courts from acting at certain times, and even restraining them from acting permanently regarding certain subjects. U.S.C.A. Const. Art. 3, § 2, cl. 1.

It is clear and indisputable that the State Grand Jury did not convene on the dates of April 12-13, 2016 concerning defendant and case numbers 2016-GS-47-02/03. This clear and indisputable proof is presented through defendant's correspondence letters to and from, Desiree Allen (Court Reporter Manager of South Carolina Court of Administration). See Enclosure.

According to South Carolina Court Administration, there had not been a court reporter assigned to record grand jury proceedings, and therefore there was no transcript available for the dates in question of "alleged indictment" (emphasis added)

Pursuant to §14-7-1700; furnishing of copy to defendant, subject to the limitations of Section 14-7-1720(A) and (D) and Rule 5, South Carolina Rules of Criminal Procedure, a copy of the transcript of the recorded testimony or proceedings requested by the Attorney General or his designee shall be provided to the defendant by the court reporter, upon request, at the transcript rate established by the Office of Court Administration.

Surely, A.G. could not be in compliance with statute, thereby abridging defendant's rights, because as the prosecution was fully aware defendant had not been indicted, and there "did not exist" a transcript, therefore there wasnt any "Discovery" to be provided to defendant to properly prepare his defense in violation of U.S.C.A. Const. Amend. 14. Defendant contends that "his case" had not been in front of a grand jury, in violation of the 5th and 14th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution, and in violation of Art. 1. § 3 of the South Carolina Constitution. Defendant offers clear and indisputable proof of various statutory and constitutional violations in the form of correspondence letters from the Office of Court Administration. See Enclosure.

The non-compliance by prosecution of Code 1976 §§ 14-7-1700,

14-7-1720, 14-7-1770, Rule 5 Crim. Proc. Rule 5, and violation of

discovery pursuant to the constitution, statute, and rule... (see Brady

v. Maryland, 373 U.S. 83 (1963); Evans v. State, 363 S.C. 495,

611 S.C. 2d 510 (2005); S.C. Code Ann. § 14-7-1700) ... in addition

to South Carolina Office of Court Administration that has

affirmed that there had not been a court reporter assigned to

record grand jury proceedings, therefore no "transcript" being

available, it is evidently clear and indisputable that defendant

had not been indicted in violation of defendants 5th and 14th

Amendments to the U.S. Constitution, and in violation of Art. I, § 3

of South Carolina Constitution. There is absolutely no record

to establish the convening of the state grand jury on the dates

of April 12-13, 2016 (see also: state grand jury calendar) in regards

to case numbers 2016-GS-47-02/03, for there was no court

reporter assigned to record grand jury proceedings (see enclosure:

a correspondence from Desire Allen, Court Reporter Manager of the

(Grand Jury - Powers and Duties)

Dated October 23, 2017 and November 6, 2017.

A defendant can attack the state grand jury's subject matter jurisdiction

by challenging the sufficiency of the evidence presented at the

grand jury proceeding before the jury is sworn. Code 1976, §§ 14-7-1610,

14-7-1630 (H) (1). Cf. State v. Young, 213 S.C. 187, 133 S.C. 2d 210 (1963);

State v. Jacobs, 238 S.C. 234, 119 S.C. 2d 735 (1961). - Defendant

contends that he was never afforded a hearing to challenge the "alleged"

sufficiency of the "evidence" presented at the "grand jury proceeding" (see Tr. 1.

11-4-5 Competency Hearing) however, at this "Competency Hearing", as well as

objected/challenged jurisdiction before jury was sworn. (Please see

Enclosure: Contemporaneous Objections) However, defendant contends there

was no convening of a "State Grand Jury" resulting in indictment, therefore

no jurisdiction was vested in the "State Grand Jury". (emphasis added)

Ineffective Assistance of Counsel / False Testimony Given By Trial Counsel In Order To (Collude) With State.

