VOLUME II OF II

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS

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SC Court of Appeals

Appeal from Charleston County

Honorable Bentley Price, Circuit Court Judge

THE STATE,

RESPONDENT,

V.

MAURICE T. SINGLETON,

APPELLANT

APPELLATE CASE NO. 2023-000553

RECORD ON APPEAL

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there's only one place to go from there, because he personally walked it and saw the cut in the fence to the railyard. 5:16 is when they started walking from Houston Street.

But what happened in this 5 - 10 range that you all have heard testimony about? Detective Riedel -- thank you for bearing with us as we went through that -- detective Riedel's testimony is incredibly important because that's the other side of the acting in concert that I talked to you about earlier.

Detective Riedel's testimony, he was able to extract both of the defendants' phones, and what he found in that information is huge. At 5:12 and 5:13, respectively, both defendants plug their phones in. The locations of those phones, within a 10- to 65-meter radius, were on Houston Street. Those phones, I submit to you, were left at JuJuan Lockwood's house. They were plugged in. There's no device activity, manual device activity, on either of those phones from 5:14 until 5:40, which is the perfect timeframe for these defendants to lure Vaughn to the railyard and shoot him in the face, in the chest, through his hands, and his arms. And the phones are gone. We're done with the phones now. They're back at JuJuan's house at 5:16.

And they're walking down Houston. They make a turn onto Oregon and Ranger. We're there at 5:18. They keep walking. They're at the corner of Martha and Louise where Detective Pritchard observed that turn.

And you'll have all the clips that the State played during

our testimony. You'll have those clips for your review back in the jury room. And I urge you, use Detective Pritchard's summary and watch those clips so that you, too, can see the figures, the shadows, the individuals, the defendants, turning onto Louise, there's no doubt that you will find once you review those videos.

5:20, walking down Louise until ultimately, Jerry Roberts testified, after 5:25, I think, that it was 1916 to 19 steps on the victim's phone after 5:25. They're at the Bennett Railyard. Vaughn doesn't ever leave the Bennett Railyard.

When they get out there, we'll never know how it happened, but I submit to you, ladies and gentlemen, Dr. Batalis testified about all the injuries, but what he testified to is that there was one gunshot that was a different trajectory than the others. And what shot was that? Directly in the back of the victim's neck. I submit to you, ladies and gentlemen, that these defendants, while they were walking behind Vaughn, pulled their gun and shot him unwittingly to him. He had no idea it was coming. He thought these were his two friends since he was 14 years old. Shot him in the back of the neck. Down goes Vaughn. He was shot 13 more times. He's defending himself.

What's your initial reaction? Dr. Batalis testified that gunshot wound no. 8 is what that shot to the back of the neck was. That was not a fatal wound, so he was still alive after he was shot. And what's your reaction if you're assaulted? To defend yourself. And that, ladies and gentlemen, is what the

State would submit how all those injuries, those graze wounds, those wounds taking the tips of his fingers off, the wounds that goes through the middle of his palm -- Dr. Batalis testified that gunshots wounds 4 and 5, they were irregular, they were jagged, they were, if any, the most likely that would have gone through his hands and into his face. Between 5:25 and 5:32 Vaughn was brutally executed and he was left to die.

5:32 is when, Jerry Roberts testified, there was no further display, whether it was notification, whether it was a manual tap. He could not reference that database. That was the absolute last time the victim's phone was interacted with prior to law enforcement's response. I can't tell you exactly what time that it happened, but I know that it was 5:32. It was after that.

And 5:32 gives you point of reference. And this is important. Dr. Batalis testified in his expert medical opinion, conducted thousands of autopsies, that the severity and the cumulative nature of the four fatal wounds would have caused death in a couple minutes. He was shot, I believe it was no. 4, right at the brow, and then 6 and 7 on the other side of the head would have immediately incapacitated Vaughn.

And then shot no. 2, we don't know what order those were in but we know that, with the blood loss, with the immediate incapacitation, the loss of the brain signal, that Vaughn would have been dead in a couple minutes. And when an expert in

pathology, forensic pathology, tells you that it's a couple minutes, Vaughn's dead in two minutes.

The latest time that he could have perished is 5:34, and that's huge, because we have that Oregon and Ranger video, and we know that by the time you can only see two individuals walking back, Maurice and JuJuan, Vaughn is dead. They have murdered their friend, and they have left him to die, and he is dead by the time they get back to their house.

There is no other person that could have killed Vaughn. There is no other person that could have killed Vaughn. Maurice Singleton and JaJuan Lockwood lured their best friend to the Bennett Railyard, and they killed him, and they killed him with malice, and they killed him in concert with each other.

You'll be charged in a few minutes from the Judge on circumstantial and direct evidence. What that means is that there are two types of evidence the State can submit to you in order for you to consider those in reaching your verdict.

Direct evidence is if I had a witness who was standing directly beside Maurice, JuJuan, and Vaughn and watched the murder happened and said, I watched it; he did this; he did this; and he did this.

Circumstantial evidence is a chain of circumstances, when linked, you are able to conclusively reach a verdict.

I submit to you, ladies and gentlemen, that with the cellphone coordinates showing you exactly where Vaughn walked;

with the cellphone data showing you where the defendants consciously left their cellphones, which was 5:15 to 5:30, a perfect amount of time to walk Vaughn to his death and back; the video showing the three of them walking; Vaughn's cellphone data knowing/giving you the timeframe to know when he died; and the video showing the two defendants walking back, that is a circumstantial link, a chain of circumstances that allow you to conclude one thing and one thing only, and that is that Maurice Singleton is guilty of murder.

This is his trial, this is his week in court, and this is the day that I am asking you, when you review all this evidence -- you'll have it back there for you to go through, take as long as you need -- there is only one conclusion that you can reach. And I'm asking you to find Maurice Singleton guilty. Thank you.

ATTORNEY NELSON: Your Honor, may I approach?

(Off-the-record discussion at sidebar with Attorney Nelson and the Court.)

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Singleton, do you have everything you need?

MR. SINGLETON: I'm still gathering it.

THE COURT: All right, Mr. Singleton. We've got to get going.

MR. SINGLETON: If I can just have a couple moments.

(Mr. Singleton and Attorney Norvell confer.)

ATTORNEY NORVELL: Has the video been admitted into evidence? If the video hasn't been admitted into evidence --

THE COURT: If the video's not in evidence, you can't play it for the jury. Is it in evidence?

MR. SINGLETON: No.

THE COURT: Then you can't play it for the jury. All right. Let's go.

CLOSING STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE DEFENDANT

MR. SINGLETON: When this week started I was a free man. I have been --

ATTORNEY NORVELL: Objection.

THE COURT: Can't talk about any passions of the jury. Just talk about the facts and what you believe that the evidence has shown.

MR. SINGLETON: That's not [indiscernible.]

