

24A862

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED
FEB 17 2025
OFFICE OF THE CLERK

Jason Krumback (prose)

*

Petitioner,

*

CIV USA P8 NO. 24-2254

*

EXPEDITED

*

APPLICATION FOR EMERGENCY

V

*

FOR PERSONAL RECOGNIZES

*

BAIL

Kellie Wasko et. al.

*

Defendant

*

IT COMES NOW; pursuant to the authority of **U.S. Sup. Ct. rule 36 (3) (b), (4)**, petitioner Jason Krumback (prose) respectfully moves the court to grant the above captioned action, Expedited Application for emergency bail of a personal recognizes bond under the Bail Reform Act jurisdiction under **28 U.S.C.A section 3143(b), 28 U.S.C 1657, and Fed. R. Civ. Proc. Rule 87.**

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SUPREME COURT, U.S.

FACTS

The presented facts sustain the court's granting the expedite application for emergency personal recognized bond in favor of the petitioner are easily considerable. **1.** The fact there are no other charges that are pending. **2.** As seen on page 15-17 of the hearing transcripts tell the circumstances of the crime is that of a private conversation between the petitioner and his then wife (Charlotte Stands) in order to save their than marriage from the intrusion of the state through the overboard law of **SDCL 25-10-13**. **3.** The incarceration of the petitioner is absolutely illegal, as his constitutional right under the due process clause of the 14th amendment that historically requires that he must be found guilty of each and every element of the crime charged, as the hearing transcripts of the challenged matter in **Cr 22-3305** unquestionably prove there is no evidence of any essential element of the crime charged in **SDCL 22-11-19**. **4.** The fact the filed writ of certiorari is to secure the reversal of the wrongful conviction as the court record of **Cr 22-3305** content Mr. Krumback was: "was sentenced(adjudicated) on April 8th 2022, and you (court) ordered (decision made)(state), (**H.T. page 15 line 20-22**), " Mr. Krumback, do you agree after I sentenced you" (court), (**H.T. page 17, line 22**) as " Mr. Krumback left the court room and soon thereafter" (state) (**H.T. page 23 line 15-16**), " getting to the sentencing" (**H.T. page 28 line 24**). **5.** The fact the original bond in **Cr22-3305** was an alarming \$25,000 cash bond which describes the violation of the 8th amendment's

excessive bond instruction. **6.** The fact the matter is not a capital case and a non-violent as there is no victim, nor any minor or in relation to any substance as outlined in **18 U.S.C 3142** subparagraph **(a) (b) (c)** of subsection **f(1)** accusation. **7.** The fact Mr. Krumback is likely to succeed on the merits of the writ as the district court's "error of law" (see **GREISER V. MISSIOURI ETHIC COMP.** 715 f.3D **674 8TH CIRC. (2013)** by intentionally failing to screen the petition under **rule 4 of habeas 2254** cases, in addition to the "weighing upon insufficient factors (see **GENERL MOTORS COMP. V. HARRY BROWN'S LLC.,** 563 f.3D **312 8TH CIRC. (1984)** that exhaustion is not warranted under actual innocence (see appendix titled District court's adoption, page 9). **8.** The fact the court record of Cr22-3305 reflect the insufficient evidence in support of any probable cause under the ruling in **MARYLAND V PRINGLES,** 540 U.S. 366, 124 S. Ct 775, 157 L. ED. 769 **(2003)**, (definition of probable cause is a reasonable ground of believe of guilt) which presents a question of law under **28 U.S.C 1331**, how can there be any "reasonable ground of believe" that Mr. Krumback was in any proceeding as the reliable documentation of the hearing transcript of **Cr 22-3305** describe his conduct was **AFTER** all proceeding were finalized? **9.** The fact that there is no other pending criminal charge in any jurisdiction additional to the fact Mr. Krumback has no failures to comply with any court required appearance while on bond in his entire life. **10.** The fact he purposes he be remained to his daughter Mercedes Luze's

