

**RECEIVED**

**Mar 14 2025**

**SC Court of Appeals**

**FORM 15  
RECORD ON APPEAL**

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
In The Court of Appeals  
[In the Supreme Court]

\_\_\_\_\_  
Appeal from Berkeley County  
Court of Common Pleas

Judge Jennifer B McCoy

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Case No. 2022 CP-08-02508

*Appellate case No. 2023-001837*

Muhammad Nathaniel Wilson Pro Se

,

Appellant,

v.

Hanahan Police Department &  
Other Law-Enforcement Officials

,

Respondent,

\_\_\_\_\_  
RECORD ON APPEAL  
\_\_\_\_\_

*Muhammad Nathaniel Wilson Pro se*  
8082 Rivers in Town Suites Room 309  
(843-468-3432creyolab@gmail.com  
North Charleston Sc 29406  
Respectfully

\_\_\_\_\_

INDEX

Record on Appeal Cover.....1

Index .....2

Order of October 20 2023 .....3

Complaint.....4

.....5

Testimony breaks down of what’s on record

- **Burden of Proof: Legal Malpractice Discrimination**
  - .....4
  - .....5
  - .....6
  - .....7
  - Facts Cause of Action** .....8

Request to Reinstate & Grant Appellant, Trial.....

Appellant Exhibits **Jury Demand or alternative settle for a substantial amount**

**Burden of proof** Legal Malpractice Discrimination by Hood Law Firm, Berkeley County & Hanahan police Department  
.....9,  
10, 11

**Prayer for Relief**.....12,13,14

All matters designated.....15

Burden of proof Emotional Distress....., 16,17,18

Certificate of Appellant.....19

Order of October 20, 2023

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### Complaint

- 1. *Who is above the law? Respondents/Defendants, evidence corroborates Speculation, and a frivolous based case that includes discrimination, and Judicial Misconduct & Total contempt for the law 2 supposedly honorable Berkeley County Judges made a Judgement in their own case, are they to far misguided? Is it their Hatred for black that enables 2 people 2 supposedly honorable Berkeley County Judges to disregard Multiple Civil Rights, by violating multiple Conflict of interest, Rules and will the court of appeal embrace judicial Misconduct?*
- The appellate/Plaintiff respect for Charleston County & North Charleston police as well as the Court of appeal gave the appellate/plaintiff the guidance to do further research shows that the higher court may overrule the lower court's decision, which means the higher court sets aside the lower court's judgment.

A court can generally only overrule decisions of lower courts because of the doctrine of precedent. When judicial misconduct is present, courts can overturn earlier decisions based on the principle of "judicial review," which allows them to examine and potentially overturn decisions if they find them to be clearly erroneous, based on legal errors, or if there was significant procedural misconduct, including instances of judicial misconduct.

Key points to remember:

- **Stare decisis:**

While courts generally follow the doctrine of "stare decisis" (meaning to stand by things decided), which encourages adherence to precedent, this principle can be overcome in cases of serious judicial misconduct, where upholding the previous decision could undermine public confidence in the legal system. Who is Above the law the Court Rules say it's a complete Conflict for hood Law Firm to allow their Clients Employees Judge to make any form of judgement which means the Judge's Order is Disqualified & Now Will be used as Evidence of Gross Negligence by Hood law Firm & Berkeley County for allowing the Judge to place an order & Not recuse Himself is a complete form of legal malpractice Discrimination!

- **Burden of proof:** To overturn a decision based on judicial misconduct, the party seeking to do so must present compelling evidence demonstrating the misconduct and how it affected the outcome of the case.
- **Factors considered:** Courts will evaluate the severity of the alleged misconduct, whether it was intentional or negligent, and the potential impact on the fairness of the original proceedings when deciding whether to overturn a decision.

Examples of judicial misconduct that might lead to overturning a decision:

- **Bias or prejudice:** A judge exhibiting clear bias towards one party in the case.

- **Ex parte communication:** A judge engaging in private discussions with one party without the knowledge of the other.
- **Hood Law Firm & Both Judges had Private Conversations & Hood Law firm had Complete control over Both Judges decisions**
- **Failure to disclose conflicts of interest:** Not disclosing a personal connection to a party in the case.
- **Hood Law Firm took Advantage of a Mentally Disabled Black Man & Conspired with his Clients Employees**
- **Improper influence:** A judge being influenced by outside factors that could affect their decision.

