

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS

Appeal from Calhoun County

Honorable Maite Murphy, Circuit Court Judge

THE STATE,

RESPONDENT,

V.

CHARLES WINSTON, JR.,

APPELLANT

APPELLATE CASE NO 2016-001029

RECORD ON APPEAL

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INDEX

INDEX.....	i
TRIAL TRANSCRIPT.....	1
STIPULATION FOR COMPETENCY	4
MOTION FOR CHANGE OF VENUE	5
STIPULATION FOR EXHIBITS.....	8
STIPULATION FOR FACTS	8
TESTIMONY	
COURTNEY GLOVER	
Direct Examination by Asst. Sol. Lupton	10
Cross Examination by Mr. Banks.....	19
JOHN PATRICK REGALIS	
Direct Examination by Asst. Sol. Lupton	23
Cross Examination by Mr. Banks.....	29
Redirect Examination by Asst. Sol. Lupton	32
DR. AMANDA SALAS	
Direct Examination by Mr. Banks	37
Cross Examination by Asst. Sol. Lupton	65
Redirect Examination by Mr. Banks	81
Examination by the Court.....	83
Recross Examination by Asst. Sol. Lupton.....	94
Further Examination by Mr. Banks.....	94
DEFENDANT’S FIFTH AMENDMENT RIGHTS.....	100
CLOSING ARGUMENT BY MR. BANKS.....	103
CLOSING ARGUMENT BY ASST. SOL. LUPTON	107
RULING OF THE COURT	118
STATEMENT BY MS. COURTNEY GLOVER.....	123

STATEMENT BY MR. CHARLES WINSTON, JR.	124
SENTENCING.....	130
INDICTMENT AND SENTENCING SHEET	132
COURT AND STATE’S EXHIBIT #1 – COMPETENCY EVALUATION.....	135
CERTIFICATE OF COUNSEL	146

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA) IN THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS
)
 COUNTY OF CALHOUN) CASE NO.: 2014-GS-09-00260

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,)
)
 v.) TRANSCRIPT OF RECORD
)
 CHARLES LAMONT WINSTON, JR.)
)
 DEFENDANT.)
 _____)

ORIGINAL

Monday, May 9, 2016 - Thursday, May 12, 2016

COMMENCING AT:
 Calhoun County Courthouse
 St. Matthews, South Carolina
 Before The Honorable Maite Murphy, Judge

APPEARANCES:

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INDEX

Stipulation for Competency	4
Motion for Change of Venue	5
Stipulation for Exhibits	8
Stipulation to the Facts	8
Opening Statements (None offered)	

State's Witnesses

Witness: Courtney Glover

Direct Examination by Asst. Sol. Lupton	10
Cross-Examination by Mr. Banks	19

Witness: John Patrick Regalis

Direct Examination by Asst. Sol. Lupton	23
Cross-Examination by Mr. Banks	29
Redirect Examination by Asst. Sol. Lupton.....	32

Defense Witnesses

Witness: Dr. Amanda Salas

Direct Examination by Mr. Banks	37
Cross-Examination by Asst Sol. Lupton	65
Redirect Examination by Mr. Banks	81
Examination by the Court	83
Recross-Examination by Asst. Sol. Lupton	94
Further Examination by Mr. Banks	94

Defendant's Fifth Amendment Rights	100
Closing Argument by Mr. Banks	103
Closing Argument by Asst. Sol. Lupton	107
Ruling of the Court	118
Statement by Ms. Courtney Glover.....	123
Statement by Mr. Charles Winston, Jr.	124
Sentence of the Court	130
Reporter Certificate	131

EXHIBITS

<u>NO.</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>PAGE NO.</u>
Court's No. 1	Competency Evaluation	5
State's No. 1	Competency Evaluation	8
State's No. 2	Photo	8
State's No. 3	Photo	8
State's No. 4	CD of Winston Interview	8

1 (The proceeding began at 12:23 p.m. on Monday, May 9,
2 2016)

3 ASST. SOL. LUPTON: I wanted to put on the record some
4 stipulations on State versus -- Your Honor, this is State
5 versus Charles Lamont Winston Junior, 2014-GS-09-266 [sic],
6 a true billed case for attempted murder. It was placed on
7 the trial docket for this week. After consulting with his
8 client, Mr. Banks has informed me that the defendant through
9 counsel is agreeing to waive jury trial and go forward as a
10 bench trial. The defendant is also stipulating -- there was
11 a mental health evaluation ordered in the case for
12 competency to stand trial. There was a private evaluation
13 done as well, but the State ordered an evaluation performed
14 by the doctors through MUSC through the state. And I will
15 hand up and ask that it be marked as a Court's exhibit that
16 he was found competent. And the defense is both stipulating
17 that he is competent to stand trial and stipulating to the
18 report for use in the trial.

19 THE COURT: Is that correct, Mr. Banks?

20 MR. BANKS: That is correct.

21 THE COURT: Anything further?

22 ASST. SOL. LUPTON: No, Your Honor. We've talked about
23 this in chambers. I think this will be the most efficient
24 disposition of the case.

25 THE COURT: We'll mark this as a Court's exhibit; be

1 ready to proceed on Wednesday.

2 (Whereupon, Court's Exhibit Number 1, Competency
3 Evaluation Report, was marked for identification)

4 ASST. SOL. LUPTON: Thank you, Your Honor. I guess we
5 also probably need to mark it as a State's exhibit since it
6 will be part of our evidence in the trial.

7 MR. BANKS: You have my permission.

8 THE COURT: Do you have an extra copy of that?

9 MR. BANKS: Your Honor, as part of this, I gave you ---

10 ASST. SOL. LUPTON: Your Honor, I think what he's
11 talking about is he wants to make a motion for change of
12 venue.

13 MR. BANKS: Which I've filed. I think I gave it to ---

14 ASST. SOL. LUPTON: I have not received a copy. But I
15 am aware of the basis of it, and I do not object to it being
16 heard.

17 MR. BANKS: The change of venue motion, Your Honor, if
18 I may present, is essentially my client -- the victim in
19 this case is the niece -- his belief is, and I think he's
20 right, is that this person is the niece of our current mayor
21 of the Town of Saint Matthews. Her previous employment
22 was -- one of the previous jobs -- she has one of these
23 funeral homes, which is very popular in this community and
24 the county. And she used that popularity, I believe, to
25 become a councilwoman. And I'm not sure how many years she

1 served on council, but she was a councilwoman for a number
2 of years. So this victim's aunt is a very popular,
3 well-known person around this county. And she -- my client
4 has asked me to change the venue in this case. Or as an
5 alternative, have a jury brought from another community
6 simply because of who the victim is in this case. So I made
7 that motion.

8 THE COURT: Well, Mr. Banks, I guess first things
9 first, are you waving your client's presence per these
10 stipulations put on the record here today?

11 MR. BANKS: Yes, Your Honor.

12 THE COURT: As far as your change in venue motion,
13 obviously this is a bench trial. I don't know the victim or
14 anyone in the victim's family. So I certainly don't believe
15 that would be proper for a change of venue.

16 MR. BANKS: And I guess this should've preceded what
17 the solicitor said because essentially that's one of the
18 reasons he's doing the bench trial is to avoid a jury of her
19 peers instead of his peers.

