

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

In The Court of Appeals

ORIGINAL

APPEAL FROM SUMTER COUNTY

William Jeffrey Young, Circuit Court Judge

THE STATE,

RECEIVED
OCT 28 2015
SC Court of Appeals

RESPONDENT,

v.

ALEXANDER B. WILSON,

APPELLANT

APPELLATE CASE NO. 2014-002659

RECORD ON APPEAL

SUSAN B. HACKETT
Appellate Defender

ALAN WILSON
Attorney General

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Attorneys for Respondent

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his ability to reject his attorney's advice, giving an example of when he might do so. Mr. Wilson identified his attorney as "Charles T. Brooks III, Jr." and stated they have met once and spoken on the phone twice. When asked of his impressions of counsel, Mr. Wilson expressed ambivalence, voicing a desire to speak to Mr. Brooks more about possible outcomes of his case. He voiced reasonable expectations of his attorney and stated he could "tell him my side of the story" to help in this regard.

Mr. Wilson identified the "solicitor" as against him whose job it is "to represent the people of the county. His job is to find the defendant guilty." He identified the "judge" as in charge of the courtroom whose job it is "to referee the courtroom, keep order in the courtroom. If a jury give a guilty verdict then the judge's job is to sentence them. A judge's job is also to hear your case" and is on "neither side." A conversation then ensued about a bench versus a jury trial, and the bifurcated processes in capital cases, both of which Mr. Wilson appeared to appreciate and retain.

Should he wish to proceed to trial, Mr. Wilson asserted he would have to plead "not guilty." Per his account, a jury "will determine on the evidence that the defendant is guilty ... or not guilty" and is on "neither side." He noted there to be "12" jurors on a jury and "all 12" must agree on the verdict. Mr. Wilson provided examples of evidence such as "fingerprints, DNA, blood, a gun." Per his account, a witness is "someone that witnessed the crime, that knows something about the crime, that was there when the crime was committed" and can be called to testify by the "solicitor and your lawyer." If found not guilty in a trial, per his account, the defendant will go "home"; if found guilty, the defendant will be "sentenced" by "the judge." Mr. Wilson identified "probation" and "community service" as possible penalties other than incarceration and provided several examples of probationary conditions (e.g., "report to probation officer") which an individual "can be sentenced back to jail" for violating.

Mr. Wilson was asked to comment on several hypothetical situations that might arise during the adjudication of his charges. For example, if confused at any time during courtroom proceedings, Mr. Wilson stated the defendant should "ask your lawyer." If a witness lied about him in court, Mr. Wilson stated the defendant should "point out the discrepancy with your lawyer ... the lawyer can re-exam the witness, cross-examine and he can call 'eject' [*sic*]." Should the solicitor approach him in the absence of his attorney, Mr. Wilson stated, "you should

remember always use your Miranda rights and always talk to the lawyer [because] he [the solicitor] can go back on his word." Per Mr. Wilson's account, people in court should behave "with respect" or "the judge can order him in contempt of court and he could be fined and jailed."

Opinion Regarding Competence to Stand Trial: As noted, Mr. Wilson's symptoms appear to be best characterized by a diagnosis of schizophrenia. Based on the available data, it appears Mr. Wilson does not currently lack the capacity to understand the proceedings against him or to assist in his own defense as a result of a lack of mental capacity.

Regarding his capacity to understand the legal proceedings, the current exam revealed a few deficits in Mr. Wilson's factual knowledge of the legal system. He appeared to appreciate corrective information when offered and accurately recalled such information later in the interview, demonstrating an ability to retain newly learned material.

Regarding his capacity to assist in his defense, Mr. Wilson's thought processes and speech were logical, coherent, and organized, indicating he should have no difficulties communicating rationally with his attorney. Although he provided a somewhat improbable description of his actions around the time of the alleged offense, this description reflected an effort at self-protection, rather than active symptoms of a mental illness (e.g., delusional thinking). He demonstrated the ability to reason logically about options related to his case and should be able to do so with counsel. His responses to hypothetical situations indicate he would be able to utilize counsel effectively should he become confused or distressed with legal proceedings. He acknowledged appropriate courtroom behavior and his demeanor during today's exam suggests he would be able to exhibit such behavior in the courtroom and attend adequately to related proceedings. His expectations of his attorney, himself, his case's outcome, and the legal system appeared reasonable and logical. His presentation during today's evaluation indicated Mr. Wilson would likely testify coherently, should his case proceed to trial. At no time did Mr. Wilson demonstrate any delusional beliefs about his charges, legal processes, and/or members of the Court. He did not present with previous delusional beliefs related to his case (e.g., that his mother was an "imposter").