custody under **18U.S.C 3142 (C) (B) (I)** establish Mr. Krumback's strong family ties as his three(3) grandchildren whom all live with their mom contend to the very strong community ties. **11.** The fact he has never been deemed as a threat to anybody as his criminal record reflects he has a very low of violence as he has only been convicted of one assault concern. (It should be noted for the record the assault of **CR 21-8125** was of a malice matter as no physical harm was done to the person, as the concern was the result of MS Stands believing Mr. Krumback was being unfaithful which resulted in the assault concern, the fact there was no marks or bruising evidence contends the fact no harm was ever done. it should be noted for the record Ms. Luze (Charlotte's Daughter) will testify that the true reason for the assault was that of Mr. Krumback's unfaithfulness, and not an actual assault. It should also be noted for the record Ms Stands has also made several other accusations such as those in **Cr 21-5588** which was dismissed by the Minnehaha County Grand Jury, also **Cr 23- 8534** which was dismissed due to a lack of evidence.) . **12.** The fact he has no similar characteristics in his life contend he is not at risk to reoffend while on bail as the clear and convincing evidence of the high certainty that he will succeed on the reversal of the matter. **13.** The fact the matter presents substantial questions of law or fact extends to answer the question in **28 US.C. Section 3143** as petitioner poses no danger to the community, is not a flight

risk, the writ raises substantial questions of law or fact, and the exceptional reasons of the innocence clearly exist and make the detention inappropriate.

It should be a considerable fact, since Mr. Krumbach proposes the designated person of his daughter, Mercedes Luze is a current resident of Marshall Minnesota for the past 4 years, she has 3 children of her own, has fulltime employment, and substantial ties to the community. She has a no criminal record, and is willing and capable to accept the custody, and agrees to notify the court of any condition violation, and will assure his appearance, and notify the court if Mr. Krumbach becomes a risk to the community or any person, under the authority in **28 U.S.C. sections 3412 (c) (b) (i)**.

It should be a considerable fact, since his wrongful conviction, he has not been able to receive an appropriate treatment for his depression, has the Mental Health Department of the DOC addresses the symptoms with handouts as they see the depression as a product of the circumstances. The fact he has two tumors (non-cancerous) that the DOC refuse to remove, he has been illegally detained for over 33 months for his liberties to be restored in addition to the fact as the Mental health Department address his mental suffering as circumstantial reflect the” good cause” for the expedite fashion of the application.

DISCUSSION

The application for emergency personal recognized bond is absolutely warranted as the false imprisonment extends to the congressional act of the “Bail Reform Act,” of **18 U.S.C 3143 (B)** which places the security that no person is held due to a constitutional violation, due to an illegal sentence as “the function of a writ is to secure the release of from an illegal sentence” (see **PREISER V. RODRIGUIZE**, 411 U.S. 475, 93 S. Ct. 1827, 36 L. Ed. 439 (1973)).

It is an obvious fact that a \$ 25,000 dollar cash bond defines the “excessive” prong of the 8th amendment’ excessive bond concern. Petitioner ask the court to consider the fact with the non-existence of any probable cause as reliable documentation of the hearing transcripts of **CR22-3305** unquestionably present the testimony of: “Mr. Krumback was sentenced (adjudicated) on April 8th 2022, and you (court) ordered (decision made)(state), (**H.T. page 15 line 20-22**), “ Mr. Krumback, do you agree after I sentenced you” (court), (**H.T. page 17, line 22**) as “ Mr. Krumback left the court room and soon thereafter” (state) (**H.T. page 23 line 15-16**), “ getting to the sentencing” (**H.T. page 28 line 24**) (council). Listed facts that display satisfies there is no “reasonable ground for believe” (citing **MARYLAND V. PRINGLES**, 540 U.S. 366, 124 S. Ct 775, 157 L. ED. 769 (2003), that Mr.