Appointed Counsel's action to collude with the State in an unlawful prosecution in regards to "Discovery", are duly noted when Counsel consistently stated "that he had received "Discovery", or had provided "Discovery" to defendant". In light of defendant's case that had not been in front of a State Grand Jury, and thus, no court reporter having been assigned to record Grand Jury proceedings and therefore no transcript being available, there had not "existed" any "Discovery" to provide to defendant to mount a defense, which is required by constitution, statute, and rule. Trial counsel's false testimony stating "that defendant was provided "Discovery", when in fact, defendant had not received "disclosure", and could not have possibly received "Discovery", do to the fact that no evidence was presented to a State Grand Jury, prejudiced defendant making Counsel ineffective. (Please See: Trial transcript, dated July 19, 2017, Page 16, Lines 4-6 (Competency Hearing)) (Please See: Trial transcript, dated July 19, 2017, Page 17, Lines 9-11 (Competency Hearing)) (Please See: Trial transcript, dated July 24-28, 2017, Page 14, Lines 16-19) (Please See: Correspondence from Court Administration)

When a case involves narcotics, the defendant, pursuant to Rule 6 of the S.C. Rules of Criminal Procedure, request technical analysis of the drugs, presence of the drug analyst at trial, and the "appearance" in court of all the witnesses in the chain of custody.

Contrary to Rule 6 of S.C. Rules of Criminal Procedure, and against defendant's protestations, Trial Counsel's "stipulation" to chain of custody directly prejudiced defendant by trial Counsel "collaborating" with the state and refusing to challenge "chain of custody". (Please See: Trial transcript dated, July 24-28, 2017, Page 74, Lines 6-12) (Lines 12-25) (Page 75, Lines 1-5). Trial Counsel provided no instruction for defense of charges, no confrontation of witnesses, no technical analysis of the "drugs", nor presence of the drug Analyst at trial. Counsel's deficient performance constitutes the needed prejudice for ineffective assistance of counsel. Please See: Glover Vs. U.S. 531 U.S. 198, 121, SCT 696, 148 Le 2d 604 (200). Also See: Violation Of Professional Conduct Rules: Rule 1.4 Communication: "Reasonably consult with the client about the means of which the client's objections are to be accomplished."

2) Responding party has a clear duty to do the specific act requested...

"It is the duty of all officials, whether legislative, judicial, executive, administrative, or ministerial, to so perform every official act as not to violate (Constitutional) provisions." Montgomery v. State, 55 Fla. 97, 45 So. 879.

"Courts should not tolerate or condone disregard of law and arbitrary usurpation of power on the part of any officer." Ex parte Owen, 10 Okla. Crim. Rep. 284, 136, P. 197, Ann. Cas. 1916 522.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. Amendment XIV.

Defendant certifies that he is a resident of the United States, and was born in the United States, and that defendant is the lifeblood of the law.

Amendment XIII

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Defendant contends that he is wrongly convicted unlawfully. See enclosure.

Please Also See. 35 C.J.S. False Imprisonment § 3

There exist a clear duty to vacate illegal sentence and conviction.

3.) Act requested is an official act or duty.

Defendant is presenting evidence that exculpates him. It is an official act or duty of all officials, whether legislative, judicial, executive, administrative or ministerial that are under an "ethical obligation" to take notice of this presented evidence, having a ethical responsibility to "due justice" and perform within the scope of his/her authority.

Please Give Liberal Construction to Praise Pleading
Erickson v. Pardus, 551 U.S. 89, 94 (2007)

4.) There are no other adequate means to attain the relief if desired.

There are no other adequate means to attain the relief defendant desires. On January 24, 2018, defendant attempted to have filed by Trial Court "Motion To Vacate Under Newly Discovered Evidence" to no avail. Clerk of Court of Berkeley County stated "This is not a Berkeley County case, even though I was tried in Berkeley County Court of General Sessions in front of Judge Dendra Jefferson."

5.) Issuance of the writ will effect right and justice in the circumstances. 28 U.S.C. A. § 1361

A Judgment of a court without subject matter jurisdiction is void and constitutes grounds to vacate judgment. Rules Civ. Proc. Rule 60(b)(4).

A court, lacking subject matter jurisdiction, cannot enforce its own decrees. *Katzburg v. Katzburg*, July 30, 2014 410 S.C. 184.

On every writ of error or appeal, First and Fundamental question is that of jurisdiction, first, of Supreme Court, and then of court from which record comes; this question Supreme Court is bound to ask and answer for itself, even when not otherwise suggested, and without respect to relation of parties to it.

U.S.C. A. Const. Art. 3 § 2, cl. 1.

A distinction is ordinarily recognized by the courts between an action for false imprisonment and one for abuse of process. Abuse of process lies for the wrongful use of process duly issued, whereas false imprisonment lies for a detention without due process.