**Burden of proof:** The appellate/Plaintiff is unbarred or **Exempt" from** statute of limitations, **Section 15-3-40:**Exceptions as to persons under disability.

If a person entitled to bring an action mentioned in Article 5 of this chapter or an action under Chapter 78 of this title, except for a penalty or forfeiture or against a sheriff or other officer for an escape, is at the time the cause of action accrued either:

(1) within the age of eighteen years; or

(2) insane;

the time of the disability is not a part of the time limited for the commencement of the action, except that the period within which the action must be brought cannot be extended:

(a) more than five years by any such disability, except infancy;

- **1: Judicial Misconduct Burden of Proof: Legal Malpractice Discrimination**
- **Recusal Requirements**

An official with a disqualifying conflict of interest may not make, participate in making, or use his or her position to influence a governmental decision. When appearing before his or her own agency or an agency subject to the authority or budgetary control of his or her agency, an official is making, participating in making, or using his or her position to influence a decision any time the official takes any action to influence the decision including directing a decision, voting, providing information or a recommendation, or contacting or appearing before any other agency official. When appearing before any other agency, the official must not act or purport to act in his or her official capacity or on behalf of his or her agency.

Certain officials (including city council members, planning commissioners, and members of the boards of supervisors) have a mandated manner in which they must disqualify from decisions made at a public meeting (including closed session decisions) and must publicly identify a conflict of interest and leave the room before the item is discussed.

The Honorable Judge Jenifer b Mc Coy made a Ruling based on Nepotism, & dilatory Tactics just to Delay the Process in open Court, statutory prohibition under

**2. Burden of proof SECTION 15-3-40.**Exceptions as to persons under disability.

If a person entitled to bring an action mentioned in Article 5 of this chapter or an action under Chapter 78 of this title, except for a penalty or forfeiture or against a sheriff or other officer for an escape, is at the time the cause of action accrued either:

(1) within the age of eighteen years; or

(2) insane;

the time of the disability is not a part of the time limited for the commencement of the action, except that the period within which the action must be brought cannot be extended: (August 17 2021 ) [C/A No.2:20-3567 BHH] I was receiving Disability for Multiple Mental Disabilities I made all 3 Judges aware of my mental disabilities

**3. Burden of proof Legal Malpractice 2023 South Carolina Code of Laws  
Title 8 - Public Officers and Employees  
Chapter 14 - Unauthorized Aliens and Public Employment  
Section 8-14-60: Filing false or fraudulent statement or report; penalty.**

The Attorney for the Respondent failed to Deny any of the Allegation's in the Presence of, the Honorable Judge Jenifer b Mc Coy after I made the Judges aware of my Mental disabilities the Defendants Probable cause is based off a demonstrable unreliable witness

**4. Gross Negligence: Burden of proof** see State v. Smith, 359 S.C. 481

the undisputed facts show that the Defendants did not investigate the Victims Mother for any kind of abuse Who is above the law? Speculation & hear say is Not Enough for Probable Cause when the original reason for the Defendants to visit the Plaintiffs Residence was to investigate the mother!

**5. Burden of proof** lack of probable cause: **2023 South Carolina Code of Laws  
Title 8 - Public Officers and Employees  
Chapter 14 - Unauthorized Aliens and Public Employment  
Section 8-14-60: Filing false or fraudulent statement or report; penalty.**

The Victim Clearly Told the Defendants She did not see my Penis only over heard me & the mother being intimate with each other

**6. Burden of proof Wanton behavior: State v. Smith, 359 S.C. 481**

What part of the law allows the Victims mother to be Naked and allowed to sleep with her 9-year-old Daughter? And have a sexual relationship that allows her be intimate with her daughter?

**7: Burden of proof State v. Smith, 359 S.C. 481**

The Defendants undisputedly knew that the mother was Abusive but allowed Coercion to continue which is pure Negligence on the Defendants behalf the victim's mother was abusive

**8. Burden of proof: 3 Section 63-7-10. Child welfare service principles; purpose**

**State v. Smith, 359 S.C. 481**

When the defendants failed to contact DSS they showed Negligence Extenuating Circumstances See Judges Response to the Allegations on the Record,

**9. Burden of proof: Kidnapping 720 ILCS 5/10-1**

The Respondents didn't produce any evidence supporting that there was Probable cause to Forcefully Violate the fourth Amendment and Disregard the fourteenth amendment Equal Protection Right to Fair Trial.