In summary, based on the above data, it is our clinical opinion Mr. Wilson does not currently lack the capacity to understand the proceedings against him or to assist in his own defense as a result of a lack of mental capacity.

Marla L. Domino Ph.D.

Marla L. Domino, Ph.D.
Licensed Clinical Psychologist

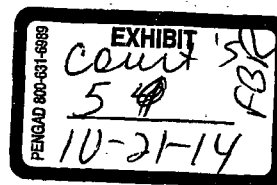
01/15/14

Date



**MARTIN PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES, PC
THOMAS V. MARTIN, M.D.**

1330 Richland Street
Columbia, SC 29201
(803) 771-7521/Fax (803) 771-7525



Forensic Psychiatric Summary

**STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COUNTY OF SUMTER**

**IN THE COURT OF
GENERAL SESSIONS
THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT**

v.

Case#: 2011-GS-43-0698

ALEXANDER B. WILSON

NAME: WILSON, Jr., Alexander Bernard
SSN:
DOB:
REFERRAL: Charles T. Brooks, III, Esq.
The Brooks Law Office, LLC
P.O. Box 3512
Sumter, SC 29151
EVALUATION: April 29, 2014
REPORT: July 4, 2014
EXAMINER: Thomas V. Martin, M.D.

COMPETENT TO STAND TRIAL: YES.

CRIMINALLY RESPONSIBLE: NO.

INTRODUCTION:

Alexander B. Wilson, Jr. is a 63 year old, African-American male with a long history of schizophrenia who has received SSI Social Security Administration disability supplements since 1995. Mr. Wilson was charged with *Murder* surrounding the events leading to the death of his mother, Ms. Elizabeth Wilson on November 29, 2010 in Sumter County, South Carolina. Mr. Wilson is currently detained at the Sumter County Detention Center awaiting further judicial action. Mr. Wilson was considered a good and cooperative historian.

MARTIN PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES, PC**REASON FOR REFERRAL:**

This forensic psychiatric evaluation of Mr. Wilson was requested by his attorney, Mr. Charles T. Brooks, III, Esq., to evaluate the depth of Mr. Wilson's mental condition; and whether he suffers a mental condition that affects his competency to stand trial, his criminal responsibility, and/or his capacity to conform his behavior to the requirements of the law at the time of the alleged crime.

STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY:

Mr. Wilson vocalized an understanding of the purpose for this consultation; and that its contents, findings, and recommendations would be submitted to his attorney, Mr. Brooks, the Sumter County Solicitor's Office, and to the General Sessions Court. No part of the content, opinions or conclusions derived would be discussed with unauthorized parties.

DEFENDANT'S RECORDS AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

- 1) Order for the current Forensic Psychiatric Evaluation of Mr. Wilson, January 25, 2014.
- 2) Application for Involuntary Emergency Hospitalization for Mental Illness, April 8, 2010.
- 3) Three Rivers Center for Behavioral Health records.
- 4) Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) records.
- 5) Order for Competency to Stand Trial Evaluation, January 27, 2011.
- 6) SCDMH Competence to Stand Trial Evaluation, March 18, 2011.
- 7) SCDMH Criminal Responsibility/Capacity to Conform Conduct Evaluation, March 31, 2011.
- 8) Order for Commitment, April 15, 2011.
- 9) SCDMH Competence to Stand Trial Evaluation: Restoration, July 20, 2011.
- 10) Order for Commitment, February 15, 2012.
- 11) Order for Competency to Stand Trial Evaluation, October 11, 2012.
- 12) Order for Commitment, April 24, 2013.
- 13) SC Department of Mental Health (SCDMH), Forensic Evaluation Service, Competency to Stand Trial Re-Evaluation, January 14, 2014.
- 14) Sumter County Sheriff's Office (SCSO) records.
- 15) SC Law Enforcement Division (SLED) records.
- 16) Sumter City-County Law Enforcement Center, Call Log records.
- 17) NCIC criminal record report.
- 18) Necropsy Report, Newberry Pathology Associates, P.A., November 30, 2010.
- 19) Tuomey Health Care System records.
- 20) 3-hour clinical psychiatric interview with Mr. Wilson at the Sumter County Detention Center, April 29, 2014.