20 THE COURT: And having said that ---

21 MR. BANKS: If you grant the change of venue or a jury
22 coming from another community, he would probably opt for a
23 jury trial.

24 THE COURT: Well, certainly he's entitled to a jury
25 trial. However, I think the question is premature because

1 we haven't even attempted to qualify a jury. I think
2 certainly that would be the first step to see if we can
3 panel a fairly impartial jury. It's a premature motion. So
4 if your client is willing to proceed with a bench trial,
5 that's appropriate. But certainly he's entitled to a jury
6 trial. If we call in the jury, we will try to impanel a
7 qualified fair and impartial jury. And if we can't do it,
8 then I think it would be appropriate to take that into
9 consideration. However, at this point your motion is
10 denied.

11 MR. BANKS: Thank you, Your Honor.

12 ASST. SOL. LUPTON: Thank you, Your Honor.

13 (The proceeding adjourned at 12:29 p.m.)

14 - - - - -

15 (Wednesday, May 11, 2016, 10:54 a.m., the proceeding
16 resumes and the following is held on the record.)

17 ASST. SOL. LUPTON: Your Honor, the State calls the
18 case of Charles Lamont Winston, Jr., indictment number
19 2014-GS-09-0260. This is a true billed indictment for
20 attempted murder. Present in the courtroom is the defendant
21 along with his attorney Martin Banks, as well as myself with
22 the State. We also have the victim present. Your Honor,
23 just to put on the record in the defendant's presence what
24 we put on the record Monday. The defendant has moved for a
25 change of venue, which was denied, and has waived his right

1 to a jury trial. So we are proceeding on this as a bench
2 trial. We have also stipulated to his competency and
3 stipulated to the report from his competency evaluation that
4 was performed by doctors at MUSC coming in as both a Court's
5 exhibit for purposes of the Blair Hearing and for the case
6 in chief.

7 Additionally, today, Martin Banks and I have premarked
8 and he has consented to the admission of State's Exhibit 1,
9 2, 3, and 4, which is a copy of that report that we
10 discussed on Monday, as well as State's 1. State's 2 and 3
11 are pictures of the victim from the night of the incident
12 showing the injuries; and State's 4 which is an audio of an
13 interview performed the night that the defendant was
14 arrested. So we will go ahead -- those are -- offer those
15 without objection.

16 THE COURT: Mr. Banks, is that your understanding of
17 the stipulations that have been made by counsel?

18 MR. BANKS: Yes, Your Honor.

19 (Whereupon, State's Exhibit Number 1, Competency
20 Evaluation Report, State's Exhibit Number 2, a Photo,
21 State's Exhibit Number 3, a Photo, and State's Exhibit
22 Number 4, CD of the Winston Interview, was received
23 into evidence.)

24 MR. BANKS: Did he say that I stipulated to the facts
25 contained in the indictment?

1 THE COURT: He has not stated that.

2 ASST. SOL. LUPTON: We've agreed to stipulate to the
3 facts in the indictment.

4 THE COURT: And just for the record, the facts of the
5 indictment are that in that the defendant Charles Lamont
6 Winston, Jr. did in Calhoun County on or about September 30,
7 2014 did with the intent to kill, attempt to kill, Courtney
8 Glover with malice aforethought by cutting the throat and
9 face area of the victim. This offense being violation of
10 16-3-29 of the South Carolina Code of Laws as amended.
11 Mr. Banks, is that your understanding of the facts contained
12 in the indictment that you're stipulating to?

13 MR. BANKS: The facts; yes, Your Honor.

14 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Anything further,
15 Solicitor?

16 ASST. SOL. LUPTON: No, Your Honor. At this point I
17 think we've discussed the case in chambers. We certainly
18 can do opening if either you or defense counsel wish. But I
19 think we can roll straight into the first witness if it
20 pleases the Court.

21 THE COURT: Yes, sir. You may call your first witness.

22 ASST. SOL. LUPTON: Your Honor, we call the victim in
23 this case, Ms. Courtney Glover.

24 (Whereupon, the witness, Courtney Ann Glover, is duly
25 sworn.)

Direct Examination of Ms. Glover by Asst. Sol. Lupton

1 THE COURT: Your witness.

2 ASST. SOL. LUPTON: Thank you, Your Honor. May it
3 please the Court?

4 THE COURT: Yes, sir.

5 DIRECT EXAMINATION

6 BY ASST. SOL. LUPTON:

7 Q. Can you tell the judge please who you are and a little
8 bit about yourself, just briefly?

9 A. My name is Courtney Glover. I'm from Saint Matthews.
10 I was the neighbor of Charles, early, most of my life. I've
11 known him since I was about 14 years old.

12 Q. All right. And you say you've known him from about 14
13 years old?

14 A. Uh-huh.

15 Q. In that time, have you had a lot of chance to interact
16 with him, get to know him?

17 A. Uh-huh.

18 THE COURT: Ms. Glover, I'm going to interrupt you.
19 You can't say uh-huh or huh-uh; you have to say yes or no so
20 the court reporter can write down everything that you say,
21 okay?

22 MS. GLOVER: Okay.

23 Q. And you've had a lot of chances to talk to him, get to
24 know him over the years?

25 A. Yes.

Direct Examination of Ms. Glover by Asst. Sol. Lupton

1 Q. All right. And is that both in the past when y'all
2 were younger and more recently as well?

3 A. Not recently, recently. Maybe 2010, '11.

4 Q. All right.

5 A. It's when we were -- he moved away and I didn't really
6 seem again until ---

7 Q. So you sort of drifted apart at that point?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. All right. And then did you get back together with him
10 at some point after that?

11 A. Well, I was interacting with him again after that.

12 Q. And that's what I mean.

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. Y'all interacted after that?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. And when would that have been?

17 A. Maybe a few months before the incident.

18 Q. All right. So he started ---

19 A. Three months, four months -- yes.

20 Q. --- started talking to him again several months before
21 the incident?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. All right. And tell the Court about how he acted and
24 how he seemed both younger and during that period that
25 several months before the he attacked you.

Direct Examination of Ms. Glover by Asst. Sol. Lupton

1 A. Well, when we were younger, just a regular person. I
2 mean, there was nothing -- I had no cause for concern. He
3 was just like a regular friend. He just, you know, talked
4 on the phone, some at school, some, you know, was . . .

5 Q. And in the several months before, did he seem normal to
6 you? The several months before the attack.

7 A. He seemed okay. He seemed like he was rational. He,
8 you know, I had no reason to think that he would ever harm
9 me.

10 Q. All right. Did he say or do anything that gave you any
11 reason to question whether or not he knew the difference
12 between right and wrong?