Krumback was in any proceeding as required under the 14th amendment. These facts content top the very high certainty there is no probable cause that exist as the Mr. Krumback violated any essential element of the crime charged which warrants the court can find the conditions will reasonable assure the appearance as the court cannot find any probable cause as the questions presented in the writ unquestionably absolutely fail to support the conviction (see **18 U.S.C 3142 (E) (3)**, Mr. Krumback is entitled to the person recognizes fashion.

It should be a considerable fact for any cost to be applied would be a “miscarriage of justice as it would allow an innocent person to remain imprisoned” (see **MCQIGGIN V PERKINS, 569 U.S. 383, 133 S. Ct 1924 (2013)**). Under the circumstances, of the illegal deprivation of civil liberties, the denial of proper medical treatment , it is sought the court order the bail be unsecured, as the unlawful incarceration for over 33 months should be payment as in fact pays for any cost as Mr. Krumback has prayed enough.

It is strong medicine the appeal is not to delay and seeks the reversal as Mr. Krumback will likely succeed on the merits within the writ of certiorari as the appendixes of the court the 8th circuit court of appeals judgments undoubtedly reflect no merit of the South Dakota Court’s abuse of discretion of the “error of

laws” (see GREISER V. MISSOURI ETHIC COMP. 715 f.3D 674 8TH CIRC. (2013) by not screening the petition which is very easily seen as on page two (2) of the writ of habeas corpus it clearly states the challenged matter was that of Cr 22-3305 as directed under rule 4 of habeas 2254 cases, in addition to the failure to uphold rule 5 (c)- (d) of habeas 2254 cases by allowing irrelevant matters as seen in the filed appendix titled “motion to remove files. The fact the district court never ruled on the merits as required under the law of 28 U.S.C. 2254 (2); however the court relied upon the weighing of insufficient fact” (See GENERL MOTORS COMP. V. HARRY BROWN’S LLC., 563 f.3D 312 8TH CIRC. (1984) as the district court was “ unaware of any law that warrants exhaustion under actual innocence which factor conflicts with this court’s rulings in: (see: WOODFORD V.NGO, 598 U.S.81,126 S. Ct 2378(2006) “the sanction for failing to exhaust state remedies, properly is given their separate name of procedural default” STRICKLAND V. WASHINGTON, 466 U.S. 668, 684 (1984), (Failure to exhaust state remedies may not be a absoluter bar to appellant consideration on the merits). The fact the District court’s adoption shoes the court no merit within that habeas corpus of the ineffective assistance of council’s failure to object to the factual bases, nor the court’s address which reflect Mr. Krumbacks innocence of the wrongful convictions, in addition to t councils failure to investigate the exculpatory evidence of the communication of the 22 counts of violations of SDCL 25-10-13 fell outside of

the law's purpose and fell within the fence of the 1st amendment, as well as the failure to defend his client by going along with the state by his address "getting to the sentencing. Such defections "that are so severe deserve reversal" (see **STICKLAND V WASHINGTON, 466 U.S. 668, 685 (1984)**). The habeas corpus also brought the undisputable violation by the state's direct interference onto council's ability to defend, as well as the malicious prosecution not to mention the constitutional violation defined under the judicial abuse of the discretion for accepting a plea that failed to detail any proof for any element of the underlying offense as the "constitutional violations that resulted in one who innocent" are undisputable **MURRIER V. CARRIER, 477 U.S. 478, 106 S. Ct. 2638 (1996)**, **SCHULP V. DELO, 513 U.S. 29, 102 S. Ct. 2616 (1995)**. (see page 9 of the filed appendix titled "District court adoption"). The fact these merits were never cited in any judgment of the court of appeals defines the court's ability to ensure the restoration of Mr. Krumback's freedom is in order.