PERTINENT DATA:

Mr. Wilson has a long history of psychotic illness combined with addictive substance abuse requiring multiple psychiatric hospitalizations, usually by involuntary commitment, and treatment with psychotropic medication. He has no documented prior criminal history prior to this current charge.

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Mr. Wilson's psychotic illness became apparent when he reached age 22 years. He described an episode when he left home on a quest to Canada, but became lost in New York. "I was confused and disoriented." He reported vague auditory and visual hallucinations that were "curious" to him at the time. He developed increasing episodes of "anxiety and paranoia" with disorganized thoughts and subsequent erratic and impulsive behavior. He recalled "hearing a voice telling me to kill myself," but denied a command hallucination to harm others. He thought fleeing would allow him to escape from the taunting voice commanding he kill himself. It was at that time that Mr. Wilson believed that members of his family may have been eliminated and "replaced" by clone look-alikes. Mr. Wilson suffered the delusion that his mother and brothers were all "killed and replaced by doubles." Most prominent was Mr. Wilson's belief that his mother, Ms. Elizabeth S. Wilson, his closest confidant, was also killed and replaced by the clone, Ms. Elizabeth Wilson (with no middle name). What worried Mr. Wilson further, was his father apparently died of a heart attack earlier in his life, but he now wondered if his father was also "replaced." Mr. Wilson was involuntarily committed to a psychiatric facility, "St. Joseph's Hospital," in New York by his brother. No mental health records surrounding this psychiatric commitment were available for review.

After his release from the New York psychiatric facility, Mr. Wilson returned to South Carolina and was seen in treatment at the Wateree Mental Health Center in Sumter, SC. Psychotropic medication included the antipsychotics: Prolixin®, Thorazine®, and Haldol®. Mr. Wilson's insight into his own mental illness was nearly nonexistent, and his subsequent participation in and compliance with treatment was sporadic. Mr. Wilson to this date denied truly suffering from any major mental illness. Mr. Wilson was under the supervision and care of his mother and other family members on-and-off until the present time.

As a young adult, Mr. Wilson enlisted in the armed forces for 15 months and received a Chapter 10 Discharge following a Medical Evaluation Board at the Brooke Army Medical Center in San Antonio, TX for the psychotic illness, "schizophrenia." Mr. Wilson stated he never agreed with this diagnosis. In the mid-1970's, Mr. Wilson's psychotic illness escalated necessitating several involuntary admissions to the Tuomey hospital in Sumter for stabilization. In 1995, Mr. Wilson was reportedly declared "disabled" with the condition, "schizophrenia" and has been awarded SSI benefits since that time.

With a history of military service, in 2001, Mr. Wilson's psychiatric care was transferred to the VA facility at Dorn in Columbia, SC. Mr. Wilson was capable of driving himself to the VA for routine appointments. His compliance with treatment and appointments was not clearly documented, but according to Mr. Wilson, "I did what my doctors told me."

Mr. Wilson was not compliant with treatment, as he purported, necessitating his antipsychotic medication regimen being changed at the VA to Haldol Decanoate® IM injections every two-four weeks. Other psychiatric medications from the VA, to include the antipsychotic, Abilify®, were sent to Mr. Wilson through the mail service. Mr.

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Wilson felt the medication was not necessary, was ineffective, and he continued to believe that his family "was replaced by clones."

Mr. Wilson stated that he used alcohol and "crack" cocaine in a self-medicating manner. Although he denied any problems with the substances, he stated that he smoked crack at least three times per week, "I was addicted to it, but I didn't abuse it." Mr. Wilson reported that his psychiatrist told him to "use crack with the Abilify® because it discourages the effects of Abilify® and fights obesity." Mr. Wilson meets the diagnostic criteria for *Cocaine and Alcohol Abuse*.