13 A. Between right and wrong, no. No.

14 Q. All right. Did you have any reason to believe that he
15 understood the difference between right and wrong?

16 A. I believe he did; yes.

17 Q. All right. And leading up to him attacking you, tell
18 the Court about that.

19 A. That particular night?

20 Q. Yes.

21 A. Well ---

22 Q. What was going on?

23 A. Sure. He sent me a text message that night around,
24 maybe nine-thirty or seven. And we were actually texting on
25 and off throughout the day. And he said he needed someone

Direct Examination of Ms. Glover by Asst. Sol. Lupton

1 to talk to. So I sent back a message and I said, "What time
2 do you want to call me?" And he messaged and he said, well,
3 just come by when I get off work because he was working
4 during that time. So when I got -- I got home. I got
5 settled in then I went up to the house. And I wasn't
6 planning to stay very long. I had to work the next day. So
7 I left my -- luckily I left my keys in my pocketbook in the
8 car. I went in and, you know, I said, "Well, what's wrong?
9 What do you want to talk about?" And he just kind of
10 vaguely said, "You wouldn't understand. You know, I have a
11 lot going on. I have a lot, you know, on my mind." And,
12 you know, I stayed there five more minutes and I said,
13 "Well, I'm going to go home now. I've got to get ready for
14 work." And my daughter was at home and I had to get her
15 ready for school the next day. And he said, "Well, hold on.
16 I'm going to -- I have to -- let me go to the bathroom."
17 You know, so he went to the back of the house and he came
18 back out. And I said, "Okay. Well, you know, walk me to
19 the car." Because usually, you know, he walks want me to
20 the car. I said, "Walk me to the car. I'm leaving." So
21 ---

22 Q. Let me interrupt you here. In that time that you were
23 at that house, did he do or say anything that would indicate
24 to you that he wasn't being rational?

25 A. No.

Direct Examination of Ms. Glover by Asst. Sol. Lupton

1 Q. Or that he didn't understand?

2 A. No. I was only there for like five minutes, like I
3 said. And I just said, "I'm getting ready to leave, I'm
4 going home."

5 Q. Anything that he did or said that would cause you any
6 concern that he knew right from wrong?

7 A. No.

8 Q. All right.

9 A. No. So I was leaving. I went out first. I hit the
10 light switch for the little carport light to come on. And
11 as I was walking down the steps, I walked outside, and he
12 came -- I felt him. He came behind me; he, like, jumped on
13 me.

14 Q. Well, hold on. Step back a second.

15 A. Okay.

16 Q. When you first walked out, was it dark outside?

17 A. No. He turned the light off. I walked outside ---

18 Q. Well, no. What I'm saying is before you turned the
19 light on?

20 A. It was dark before that, yes.

21 Q. All right. Did you make any comment about that?

22 A. I said I'm going to turn the light on. I mean, but it
23 wasn't like -- it wasn't anything I had to think about.

24 Q. All right.

25 A. You know, just like I'm going to turn the light on so

Direct Examination of Ms. Glover by Asst. Sol. Lupton

1 we can go outside. It wasn't, you know, a big deal. So I
2 turned the light on, walked outside, and the light went off.
3 He came behind me; he jumped on me. And at that time I
4 guess in the adrenaline and things, I didn't realize that he
5 had cut my neck. And, you know, I tried to get away from
6 him and he pushed me to the pavement. And, you know, he
7 kind of got on top of me and then he tried to -- that's when
8 I felt him cutting me I guess because I had put my head
9 down. I put my head down and he was trying to cut my throat
10 again. He cut my face instead because my head was down.

11 And I ---

12 Q. Did he grab any part of you in that attempt to try and

13 . . .

14 A. He grabbed my head, yeah. And I tried to distract him.
15 And I said, "You know, there's someone walking by."
16 Because, you know, I wanted him to be distracted so I could
17 get away. And it was like he didn't care. So I managed to
18 nudge him off me with my elbow, and I ran to my car. I got
19 in my car. And I'm glad I left the pocketbook in my car,
20 like I said, because my keys were in there and I have a push
21 start. So I tried to start the car. He grabbed the car
22 door and he kept turning it off. And every time I tried to
23 crank the car up, he would hit the switch and he said,
24 "You're not going anywhere. You're not going anywhere." He
25 kept saying that, "You're not going anywhere." And he was

Direct Examination of Ms. Glover by Asst. Sol. Lupton

1 like trying to jab at me with whatever it was he had in my
2 side. And I, like, moved over and I kept trying to push my
3 start. And finally I pushed it and the car cranked up. And
4 I hurried up and put it in reverse; I backed up. But I
5 backed up too far trying to get away and I hit the mailbox
6 across the street. And it went over the curb and my car,
7 like, stopped, and it rolled back. And he's still holding
8 onto to the car door at this point. So I kept trying to
9 push the start to start the car back up again; and he kept
10 turning it off again. When I finally got it started, I
11 pulled off and I stepped on the gas, raced down the road to
12 my house, because I'm like seven houses down from him. And
13 he held onto my car door the entire time.

14 Q. All right.

15 A. And when I finally got -- you know, I pulled into my
16 yard. He tried to stab me again and then he cursed. And he
17 jumped off the car door and ran.

18 Q. All right.

19 A. And I didn't see which way he ran because I was -- you
20 know.

21 Q. When you got to your house, did you do anything to
22 attract the attention of the people that ---

23 A. I blew the horn.

24 Q. All right.

25 A. When I pulled into the yard, yes.

Direct Examination of Ms. Glover by Asst. Sol. Lupton

1 Q. And did people start to come out?

2 A. My mother ran out of the house.

3 Q. And did they do something to make it obvious that they
4 were there?

5 A. My mother?

6 Q. Yes.

7 A. Yes. She came out of the house and she said, "What is
8 going on?" You know, "What is wrong?" Because I usually
9 don't pull into the yard and blow the horn. I just come
10 into the house.

11 Q. At that point, the defendant fled?

12 A. He fled when I first pulled into the yard; he fled.
13 But I didn't see which way -- I didn't look to see where he
14 was going because I was trying to get someone to come
15 outside. So she came outside and I told her to please help
16 me. And she saw my face was pretty much torn open. So then
17 my daughter came outside and she saw me, and she was
18 hysterical. And I tried to make it to the hospital in my
19 car, but I couldn't because I was bleeding too much. So we
20 had a pull over at Hardee's and call an ambulance. And they
21 came as soon as possible.

22 Q. All right. So when you first got to his house, he
23 didn't have a knife, did he?

24 A. No. I'm not sure if that's what he did we went to the
25 back because he said, "Hold on. I'm going to the bathroom."

Direct Examination of Ms. Glover by Asst. Sol. Lupton

1 Q. All right. And when you left the house, because it was
2 dark out in the carport, you turned on the light, and before
3 he attacked you, he turned back off?

4 A. Right; he turned it back off. Right.

5 Q. All right. And then he's known you for a long time?
6 Does he know that you have family at your house?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. So he fled once you got -- once y'all got to your
9 house ---

10 A. Right.

11 Q. --- where you had people backing you up?

12 A. Right.

13 Q. All right. And then he fled and you didn't seem again
14 after that, right?

15 A. No. I didn't even see which way he even went. I
16 wasn't really thinking about which way he was going. I was
17 just concerned about getting somebody to help me, to come
18 outside and help me. I wasn't paying attention to which way
19 he went.

20 Q. All right. And then in your interactions with him --
21 you've know him for over 10 years, 15 years, I think?

22 A. Uh-huh. Yes, I have.

23 Q. May be more than that?

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. Is there anything that you have seen in him that would

Direct Examination of Ms. Glover by Asst. Sol. Lupton

1 cause you to believe that he didn't know right from wrong?

2 A. No. Nothing to cause me that he didn't know right from
3 wrong; no.

4 Q. And based on your observations of him, did you have
5 reason to believe that he did know right from wrong?

6 A. He did know right from wrong; yes. Yes.

7 Q. Did you see things ---

8 A. I had many -- the reason I say that is I had many
9 conversations with him about different things and it's
10 obvious that he knew the right thing to do from the wrong
11 thing to do; yes.