The issuance of the writ will effect right and justice in the circumstances in that defendant has a "right to be equally protected by the laws", The U.S. Constitution as well as the state constitution's exist for the purpose of effecting right and justice.

Therefore, based on proof presented establishing the violations of defendant's constitutional rights, defendant respectfully moves this Court to grant a writ of mandamus, and issue an order vacating defendant's illegal sentence and conviction.

The South Carolina Constitution explicitly provides for the right of self-representation: "Any person charged with an offense shall enjoy the right... to be fully heard in his defense by 'himself' or by his counsel or by both." S.C. Const. Art. I, § 14

Raising Jurisdiction / Contemporaneous Objections.

State Grand Jury of South Carolina vs. Emory Whelan Roberts Jr.
Transcript of Record, July 19, 2017, Berkeley County Court G.S.
Competency Hearing: (Page 17, Lines 21-23) (Page 22, Lines 11-12)
(Page 42, Lines 22-23) (Page 43, Lines 1-2) (Page 63, Lines 12-14) (Page 65, Lines 18-19) (Toye C. Rueger, CVR-M, Circuit Court Reporter)

Raising Jurisdiction / Contemporaneous Objections.

State Grand Jury of South Carolina vs. Emory W. Roberts Jr.
(2016-GS-47-02)

Transcript of Record, Date: July 24, 2017 - July 28, 2017
(Page 15, Lines 5-9) (Page 16, Lines 1-25) (Page 18, Lines 3-5)
(Page 19, Lines 11-12) (Page 24, Lines 18-19) (Page 65, Lines 6-8)
(Page 69, Lines 5-19) (Page 85, Lines 5-6, 14-15, 21-24) (Page 90, Lines 11-22, 17-18) (Page 91, Lines 1-9) (Page 94, Lines 16-17)

(Karen V. Anderson, RMR, CRR Circuit Court Reporter)

Enclosed: Correspondence from Office of Court Administration
dated October 23, 2017 and November 6, 2017.

Enclosed: Pages 14, 15, 16, 17 from Trial transcript dated: July 24-28, 2017

I, Emory W. Roberts Jr. being duly sworn upon my oath, depose and say that all (herein) is true under the penalty of perjury.

I Am,
Emory W. Roberts Jr.
Emory W. Roberts Jr.

Enclosure:

Letters of Correspondence
from Office of Court Administration
dated: October 23, 2017 and November 6, 2017

List of Contemporaneous Objections

Pages 14, 15, 16, 17 from Trial transcript dated: July 29, ~~2017~~ 2017

↳ July 24-28, 2017

WITNESSED AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME
THIS 12th DAY OF July

2018
Andrew Bryant

NOTARY PUBLIC
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

MY COMMISSION EXPIRES May 26, 2020

The Supreme Court of South Carolina
Honorable Daniel E. Shearouse, Clerk of Court
Post Office Box 11330
Columbia, South Carolina 29211

Verification
Date: July 13, 2018

I, Emory W. Roberts Jr., being duly sworn upon my oath, depose and say that I have/or move this Court/subscribe to the foregoing "Petition for A Writ of Mandamus", and that all matters and allegations therein set forth are true.

Truly,
Emory W. Roberts Jr.
Emory W. Roberts Jr.

Application To Proceed Without Prepayment of Costs And Affidavit In Support Thereof.

I, Emory W. Roberts Jr., hereby apply for leave to proceed in this action without prepayment of fees or costs or security therefor. In support of my application I declare under penalty of perjury that the following facts are true:

- 1.) I am the applicant in this action and I believe I am entitled to redress.
- 2.) Because of my poverty I am unable to pay the costs of said proceedings or give security therefor.

1 There's no reason for it. The clerk of court will read you
2 the charges and ask you do you want to be tried by God and
3 your country, and you say yes. That's all a formal
4 arraignment involves.

5 THE DEFENDANT: All right, Judge. But the Sixth
6 Amendment says I have a right to be --

7 THE COURT: Sir, my office sent you your
8 indictment. So you know what your indictments include. And
→9 your lawyer has gone over the discovery with you. So I
10 don't find it plausible that you don't know what you are
11 charged with.

→12 THE DEFENDANT: What does discovery consist of?

→13 THE COURT: Evidence against you.

→14 THE DEFENDANT: I didn't get that. All I got was
15 an indictment.

→16 THE COURT: Mr. Griffith, you said you went over
→17 the discovery with him; is that right?