THE COURT REPORTER: Sir?

THE COURT: You've got to speak up.

MR. SINGLETON: I did not do this.

ATTORNEY NORVELL: Objection. He cannot insert his personal opinion.

THE COURT: Stick to what the evidence, you believe, has shown.

MR. SINGLETON: She can ask the jury to come back with guilty, but I can't tell them I did not do this?

THE COURT: You can ask them to come back not guilty.

MR. SINGLETON: What they have shown you today, the -- ever since day one, I have never ran from these people.

ATTORNEY NORVELL: Objection. This is not related to the evidence.

THE COURT: Stick with what you believe the evidence has shown in the trial.

MR. SINGLETON: I turned myself in.

ATTORNEY NORVELL: Objection.

MR. SINGLETON: The evidence they have brought today is not in this -- they painted a narrative for you all. I ask that you all please look at it for what it really was. I'm not a monster. I was in school --

ATTORNEY NORVELL: Objection. Personal opinion.

THE COURT: It's all right. Just let him go.

MR. SINGLETON: I was in school. That's a school bus camera. I was 18 years old --

ATTORNEY NORVELL: Objection. Inflaming the passions of the jury.

THE COURT: I'll handle it.

MR. SINGLETON: -- I had a job. I was working. That was my friend. I would not have done this --

ATTORNEY NORVELL: Objection. He's testifying --

[Simultaneous speaking.]

THE COURT: Hold on. Hold on. Hold on.

[Simultaneous speaking.]

ATTORNEY NORVELL: Objection.

THE COURT: Okay, hold on. When I start talking, everybody stop. That's how this works. Stick with what you believe the evidence has shown. Do not insert your personal opinion. Talk about the evidence.

MR. SINGLETON: I ask that you all, please, look at the evidence for what they, you know, didn't prove. Do not let them speculate, because they get paid if I go to jail.

THE COURT: That's got nothing to do with it, Mr. Singleton. Talk about the evidence.

MR. SINGLETON: Please, please. Y'all don't know me. You don't know my intent -- and I apologize if, while I was up, you might think of my representing myself as arrogance, but they left me no choice. My past lawyer withheld information from me. He --

ATTORNEY NORVELL: Objection.

THE COURT: Mr. Singleton, if you don't stick to the evidence I'm going to ask that you have a seat.

MR. SINGLETON: The evidence that -- the evidence they have shown you does not make me a murderer. No one here has said I wished to do any harm to my friend. Everyone who's come and referred to us, they referred to us as friends. His sister even testified he does not keep cash on him. And what motive would I have to kill my friend with a lot of money if he doesn't have the money on him? What, am I going to do something, if anything,

kill him? I did not kill him, and I ask that you all please, please. What if this was your --

ATTORNEY NORVELL: Objection.

THE COURT: You can't say that. You have to stick with the evidence.

MR. SINGLETON: It's my life.

ATTORNEY NORVELL: Objection.

THE COURT: You can't say that, Mr. Singleton. I've already instructed you twice. Ladies and gentlemen, just disregard that.

MR. SINGLETON: I guess there's really nothing -- as far as the evidence goes, they have lied. They have fabricated the facts in order to paint a image in your minds. Mr. McKean gave multiple descriptions --

ATTORNEY NORVELL: Objection.

THE COURT: That's okay. I'll allow him to surmise what he believes the evidence has shown.

MR. SINGLETON: I have proof that Mr. McKean has dyslexia. They withheld that information from you. Who's to say they did not coach Mr. McKean into saying exactly what they needed you to hear, they needed to use.

I'm not up here to give you all a sob story. And if there's any of you that feel I'm guilty, I apologize that I have not -- been able to prove that to you. I hate to have that image of myself in your minds because you all do not know me.

ATTORNEY NORVELL: Objection. This is personal opinion.

THE COURT: You don't have to prove yourself innocent.

MR. SINGLETON: I just ask you all, please, please, please, I am --

ATTORNEY NORVELL: Objection. This is appealing to the sympathy.

THE COURT: Just stick to the evidence.

MR. SINGLETON: What evidence really -- what evidence? That's why they -- what's the evidence they referred to? Bullets that were never tested, accusations that were never proven beyond a reasonable doubt. In re: Winship [ph], they have to prove their case beyond a reasonable doubt. They have to know for a fact that I was the one who did this. They don't have that.

They're here on a whim. They want to paint an image in your mind, and that's why I'm in these shackles today.

ATTORNEY NORVELL: Objection.

THE COURT: That's not why you're in the shackles.

MR. SINGLETON: I apologize. Like I said, if any of you believe I am guilty, I apologize for that, I apologize I was not able to prove my innocence properly. But if there are any of you, any of you, who believe --

ATTORNEY NORVELL: Objection. This is --

THE COURT: Please. I'll ask him to wrap it up. All right.

MR. SINGLETON: Please.

ATTORNEY NORVELL: Objection.

THE COURT: All right. Ladies and gentlemen, at this

point -- oh, do you have anything in reply?

ATTORNEY NORVELL: Just to admit the evidence.

CHARGE OF THE COURT

THE COURT: All right. Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, at this point in time it is my sole responsibility to charge you on the law in this case. I ask that you listen intently. However, I am going to allow you to have this in the back so don't get concerned if you miss a word or you don't understand something. You will have it for your review. All right.

The indictment charges the defendant in this case with murder. I remind you that the fact that the defendant was arrested, charged, and indicted in this case is not evidence in this case and it cannot be considered by you as evidence of guilt in this case, nor does it create any presumption or inference of guilt.

This document simply is the formal written instrument which contains the charges made against the defendant. It is the document by which this case is brought into this courtroom.

And, Mr. Foreman, I will allow you -- and I'll instruct on you how to fill out the indictment forms at the end, okay.

The defendant has pled not guilty to this indictment, and that plea puts the burden on the State to prove the defendant guilty. A person charged with committing a criminal offense in South Carolina is never required to prove himself innocent.

I charge you that it is an important rule of the law that

the defendant, in criminal trial, no matter what the seriousness of the charge will be, will always be presumed to be innocent of the crime for which the indictment was issued unless guilt has been proven by evidence satisfying you of that guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

This presumption of innocence does not end when you begin your deliberations, but it accompanies the defendant throughout the trial until you reach a verdict of guilt based on evidence satisfying you of that guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

The presumption of innocence is like a robe of righteousness placed about the shoulders of the defendant, which remains with the defendant until it has been stripped from the defendant by evidence satisfying you of the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

The presumption of innocence is not mere legal theory. It is just -- it is not just a legal phrase. It is a substantial right to which every defendant is entitled unless you, the jury, are satisfied, from the evidence, of the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

I remind you that during this trial you and I have certain duties to perform. As the trial judge, it is my responsibility to preside over the trial of this case, and I also have the duty to rule on the admissibility of the evidence offered during this trial. You are to consider only the competent evidence before you. If there was any testimony ordered stricken from the record

in this case during this trial, you must disregard that testimony. You are to consider only the testimony which has been presented from this witness stand, any exhibits which have been made a part of the record, and any stipulations of counsel.