12 Q. All right. And where did all this happen? What county
13 was that in?

14 A. Calhoun County.

15 ASST. SOL. LUPTON: Thank you. Answer any questions
16 that defense counsel has.

17 MR. BANKS: Your Honor, I'll be very brief.

18 THE COURT: All right, sir.

19 CROSS-EXAMINATION

20 BY MR. BANKS:

21 Q. Ms. Glover, how are you?

22 A. Okay.

23 Q. I'm sorry for what you've gone through. Were you aware
24 that Winston Charles has some mental issues?

25 A. I was aware -- he's told me he has like a -- I guess,

1 like a paranoia, paranoid kind of issues. Like, you know --

2 Q. How long have you known that?

3 A. Maybe -- as of the date that it happened or just ---

4 Q. As of now.

5 A. As of now? Maybe about four years.

6 Q. Four?

7 A. Uh-huh. Yes.

8 Q. Okay. Did you know of him visiting mental health
9 facilities or doctors?

10 A. Well, I knew of him going for the paranoia. And he
11 said that Dr. Hooker told him that it was probably because
12 of marijuana use, extended marijuana use.

13 MR. BANKS: Your Honor, I move to strike. That's
14 hearsay.

15 THE COURT: Ma'am you can't say that somebody else told
16 you. Just make sure you answer the question that was asked,
17 okay?

18 MS. GLOVER: Okay.

19 ASST. SOL. LUPTON: Your Honor, that was a statement of
20 responsiveness to -- he asked her about her knowledge of his
21 condition and that was a statement made by the defendant as
22 to ---

23 MR. BANKS: From a doctor.

24 ASST. SOL. LUPTON: So I would just say that ---

25 THE COURT: I think that's hearsay.

1 ASST. SOL. LUPTON: Not for the truth of the matter,
2 but from her understanding.

3 THE COURT: You may proceed, Mr. Banks.

4 MR. BANKS: Thank you.

5 MR. BANKS: (continuing)

6 Q. Have you ever gone to a visit with him to one of those
7 places?

8 A. That's what I'm saying. When he went, Dr. Hooker told
9 him that ---

10 Q. No. I'm not asking what anybody said. I'm saying have
11 you ever gone to a visit?

12 A. Yes. He asked me to come with him to that visit.

13 Q. Okay.

14 A. And Dr. Hooker told him ---

15 Q. That was about four years ago that he did that?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. And that night -- the night that this happened, was
18 Charles angry at you?

19 A. No.

20 Q. Okay.

21 A. Not at all. Like I said, we had been messaging
22 throughout the day, normal conversation. And he just said I
23 need someone to talk to. And usually, he would just call.
24 Because, you know, it was during the week and I have work
25 and my child has school, that's why I said, "Well, what time

1 are you going to call me," because I was still out. And he
2 said, "No. I'm at work." You know, come by the house when
3 I get off. And I didn't really question it, you know,
4 because he's right down the street.

5 Q. Y'all didn't argue that night, did you? Is that
6 correct?

7 A. No.

8 Q. Okay.

9 A. Matter of fact, we didn't even have much conversation.
10 It was just I came in, I said, "What's wrong?" He just
11 said, "You wouldn't understand. I have a lot going on."

12 Q. That evening you were saying he's asked you to come
13 over by text ---

14 A. Right.

15 Q. --- to talk?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. And then when you addressed it, he said, "You wouldn't
18 understand."?

19 A. Yeah. He just said, "You wouldn't understand. I have
20 a lot of stuff going on with work and, you know, I'm trying
21 to get myself together and make money."

22 Q. Did that kind of confuse you a little bit?

23 A. Well ---

24 Q. He asked you to come over and then you wouldn't
25 understand.

Cross-Examination of Ms. Glover by Mr. Banks

1 A. I mean, it didn't really -- I wouldn't say it confused
2 me; no. No. I just thought that maybe, you know, he said I
3 need someone to talk to, but then once I got there I just
4 figured he just didn't really want to talk about it in
5 detail. I wasn't confused about it.

6 Q. Was there anything else unusual about him that night?

7 A. Not at all.

8 Q. Nothing?

9 A. No. Nothing at all. Nothing was, you know . . .

10 Q. He was talking sensibly?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. But as far as you have told us here today, he had no
13 motive to attack you. Is that right?

14 A. No, he did not.

15 MR. BANKS: No further questions, Your Honor.

16 THE COURT: Andy redirect?

17 ASST. SOL. LUPTON: No, Your Honor.

18 THE COURT: You may step down, ma'am. Thank you.

19 ASST. SOL. LUPTON: Your Honor, we'll call Captain Pat
20 Regalis.

21 (Whereupon, the witness, John Patrick Regalis, is duly
22 sworn.)

23 THE COURT: Your witness.

24 DIRECT EXAMINATION

25 BY ASST. SOL. LUPTON:

1 Q. Tell the Court who you are and where you work.

2 A. I'm commonly known as Pat Regalis. I'm the Captain of
3 Investigation with the Sheriff's Office here in Calhoun
4 County. I've been employed at the Sheriff's Office since
5 2001.

6 Q. All right. Total law enforcement training -- or total
7 law enforcement experience?

8 A. Over twenty years. I graduated the Academy in 1995.

9 Q. And various other law enforcement training and
10 experience?

11 A. Correct.

12 Q. And were you working on this case?

13 A. I was.

14 Q. And it happened here in Calhoun County?

15 A. It did.

16 Q. Now, the night that this happened, that was
17 September 30, 2014, correct?

18 A. I believe.

19 Q. Tell how you got called out to that.

20 A. It's a routine call out. Investigations, if there's a
21 crime, if they occur, they have a list of call outs and
22 we're called out for.

23 Q. You got there, scene was secured?

24 A. When I got there -- got to the residences is where we
25 responded to -- the victim had already -- obviously it had

Direct Examination of Mr. Regalis by Asst. Sol. Lupton

1 transpired and already the victim already been transported
2 to the hospital. I notified my victims advocate to meet
3 with the victim at the hospital instead of coming to the
4 scene. Both myself and another investigator and some other
5 deputy that arrived on scene.

6 Q. And you viewed the scene?

7 A. I did.

8 Q. And did you observe anything that was done to try and
9 cover or conceal the evidence at the scene?

10 A. I did.

11 Q. And what was that?

12 A. There was a spot, I believe, right by the steps coming
13 out of the outdoor garage that was really clean. And then
14 there was a bucket. I believe there was a bucket that was
15 close to that area. And you could tell that something had
16 been washed. And you could still see there was a little bit
17 of residual effect; a little bit of residual residue like
18 some blood or something brown. And that's what we assumed
19 it was.

20 Q. All right. And jumping ahead, ultimately, did you
21 interview the defendant?

22 A. I did.

23 Q. And did he admit to having cleaned up the blood at that
24 scene?

25 A. He did.

1 Q. All right. Now, going back to that night. So you saw
2 that. Were you able to find the defendant that night?

3 A. No, sir.

4 Q. All right. And did you basically put out a "be on the
5 lookout" or anything of that nature to try and find the
6 defendant?