**10. Burden of proof 18 U.S. Code § 1512 - Tampering with a witness, victim, or an informant see State v. Smith, 359 S.C. 481**

**The Victim was the only creatable witness that could have Corroborated the Truth The Attorney for the Respondents was Deliberate in Delaying the Time to avoid the Appellant getting Legal Representation & the Question Presented is Who is Above the Law when the Respondents failed to notify Child Protective Service or D.S.S they failed to Follow Procedure creating the Fruit of the poisonous tree doctrine by Coercion of the Witness the Real Victim in this case the Child who was being abused by her Mother.**

**11. Burden of proof Judicial Misconduct: Rules 38 - Jury Trial of Right, S.C. R. Civ. P. 38**

Issues of fact in an action for the recovery of money only or of specific real or personal property must be tried by a jury, unless a jury trial be waived

The Attorney for the Respondent used his Clients Employees to make a Judgement using Nepotism & dilatory Tactics to Delay the Process & confuse the Courts from acknowledging the Wanton behavior by the Respondent Female officer in Charge!

**12. Burden of proof** Legal Malpractice Discrimination by Hood Law Firm, Berkeley County & Hanahan police Department

The Appellant is a Victim Of Emotional Distress and has a 30 year History of Mental Disorders such as Post-traumatic stress disorder, Extreme anxiety, Bipolar disorder The Respondents are aware of My Intellectual Disability & has Been using My Incompetency & being Transient Because of this case to create a red herring fallacy to avoid being accountable for the Negligence & Kidnapping that caused More Mental Disorders & Physical Complications Such as High Blood pressure, I am Diagnosed with Post-traumatic stress disorder, Extreme anxiety, Bipolar disorder I Have been Transient, Situationally homeless Since this Case &

**13. Burden of proof Emotional Distress**

The Respondents have a Copy of My Mental Health Records because I was being treated for mental disorders; I was also hospitalized 4 times inside a Mental Health Facility where I was treated because of being falsely Confined Forcefully inside their Jail the respondent's lack of Denial in Every Response Proves & Shows Their guilt! Emotional distress refers to mental suffering as an emotional response to an experience that arises from the effect or memory of a particular event, occurrence, and pattern of events or condition. Emotional distress can usually be discerned from its symptoms (ex. mental disorders)

**Facts Cause of Action**

13. The allegations of the foregoing paragraphs are incorporated by reference.

14. The complainant is a person with a disability because he has mental impairments that substantially limit one or more major life activities, *e.g.*,

15. The Attorney for the Respondents Failure to Produce Any Form of Evidence that Supports Probable cause! Hood Law Firm case is based on Speculation hear say & Fabrication by Changing the Narrative because of my disability!

I was incoherent so they used Vagueness as an Excuse to forcefully detain me until they found something to try to make me Plead Guilty

The Plaintiff never said I was Masturbating **2023 South Carolina Code of Laws  
Title 8 - Public Officers and Employees  
Chapter 14 - Unauthorized Aliens and Public Employment  
Section 8-14-60: Filing false or fraudulent statement or report; penalty.**

(A) I made a Hand Jester about the mother & I was Cuddling touching each other in an Intimate way when I noticed her Child was in the Bed with us!

(B) Fabrication & Wanton behavior if the Defendants would have Properly Investigated the mother, I would have never Been Detained so it not only proves the officer in charge was Malicious & it clearly supports Wanton Behavior & Deliberate Disregard for Police Procedure as well as Civil Rights.

(c) Fruit of the poisonous tree doctrine Who is Above the Law the Transcript of the Court Ruling Proves the Attorney for the Respondents Failure to Produce Any Form of Evidence that Supports Probable cause, it also proves the respondents were Malicious & Clearly supports Wanton Behavior & Deliberate Disregard for Police Procedure as well as Civil Rights?

(d) During the Deposition I am introducing Supporting Facts of Abuse, & Neglect, by the mother corroborating that the Respondent failed to investigate because of Wanton Behavior towards the Appellant,

(e) The Honorable Judge Jenifer b Mc Coy made a Ruling that was biased because Hood Law Firm had previously represented her Employer Berkeley County a Complete Conflict of interest discriminated against the Plaintiff because of my mental health Disability

Honorable Judge Jenifer b Mc Coy Acknowledged I was the Person who called the Respondent to the Place of the Domestic Dispute but disregarded it for Bias reasons!