→18 MR. GRIFFITH: I did provide him with all of the
19 discovery that was sent to us, Your Honor.

20 THE COURT: I will have him go over it with you
21 again at lunch so that you --

22 THE DEFENDANT: I appreciate it. As well, pursuant
23 to Rule 5, continuing disclosure, I haven't seen any audios,
24 any tapes or --

25 THE COURT: Because of the confidentiality of the

1 CI and the way state law works, your lawyer goes and looks
2 at those. But at trial, you will have the opportunity to
3 look at them. And if you would like to look at them, I will
4 give Mr. Griffith the opportunity to do that as well.

5 THE DEFENDANT: I would also like the State Grand
6 Jury minutes.

(§§14-7-1700) (14-7-1720)

7 * THE COURT: You don't get those, sir. In South
8 Carolina, all Grand Jury proceedings are secret. Nobody
9 gets those.

(§§14-7-1770) §§14-7-1610, 14-7-1630(A)(1)

10 THE DEFENDANT: Well, I have a document from Judge
11 Newman that's to be made public record.

12 THE COURT: Is that correct?

13 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. Oh, you are talking --

14 MR. UNDERWOOD: Your Honor, the transcript from the
15 State Grand Jury do not become a public record. The
16 defendant is able to read them. However, we do not give
17 them a copy. They would have to get them from the court
18 reporter who takes those transcripts.

19 THE COURT: Sir, you would have to order it from
20 the court reporter and pay for it.

21 THE DEFENDANT: I tried that.

22 THE COURT: You have to pay her in advance. She's
23 not going to provide it to you without paying.

24 THE DEFENDANT: I understand, but they say they do
25 not have that. They have none of that. (emphasis added)

1 THE COURT: Who did you write?

2 THE DEFENDANT: South Carolina Court
3 Administration.

4 THE COURT: They don't. You have to write the
5 individual court reporter.

6 THE DEFENDANT: Desiree Allen, I did that too.

7 THE COURT: Desiree Allen, she's in charge of the
8 court reporters. You have the responsibility to write the
9 actual court reporter that did it. She then sends you an
10 estimate of what it costs to produce the transcript. You
11 then have to pay her in advance, and then she produces the
12 transcript.

13 THE DEFENDANT: All right. I have a letter to that
14 effect that says that --

15 THE COURT: Who did you send it to?

16 THE DEFENDANT: South Carolina Court
17 Administration.

18 THE COURT: They are not going to do that for you.
19 That's not their responsibility. All they do is scheduling.

20 THE DEFENDANT: I thought everything goes through
21 the South Carolina Court Administration.

22 THE COURT: Only the scheduling. They can't have
23 any responsibility to do anything else. Each court reporter
24 is responsible for their own records. They supervise court
25 reporters, but they don't produce transcripts.

1 THE DEFENDANT: Okay. I also have a motion that
2 was provided to me that says that I have to get this
3 information from the court reporter of South Carolina Court
4 Administration.

5 THE COURT: Yeah, and you have to write that
6 particular court reporter. Like, Ms. Andersen is taking
7 down these proceedings, if any of these lawyers want that,
8 they have to write her. She gets the letter. She then
9 tells you the transcript is this many pages. This how much
10 is charged per page. This is how much it costs. Within
11 this many days, you need to have my money to me in certified
12 funds. After which this many days, I will provide you with
13 a transcript. That's what you have to do.

14 THE DEFENDANT: I understand, but who would you
15 write for that?

16 THE COURT: You would have to know the name of the
17 court reporter. And if you ask court administration, they
18 will give you that, or you would have gotten that
19 from probably the State Grand Jury clerk.

20 THE DEFENDANT: All right. Can I provide you with
21 the letter to show that I've done that?

22 THE COURT: I don't have any reason to doubt your
23 word, but I don't know that court administration -- who is
24 the State Grand Jury court reporters? How does that work?
25 They freelance, don't they? He would have to have written

Desiree Allen
Court Reporter Manager

10/16/17

Hello, how are you? I'm writing to you to obtain

a transcript/or name of Court Reporter that may or may not have

been appointed to record a State Grand Jury proceeding that may have

occurred on the dates of April 12-13 in Richland County.

(2016-05-47-02)

I would like the name of the Court Reporter so that I may purchase

a transcript if one for those dates are available, thanking you kindly for

your time concerning this matter, looking forward to your reply A.S.A.P.

thanks again, enjoy your day.