7 A. Yes. That's what we did. Yes, sir.

8 Q. All right. Ultimately, was the defendant located?

9 A. Not that night.

10 Q. Ultimately?

11 A. Yeah. Approximately A week later I believe; four or
12 five or six days later.

13 Q. So about a week later and he was arrested on October 8,
14 2014?

15 A. That sounds correct.

16 Q. So just basically a week, maybe a week and a day later?

17 A. Yeah, correct.

18 Q. All right. Where was he arrested?

19 A. In Orangeburg.

20 Q. Was he brought back to Calhoun County?

21 A. He was.

22 Q. Was he interviewed?

23 A. He was.

24 Q. And was that interview audio recorded?

25 A. It was.

Direct Examination of Mr. Regalis by Asst. Sol. Lupton

1 Q. And was he, prior to the interview, advised of his
2 rights pursuant to Miranda?

3 A. Twice.

4 Q. And that's -- at least one of those is also on the
5 audio recording?

6 A. Correct.

7 Q. Which is marked State's Exhibit 4?

8 A. Uh-huh. And there's also a reference to an earlier
9 Miranda.

10 Q. As well as State's Exhibit 2 and 3. I'll show these to
11 you. That the victim the night of the attack?

12 A. That was.

13 Q. And you interviewed the defendant, correct?

14 A. Correct.

15 Q. Or actually you and ---

16 A. Lieutenant Graham.

17 Q. Lieutenant Graham at the time?

18 A. Uh-huh.

19 Q. In that interview, did he admit to having intending to
20 kill the victim?

21 A. Yes, he did.

22 Q. He admitted to cleaning of the evidence?

23 A. Yes, he did.

24 Q. Did he admit to taking money and keys and fleeing?

25 A. He did.

1 Q. Did he tell you where he spent the time immediately
2 after the attack?

3 A. Watching us.

4 Q. He told you he hid to where he could see y'all?

5 A. He hid where he could see us, and he watched us and
6 waited until we ended up leaving or something to that effect
7 before he was able to leave and go down the road.

8 Q. And he understood -- did he explain that he understood
9 that he couldn't come talk to you because he would go to
10 jail?

11 A. A possibility, correct.

12 Q. All right.

13 A. He knew he was going to jail.

14 Q. And when you interviewed him -- and you've had, you
15 said, over 20 years law enforcement training and experience?

16 A. Correct.

17 Q. Does that include dealing with people who are mentally
18 defective?

19 A. I can say yeah.

20 Q. Did you see anything when you interviewed him?

21 Basically, just over a week after the attack, did you see
22 anything in him that would cause you to believe that he did
23 not understand right from wrong?

24 A. No.

25 Q. Did you see anything in him that would cause you to

Direct Examination of Mr. Regalis by Asst. Sol. Lupton

1 believe that he did know right from wrong?

2 A. Yeah.

3 Q. Based on your interview, you believed he understood
4 right from wrong based on his answers?

5 A. Correct.

6 Q. All right. And was there times when he said that he
7 understood right from wrong in the context of dealing with
8 law enforcement?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. And without going into the details of those
11 conversations that you were involved in, you're aware that
12 he had expressed that he knew right from wrong?

13 A. Correct.

14 ASST. SOL. LUPTON: Beg the Court's indulgence.
15 Nothing further, Your Honor.

16 THE COURT: Mr. Banks?

17 CROSS-EXAMINATION

18 BY MR. BANKS:

19 Q. Deputy Regalis, how are you?

20 A. I'm doing good.

21 Q. You said you didn't hear anything out of him once you
22 caught up with him that indicated that he didn't know right
23 from wrong. Is that right?

24 A. Well, I wasn't the one who apprehended him or brought
25 him back. I met with him when he got back to the office.

1 Q. Okay. And you said he didn't say anything to you that
2 indicated that he might not know right from wrong?

3 A. There was -- now, this is based on my opinion through
4 my experience with dealing with everybody. I mean, there
5 was a lot of things that he did say that you could imply
6 that he knew right from wrong. On occasion, he did -- I
7 mean, he knew -- he said he knew what he did was wrong.

8 Q. I think you're inverting what I'm asking you. Didn't
9 he talk about voices?

10 A. He did.

11 Q. Okay. Didn't that give you some question about right
12 and wrong?

13 A. No.

14 Q. No?

15 A. Uh-huh.

16 Q. What did he say about the voices?

17 A. He said voices told him to -- I hadn't listened to the
18 whole -- it's been a while since I heard it. But the voices
19 were the cause of what he did.

20 Q. Okay.

21 A. The voices told him to do it.

22 Q. And did you just think he was totally making that up?

23 A. You're asking my opinion?

24 Q. Yeah.

25 A. My opinion based on my experience interviewing people,

1 the way that it was portrayed from him, he would
2 gradually -- we would have to ask him for more information
3 about certain things. He would generalize what he did. And
4 in my opinion, he would use that as an excuse for what he
5 did. And once we started really peeling back during the
6 questions about asking him to be detailed on what he did,
7 that he would bring out more of the details and he would
8 give us a lot more details on what he did. But did I think
9 he was at the time? I mean, he did mention it about hearing
10 voices, the voices told him to do it.

11 Q. Yeah. But you just don't think he heard voices. Is
12 that what you are saying?

13 A. Just my opinion.

14 Q. At the time, you just thought he was making that up?

15 A. Correct.

16 Q. Okay. Subsequent to that interview, did you have any
17 exposure to his mental health records or probation and what
18 they knew about that?

19 A. No, I didn't.

20 Q. Okay. So you don't know anything more about it than
21 that?

22 A. Huh-uh.

23 Q. Okay. Who else was in the interview?

24 A. Stanley Graham.

25 Q. Okay. And who wrote the report?

1 A. I can't recall.

2 MR. BANKS: Okay. One moment, Your Honor. No further
3 questions, Your Honor.

4 THE COURT: Redirect?

5 REDIRECT EXAMINATION

6 BY ASST. SOL. LUPTON:

7 Q. Regardless of whether he heard voices or believed he
8 heard voices or anything of that nature, did he indicate
9 that he knew that what those voices told him wasn't always
10 right?

11 A. Correct.

12 Q. And you know that he had said that he understands that
13 those voices tell him things that are wrong. So he
14 understands right from wrong?

15 A. Absolutely.

16 Q. So right from wrong, he knew?

17 A. In my opinion, correct.

18 Q. Whether he heard voices or not, he knew right from
19 wrong?

20 A. In my opinion, correct.

21 ASST. SOL. LUPTON: Nothing further.

22 THE COURT: Just for the record so that the Court is
23 going to understand that there has been stipulations and
24 that the Miranda -- is the Miranda form one of the exhibits
25 that has been stipulated to?

Redirect Examination of Mr. Regalis by Asst. Sol. Lupton

1 ASST. SOL. LUPTON: Your Honor, we didn't present the
2 Miranda form. But the Miranda is recorded on the audio.
3 And if we ---

4 THE COURT: I just want to make sure that there is no
5 Jackson v. Denno issues; that it's not being challenged;
6 it's a free and voluntary statement or whether we need to
7 have a Jackson v. Denno hearing?

8 MR. BANKS: You know, that never even came up in our
9 discussions. Let me consult with my client.

10 (Brief pause in the proceeding.)

11 MR. BANKS: Your Honor, he will waive any right to a
12 Jackson v. Denno hearing and let the testimony stand as it
13 is.