The filed evidence of the reliable documentation of the hearing transcripts of CR22-3305 unquestionably present the testimony of: "Mr. Krumback was sentenced (adjudicated) on April 8th 2022, and you (court) ordered (decision made)(state), (H.T. page 15 line 20-22), " " Mr. Krumback left the court room and soon thereafter" (state) (H.T. page 23 line 15-16), describe if it was not for the "fabricated evidence" (see **MANUEL V. CITY OF JULIET ILL, 580 U.S. 357, 137 S. Ct. 911,**

107 L. Ed. 2d 312 (2017) provided by the state officer Ms. Colleen Moran throughout the proceedings which is mirrored not only in the hearing transcripts, but the warrant for arrest as it violates South Dakota Codified Law (**SDCL 23a-2-2**)(warrant must be based on the complaint) (a true copy is herein attached and ready for the court’s review) as the warrant itself does not describe the probable cause of reasonable belief it conflicts with the ruling in **UNITED STATES V. SIGILIT, 759 F.3D 913, 923 8TH CIRC. (2004)** (warrant shall be issued upon probable cause). The fact the complaint (a true copy is herein attached and ready for the court review) only claims a violation of **SDCL 25-10-13** and not the underlying offence sustains the warrant is invalid, as the court “cannot rely upon the indictment” (see: **JONES V. CITY OF CHICAGO, 856 F.2D 985, 993 7TH CIRC. (1988)**, leaves there is no existing justification to continue the wrongful imprisonment, as the “restoration of his liberties” (see **UNITED STATES V. DIMNICK, 82 F. Supp. 3d 866 ND IOWA (2015)** must be restored immediately, As “the imprisonment cannot be shown to conform with fundamental requirements of law, the individual is entitled to immediate release” (see: **NOIA V FOY, 372 U.S. 391, 81 S. Ct. 822 9 L. Ed. 2d 837 (1963)**).

The fact Mr. Krumbach is being held in violation of the 4th amendment’s unreasonable seizure description under the finding in **HECK V. HUMPHREY, 512 U.S. 477, 144 S. Ct. 2364 L. Ed 2d 383 (1984)** the court ruled “in order to prevail

on the fourth amendment violation of unreasonable seizure, he (defendant) would have to negate an element of the offence of which he as convicted.” **SDCL 22-11-19**’s essential element of “proceeding” of ordinary meaning of the Webster’s dictionary defines “ the process of appearing before a court of law so that as decision can be made about an argument or a claim; legal action.” The facts presented in the hearing transcripts unquestionably sustain the violation and require the immediate release fashion entirely.

It is asked upon the court to consider the great writ literally means “the release of the body” which is why “there is no higher duty to maintain it unimpaired” (see **BROWN V. JOHNSON, 306 U.S. 19, 26,59, S. Ct. 442, 446, 83 L. Ed. 455 (1939)** which is why the “miscarriage of justice is a safeguard against compelling an innocent man to suffer unconstitutional loss of liberties” (see **STONE V POWELL, 426 U.S. at. 492-83 (1976)**). Obviously, a “ writ is the fundamental instrument that safeguards individual freedoms against arbitrary and lawless state actions... as the purpose is to provide a prompt and efficacious remedy for whatever society deems to be tolerable restraints(see **HARRIS V NELSON, 394 U.S. 286, 895 S. Ct 108, 222 L. ED 2D 281 (1969)** as the writ sustains the substantial questions of law and fact (see **18 U.S.C 3143 (A)(2)(B)** are non- frivolous and give the court the ability for the prompt action of release as the reversal of the wrongful conviction sustains the

likelihood that the writ will be granted (see **18 U.S.C 3142 (C) (2)**),deserves the application being granted as is the only remedy the court should consider.

The fact Mr. Krumback has been victimized due to the false accusation (see **LYONS V. UNITED STATES, 10-62 FED 2011**)by having to suffer the loss of his grandmother Mary Ann Olson (a true copy of the obituary is herein attached and ready for the court review) has suffered the loss of is ability to be there for his niece when she attempted suicide at the age of 15, victimized by not being able to hold his new baby boy grandson, who due to the wrongful imprisonment has never heard his grandson's voice. Such victimizations no person should be asked to endure.