Deposition of Muhammad Wilson

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See transcript

Testimony of Muhammad Wilson

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See transcript

Deposition of

---

Evan Sobieski

Testimony of Evan Sobocinski

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### **Jury Demand**

#### **Canon 1: A Judge Should Uphold the Integrity and Independence of the Judiciary**

An independent and honorable judiciary is indispensable to justice in our society. A judge should maintain and enforce high standards of conduct and should personally observe those standards, so that the integrity and independence of the judiciary may be preserved. The provisions of this Code should be construed and applied to further that objective.

The Code is designed to provide guidance to judges and nominees for judicial office. It may also provide standards of conduct for application in proceedings under the Judicial Councils Reform and Judicial Conduct and Disability Act of 1980 (28 U.S.C. §§ 332(d) (1), 351-364). Not every violation of the Code should lead to disciplinary action. Whether disciplinary action is appropriate, and the degree of discipline, should be determined through a reasonable application of the text and should depend on such factors as the seriousness of the improper activity, the intent of the judge, whether there is a pattern of improper activity, and the effect of the improper activity on others or on the judicial system. Many of the restrictions in the Code are necessarily cast in general terms, and judges may reasonably differ in their interpretation. Furthermore, the Code is not designed or intended as a basis for civil liability or criminal prosecution. Finally, the Code is not intended to be used for tactical advantage.

### **Canon 2: A Judge Should Avoid Impropriety and the Appearance of Impropriety in all Activities**

(A) *Respect for Law.* A judge should respect and comply with the law and should act at all times in a manner that promotes public confidence in the integrity and impartiality of the judiciary.

(B) *Outside Influence.* A judge should not allow family, social, political, financial, or other relationships to influence judicial conduct or judgment. A judge should neither lend the prestige of the judicial office to advance the private interests of the judge or others nor convey or permit others to convey the impression that they are in a special position to influence the judge. A judge should not testify voluntarily as a character witness.

### **Canon 3: A Judge Should Perform the Duties of the Office Fairly, Impartially and Diligently**

The duties of judicial office take precedence over all other activities. The judge should perform those duties with respect for others, and should not engage in behavior that is harassing, abusive, prejudiced, or biased. The judge should adhere to the following standards:

(A) *Adjudicative Responsibilities.*

(1) A judge should be faithful to, and maintain professional competence in, the law and should not be swayed by partisan interests, public clamor, or fear of criticism.

(2) A judge should hear and decide matters assigned, unless disqualified, and should maintain order and decorum in all judicial proceedings.

(C) *Disqualification.*

(1) A judge shall disqualify himself or herself in a proceeding in which the judge's impartiality might reasonably be questioned, including but not limited to instances in which:

(a) The judge has a personal bias or prejudice concerning a party, or personal knowledge of disputed evidentiary facts concerning the proceeding;

(b) the judge served as a lawyer in the matter in controversy, or a lawyer with whom the judge previously practiced law served during such association as a lawyer concerning the matter, or the judge or lawyer has been a material witness;

(c) the judge knows that the judge, individually or as a fiduciary, or the judge's spouse or minor child residing in the judge's household, has a financial interest in the subject matter in controversy or in a party to the proceeding, or any other interest that could be affected substantially by the outcome of the proceeding;

**Burden of proof** Legal Malpractice Discrimination by Hood Law Firm, Berkeley County & Hanahan police Department

1. **Judge McCoy's 10/18/23 Order, Filed October 18,2023**
5. **Complaint, Filed October 17, 2022, with Exhibits**
6. **Indictment/Warrant Status Change Form, Dated 1/9/2020**
7. **Bond Order, dated 1/2/2019**

**Evidence for the ADA**

Plaintiff Muhammad Wilson Pro se Due to Respect for law enforcement Positive Connection Guidance in Charleston County & North Charleston County police Department, I have found the ability to fight my Anti-Social disorder through positive Rehabilitations that up hold & restore the Communities Faith In Law Enforcement Crayola is an anagram that means Community Reparations Equal Youth Opportunities' Longevity Alliance I am truly thankful for my allies in North Charleston & Charleston County police let the Record show that I have Multiple Severe Mental Health issues that include Anti-Social Disorder & Conduct Disorder but with the Correct Guidance rehabilitation is possible but the Court can't allow Hood Law Firm, Berkeley County Court & Hanrahan Police to continue operating like their Above the Law Legal Malpractice Discrimination towards Black Americans with Mental Disabilities an extenuating and mitigating Precedent matter unchecked can enable the Wrong Message Law Lawyers Judges,& Law Enforcement are allowed to show contempt for the same Court they Profit off & are Paid to Enforce. How do you Expect Law abiding Citizens to Respect the Court.