I have the additional duty to charge you the law applicable to this case. As the presiding judge, I am the sole judge of the law in this case and it is your duty, as jurors, to accept and apply the law as I now state it to you. If you have any idea as to what the law is or what the law ought to be, and it does not agree or conform with what I now tell you the law is, you must abandon this idea because you are sworn to accept the law and apply the law exactly as I state it to you.

In every case tried in this court before a jury the jury becomes the sole and exclusive judge of the facts in a case. A trial judge cannot intimate, state, comment on, or make any statement to a trial jury about the facts in the case. Since you, the jury, are the sole judge of the facts in this case, you are not to infer from what I have said during the progress of this trial in ruling upon admissibility of evidence or otherwise, or anything that I say now during the course of this instruction to you that I have any opinion about the facts in this case. The law does not allow me to have an opinion about the facts in this case.

This is a matter solely for you, the jury, to determine. As jurors, it is your duty to determine the effect, value, weight,

and truthfulness of the evidence presented during this trial.

As indicated in closing, there are two types of evidence which are generally presented during a trial; there's direct and circumstantial evidence. Direct evidence is the testimony of a person who claims to have actual knowledge of a fact such as an eyewitness. Circumstantial evidence is the proof of a chain of facts and circumstances indicating the existence of a fact.

The law makes absolutely no distinction between the weight or the value you are to give to either direct or circumstantial evidence, nor is a greater degree of certainty required of circumstantial evidence than of direct evidence.

You should weigh all the evidence in this case. After weighing it if you are not convinced of the guilt of the defendant beyond a reasonable doubt, you must find the defendant not guilty.

As I have stated several times, the State has the burden of proving a defendant guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. Some of you may have served as a juror in civil cases where you were told that it is only necessary to prove that a fact is more likely true than not true, such as by the greater weight, or the preponderance, of the evidence.

In criminal cases the State's proof must be more powerful than that. It must be beyond a reasonable doubt. Proof beyond a reasonable doubt is proof that leaves you firmly convinced of the defendant's guilt. There are very few things in this world that

we know with absolute certainty, and in criminal cases the law does not require proof that overcomes every possible doubt.

If, based on your consideration of the evidence, you are firmly convinced that the defendant is guilty of the crime charged, you must find the defendant guilty. If, on the other hand, you think there's a real possibility that the defendant is not guilty, you must give the defendant the benefit of the doubt and find him not guilty.

Necessarily you must determine the credibility of witnesses who have testified in this case. Credibility simply means believability. It becomes your duty as jurors to analyze and to evaluate the evidence and to determine which evidence convinces you of its truth.

In determining the believability of witnesses who have testified in this case you may believe one witness over several witnesses, several witnesses over one witness; you may believe a part of the testimony of a witness and reject the remaining part of the testimony of that same witness; you may believe the testimony of a witness in its entirety, or reject the testimony of a witness in its entirety; you may consider whether any witness has exhibited to you any interest, bias, prejudice, or other motive in this case; you may also consider the appearance and manner in which the witness testified.

As I've stated to you, pertaining to expert witnesses, the rule of evidence ordinarily do not permit witnesses to testify to

opinion or conclusions. An exception to this rule exists with a witness we call expert witnesses. A witness who, by education and experience, have become expert in some art, science, profession, or calling may state an opinion as to relevant and material matter in which the witness claims to be an expert, and may also state the reason for their opinion.

You should consider any expert opinion received in evidence in this case and, like any other evidence, give it the weight you think it deserves. If you decide that the opinion of an expert witness is not based on sufficient education and experience, or if you conclude that the reasons given in support of the opinion are not sound, or that the opinion is outweighed by other evidence, you may disregard the opinion entirely.

An expert witness's testimony is to be given no greater weight than that of other witnesses simply because the witness is an expert. Further, you are not required to accept an expert's opinion even though it may not be uncontradicted.

An issue in this case is the identification of the defendant as the person who committed the crime charged. The State has the burden of proving identity beyond a reasonable doubt. You must be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt of the accuracy of the identification of the defendant before you may convict the defendant. Identification testimony is an expression, or belief, or impression that is made by a witness.

You must determine the accuracy of the identification of the

defendant. You must consider the believability of each identification witness in the same way as you would any other witness.

You may consider whether the witness had an adequate opportunity to observe the offender at the time of the offense. This will be affected by things like how long or short a time was available, how far or close the witness was, lighting conditions, and whether the witness had a chance to see or know the person in the past.

Once again, I instruct you, the burden of proof on the State extends to every element of the crime charged, and this specifically includes the burden of proving beyond a reasonable doubt the identity of the defendant as the person who committed the crime. If, after examining the testimony, you have a reasonable doubt as to the accuracy of the identification, you must find the defendant not guilty.

In order to establish criminal liability, criminal intent is required. For example, the mental state required to be proven by the State for a particular crime might be purpose, intent, knowledge, recklessness, or criminal negligence. Criminal intent must be proven by the State beyond a reasonable doubt. Criminal intent is always a matter that must be determined by you, the jury, from the circumstances surrounding the situation.

There is no way to prove intent to a mathematical certainty. There is no way medical science can dissect a person's brain and

determine what the person had in mind. So the law says that criminal intent maybe inferred from the circumstances shown to have exit existed. This is how you make a determination of whether or not the element requiring intent was present. It is not necessary to establish intent by direct and positive evidence, but intent may be established by inference in the same way as any other fact by taking into consideration the acts of the parties and all the facts and circumstances of the case.

Criminal intent is a mental state, a conscious wrongdoing. It is up to you to determine what the defendant intended to do based on the circumstances shown to have existed.

Criminal intent can arise from actions or a failure to act, and may arise from negligence, recklessness, or indifference to duty, or to consequences that is considered, by law, to be the equivalent of criminal intent.

In this case the defendant is charged with murder. The State must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant killed another person with malice and aforethought. Malice is hatred, ill will, or hostility towards another person, it is the intentional doing of a wrong act without just cause or excuse, and with an intent to inflict an injury, or under circumstances that the law will infer, an evil intent.

Malice aforethought does not require that malice exist for any particular time before the act is continued, but malice must exist in the mind of the defendant just before and at the time

that the act is committed. Therefore, there must be a combination of the previous ill intent and the act.

Malice aforethought may be expressed or inferred. These terms express and infer do not mean different kinds of malice but merely the manner in which malice may be shown to exist; that is, either by direct evidence or by inference from the facts and circumstances which are proven.