Mr. Wilson's psychotic illness incapacitated him repeatedly over the years requiring increasing psychiatric intervention. He has been administered numerous different antipsychotic medications, both orally and by injection. In April 2010, Mr. Wilson was committed to the Three Rivers Center for Behavioral Health after developing worsening "psychosis and agitation." He apparently was having trouble receiving his psychiatric medications from the VA, and may have developed a seizure. Mr. Wilson stated, "I was kidnapped, because I was a Black man with a White penis." After approximately 11 days of psychiatric hospitalization, Mr. Wilson was stabilized and released from the Three Rivers facility with the diagnoses of "Schizophrenia, Crack Abuse and Dependence" with aftercare at the VA. Mr. Wilson returned home to reside with his mother, but essentially monitored his own medication and treatment appointments. A review of a myriad of mental health records and commitment examinations reveals Mr. Wilson's history of disorganized thought, erratic behavior while psychotic, smearing his food, removing his clothing in public, and his repeated overall loss of contact with reality. Mr. Wilson meets the diagnostic criteria for *Schizophrenia, paranoid type, residual symptoms with regimented treatment*. In the Sumter County Detention Center, Mr. Wilson is reportedly treated with the antipsychotic Haldol Decanoate® and Celexa®.

INDEX OFFENSE:

Mr. Wilson described the events on or about November 29, 2010. According to Mr. Wilson, he had been unable to take his Abilify® as his prescription "ran out" weeks earlier. For over eight days without Abilify® and feeling no effects of antipsychotic injectable, Mr. Wilson fixated on his need for a postage stamp to mail a request to the VA for his medication. His mother typically assisted Mr. Wilson in this matter, but she was in town at a religious service.

Feeling desperate, anxious, and paranoid, Mr. Wilson left home to find his mother to ask for a stamp at the religious service. He found her listening to a "preacher who was making racist remarks" that he did not appreciate. According to Mr. Wilson, it was at that time "I pulled out my penis to show the people at the religious service that I was a Black man with a White penis." Mr. Wilson became disturbed when realizing that it was not his mother, but her "replacement." Mr. Wilson went on to describe how his true mother, Ms. Elizabeth S. Wilson, had "upper and lower dentures and got straight hair;" but "Elizabeth Wilson at the church had only upper dentures and a lower plate and braided hair."

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Mr. Wilson believed his mother became disturbed by his presence and threatened to commit him to another psychiatric facility and took him home. The thought of psychiatric commitment bred fear in Mr. Wilson as there, he believed that "they would do a blood test and realize I'm not on my medication and would commit me...they did that before." Mr. Wilson believed that his mother's clone would then steal his disability check while he was in the hospital. "I didn't know what to do!"

Mr. Wilson searched and found a photograph of his mother at home and "confirmed that Elizabeth Wilson was not my mother, Elizabeth S. Wilson." Mr. Wilson stated that he called the police to tell them "she wasn't my mother." "She took my mother's identity and checking account, drives her car, and sleeps in my mother's bed." Mr. Wilson was certain that this woman was then going to "get rid of me so she could spend my disability check." "I needed to get this lady out of my house." Mr. Wilson believed that his "replacement mother belonged to 'organized crime.'" Mr. Wilson became increasingly fearful of this woman, not his mother, "I heard a heavenly voice telling me I know what's wrong with her; bring her to me and I'll take care of you." He believed this as the voice of his father. Mr. Wilson took this message to mean to kill this woman who replaced his mother. "I knew the consequences of murder was death, but I had no alternative." "If I didn't follow my father's voice, I would be in turmoil the rest of my life and die."

Mr. Wilson described striking his "replacement mother" repeatedly with a baseball bat, "and then I stabbed her to make sure she was dead." "I again confirmed that she wasn't my mother." Mr. Wilson then left the room for the bathroom to clean up when his brothers returned home. The brothers entered a physical altercation with Mr. Wilson in order to restrain him acting and speaking in a bizarre manner. During their restraint, Mr. Wilson suffered a head injury requiring medical treatment at the Tuomey hospital. Medical staff at Tuomey hospital noted Mr. Wilson's impoverished speech and flat affect, each consistent with his history of psychotic illness.

PAST MEDICAL HISTORY:

Mr. Wilson reported a medication allergy to Risperdal®, which may actually be an adverse side effect. He reported suffering from Hypertension and is treated with Lisinopril®. He endorsed no other major medical illnesses, traumatic head injuries or seizures.