**Exhibit (a) Burden of proof of damages  
Emotional Distress inflicted from  
Respondents/Plaintiff Hanrahan police  
Department, Hood law firm & Berkeley  
County Court of pleas Legal Malpractice  
Discrimination**

State of South Carolina Charleston Dorchester Mental health Center Mental evaluation dated discharge Date: 09/22/2014 296.32-Major Depressive Disorder, Recurrent, and Moderate

309.81-Posttraumatic Stress Disorder

Discharge date 08/23/2019 311-unspecified depressive disorder & 301.7-Antisocial Disorder living arrangement: Homeless on the street/park etc.

Discharge Date 08/02/2022 296.80 unspecified bipolar and related disorder

300.00-Unspecified Anxiety disorder/301.7 antisocial personality disorder/780.52-inosomnia disorder/298.9-unspecified psychosis not due to a substance or known Physiological condition

Employment status: disabled

The indisputable Burden of proof is I am unbarred & exempt from the Statutory of limitations & the Gross Negligence displayed by the Respondent/defendant & Co/Defendant Berkeley county court & Attorney Hood Law Firm

Respectfully submitted,

### **Prayer for Relief**

WHEREFORE, the United States prays that this Court:

grant judgment in favor of the Appellant and declare that Defendant has violated, **Multiple Civil Rights & Conflict of Rules that Impeded the Plaintiff/Appellate to Obtain Legal Representation Forcing a Mentally disabled Black Man to represent Himself in spite of being deemed insane by Department of mental health the Emotional distress has increased because of the Respondents/Defendants attorneys Hood Law Firm ;Who used His Own Clients Employee to place a Order that Rejected the right to a Fair Trial in spite of Court Rules the Appellate/Plaintiff Tried Settling with Hanahan Police Department For \$500,000. But Since Hood Law Firm Impeded that Settlement by using His Clients Employees I Will be seeking Compensations From Hood Law Firm & Berkeley County & Move the Court to Strike the Berkeley County Order & allow the case to go to Trial or alternative offer a substantial amount that will cover relocation expenses & Enough to Invest in Musical Endeavors that will Promote Respect For Law Enforcement.**

Relief Proposal for Compensation to invest in the Spirit of the living God Music Corporation

\$8,789,000 for the 366 days kidnapped plus the 5 hours it comes out to 8789 hours total confinement of emotional distress seeking at trial

The average “value is \$1000, 00 per each hour of arrest. This would reveal a total of \$8,789,000 with an addition for \$25, 000, and 00 for ransom paid court fees & punitive damages

**1** Section 15-3-40 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, Title 15, Chapter 3, concerns [exceptions to the general rules of limitation of civil actions](#) specifically, it relates to actions brought by individuals who are under disability, extending the [statute of limitations](#) in certain cases

**2.2 Rules 38 - Jury Trial of Right, S.C. R. Civ. P. 38**

Issues of fact in an action for the recovery of money only or of specific real or personal property must be tried by a jury, unless a jury trial be waived.

*S.C. R. Civ. P 38*

**3. Sections 63-7-10: Child welfare service principles; purpose**

**2023 South Carolina Code of Laws**

**Title 63 - South Carolina Children's Code**

**Chapter 7 - Child Protection and Permanency**

4; [S.C. Code Ann. § 22-5-320](#) in South Carolina outlines the process for a defendant's demand for a preliminary investigation, with magistrates handling preliminary hearings for criminal matters outside their jurisdiction

**5: South Carolina HB3621**

A BILL TO AMEND THE CODE OF LAWS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1976, BY ADDING SECTION 16-25-130 SO AS TO DEFINE NECESSARY TERMS, TO CREATE THE OFFENSE OF COERCIVE CONTROL OVER ANOTHER PERSON, TO PROVIDE EXAMPLES OF THE TYPES OF BEHAVIOR AND EVIDENCE THAT MAY BE USED TO SUPPORT THE OFFENSE, AND TO PROVIDE A PENALTY.