Express malice is shown when a person speaks words which express hatred, or ill will for another, or when the person prepared beforehand to do the act which was later accomplished. For example, lying in wait for a person, or any other acts of preparation going to show that the deed was within the defendant's mind would be express malice.

Malice may be inferred from conduct showing a total disregard for human life. If facts are proven beyond a reasonable doubt sufficient to raise an inference of malice to your satisfaction, this inference would be simply an evidentiary fact to be considered by you, the jury, along with the other evidence in the case, and you may give it the weight and decide -- you may give it the weight you believe it should receive.

Mere presence at the scene is not sufficient to prove someone guilty of a crime. A defendant's presence where a crime is being committed or mere association with a person who commits a crime does not make a defendant an accomplice, or an aider, an

abettor of the person committing the crime.

The burden on the State is to prove every element of the crime charged. If you find, after reviewing all the evidence, that the State has proven that the defendant was only present at the scene of a crime and that they have not proven beyond a reasonable doubt any other participation in the crime, then you must find the defendant not guilty. The law is that proof of at the scene of the crime is not sufficient to find someone guilty.

If a crime is committed by two or more people who are acting together in committing a crime, the act of one is the act of all. A person who joins with another to commit an unlawful act is criminally responsible for everything done by the other person which happens as a probable or natural consequence of the acts done in carrying out the common plan and purpose.

For example, two people can be guilty of killing another person when only one of the two had a gun, there was only one bullet, and only one of the two fired the shot that caused the death. If two or more people are together, acting together, assisting each other in committing the offense, the act of one is the act of all, or as it is sometimes said, The "hand of one is the hand of all."

I instruct you and emphasize that the fact that the defendant did not testify is not a factor to be considered by you in any way in your deliberation and in your consideration on the question of guilt or the innocence of the defendant. It must not

be considered by you in any manner whatsoever. A defendant has the constitutional right to remain silent, and the assertion of this right must not be considered by you in your deliberations.

I repeat, under your oath you are to draw no conclusion whatsoever from the fact that the defendant in this case did not testify. The fact that this defendant did not testify should not even be discussed in the jury room.

The burden of proof, as I have stated to you, is on the State. The defendant is not required to prove his innocence. The burden of proof remains on the State to prove guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. Come up here.

(Off-the-record sidebar discussion between the Court, Attorney Norvell, and Attorney Nelson.)

THE COURT: One second, ladies and gentlemen of the jury. I'm just looking one thing up.

MR. SINGLETON: Your Honor, I require that you please charge the jury --

ATTORNEY NORVELL: Objection. Objection. Objection.

THE COURT: Hold on. Mr. Singleton, sit down, please.

ATTORNEY NORVELL: Objection. Judge, may we approach?

(Off-the-record sidebar discussion between the Court, Attorney Norvell, and Attorney Nelson.)

THE COURT: Mr. Singleton, direct your attention at me, please.

All right. Ladies and gentlemen, as you are aware, on

Tuesday Mr. Singleton was absent for a portion of his trial. Under the laws of the state, a defendant may be tried even if the defendant does not attend that portion of the trial. The fact that the defendant is not present may not be considered against the defendant in any manner whatsoever.

All right. Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, that is the charge. And, again, you will receive it in the back.

Mr. Foreman, I will now go over your role and responsibility. First and foremost, let's talk about the deliberation, all right. In a couple moments I'm going to ask that you return to the jury room, but I'm going to ask that you don't begin deliberation because we haven't submitted you with the evidence, and obviously you all are going to need the evidence to begin your deliberations.

But when you do begin your deliberations, Mr. Foreman, I'm going to ask that you to allow everyone the opportunity to participate. Two reasons: One, it has to be unanimous, all right; number two, everyone needs to participate. What you're going to find is some will participate a lot; some will choose not to participate a lot. That's fine. You just have to make sure everyone is given ample opportunity to participate in the manner in which they would like. Okay. That's your role and responsibility.

I also would ask that if anybody needs to go to the restroom or they need to be excused for any reason, emergency phone call,

something along those lines, please stop the deliberations because it has to be unanimous. All right.

Once you have come up with a verdict -- this is the verdict form, and this is the indictment -- the verdict form says: As to the charge of murder, we, the jury, unanimously find the defendant, Maurice Trimaine Singleton, not guilty or guilty; signed, foreperson; and dated today. You'll simply just indicate what y'all's verdict is, you'll sign it, and date it. All right.

Same with the indictment. The indictment is marked with an X, and you will indicate what your verdict is on the indictment, as well, you will sign it, and date it.

The last thing is that, if there's issues that arise in the deliberation room that you need to bring to my attention, as I indicated before, if you'll simply just reduce it to writing, you, yourself, if you'll sign it, date it, give it to the bailiffs, I will answer all of your questions.

As I told you all in jury qualification, I do this every weak, and so I have found that I will also answer every single one of your questions, but I also have found that sometimes you will not like the answers, all right. So understand I'm doing the best I can within the confines of what I'm allowed to say. All right. But please do not hesitate to ask any question that y'all may need answered.

At this point I'm going to ask that you all retire to the jury room. If you'll just hang tight. Please don't begin your

deliberations. We'll go through all the evidence, we'll bring it back, and I'll have them ask you to begin your deliberations.

(Jury escorted out of the courtroom at 3:29 p.m.)

THE COURT: All right. Any issues that we need to address before we take the evidence back?

ATTORNEY NORVELL: No, no objection to your charge, Judge. I just want to put on the record that my objection and my request to approach the bench for the bench conference was regarding my observation of Mr. Singleton mouthing "please" at the jurors during your charge, and you handled that.

THE COURT: All right, which is why I directed him to keep --

MR. SINGLETON: Mr. Price, will you -- Your Honor, I requested Mr. Nelson to inform you that you needed -- that I required to inform the jury -- I respected you all not to mention the previous trial, but I asked Mr. Nelson and I required a charge to the jury and inform them of the previous trial, because they do have to consider that in their deliberations for a proper verdict.

THE COURT: All right. For the 1,000th time, we are not going to mention the prior trial.

MR. SINGLETON: This is a due process violation of my right --

(Simultaneous speaking.)

THE COURT: Cherae, can you see if you can help him file

whatever it is he wants to file?

MR. SINGLETON: You are being biased.

THE COURT: I don't know how we're going to do that. All right. Will the attorneys take a look at the evidence. And once it's all there, if you'll just go ahead and get --

ATTORNEY NORVELL: Judge, what we did is we have placed all of the clips that the State published --

THE COURT: All right.

ATTORNEY NORVELL: -- onto one disk. Instead of sending back the multiple disks that have irrelevant material, just the published portion of the clips are on this.

THE COURT: All right. So whoever is going to take that back, whichever bailiff or deputy, just make sure that they know that if they need something played, that we can arrange that.

ATTORNEY NORVELL: Mr. -- can you tell Mr. Singleton that?