MENTAL STATUS EXAMINATION:

On the date of this evaluation, Mr. Wilson was alert and oriented to person, place, time, and situation. He vocalized an accurate understanding for the examination. He was dressed in detention attire, was pleasant, polite, non-threatening, and he made an effort to develop a genuineness in his response efforts. He demonstrated an appropriate attention span and an adequate vocabulary. Mr. Wilson's speech was of normal rate, tone, and rhythm. He described his mood as "7 out of 10," and he displayed congruent emotional expressions. Mr. Wilson did not appear to display fears or worries pertaining to his legal case. His thoughts were clear and he demonstrated the ability to abstract and rationally understand concepts surrounding this evaluation. He was not easily distracted by extraneous stimuli and focused appropriately on issues of the examination. He denied

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any current delusions, hallucinations, or paranoia; however, his current recollections and belief system within the detention center reveal ongoing psychosis, primarily that of delusion. He believed that he has a fiancée and a son by her, both of whom are also inmates in the same detention center. Otherwise, a basic cognitive examination revealed intact short-term memory, and he could recall three words in one and five minutes. He correctly recited his social security number and home address. Mr. Wilson's presentation was consistent with an average level of intellectual functioning. He was not suggestible and he gave a confident, detailed account of events surrounding the crime alleged against him. Mr. Wilson gave no evidence of active suicidal or homicidal ideations, plans, or intent.

DIAGNOSTIC IMPRESSIONS:

DSM-V

- Schizophrenia, paranoid type, residual symptoms with regimented treatment.
- Cocaine and Alcohol Abuse, by history.
- Hypertension.

COMPETENCY TO STAND TRIAL:

It is with a reasonable degree of medical and psychiatric certainty that Mr. Wilson suffers from a partially treated *Schizophrenia, paranoid type*. This impression is consistent with documented psychiatric evaluations provided by the SCDMH and Three Rivers Behavioral Health System. At the time of this consultation, Mr. Wilson still suffers from delusional thinking, but was mentally stable allowing him to effectively consult with his attorney in this legal matter. There was no evidence that Mr. Wilson was under the influence of alcohol or cocaine. Mr. Wilson was aware of the charge levied against him and the possible sentences he may receive. He understood the meaning of a plea bargain and felt capable of assisting his attorney in this matter. Mr. Wilson had developed a trust for his attorney, Mr. Brooks, and understood his role in his case. He also appropriately cited the roles of the Prosecutor, the Judge, and a Jury as it applies to his current situation. Mr. Wilson demonstrated both a factual and rational understanding of the legal matters that involve him. Mr. Wilson is therefore considered **competent to stand trial**.

CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY:

Mr. Wilson suffers from the chronic psychotic illness of *Schizophrenia, paranoid type*. This condition has been clearly documented in his mental health records, and his current presentation, although partially treated, is commensurate with these descriptions. Mr. Wilson calmly and confidently described his thoughts and subsequent actions based on his thinking on the date of November 29, 2010. Mr. Wilson was laboring under the delusion that his mother and two brothers had been previously killed and subsequently "replaced by clones." This form of psychotic illness is often called "Capgras Syndrome." This delusional misidentification syndrome is a disorder in which a person holds a delusion, or false belief, that a friend, spouse, parent or other close family member has been replaced by an identical-looking imposter.

Capgras Syndrome most commonly occurs in patients with paranoid schizophrenia. Paranoid psychotic individuals may appear fairly well functioning on the surface, unlike

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other more incapacitating forms of schizophrenia, but will resist disclosing their beliefs for fear of retribution or commitment to psychiatric hospitalization. Antipsychotic treatment does not always treat these delusions effectively. Patients may become deathly fearful of the "replacement" family member and act on their beliefs on the premise of self-defense.

On November 29, 2010, Mr. Wilson had not taken his psychiatric medication for over one week. Instead, he self-medicated with "crack" cocaine, which oftentimes enhances paranoia and hypervigilance. On that same date, Mr. Wilson acted without sound judgment while laboring under psychotic, delusional thought. He believed that his mother and brothers were already dead and subsequently replaced by "clones" who harbored ill-will towards him and threatened his life. Furthermore, Mr. Wilson believed that his father from heaven called upon him to send this replacement mother to him in heaven. Feeling no alternative, Mr. Wilson complied with the cascade of psychotic beliefs and killed his mother, Ms. Elizabeth Wilson.