**6: 2023 South Carolina Code of Laws**

**Title 8 - Public Officers and Employees**

**Chapter 14 - Unauthorized Aliens and Public Employment**

**Section 8-14-60: Filing false or fraudulent statement or report; penalty.**

7:18 U.S. Code § 1512 - Tampering with a witness, victim, or an informant

**8: Kidnapping 720 ILCS 5/10-1**

- **9: Conflict of interest rules 18 U.S.C. § 208 with implementing regulations at 5 C.F.R. § 2635.402. Essentially, these rules prohibit you from taking official action in a particular matter involving any entity in which you, or someone whose interests are imputed to you, have a financial interest. Dec 27, 2019 and its accompanying regulation;**
  - a. award the complainant compensatory damages, including damages for emotional distress, for injuries suffered as a result of Defendant's failure to comply with the requirements
  - b. enjoin Defendant and its agents, employees, successors and all persons in active concert or participation with it, from engaging in discriminatory arrest towards
  - c. award the complainant compensatory damages, including damages for emotional distress, for injuries suffered as a result of Defendant's failure to comply with the requirements of Title I of the ADA pursuant to and within the statutory limitations of Section 102 of the Civil Rights Act of 1991, 42 U.S.C. § 1981a;

- d. Order such other appropriate relief as the interests of justice require.
- e. (See transcript) I have including everything the Respondents required
- f. Because of My disabilities' the Attorney's Know I told the Judges about my Mental Health disabilities'

All matters designated

2. **Hand Written Request for a Jury Trial October 24,2022**
3. **Complaint (LDF) Media Statement April 4,2022**
4. **Transcript of Court Proceedings Plaintiff Statement to the Judge**
5. **Judge McCoy's 10/18/23 Order, Filed October 18,2023**
6. **Complaint, Filed October 17, 2022, with Exhibits**
8. **Indictment/Warrant Status Change Form, Dated 1/9/2020**
9. **Bond Order, dated 1/2/2019**
10. **City of Hanahan Police Department, dated 8/14/2018**
11. **City of Hanahan Police Department Report, dated 8/14/2018**
12. **Defendants Motion to Dismiss, Filed November 14,2023;**
13. **Defendants Memorandum in Support of Motion to Dismiss, in the Alternative, Motion for Summary Judgement, filed July 5,2023 with exhibits**
14. **Transcript of Motion hearing, July 10,2023 see Designation filed 10/9/24**
15. **C/A No 2:20 3567-BHH Report and Recommendation, issued 7/13/2021**
16. **C/A/No 2:20 3567 Order, issued 8/17/21**
17. **C/A/No 2:20 -CP-08-01987 Judge Youngs Order, issued 8/15/22;**
18. **: Omnibus Motion Dated 4-28-2018 Hand Written Letter Complaining about Berkeley County Refusal to grant a preliminary hearing**
19. **Proof of disability Discharge Date: 07/15/2024**
20. **Hand Written letter dated March/26-2018 to Solicitor of case complaining about My Disabilities & Not receiving a Preliminary hearing**
21. **1 Bond Reduction Order dated August 15, 2019**
22. **Section 63-7-10.: Child welfare service principles; purpose.**
23. **Section 22-5-320. : Defendant's demand for preliminary investigation**
24. **. *Coercive control - South Carolina 2019-2020 Bill 5271***
25. **Section 8-14-60: Filing false or fraudulent statement or report**
26. **18 U.S. Code § 1512 - Tampering with a witness, victim, or an informant**
27. **Section 16-3-910. Kidnapping**
28. **Proof of Emotional Distress Damages;**
29. **Proof Loss of Housing & Government Assistance including Medical Insurance**
30. **Letter from City of North Charleston Housing Authority dated February 24,2025**

Exhibit 1

**Burden of proof Emotional Distress**

31. **Proof of disability Discharge Date: 07/15/2024**
32. **Hand Written letter dated March/26-2018 to Solicitor of case complaining about My Disabilities & Not receiving a Preliminary hearing**
33. **1 Bond Reduction Order dated August 15, 2019**
34. **Section 63-7-10.: Child welfare service principles; purpose.**
35. **Section 22-5-320. : Defendant's demand for preliminary investigation**
36. **. *Coercive control - South Carolina 2019-2020 Bill 5271***
37. **Section 8-14-60: Filing false or fraudulent statement or report**
38. **18 U.S. Code § 1512 - Tampering with a witness, victim, or an informant**
39. **Section 16-3-910. Kidnapping**
40. **Proof of Emotional Distress Damages;**
41. **Proof Loss of Housing & Government Assistance including Medical Insurance**
42. **Letter from City of North Charleston Housing Authority dated February 24,2025**
43. **[State v. Smith, 359 S.C. 481](#)**
44. **Conflict of interest rules 18 U.S.C. § 208 with implementing regulations at 5 C.F.R. § 2635.402. Essentially, these rules prohibit you from taking official action in a particular matter involving any entity in which you, or someone whose interests are imputed to you, have a financial interest. Dec 27, 2019**