It is asked of the court to consider Mr. Krumback has several open civil matters (see **KRUMBACK V. KRUMBACK , DIV 24-451** (state, Minnehaha County, South Dakota) **KRUMABCK V. STANDS, CIV 24-5053** (state, Minnehaha County, South Dakota) **KRUMABCK V. WASKO, 4:24-CV-04156,** and a probate matter in Kearney County Court in Minden Nebraska (see **PR25-2**). The fact after this mailing, Mr. Krumback will not be permitted to access the court due to the implication of **DOC policy 500.06** which conflicts with **ACA 5 AC1.7D. 02** which matter is under the court review in **Krumback v. Wasko** id. It should be another consideration of the court as the grave matter due to the wrongful conviction, Mr. Krumback has lost all of his person necessities of life as he no longer has any clothes, not even a bar of soap, no way to survive as he has no tools

for his trade as a residential framer, nor any transportation or even a home other than his daughter Mercedes Luze.

It should be a considerable fact that Mr. Krumback has no financial resources as his families have family of their own, and to place a heavy burden would only continue the already suffered hardship. The fact he purposes the designated person to satisfy any security as is why he purposes he be remained to his daughter's custody to satisfy the courts need.

The fact the respondent cannot establish Mr. Krumback is a flight risk as required (see **UNITED STATES V ORTA, 760 F.2D. 887, 891 n 10, 8TH CIRC. 1985**) as Mr. Krumback has no failure to comply with any court order to appear in over 20 years, in addition to the fact he has been diligently trying to obtain his freedom, and while incarcerated he has not been involved in any concerning conduct defines he is not a flight risk. The fact the all he wants is the righteousness in finally being found innocent of the underlying offence as he is absolutely entitled to. The fact that **SDCL Ch. 16-18 rule 3.8** titled “ responsibility of a prosecutor” section **G-H** instruct when such evidence as the hearing transcripts is brought to the attention of the prosecutor that reflect “the defendant did not commit the crime, the prosecutor must remedy the conviction” justifies the sought action of the only appropriate remedy is to release him immediately under the authority of this court's **rule 36** and the jurisdiction of **28 U.S.C. 3143 (b)** without question sustain the court

must grant the application for personal recognizes bond under the extraordinary circumstance of not only the wrongful deprivation of his civil rights, but he unjust mental suffering deserve the court's attention as to delay would only be a miscarriage of justice by continuing the judicial nightmare, Mr. Krumbach and his family have already endured.

CONCLUSION

Should a person be asked to pay for their freedom from an illegal deprivation of liberties due to an outrageous outline of judicial concern? The compelling justification to grant the application for personal recognized bond under the “extraordinary relief” (see WEINERBERGER V ROMERO-BVARCELO, 456 U.S. 305, 312 S. Ct. 1798, 72 L. Ed 2d 91 (1982), of the emergency fashion is warranted as the “exceptional and deserving treatment” (see MARTIN V. SOLEM, 801 F2D 324, 329 8TH CIRC. 1986) of “the particular urgency” (see MALLETT V. PURKETT, 63 F.3d 781 8th circ. (1995), is governed “so long as the case is not moot, litigates are entitled to emergency relief” (see TANDON V. NEWSOM, 593 U.S. 141 S. Ct 12, 94 209 L. Ed 305, 5 (2021).

It is asked of the court to take into consideration, that Mr. Krumback is in fact suffering from a depression that stems from the loss of his wife Christine Krumback (2015) which the death of his grandmother Mary Ann Olson has triggered the depression traumatically which is why the Mental Health Department at the prison is not able to attend with medication as they believe it is the circumstances that are triggering the depression. It is hoped the court will consider the “ impatient” of Mr. Krumback’s mental symptoms which give the good cause of

the expedite consideration of the court. . The fact he has been waiting for his liberties to be restored for a lengthy period of time awhile the judicial nightmare of the former proceeding takes place. It is asked of the court to make its ruling in relation to the action within the requested period of time in order to ensure the victimization does not continue.