ATTORNEY NELSON: Your Honor, I believe Mr. Singleton has a right to inspect the evidence, if he chooses.

THE COURT: Well, if, in fact, they want to see it, I'll certainly give him the opportunity to do that.

ATTORNEY NORVELL: Did you hear what I said? So this --

ATTORNEY NELSON: No, not that evidence. I mean normally the --

THE COURT: Oh. I've got no problem with him inspecting whatever he'd like to.

ATTORNEY NORVELL: Mr. Singleton, on this disk is all of the

clips that were published, so that's in order to not send back the other disks that we didn't play, the unpublished portions, we would send this back. Do you have any objection to that?

MR. SINGLETON: What's on that disk?

ATTORNEY NORVELL: Okay. Are you going to listen to the words --

MR. SINGLETON: I'm listening.

ATTORNEY NORVELL: -- that are coming out of my mouth? The clips that were published to the jury are on this disk so that, instead of sending multiple disks back, we would send one disk. Do you have any objection to that?

MR. SINGLETON: Yes. Send back the multiple disks so they know what it is they're looking for.

THE COURT: They can ask for it if that's what they need, but for right now we'll send that back.

ATTORNEY NORVELL: Would the court reporter instruct them with what that is, or who would -- is it the clerk?

THE COURT: Who's going to take it back? Are you going to take it back, Cherae?

CLERK OF COURT: Yes.

THE COURT: Just indicate that all published material is on that disk. If they need anything played, let us know.

CLERK OF COURT: Okay.

ATTORNEY NORVELL: Judge, would you mind if we make it a Court's exhibit?

THE COURT: That's fine.

(Court's Exhibit 4 is identified.)

(Court's Exhibit 5 is identified.)

(The following evidence were given to the jury at 3:45 p.m: All State's Exhibits, with the exception of Exhibits 2, 5, 38, 41, 42, 43, and 44. Additionally, court's Exhibits 4 and 5 were given to the jury.)

(Court recessed at 2:04 p.m. and reconvened at 3:49 p.m., without the defendant or jury present.)

JURY QUESTION

(Court's Exhibit 6 is identified.)

THE COURT: Question 1: Was the defendant presented with the names of any jury members? Or only jury numbers? Two ways we can handle it. The answer to their question is names. I can just write on here names, give it back to them, make it part of the Court's record, or I can bring them out and tell them names. How do you all want to do it?

ATTORNEY NORVELL: Can I actually -- I need to talk with [indiscernible] about this. This is concerning.

THE COURT: Okay. You all let me know.

(Court recessed at 3:50 p.m. and reconvened at 3:53 p.m., without the defendant or jury present.)

THE COURT: Did y'all talk and decide how you want to handle it?

ATTORNEY NORVELL: Yes, Judge. The State would object to

you responding to that question with anything other than responding that they have received the competent evidence in this case and the evidence is what they are to deliberate on, and any questions about the jury process can be addressed after the verdict.

THE COURT: Right. It's the same old answers that we give them on everything. All right.

(Mr. Singleton enters the courtroom.)

(Jury seated in the courtroom at 3:55 p.m.)

THE BAILIFF: Judge, all the jurors are present and seated.

THE COURT: All right. Ladies and gentlemen, I received your note. The answer that I am going to give you is that during your deliberations in this case you are only to consider the evidence that was presented at trial during your deliberations. Any other issues will be addressed post trial.

I ask that you please return back to the jury box and continue your deliberation. I said jury box. Jury room. Excuse me.

(Jury escorted out of the courtroom at 3:56 p.m.)

(Court recessed at 3:56 p.m. and reconvened at 5:15 p.m., without the jury present.)

(Court's Exhibit 7 is identified.)

THE COURT: Will you bring the jury in here, please. I'm going to talk to them about what I want to do about proceeding forward. I don't normally keep jurors after 5:00 because

obviously they have lives and children and other things that they need to attend to. It is only Wednesday, it's not a Friday at 10:00, so I'm just going to give them some options.

MR. SINGLETON: For the record, Judge Price, this is nothing personal between you -- I don't know if I offended you in any way. I want it known I just want to take this time to apologize. This is about me, Maurice, and Bentley right now -- or, excuse me, me, defendant, and so I just want to address that and let you know that it's nothing personal. If I disrespected you, I want to apologize for that.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

MR. SINGLETON: You're welcome.

ATTORNEY NORVELL: Judge, I confirmed the jury has now sent a note that they're --

(Jury seated in the courtroom at 5:17 p.m.)

THE BAILIFF: Judge, all the jurors are present and seated.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much. All right, ladies and gentlemen of the jury. I apologize for the intrusion, but I'm very cognizant of the time. It's 5:15, and I understand everybody has families and you have lives and you have things to do, and it is a Wednesday, it's not like it's a Friday at 6:00. So I have two options for you. And you don't have to discuss them in my presence; you certainly can do it outside my presence. Option A is we'll go for the night and I will have y'all return back tomorrow morning at 8:30 to continue your deliberations.

Option B is I can order you dinner. However, it takes an hour to get here, and so for that timeline, I needed to, you know, get y'all's position on it.

So if y'all would like to discuss it outside of my presence and let me know, you all are more than welcome to do it. If you'll just send a note back to me, I'd appreciate it. All right.

(Jury escorted out of the courtroom at 5:18 p.m.)

THE COURT: All right. I'll have Cherae or Charlie just get me the note, and I'll come right back and tell you what they decided. All right.

(Court recessed at 5:19 p.m. and reconvened at 5:26 p.m., without the defendant or jury present.)

THE COURT: Here what's what we're going to do. They have indicated that they want to continue to deliberate. And our food options have basically -- are not viable options, so I'm going give them about another 45 minutes, and then we're going to call it a day, because I just can't leave the staff here till 10:00 at night or whatever the case might be. It's only a Wednesday, we're not going into Friday, we're not going into the following week. So either I can bring them back out and tell them, or I can tell them as I walk back there.

ATTORNEY NORVELL: I think you should leave them as is if you're comfortable with that, and then bring them out when you're ready to release them if nothing has happened.

THE COURT: All right.

ATTORNEY NELSON: Your Honor, I think Mr. Singleton would like to be out here.

THE COURT: Just tell him that I'm going to allow them to continue to deliberate for a little bit longer but we're not going to do dinner.

ATTORNEY NELSON: Yes, sir. All right.

(Court recessed at 5:27 p.m. and reconvened at 5:53 p.m., without the jury present.)

THE COURT: All right. Bring him out.

THE BAILIFF: Are you ready for them?

THE COURT: Yes. Sorry. I apologize.

(Jury seated in the courtroom at 5:57 p.m.)

VERDICT

THE BAILIFF: Jurors are all present and seated.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you very much. Please be seated. Mr. Foreman, it's my understanding that y'all have a verdict?