Therefore, during the time period of November 29, 2010, it is this Examiner's opinion with a reasonable degree of medical and psychiatric certainty that Mr. Wilson could not differentiate between moral and legal right from moral and legal wrong. Mr. Wilson was therefore considered **not criminally responsible under the M'Naughten Standard** for his actions on or about November 29, 2010.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is clear that Mr. Wilson's psychiatric illness has historically compromised his ability to fully manage his behavior, develop healthy relationships, and maintain any steady employment. His ability to detail for this Examiner his manner of thinking during the day of November 29, 2010 was clear, but irrational and psychotic.

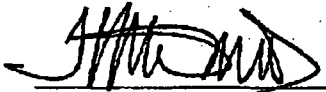
It is pertinent to note that Mr. Wilson has been formally examined on at least six different occasions by the SCDMH surrounding issues of his competency to stand trial, criminal responsibility, and his capacity to conform his behavior to the requirements of the law due to a severe mental illness. Psychologist, Marla L. Domino, Ph.D. served as the SCDMH examiner for each evaluation and found that he suffers from schizophrenia, paranoid type. According to documents provided, Dr. Domino examined Mr. Wilson on March 8, 2011, and in a report dated March 18, 2011, she opined that he was not competent to stand trial. In a subsequent report dated March 31, 2011, Dr. Domino opined that Mr. Wilson was criminally responsible and did not lack the capacity to conform his behavior to the requirements of the law surrounding his charge of murder. The March 31, 2011 report noted this opinion was based on the March 8, 2011 evaluation. Mr. Wilson was committed to a psychiatric facility for restoration and was reexamined by Dr. Domino on July 19, 2011 where she again found him not competent to stand trial in her July 20, 2011 report. Dr. Domino reevaluated Mr. Wilson on November 20, 2012 and on April 10, 2013. In her April 17, 2013 report, Dr. Domino opined that Mr. Wilson again was not competent to stand trial and recommended readmission to a psychiatric facility for restoration. Dr. Domino again reevaluated Mr. Wilson on December 20, 2013 and on January 14, 2014 following yet another commitment for

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restoration, then issued a report on January 15, 2014 stating that Mr. Wilson was currently competent to stand trial. It is unclear how Dr. Domino was able to ascertain Mr. Wilson's criminal responsibility and capacity to conform in her March 31, 2011 report based on the same evaluation on March 8, 2011 where she found him not competent to stand trial. Regardless, I agree with Dr. Domino's direct, or indirect, opinion that Mr. Wilson suffers from the debilitating and incapacitating psychotic illness, schizophrenia, paranoid type; and that despite ongoing regimented psychotropic medication management and multiple psychiatric hospitalization commitments that Mr. Wilson still labors under significant thought disorder symptoms precluding his ability to exercise sound judgment and regulate his behavior.

Mr. Wilson made efforts to convince this Examiner that he did not suffer from a major mental illness. He stated that "I think it (his legal case) should be dismissed and I'm found not guilty." Mr. Wilson disagreed with Dr. Domino's previous mental health evaluations where he was found "not competent." Mr. Wilson stated that "I've always been competent, since the beginning."

It is recommended that Mr. Wilson continue with regular psychotropic medication monitoring to ensure compliance and efficacy. Supportive therapeutic measures may further instill emotional stability as he works through this legal process. Furthermore, competency to stand trial is a fluid and changing dynamic in those individuals with serious, psychotic illness. His competence should be reassessed just prior to any Court proceeding. Mr. Wilson clearly lacks insight into his mental illness, and possible noncompliance with treatment should be a regular assessment.



Thomas V. Martin, M.D.

Psychiatrist

Diplomate, Psychiatry, American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology

Diplomate, Forensic Psychiatry, American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology

WITNESSES

R. Burnish Sumter County Sheriff

DOCKET NO. 2011-GS-43-0698

The State of South Carolina

County of SUMTER

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

May TERM 2011

THE STATE

vs.