The fact the hearing transcripts of **CR 22-3305**, convincingly show “ the colorful showing of factual innocence” (see **KUHLMAN V. WILSON,477 U.S. 436, 106 S. Ct 2616(1986)**) leaves the court the ability to protect the public’s interest demand that Mr. Krumback be returned to his community and his family as he has never been a danger to anyone. Additionally, the fact he has no past characteristics that relate to the underlying offence in his life, leaves the absolute right to bail of a personal bond is the only appropriate remedy as the discussion unquestionably answer the factor in **18 U.S.C 3143 (b)**. It is ask of the court to enforce the law that is in place to ensure the illegally convicted are not held in an illegal captivity, as it would be a miscarriage of justice. Mr. Krumback prays the court appreciate the time already he has suffered satisfy the court need of any security.

Mr. Krumback wishes to address the proposed conditions of his bail. The restriction of travel within the jurisdiction of South Dakota places an unjust hardship, as he has no resources in South Dakota as is why he ask to be in the jurisdiction of Marshal Minnesota with his family, namely his daughter Mercedes Luze at her

residents of 1300 Birch St. apt 212, Marshal MN 56258, were he has the available be transportation and options to seek employment.

Mr. Krumback asks the court to consider the proposed designated person condition of bail under **18 U.S.C. 3142 (C) (B) (1)** as the purpose is to satisfy the need to satisfy any flight risk concern; however if the court finds the person is not need to fulfill the requirement of surety, then he ask the court decline the purposed and order he be allowed to reside in Marshal Minnesota, at his daughter's residents. It should be noted for the record , Mr. Krumback has attempted to inform MS Luze of her obligated production of an affidavit (see affidavit by Petitioner); however a text message (3rd party) indicates she has not received the letter in over a week since the mailing.

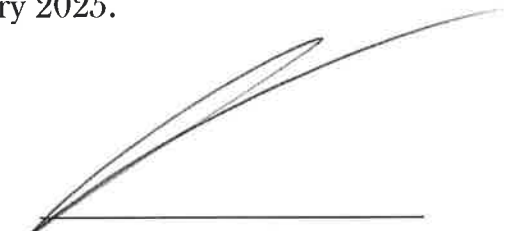
Mr. Krumback lastly would like to express his respect for the court's heavy loaded docket. He understands the need to conclude the pressing matters. Mr. Krumback believes the common application of the 14th amendment clause of due process extends to require a Defendant must be brought before a court within 72 hours from arrest to have bail heard allows the iconic realization that he has been unlawfully been deprived of his constitutionally fundamental pursuit of happiness and life for the past 33 months, a fact that deserves the court's attention in the requested time fashion so that justice can be restored that only the immediate release can satisfy.

WHEREFORE: Petitioner, Jason Krumback (prose) respectfully moves the court to

Serve as the inciting cause by granting the aforementioned action, Expedite Application for Emergency Personal Recognizes Bond, under the following conditions:

1. **ORDER:** the matter is ruled on within 3 days from the court's reception of the action.
2. **ORDER:** the clerk office is to notify the South Dakota Department of Corrections (Central office Department) of the immediate release under the unsecured personal bond.
3. **ORDER:** the Petitioner is be remained to the custody of Mercedes Luze at 1300 Birch st Apt. 212, Marshal Minnesota, 56258.
4. **ORDER:** petitioner is to be given and advised of the court's conditions of bail.
5. **ORDER:** any remedy the court finds just.

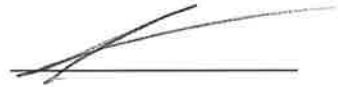
Respectfully submitted on this 14th day of February 2025.