THE JURY FOREPERSON: Yes.

THE COURT: Is it a unanimous verdict?

THE JURY FOREPERSON: It is, Judge.

THE COURT: If you'll hand to it Mr. Proud [ph], please.

(Verdict is handed to the Court for the Court's inspection.)

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Singleton, if you'll please stand. All right. In the matter of Indictment No.

2021-GS-10-03219, State of South Carolina v. Maurice Trimaine Singleton, as to the charge of murder, we, the jury, unanimously find the defendant, Maurice Trimaine Singleton, guilty. Signed, Foreperson, March 29th, 2023.

Cherae, for the benefit of the defendant, will you please poll the jury. He doesn't know what that meant. Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, we're going to poll the jury, and she's going to ask you two questions. She's going to ask you, Is this your verdict? Is this still your verdict? Okay.

CLERK OF COURT: Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, I will call out your number, and when I do please raise your hand and answer the two questions that Judge Price just stated. Juror No. 284. Is this your verdict?

JUROR NO. 284: Yes.

CLERK OF COURT: Is it still your verdict?

JUROR NO. 284: Yes.

CLERK OF COURT: Juror No. 158. Is this your verdict?

JUROR NO. 158: Yes.

CLERK OF COURT: Is it still your verdict?

JURY NO. 158: Yes.

CLERK OF COURT: Juror No. 281. Is this your verdict?

JUROR NO. 281: Yes.

CLERK OF COURT: Is it still your verdict?

JUROR NO. 281: Yes, ma'am.

CLERK OF COURT: Juror No. 78. Is this your verdict?

JUROR NO. 78: Yes.

CLERK OF COURT: Is it still your verdict?

JUROR NO. 78: Yes.

CLERK OF COURT: Juror No. 279. Is this your verdict?

JUROR NO. 279: Yes.

CLERK OF COURT: Is it still your verdict?

JUROR NO. 279: Yes.

CLERK OF COURT: Juror No. 242. Is this your verdict?

JUROR NO. 242: Yes.

CLERK OF COURT: Is it still your verdict?

JUROR NO. 242: Yes.

CLERK OF COURT: Juror No. 29. Is this your verdict?

JUROR NO. 29: Yes.

CLERK OF COURT: Is it still your verdict?

JUROR NO. 29: Yes.

CLERK OF COURT: Juror no. 208? Is this your verdict?

JUROR NO. 208: Yes.

CLERK OF COURT: Is it still your verdict?

JUROR NO. 208: Yes.

CLERK OF COURT: Juror No. 185. Is this your verdict?

JUROR NO. 185: Yes.

CLERK OF COURT: Is it still your verdict?

JUROR NO. 185: Yes.

CLERK OF COURT: Juror No. 272. Is this your verdict?

JUROR NO. 272: Yes.

CLERK OF COURT: Is it still your verdict?

JUROR NO. 272: Yes.

CLERK OF COURT: Juror No. 76. Is this your verdict?

JUROR NO. 76: Yes.

CLERK OF COURT: Is it still your verdict?

JUROR NO. 76: Yes.

CLERK OF COURT: Juror No. 206. Is this your verdict?

JUROR NO. 206: Yes.

CLERK OF COURT: Is it still your verdict?

JUROR NO. 206: Yes.

CLERK OF COURT: Your Honor, the jury has been polled, and the verdict stands.

THE COURT: All right. Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, just to continue with the procedural process -- Mr. Nelson, I'm not sure if Mr. Singleton will understand, but I'm going to order you to go ahead and file a notice of intent to appeal within the next 10 days to procure all his rights, okay.

ATTORNEY NELSON: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you very much. And that will conclude your services once you have completed that, and I'll address everything else with you after that.

ATTORNEY NELSON: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. So with all the procedural issues behind us, is the State ready to proceed with sentencing?

ATTORNEY NORVELL: We'll need to run back to the office to

grab a sentencing sheet. I have asked Ms. Brewer to reach out to our office and bring it over. It will just take three minutes. I believe the tunnel is closed, so we'll have to go all the way down.

THE COURT: All right. I can go ahead and hear from anybody who would like to speak on behalf of the State.

ATTORNEY NORVELL: Thank you, Judge. Judge, Allison McFadden, the victim's mother, would like to address the Court regarding sentencing.

THE COURT: I'd be happy to hear from anybody who would like to address the Court. All right. Yes, ma'am. Just give me your name for the record, please.

MS. McFADDEN: Allison McFadden.

THE COURT: Yes, ma'am.

MS. McFADDEN: (Allison) Judge, I want you to know that the last five years I have been through hell. I have missed his birthdays, I missed Christmas, I missed graduation, and it hurts. I'm not mad anymore. I have forgiven. I'm asking for the max. I do believe the Bible says what you reap, you will sow. I pray that God has mercy on his soul. I am done.

THE COURT: Thank you, ma'am. All right. Anyone else from the victim's family?

ATTORNEY NORVELL: Niara, would you like to address the Judge? Your Honor, Niara, the victim's sister, testified in trial, and she does not wish to address the Court at this time.

Judge, you've heard all of the testimony presented during the trial this week. You're aware of -- you've seen everything. You've seen the defendant's behavior. The State's position is that this defendant has made a mockery of your court.

The defendant was out on bond on three firearms offenses at the time that this murder was committed. Those charges remain pending in our office. We elected to try the murder prior to those charges.

While the defendant was out on bond and preparing his own defense for trial, he was re-arrested. As you previously heard the State's motion to revoke that bond, he violated his GPS monitor and his house arrest on numerous occasions, he had failed to comport with the rules of the court, and he was permitted to remain out in order to prepare his defense as best possible to preserve his rights and to ensure that he would receive a fair and impartial trial.

Judge, the State would leave it within your discretion, the matter of sentencing. You heard all of the testimony and all of the facts in this case.

THE COURT: All right. Anything further from the State?

ATTORNEY NORVELL: That concludes the State's presentation, Judge.

THE COURT: All right. All right. Anything on behalf of the defense? Mr. Singleton, would you like anyone to speak on your behalf, would you like to say anything on your behalf, or

would you like your standby attorney to say anything on your behalf?

MR. SINGLETON: I just want to apologize to the family for [indiscernible] --

THE COURT REPORTER: Sir?

MR. SINGLETON: -- but I stand on my ground that I am innocent of this charge. In regards to my rights, my rights have been diminished and disregarded throughout the entirety of this case. And I just -- I stand on my square that I am innocent, and if I have to begin a journey to prove my innocence, then that's what I'll do, because that's why I'm here today. That's why I wanted to present myself in this trial, and that's why I came here and I showed up, and that's why I never ran, because I want to prove my innocence. I want my innocence to be proven.