14 THE COURT: All right, sir. Is that correct,
15 Solicitor?

16 ASST. SOL. LUPTON: That's fine with me. But just to
17 cover the record:

18 BY ASST. SOL. LUPTON: (continuing)

19 Q. Captain Regalis, after he was advised of his Miranda
20 warnings on the audio, did he appear to understand those?

21 A. He did.

22 Q. Did he freely give that right up and speak to you?

23 A. He did.

24 ASST. SOL. LUPTON: Any questions that defense counsel
25 has?

1 MR. BANKS: Nothing further.

2 THE COURT: So, Mr. Banks, just so that the record is
3 completely clear, you've had an opportunity to discuss with
4 your client whether or not the statement given to law
5 enforcement were freely and voluntarily given after being
6 advised of his Miranda warnings?

7 MR. BANKS: Yes, Your Honor.

8 THE COURT: And in your opinion, does he understand
9 your conversation with him regarding that and feel
10 comfortable that his waiver is freely and intelligently
11 made?

12 MR. BANKS: Yes, Your Honor.

13 THE COURT: Do you need anymore time to talk to him
14 about that?

15 MR. BANKS: No, your Honor.

16 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Winston ---

17 MR. BANKS: Quite frankly, one thing I explained to him
18 was if there was a jury, we might have a different posture
19 on this. But the fact that you would hear the motion
20 anyway, that played into our decision.

21 THE COURT: Mr. Winston, is that correct? You need to
22 stand up, please, sir. Have you talked with your attorney
23 about that?

24 MR. WINSTON: Yes, Your Honor.

25 THE COURT: And so when you spoke with law enforcement

1 the night, you were given your Miranda warnings. Is that
2 correct?

3 MR. WINSTON: Yes, Your Honor.

4 THE COURT: And you freely talked to them, voluntarily
5 talked to them? You talked to them, right?

6 MR. WINSTON: Yeah, I talked to them. Yes, Your Honor.

7 THE COURT: They didn't threaten or coerce you in any
8 way?

9 MR. WINSTON: No, they didn't threaten me, Your Honor.

10 THE COURT: All right. So you freely talked to them?

11 MR. WINSTON: Yes, Your Honor.

12 THE COURT: All right, sir. Thank you. Anything
13 further from this witness?

14 ASST. SOL. LUPTON: No, Your Honor.

15 THE COURT: You may step down, sir. Thank you.

16 MR. REGALIS: Thank you, Judge. Thank you, Counsel.

17 ASST. SOL. LUPTON: Your Honor, I'll just hand up the
18 exhibits. And with that, the State rests.

19 THE COURT: Mr. Banks?

20 MR. BANKS: I'm sorry, Your Honor?

21 THE COURT: The State has rested.

22 MR. BANKS: I would ask for a recess, Your Honor.
23 Probably for lunch. My expert just arrived and she's got
24 some materials to review.

25 THE COURT: Okay.

1 MR. BANKS: She's got to review the tape that I got
2 last night that we were just discussing. And she needs to
3 reinterview my client. So I think we need to break for
4 lunch.

5 THE COURT: Sure. And it's 11:30. Would an hour and a
6 half give you enough time to eat lunch and talk with her?

7 MR. BANKS: Hour and a half?

8 ASST. SOL. LUPTON: Your Honor, may we approach?

9 (Whereupon, a bench conference is held off the record.)

10 THE COURT: We'll be at recess in this case until two
11 o'clock. Otherwise we'll proceed with the other guilty
12 pleas.

13 (The proceeding recessed at 11:30 a.m. and will resume
14 at 2:00 p.m.)

15 - - - - -

16 (The proceeding resumed at 2:04 p.m.)

17 THE COURT: We're back on the record in regard to Mr.
18 Charles Winston's case. Mr. Banks, are you ready to
19 proceed?

20 MR. BANKS: Your Honor, I will go ahead and make the
21 defunctary (ph) motion for a directed verdict.

22 THE COURT: Yes, sir. And based upon the stipulations
23 and the Court's review of the record to include the audio of
24 the interview with law enforcement, the Court respectfully
25 denies your motion.

1 MR. BANKS: Thank you, Your Honor. We call Dr. Amanda
2 Salas to the stand.

3 THE COURT: All right.

4 (Whereupon, the witness, Dr. Amanda Salas, is duly
5 sworn.)

6 THE COURT: Your witness.

7 MR. BANKS: Thank you, Your Honor. Your Honor, at this
8 time I think to cut things short, I'd like to qualify or
9 offer Dr. Salas as an expert in forensic psychiatry.

10 THE COURT: Any objection or voir dire, Mr. Lupton?

11 ASST. SOL. LUPTON: Your Honor, I think she meets the
12 qualifications in that area, forensic psychiatry.

13 THE COURT: The Court finds her as qualified.

14 MR. BANKS: Thank you, Your Honor.

15 DIRECT EXAMINATION

16 BY MR. BANKS:

17 Q. Dr. Salas, can you tell me how you first got involved
18 in this case?

19 A. Yes. You had consulted with me to evaluate Mr. Winston
20 due to some concerns about his competency issues and some
21 bizarre thinkings that had shared with you and wanting an
22 evaluation pertaining to the same.

23 Q. Okay. And after my contact with you, did you have a
24 chance to evaluate Mr. Winston?

25 A. Yes. I have evaluated him on three separate occasions

1 including today.

2 Q. Okay. And in your evaluations you used other things
3 other than your interviews to evaluate him. Is that
4 correct?

5 A. That's correct. I have reviewed multiple sources of
6 information. This includes review of the discovery that was
7 made available including review of about a 45 minute
8 interrogation confession, whatever you want to call it;
9 What was provided to me today, I reviewed that as well. I
10 have reviewed records from Orangeburg area Mental Health
11 Center pertaining to past treatment, and I have reviewed the
12 records from MUSC where the State did a competency to stand
13 trial evaluation. I have also conducted a telephone
14 interview with his mother, Linda Winston, as well.

15 Q. Okay. And having done this -- I guess you call this
16 background information. Is that what that's called?

17 A. Background and collateral.

18 Q. Okay. Having evaluated all of this information
19 together including the three interviews with my client, do
20 you draw any conclusions as to his mental health after
21 completing your evaluation?

22 A. Yes. Mr. Winston suffers from an illness on the
23 psychiatric spectrum called delusional disorder.

24 Q. All right. Let's talk about delusional disorder. What
25 exactly is that? Is that schizophrenia?

1 A. Delusional disorder is not schizophrenia. It's
2 actually very uncommon. There's a prevalence of about
3 .2 percent in the population growth whereas schizophrenia is
4 going to have a prevalence of at least three, sometimes
5 four, times greater than that. So it affects a very small
6 population of people. But what happens in a delusional
7 disorder is that a person in one realm, typically one area
8 of thinking or thought or idea, they have irrational
9 thoughts.

10 It can be paranoid type such as what Mr. Winston has.
11 It can be a belief that somebody, a movie star or somebody,
12 is in love with you, an erotic-romantic type. There are a
13 lot of varieties. But it is a limited ability to process
14 rationally in a circumscribed area that doesn't infringe on
15 your activities or your ability to perform or function in
16 other areas of life. So unlike schizophrenia whereas a
17 person may quit bathing, start isolating from others, not
18 being able to hold down a job or communicate very clearly,
19 that is not the same that happens in a delusional disorder
20 where a person can continue to work. They can continue to
21 pursue education if that is part of what they're doing.
22 They can hold and maintain relationships as long as those
23 relationships are not impaired by the false beliefs of the
24 delusional disorder from which they suffer.