I ask that you may provide the
Court Reporters Name and Address
so that I may request transcript
And obtain the cost that I may
make the funds available,

Thank You.

Sincerely

Emory W Roberts ID# 373393

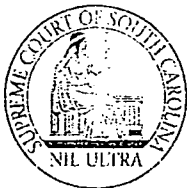
Kirkland R+E Center P.O. 263

4344 Broad Kirk Road

Columbia S.C. 29210

Hill Finklen Detention Center
I.D. Number

2016003071



South Carolina Court Administration
South Carolina Supreme Court
Columbia, South Carolina

TONNYA K. KOHN
INTERIM DIRECTOR

1220 SENATE STREET, SUITE 200
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29201

October 23, 2017

Emory W. Roberts #2016003071
Kirkland Reception and Evaluation Center
4344 Broad River Rd.
Columbia, SC 29210-4098

Dear Mr. Roberts:

I am writing in response to your letter dated October 16, 2017, requesting a copy of a transcript from a State Grand Jury proceeding that "may have occurred on the dates of April 12-13, in Richland County." In order for me to assist you in obtaining the transcript of record from your proceedings, please provide the following information:

- 1) **presiding judge;**
- 2) **exact date (with year) of hearing.**

This information is required in order for us to assist you. When this information is received we will forward the request to the court reporter, who will then contact you to make arrangements for payment and delivery of the transcript. Please be advised that court reporters have 60 days to prepare a transcript after satisfactory payment arrangements have been made. Please contact this office at your earliest convenience with this required information.

Sincerely,

Desiree Allen
Court Reporter Manager

Mommy

Shows the
written while
only jail
regarding
information

Desiree Allen
Court Reporter Manager,

10-31-17

I am writing to you in response to your letter dated October 23, 2017, requesting a copy of a transcript from a State Grand Jury proceeding that "may have occurred on the dates of April 12-13, 2016 In Richland County."

Presiding Judge: Newman, C - of State Grand Jury

Date: April 12-13, 2016

Warrant Numbers: 2016-GS-47-02

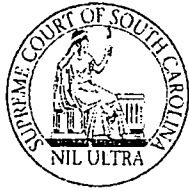
2016-GS-47-03

Were These Warrant #s submitted
To A State Grand Jury for indictment?

If, indeed there was a transcript for those dates, and my request has been forwarded to the Court Reporter, as a courtesy will you make me aware of the existence of the transcript, and as you have done with my previous correspondence make a copy of my request and send back to me? This way I can be in anticipation of receiving/or knowing if the transcript will be available within the next sixty days, and I'll have a copy of my dated request, thanking you in advance, please enjoy your day.

Thanks Again!

Sincerely,
Emory W. Roberts Jr.
I.D.# 373393
Kirkland RBE
4344 Broad River Rd.
Columbia, S.C. 29210



South Carolina Court Administration
South Carolina Supreme Court
Columbia, South Carolina

TONNYA K. KOHN
INTERIM DIRECTOR

1016 SUMNER STREET, SUITE 200
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29201

November 6, 2017

Emory W. Roberts, Jr. #373393
Kirkland Reception and Evaluation Center
4344 Broad River Rd.
Columbia, SC 29210-4098

Dear Mr. Roberts:

Your inquiry has been received by this office. The convening of the State Grand Jury is not dependent upon a term of General Sessions court and often does not meet at the same time as General Sessions terms. You are requesting a transcript from State Grand Jury proceedings. This is to advise that there is no court reporter assigned to record Grand Jury proceedings, and therefore, there is no transcript available.

I am sorry that we are unable to assist you further.

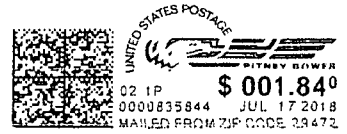
Sincerely,


Desiree Allen
Court Reporter Manager

Emory W. Roberts Jr. 373393
Lieber Correctional Institution
136 Wilborn Ave.
Ridgeville, S.C. 29472

TIME
SENSITIVE
MATERIAL

FIRST CLASS



RECEIVED

JUL 17 2018

FROM
LIEBER C.I.

The Supreme Court Of South Carolina
Honorable Clerk Of Court, Daniel E. Shearouse
Post Office Box 11330
Columbia, South Carolina 29211

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