October 18 2023 I was still disabled I told the court & told them I was Mentally Disturbed Because I am illiterate the Judge Took Advantage of me 7/13/2021 the case was in Federal Court the court did not Dismiss the case only sent it back where I originally filed the case because they knew there was no Sufficiency or Probable cause if the case was Dismissed like the Defendants Fabricated Brief Suggest how did it get sent Back to state court? I would have filed an appeal

Exhibit 2

**Burden of proof Legal Malpractice Discrimination by Hood Law Firm, Berkeley County & Hanahan police Department**

45. **Proof of disability Discharge Date: 07/15/2024**
46. **Hand Written letter dated March/26-2018 to Solicitor of case complaining about My Disabilities & Not receiving a Preliminary hearing**
47. **1 Bond Reduction Order dated August 15, 2019**
48. **Section 63-7-10.: Child welfare service principles; purpose.**
49. **Section 22-5-320. : Defendant's demand for preliminary investigation**
50. **. *Coercive control - South Carolina 2019-2020 Bill 5271***
51. **Section 8-14-60: Filing false or fraudulent statement or report**
52. **18 U.S. Code § 1512 - Tampering with a witness, victim, or an informant**
53. **Section 16-3-910. Kidnapping**

54. **Proof of Emotional Distress Damages;**
55. **Proof Loss of Housing & Government Assistance including Medical Insurance**
56. **Letter from City of North Charleston Housing Authority dated February 24,2025**
57. [State v. Smith, 359 S.C. 481](#)
58. **Conflict of interest rules 18 U.S.C. § 208 with implementing regulations at 5 C.F.R. § 2635.402. Essentially, these rules prohibit you from taking official action in a particular matter involving any entity in which you, or someone whose interests are imputed to you, have a financial interest. Dec 27, 2019**

: Thompson v Clark. The court recognized a claim for malicious prosecution under the fourth amendment when an individual is detained by law enforcement officers without probable cause. The court further held that the plaintiffs bringing such a claim must only show that the prosecution ended without a conviction, not that the prosecution ended with an affirmative indication of innocence a standard that would have been impossible to meet in many cases since the Charges was Dropped because they Did Not want the witness to testify the Plaintiff does not have to prove innocence only Negligence

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exhibit.3

**Burden of proof: 3 Section 63-7-10. Child welfare service principles; purpose**

**State v. Smith, 359 S.C. 481**

The U.S. Supreme Court interprets these clauses to guarantee a variety of protections: procedural due process (in civil and criminal proceedings); substantive due process (a guarantee of some fundamental rights); a prohibition against vague laws; incorporation of the Bill of Rights to state governments; and equal protection under the laws of the federal government. A citizen's right to a trial by jury is a central feature of the United States Constitution.<sup>[1]</sup> It is considered a fundamental principle of the American legal system

exhibit.4

Who is above the law? Witness coercion, Kidnapping

: Obstruction of Jurors and Court Officers 18 U.S.C. § 1503: makes it illegal for someone to “corruptly” or through threats or force influence a juror or officer of the court in carrying out their

duties before a judicial proceeding. The punishment for this crime can reach over 20 years imprisonment in the most extreme cases.: Obstructing Witnesses and Evidence 18 U.S.C. § 1512: makes it illegal in any way to harm, threaten, (delay, or otherwise influence a witness) to an official proceeding, punishable by up to 30 years imprisonment. The law also makes it a crime to destroy, change, or hide evidence that could be used in an official proceeding

**RECEIVED**

**Mar 14 2025**

**SC Court of Appeals**

Appellant Certificate

The undersigned hereby certifies that the Record on Appeal contains all material proposed to be included by any of the parties and not any other material.

March/14/2025

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8082 Rivers Ave  
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