ALEXANDER B. WILSON

ARREST WARRANT NUMBER

M442533

Indictment for

Murder

ACTION OF GRAND JURY

True Bill

[Signature]
Foreperson of Grand Jury
Date: 5/19/2011

[Signature]

VERDICT

ERNEST A. FINNEY, III, SOLICITOR

Foreperson of Petit Jury
Date:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
 COUNTY OF Sumter)
 STATE VS.)
Alexander Wilson Jr.)
 AKA:)
 Race: Black Sex: M Age: 63)
 DOB: 04-29-1951 SS#: 247-90-1793)
 Address: P.O. Box 151)
 City, State, Zip: Mayerville, SC 29104)
 DL#: _____ SID#: _____)

INDICTMENT/CASE#: 2011-GS-43-0698
 A/W#: M442533
 Date of Offense: 11/29/2010
 S.C. Code § : 16-03-0010
 CDR Code #: 0116

SENTENCE SHEET

*CDL Yes No CMV Yes No Hazmat Yes No
 In disposition of the said indictment comes now the Defendant who was CONVICTED OF or PLEADS
 TO: Murder (Jury Verdict Guilty But Mentally Ill)

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(CSC §17-25-45 w/minor 1st or Lewd Act)

The charge is: As Indicted, Lesser Included Offense, Defendant Waives Presentment to Grand Jury. (defendant's initials)
 The plea is: Without Negotiations or Recommendation, Negotiated Sentence, Recommendation by the State.

ATTEST: Ernest A. Finney III 2019 SC Bar# _____ Defendant Charles R. Bush 11702 SC Bar# _____ Attorney for Defendant

WHEREFORE, the Defendant is committed to the State Department of Corrections, County Detention Center,
 for a determinate term of Life days/months/years or under the Youthful Offender Act not to exceed _____ years
 and/or to pay a fine of \$ _____; provided that upon the service of _____ days/months/years 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.
 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 the State Department of Corrections.
 The Defendant is to be placed on the Central Registry of Child Abuse and Neglect pursuant to S.C. Code §17-25-135.

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

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

RESTITUTION: Deferred Def. Waives Hearing Ordered PTUP _____
 Total: \$ _____ plus 20% fee: \$ _____
 Payment Terms: _____
 Set by SCDPPPS _____
 Recipient: _____
 *Fine: _____ \$
 § 14-1-206 (Assessments 107.5%) _____ \$
 § 14-1-211(A)(1) (Conv. Surcharge) \$100 \$
 § 14-1-211(A)(2) (DUI Surcharge) \$100 \$
 § 56-5-2995 (DUI Assessment) \$12 \$
 § 56-1-286 (DUI Breath Test) \$25 \$
 Proviso 47.9 (Public Def/Prob) \$500 \$
 § 14-1-212 (Law Enforce. Funding) \$25 \$
 § 14-1-213 (Drug Court Surcharge) \$150 \$
 § 50-21-114(BUI Breath Test Fee) \$50 \$
 § 56-5-2942(I) (Vehicle Assessment) \$40/ea \$
 Proviso 90.5 (SCCJA Surcharge) \$5 \$
 3% to County (if paid in installments) \$
 TOTAL \$

_____ days/hours Public Service Employment
 Obtain GED
 Attend Voc. Rehab. or Job Corp. _____
 May serve W/E beginning _____
 Substance Abuse Counseling
 Random Drug/Alcohol testing
 Fine may be pd. in equal, consecutive weekly/monthly
 pmts. of \$ _____ beginning _____
 \$ _____ paid to Public Defender Fund
 Other: _____

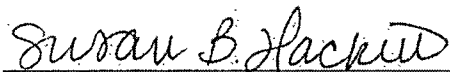
Clerk of Court/ Deputy Clerk James C. Campbell
 Court Reporter: Frances Baker-Ray
 SCCA/217 (03/2011)

Presiding Judge W. H. Jones
 Judge Code: 2156
 Sentence Date: 4 Dec 2014

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."

October 28, 2015



Susan B. Hackett
Appellate Defender

South Carolina Commission on Indigent Defense
Division of Appellate Defense
PO Box 11589
Columbia, S. C. 29211-1589
(803) 734-1330

ATTORNEY FOR APPELLANT

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Susan B. Hackett SC Court of Appeals
Susan B. Hackett
Appellate Defender

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