25 Q. So I heard you touch on people who -- I guess the more

1 conventional approach that people understand in America,
2 these people who attach to some star and think that they are
3 in love with them. Did you mention that just a minute ago?

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. So that is a delusional disorder?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. And that's not the same kind of -- it's a delusional
8 disorder but it's not the same type or branch that my client
9 has?

10 A. That's correct. Mr. Winston does not have the
11 erotic-romantic where he believes that somebody is in love
12 with him. He has a very paranoid delusional system and it
13 is actually subclassified as bizarre delusional system,
14 which is why some people, in my opinion, have not believed
15 him. Because for at least the last six plus, maybe even
16 eight or more, years, he has held on to a belief that people
17 in the community are inserting objects and items into his
18 body that are receivers that allow his body to be controlled
19 externally.

20 And at times this has led to physical manifestations of
21 discomfort where he has felt someone pull on his testicles.
22 He has felt people twist his insides. Things have happened
23 to his lungs. He has had times where he has felt sensations
24 of someone shocking his heart. There have been times where
25 I believe it was a pen that had been inserted into his eye

Direct Examination of Dr. Salas by Mr. Banks

1 and twisted and also into his brain. But he believes that
2 there are certain people in this world who have put these
3 devices into his body and created these discomforts for him.
4 And he finds that this is very unjust and immoral behaviors
5 that allow people to -- he calls them terrorists. At times
6 we'll refer to them as that. But these terrorists or these
7 other people are allowed to control another human being
8 remotely and torture and torment them.

9 For Mr. Winston, his symptoms have been so severe and
10 he has been very frustrated with people not believing him
11 over the course of time that it has let him to go to the
12 hospital in Orangeburg and pursue and MRI specifically to
13 look for the devices that are in his body. And he didn't
14 find any. And so when -- you, I believe, had a conversation
15 with him after this was learned that typical of a delusion
16 even when presented with information that proves that what a
17 person believes is inaccurate, wrong, not real, they
18 discredit that rational thought process. The basis of a
19 delusional system is irrational thoughts that even when
20 faced with information that says that's absolutely not
21 possible, they dismiss it. And so in that case for him even
22 though the MRI didn't show up anything being in his body,
23 that did not give him the confirmation of there truly being
24 nothing in his body. Because he still continues to feel the
25 sensations and believes that these devices are there and

1 being controlled by other people.

2 Q. So instead of a rational person saying, "Well, it must
3 not be true because they didn't see something in my brain or
4 my body," he would take an irrational approach, a delusional
5 approach, and would say that it wasn't a real MRI. Is that
6 what you're saying?

7 A. That would be one line of thought; so yes. So when you
8 try to engage someone with a delusional disorder in a
9 rational conversation, they do not follow the laws of
10 ration. They get to a point where all of a sudden they will
11 get frustrated and they will just be dismissive of the
12 person who is not believing them. There is insight into a
13 delusional disorder. And Mr. Winston demonstrates that
14 because he himself recognizes that if he were to talk about
15 his delusional system and the things that he believes that
16 other people discredit and don't think are happening to him,
17 he recognizes how bizarre it is that he himself thinks,
18 "Well, if it weren't happening to me and somebody told me
19 this was happening to them, I probably wouldn't believe
20 them."

21 So he has the inside and awareness to recognize that
22 this is implausible for a lot of people. But because he
23 feels this, and this is an experience he has day in and day
24 out where intermittently, on most days than not, he
25 experiences some strange sensation in his body that he

Direct Examination of Dr. Salas by Mr. Banks

1 attributes to the manipulation of these devices. He is
2 keenly aware in his mind that something is embedded in his
3 body. It has been implanted there. It is remotely being
4 controlled and it is torturing him. And he finds that to be
5 unjust and immoral that anybody on this planet would be in a
6 position to control and torture another person.

7 Q. Okay. So you know what he's accused of. You've read
8 the reports and what not.

9 A. Correct.

10 Q. And he was accused of assaulting, terribly, Ms. Glover.

11 A. That's correct.

12 Q. And you've interviewed him about that. What did you
13 conclude about how she fits into this scenario?

14 A. Even prior to that assault, Mr. Winston has believed
15 that the victim and at least one other person he had
16 identified by name that they are part of this terrorist
17 group of people who control the devices in his body. And he
18 finds them to be able to not control them, yet he finds that
19 they do control the devices that are embedded in his body
20 that shock his heart, that pull on his testicles, that twist
21 different body parts in his abdomen, and make changes that
22 are very painful in his hands. He believes prior to the
23 assault -- and this is years prior -- that the victim and
24 another individual by name have had access to his body and
25 have actively participated in torturing and tormenting him.

1 He has also at times believed that the sheriff in the
2 county has been able to give him thoughts into his head and
3 influence people in a way to activate the devices that make
4 him have these physical experiences of pain and discomfort.
5 He has also believed that these devices allow other people
6 to control him and to do things that he would not want to do
7 to other people. And he has had to fight and struggle with
8 these hallucinations at times to not tonight kill himself.
9 He has had to battle the idea that he should kill himself to
10 take away the torture. He's battled the idea that there is
11 a conspiracy where he is going to be set up and accused of
12 crimes that he didn't commit that would be federal crimes so
13 that he would have to face being locked away and take the
14 rap for other people. These are all ideas that he had prior
15 to the commission of the crime that brings us here today.

16 Q. Does he believe he's falsely accused of this crime?

17 A. He doesn't believe he's falsely accused of this crime.
18 He actually has the ability to recognize that the actions as
19 recorded are actions that he has admitted to and that he
20 engaged in those behaviors. He even recognizes that if you
21 look at the facts of the case from a perspective of, "Is
22 this appropriate and legally allowable behavior," he
23 recognizes, no. That this is a legal action to take a knife
24 and attack another person, severely injure another person.

25 But he also through his delusional system and as a

Direct Examination of Dr. Salas by Mr. Banks

1 derivative of the delusional disorder, at the time when this
2 act occurred in the commission of this crime, he was
3 functioning under hallucinations of instruction to harm
4 Courtney. And he was doing it out of the position in the
5 thought process of, "She's controlling my body. She's
6 torturing me, and that's unjust. That's immoral. And nobody
7 should be allowed to control another person." And so from
8 answer from his position of thought, this is a defensive
9 position from prevention of somebody who he believes has put
10 the device in him and now regulates and controls the device.
11 Q. So in his mind, it was like self-defense. Is that what
12 you're saying?

13 A. It was a self-defense act in terms of he did not see a
14 moral component of -- his moral understanding of this attack
15 was justified because he was defending himself from somebody
16 who was tormenting and torturing his body physically.

17 Q. So in your opinion, does he have any past or current or
18 active psychiatric illnesses?

19 A. His past diagnoses have been related to addiction. He
20 would meet the criteria for an alcohol use disorder and a
21 cannabis use disorder. But with the evolution of his
22 delusional disorder, he is actually diminished the amount of
23 cannabis that he was smoking because he, again with insight,
24 recognized that when he would smoke marijuana that it made
25 it much easier for people to come and tweak the device and

1 change the device so that he would experience the torture.
2 And so even though there had been a time where that wasn't
3 the case, as he's developed an awareness of what impacts
4 makes it easier for people to control his body, he has
5 actually cut back.