Jason Krumback
1600 N. Drive
Sioux Falls SD 57117

VERIFICATION

IT COMES NOW: Petitioner Jason Krumback (prose) hereby verifies that the above statements are made truthfully and under the penalty of perjury.



Jason Krumback
1600 N. Drive
Sioux Falls, SD 57117

Subscribed and duly sworn before me

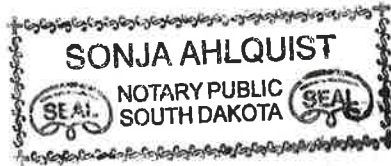
On this 14 day of ~~January~~ ^{February} 2024. JK

Sonja Ahlquist

Notary public/Clerk of courts

If notary, my commission expires

February 18, 2026



CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

IT COMES NOW; Petitioner, herby certifies that a true copy of the foregoing action Expedite application for emergency personal recognizes bond , is sent by 1st class mail, with sufficient postage was provided by the institution, to the below named parties, to the below indicated addresses, on this 14th day of February 2025.

South Dakota Department of Corrections

C/o Kellie Wasko, Sect. of Corr.

3200 Highway 34

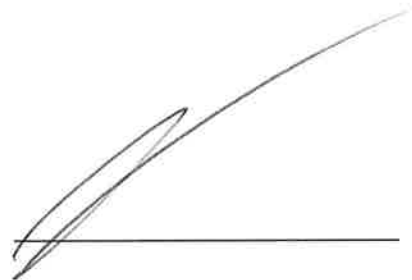
Pierre SD 57501

South Dakota Attorney General

C/o Marty Jackley, Atty Gen.

!302 East Highway 14 ste 1

Pierre SD. 57501



Jason Krumback

1600 N. Drive

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

<u>Jason Krumback (prose)</u>	*	CIV: USAP8 NO 24-2254
Petitioner,	*	
	*	MOTION TO WITHDRAW
v.	*	MOTION FOR CHANGE OF
	*	CUSTODY WERE RELEASE
Kellie Wasko, et. Al.	*	IS SOUGHT
Respondent	*	

IT COMES NOW; Petitioner, Jason Krumback (prose) respectfully seeks the court to withdraw the filed action, Motion to Change custody were release is sought which is filed with the court under the authority **U.S. Sup Ct. rule 36**.

The sought relief is due to the newly developed occurrence of Petitioner's daughter, Mercedes Luze, willing to have him reside at her residents in Marshal Minnesota while on bail while the court reviews the matter. Petitioner ask the withdraw so that he can file an application for emergency bail under the authority of **28 U.S.C section 3142 and U.S. Sup Ct. rule 36 (3) (b), (4)**.

THEREFORE: Jason Krumback (prose) respectfully seeks the court to grant the above captioned matter, as the sought relief of the court withdrawing the above mentioned action; Motion for Change of Custody Were Release is sought from the court file. This action is asked to be granted in order of good cause to prevent the overloading the court file.

Respectfully Submitted on this 10th day of February 2025



Jason Krumback

1600 N. Drive

Sioux Falls SD 57117

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

IT COMES NOW: Petitioner, Jason Krumback, (prose) hereby certifies that a true and correct copy of the foregoing document: Motion to with draw the motion for change of custody were release is sought, was sent by 1st class mail with sufficient postage provided by the institution to the below named parties, to the below indicated address on this 10th day of February 2025.

South Dakota Department of corrections

c/o Kellie Wasko, sect. of corr.

3200 east highway 34

Pierre, SD 57501

(605) 367- 5190

South Dakota Attorney General

C/o Marty Jackley Atty Gen

1302 east highway 14 ste 1

Pierre SD 57501

(605) 773-3215

Jason Krumback

1600 N. Drive

Sioux Falls SD. 57117

**Additional material
from this filing is
available in the
Clerk's Office.**