This trial has been very partial and has not -- it has violated due process throughout the entirety of the case. And my appeal will be coming through, and I will get an appeal because this charge is based on speculation. No facts have been proven to this jury. The jury has been swayed by partialness and impropriety on behalf of Judge Price. And I stand on my square. I am innocent. No facts have been proven against me.

The prosecution team have -- I have sustained multiple *Brady* violations on behalf of the prosecution team. Let the record show throughout this trial I have not been heard at all.

And in the previous trial where there was a mistrial I have

not been heard then either. This Court has hid that information from the jury. The jury had a right to know of the previous mistrial. You all kept these facts from them, so their deliberations were not proper.

In my defenses, I stand and I say, Ms. McFadden and Niara --

ATTORNEY NORVELL: Judge, the State would object to him addressing the victims.

THE COURT: If he wants to apologize, that's fine. But anything apart from that, Mr. Singleton, keep that to yourself.

MR. SINGLETON: Your Honor, on behalf of myself, I did not do this. I stand on that.

THE COURT: All right. As I indicated, just for the record, the defendant has, from today's date, 10 days to file a notice of appeal which I have asked his standby attorney and ordered to go ahead and do.

And also, anything that needs to be supplemented in the record that Mr. Singleton feels as though needs to be supplemented in the record, he'll have 10 days from today's date.

ATTORNEY NORVELL: May I approach, Judge?

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Mr. Nelson, anything else that needs to be addressed by the Court?

ATTORNEY NELSON: No, Your Honor. I explained to him that I will be filing the appeal within 10 days.

THE COURT: All right. I ordered you to do it, so I know that you will.

SENTENCE OF THE COURT

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Singleton, outside the presence of this jury, just the manner in which you have displayed yourself and just -- just the senseless of this murder, I really kind of am at a loss for words, to be quite honest with you. I mean, your behavior with the staff, with your attorney, the way you've treated your attorneys, the way you treated this Court, myself personally, some of the things that you have done with, again, the deputies and staff, I just -- I just find to be deplorable, to be quite honest with you.

The fact that you were out gun charges and you committed a senseless act with someone in which you considered to be a friend shows that you do not need to be out in society. So I'm going to submit you to the State Department of Corrections for a term of life. Good luck to you.

(Defendant escorted out of the courtroom.)

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, as I indicated, this is something that I have signed up for a lifetime of and I do see a lot of jury trials, and I will say this on the record. You have been one of the more attentive juries I have ever seen. We didn't have anybody that slept, you took notes, you paid attention, and I appreciate that. Again, you don't realize how big a deal that is and you don't realize how uncommon that is, because it is completely extremely uncommon -- I mean common that a lot of jurors just don't want to participate and

they aren't attentive, and I thought y'all did an excellent job.

Regardless of y'all's outcome in your verdict, it has nothing do with anybody. That is -- y'all have spoken, and the sentencing is left to my discretion, and the verdict is left in yours.

And I want to thank you for your hard work in this case, being here, being on time, being attentive. Obviously you see why we have jury trials. It's probably pretty evident to you at this point why we have jury trials.

At this point in time your service has concluded, all right. You are free to go. I understand there is some concern about the defendant having your names and maybe addresses. I wouldn't worry about that. Here's what I will tell you, though. If you have any concerns whatsoever, you need to contact the sheriff's department, and they'll bring it to my attention and I'll handle it immediately and swiftly.

You are free to speak to anybody you want to about the verdict, but if anybody bothers you about it you let me know, and I'll handle it, and I think we've seen how I handle things. Okay. All right.

You all are free to go. Please enjoy the rest of your evening, but if you'll hang tight for me real quickly, I'd just like to come personally and thank you one more time. All right. It will be one second.

(Jury dismissed at 6:11 p.m.)

THE COURT: All right. Anything further from the State?

ATTORNEY NORVELL: Judge, if you will, when you release the jury in the back, will you just let them know that Mr. Nelson has custody of the jury list and he retrieved that document back from the defendant's property, so he no longer has that list and information.

THE COURT: Yep. Not a problem. Anything?

ATTORNEY NELSON: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I'm not sure how you get paid but you've got to get it to me ASAP and I'll make sure it gets taken care of.

ATTORNEY NELSON: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Anything before we adjourn?

ATTORNEY NORVELL: Nothing from the State, Judge.

THE COURT: All right.

(End of Day III of III of Transcript of Record.)

(End of Transcript.)

CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

I, Cathy J. Provost, Official Court Reporter for the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit of the State of South Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true, accurate and complete Transcript of Record of the proceedings had and evidence introduced in the trial/proceedings of the captioned case in the Court of General Sessions for Charleston County, South Carolina, on the 29th day of March, 2023.

I do further certify that I am neither of kin, counsel, nor interest to any party hereto.

Date: July 3, 2023

\s\ Cathy J. Provost
Cathy J. Provost, RMR
Official Circuit Reporter

JAS/0340637

WITNESSES

North Charleston Police Department

AGENCY CASE NUMBER

2018-006101

ARREST WARRANT NUMBER

2018A1010201306

DATE OF ARREST

03/09/2018

ACTION OF GRAND JURY

TRUE BILL

AUG 10 2021

Foreperson of Grand Jury ACTING FOREPERSON *Date:*

VERDICT

Foreperson of Petit Jury *Date:*

DOCKET NO. 2021-GS-10-03219

The State of South Carolina

County of Charleston

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

AUGUST TERM 2021

THE STATE

VS.

MAURICE TRIMAINE SINGLETON

A.K.A. Maurice T Singleton

B/M DOB: [redacted]

Indictment for

MURDER

SC Code: § 16-03-0010
CDR Code: 0116

FILED

8/20/2021 1:20:53 PM
JULIE J. ARMSTRONG
CLERK OF COURT

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON

INDICTMENT

At a Court of General Sessions, convened August 2021, the Grand Jurors of Charleston County present upon their oath:

MURDER

That in Charleston County, South Carolina on or about March 2, 2018, the defendant, Maurice Trimaine Singleton, while acting alone or while acting in concert with others, with malice aforethought did kill and murder Vaughn James McFadden by means of Firearm, and Vaughn James McFadden did die in Charleston County as a proximate result thereof on or about March 2, 2018 in violation of §16-3-10 of the South Carolina Code of Laws (1976) as amended.

Against the peace and dignity of the State, and contrary to the statute in such case made and provided.

JORDAN A. NORVELL
ASSISTANT SOLICITOR

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA) IN THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS
)
COUNTY OF CHARLESTON)
)
STATE) INDICTMENT/CASE#: 2021-GS-10-03219
VS.)
MAURICE TRIMAINE SINGLETON)
) A/W#: 2018A1010201306
AKA: Maurice T Singleton) Date of Offense: 03/02/2018
Race: Black Sex: M Age: 23) S.C. Code §: 16-03-0010
DOB: [redacted] SS#: [redacted]) CDR Code #: 0116
Address: [redacted])
City, State,) **SENTENCE SHEET**
Zip: North Charleston, SC 29405
DL#* SID# SC02295493)
)
*CDL Yes ☐ No ☐ CMV Yes ☐ No ☐ Hazmat Yes ☐ No ☐

In disposition of the above indictment comes now the Defendant who was ☒ CONVICTED OF or ☐ PLEADS

TO: **Murder**

In violation of § 16-03-0010 of the S.C. Code of Laws, bearing CDR Code # 0116

☐ NON-VIOLENT ☒ VIOLENT ☐ SERIOUS ☒ MOST SERIOUS ☐ Mandatory GPS ☐ § 17-25-45 (CSC w/minor 1st or CSC w/minor 3rd)

The charge is: ☒ As indicted, ☐ Lesser Included Offense, ☐ Defendant Waives Presentment to Grand Jury. (def.'s initials)

The plea is: ☐ Without Negotiations or Recommendation, ☐ Negotiated Sentence, ☐ Recommendation by the State.

ATTEST:

Jordan A. Norvell, Assistant Solicitor	102368 SC Bar #	Defendant	Attorney for Defendant	72859 SC Bar #

WHEREFORE, the Defendant is committed to the ☒ **State Department of Correction** ☐ **County Detention Center,**

for a determinate term of Life days/months/years/Time Served ☐ **Youthful Offender Act** not to exceed ____ years

and/or to pay a fine of $_____; provided that upon the service of ____ days/months/years/Time Served and or payment

of $_____; plus costs and assessments as applicable*; the balance is suspended with **probation** for _____

months/years and subject to South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services standard conditions of probation, which are incorporated by reference.

The sentence shall run
☐ CONCURRENT or ☐ CONSECUTIVE to sentence on:

☐ The Defendant is to be given credit for time served pursuant to S.C. Code § 24-13-40 to be calculated and applied by SCDOC. days/months
☐ To include time spent on monitored house arrest prior to trial and sentencing.
☐ The Defendant Shall be Released from County Detention Center.

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 922 and § 16-25-30 it is unlawful for a person convicted of a violation of § 16-25-20 or § 16-25-65 (Domestic Violence) to ship, transport, possess, or receive a firearm or ammunition.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

546

STATE VS. MAURICE TRIMAINE SINGLETON

INDICTMENT/CASE#: 2021-GS-10-03219

☐ **PTUP** after _____ months/years

And Other Terms Listed Below:

☐ Substance Abuse Counseling ☐ Completion of GED ☐ Random Drug/Alcohol Testing

☐ Attend Voc. Rehab. Or Job Corp ☐ No Contact with Victim ☐ Domestic Violence Intervention Program

☐ Mental Health Counseling ☐ May serve W/E beginning: _____

☐ Sex Offender Registry pursuant to S.C. Code § 23-3-430 ☐ Public Service Employment _____ days/hours

☐ Central Registry of Child Abuse and Neglect pursuant to S.C. Code § 17-25-135.

☐ Other: _____

☐ **RESTITUTION:** ☐ **Deferred** ☐ **Def. Waives Hearing** ☐ **Ordered**

Total $_____ plus 20% fee: _____ $_____

Payment Terms: _____ ☐ Set by SCDPPPS

Recipient: _____

*Fine:		$
Fine may be pd. in equal consecutive weekly/monthly pmts. of $ _____ Beginning _____		
§14-1-206 (Assessments 107.5%)		$
§14-1-211 (A)(1)(Conv. Surcharge)	$100	$ 100.00
§14-1-211 (A)(2)(DUI Surcharge)	$100	$
§56-5-2995 (DUI Assessment)	$12	$
§56-1-286 (DUI Breath Test)	$25	$
§14-1-212 (Law Enforce. Funding)	$25	$ 25.00
§14-1-213 (Drug Court Surcharge)	$150	$
§34-11-70(b)and(c), and 34-11-90(c)and(d) (Admin Fraud Check Court Costs)	$41	$
§50-21-114 (BUI Breath Test Fee)	$50	$
§56-5-2942(J) (Vehicle Assessment)	$40/ea	$
3% to County (if paid in installments)	TBD	$ 3.75
☐ Appointed PD or appointed other counsel, Proviso requires $500 be paid to Clerk during probation and shall be collected before any other fees	$500	$
☐ § 17-3-30(B) Unpaid Application Fee to be paid to the Public Defender Fund	TBD	$
	TOTAL	$ 128.75

Clerk of Court/Deputy Clerk: Amercia Gray

Court Reporter: Cathy Provost

Presiding Judge: _____

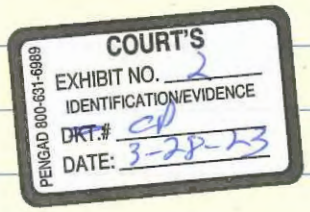
Judge Code: 276C

Sentence Date: 3.29.23

Makaya Myers

~~I don't feel safe~~
~~[illegible]~~

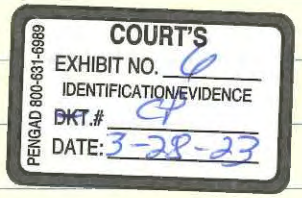
I don't feel safe being a juror anymore and I want to talk to you in private



Was the defendant presented with names of any jury members?

Or only juror numbers?

3/29/23



CERTIFICATE OF COUNSEL FOR APPELLANT

Counsel for appellant certifies that this Record on Appeal contains all material proposed to be included by any of the parties and not any other material and that this Record on Appeal complies to the best of my ability with the April 15, 2014 order from the South Carolina Supreme Court entitled "Revised Order Concerning Personal Identifying Information and Other Sensitive Information in Appellate Court Filings."

Respectfully Submitted,

RECEIVED
Jul 15 2024
SC Court of Appeals

Kathrine H. Hudgins
Appellate Defender

South Carolina Commission on Indigent Defense
Division of Appellate Defense
PO Box 11589
Columbia, SC 29211-1589

ATTORNEY FOR APPELLANT

This 15th day of July, 2024.

RECEIVED
Jul 15 2024
SC Court of Appeals

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS

Appeal from Charleston County

Honorable Bentley Price, Circuit Court Judge

THE STATE,

RESPONDENT,

V.

MAURICE T. SINGLETON,

APPELLANT

APPELLATE CASE NO. 2023-000553

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to Rule 262(a)(3) and Rule 262(c)(3), SCACR, the undersigned hereby certifies a true copy of the Record on Appeal in the above-referenced case has been served upon Melody J. Brown, Esquire, at the primary e-mail address listed in the Attorney Information System (AIS), this 15th day of July, 2024.

Kathrine H. Hudgins
Appellate Defender

South Carolina Commission on Indigent Defense
Division of Appellate Defense
PO Box 11589
Columbia, SC 29211-1589

ATTORNEY FOR APPELLANT