6 He has also continued to have these delusions persist
7 while in jail. And he has not been drinking alcohol and he
8 has not been smoking marijuana in jail. And they're not
9 only persisting, but he feels that they are intensifying.
10 That is not uncommon with the delusional disorder for it to
11 have a late onset than the age of schizophrenia and for it
12 to have an opportunity to worsen over time particularly when
13 someone is not in treatment. Mr. Winston did pursue
14 treatment. I believe that was around 2011 or 2012 at Mental
15 Health in Orangeburg. They treated him at one time with an
16 oral antipsychotic. He says he took it, but it didn't
17 change anything and he's continued to have the
18 hallucinations. He continued to have these feelings and
19 sensations in his body. So he quit taking it and went back
20 for more treatment and a different treatment.

21 And the recommendation was for him to take a shot of
22 Haldol every month. Now his mom Linda believes that the
23 Haldol was helpful on some level, but that it made him not
24 have the same facial reactions, and it made him a little bit
25 slower and not like himself. Mr. Winston says it just

Direct Examination of Dr. Salas by Mr. Banks

1 didn't help and he did not like the side effects that he
2 experienced, and so he quit going. And he said a part of
3 that is because he didn't think people were believing him
4 and the treatment that was being provided wasn't helpful.
5 At this point in time during my communication and interview
6 with him, he recognizes that others do not believe him. He
7 is very frustrated that other people do not believe him. He
8 tells me that I am the person that he has shared more about
9 the thought process ---

10 Q. Let me stop you there. When you say, "not believe
11 him," do you mean not believe that he is ill or not believe
12 the facts that he relays about all these things you've been
13 told about what he feels and experiences?

14 A. He is of the belief that other people when he has
15 shared with them -- for example, when he was being
16 questioned by the police on the tape that I reviewed today,
17 the 45 minute interrogation, he was trying to share the
18 experiences that he has had, and he felt that was being
19 dismissed. And that the people that were interviewing him
20 at the time did not believe what he was saying about having
21 these things in his body or having hallucinations. He has
22 tried to tell and talk to the doctors over at the Mental
23 Health Center, and he says that he thought that they were
24 initially believing him because they were going to give him
25 some treatment to take it away. But the treatment didn't

1 work and they kept telling him it was due to alcohol and
2 drugs.

3 And he didn't see that any of his experiences were
4 related especially when things got worse if he did try to
5 smoke marijuana. And so he quit. So he quit the marijuana
6 and he quit taking the Haldol shots. And the one doctor
7 that he felt connected to passed away during the course of
8 his treatment. And at that point, he decided that he didn't
9 want to have to go back and reexplain something to another
10 provider who would not believe him again.

11 Q. Well, up until your examination of him, how would you
12 overall characterize his previous diagnoses and treatments?

13 A. I think that it was probably a good start to try and
14 figure out if something was wrong with Mr. Winston from a
15 mental health perspective. But it appears to me that no one
16 ever got to quite the right diagnosis because I don't see in
17 the records that it was part of the differential diagnosis,
18 so it wasn't considered. Often times people with delusional
19 disorders function. And they don't come for treatment and
20 so it's not something that is at the top of, "Okay, someone
21 is telling me some things that are very bizarre. Let me
22 think of delusional disorder." So what had happened is the
23 most obvious explanation at the time when he was drinking
24 alcohol and smoking marijuana was that this was a
25 drug-induced issue. But when he quit the marijuana and his

Direct Examination of Dr. Salas by Mr. Banks

1 alcohol consumption drastically diminished, he continued to
2 have intensification of the symptoms despite the treatment
3 that he was on which, and going back for another evaluation
4 of mental health, someone finally considered rule out
5 schizophrenia.

6 But then the consideration was, well, he doesn't meet
7 criteria for schizophrenia because he was bathing, he was
8 articulate, he was working, he didn't have failures in other
9 domains of his life. He just had these endorsed symptoms of
10 psychosis with the hallucinations and the ideas of reference
11 and the bizarre thinking. And so it's kind of like the turn
12 in that diagnostic process went from a substance induced
13 issue all the way up to the most severe psychotic issue and
14 it missed things in between. One of those things being
15 missed would've been the delusional disorder. So what
16 happens is that Mr. Winston up until that time -- and that
17 all predates the commission of both the crime that we're
18 here for today -- now he's in a forensics population. And
19 appropriately so, people began to think, "Oh, well, this is
20 a person who is faking; this is a person's malingering
21 because they want to get out of trouble. They don't want to
22 face the consequences of some action that they've done and
23 they're looking for a way to reduce their accountability for
24 something." But in Mr. Winston's case, all of the
25 information that predates this would not be congruent with

1 someone who is faking symptoms because it went on for years.

2 It's like this was something that he "created or
3 invented" the week or two before hand. There is extensive
4 documentation pertaining to that. And he is not looking to
5 escape punishment or penalty. Mr. Winston's biggest desire
6 is to come to court to have it identified that there are
7 people in this world who fit devices in his body and are
8 unjust and immoral in controlling his body. And he doesn't
9 want that to happen to anybody else. And so even if he has
10 to take a consequence, that malingerers are usually tending
11 to avoid and not wanting to face, that's not even his focus
12 as to whether a punishment as part of what is going on. His
13 sole focus is to let the Court know that this device and
14 others have been put into his body and people are
15 controlling him. And he would like for that to be known to
16 the Court, and he would like for that to be something that
17 could be investigated so that this won't happen to anybody
18 else.

19 Q. You realize Mental Health did a report for this Court
20 and it's been stipulated to and offered into evidence.
21 You've you read that report, haven't you?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. How is it you can conclude this delusional disorder and
24 it not be included in their evaluation?

25 A. They dismissed the diagnosis of delusional disorder. I

Direct Examination of Dr. Salas by Mr. Banks

1 don't think that they considered it. Their line of thought
2 as they outlined it in their report was that the
3 considerations were either -- it was just like what happened
4 in his outpatient treatment -- this is either a substance
5 induced issue or this is schizophrenia or this is malingered
6 appropriately considered because of the judicial setting for
7 which they were doing forensic evaluation. And they
8 nullified the schizophrenia diagnosis because Mr. Winston
9 does have functional capacity in so many other areas of his
10 life if one does not touch on the delusion. And that was
11 appropriate because he doesn't have schizophrenia.

12 They emphasized his history of addiction to alcohol and
13 marijuana. And at that point there was no evidence from
14 their report that a delusional disorder was even considered,
15 which is not uncommon. It's just unfortunate because they
16 missed the opportunity to come to the conclusion which I
17 have which is he actually does meet diagnostic criteria for
18 a very rare but very real mental health illness that is
19 delusional disorder. And he is the paranoid type with
20 bizarre delusions.

21 Q. Their report, not yours, but their report is dated
22 January 12, 2016. At that point, he'd been in jail for
23 quite some time. Is that right?

24 A. That's correct.

25 Q. And you said that he wasn't imbibing in marijuana and

1 all that type of thing. And he also hadn't got into any --
2 he hadn't assaulted anyone that we know of in jail. Is that
3 right?

4 A. No. And in fact they asked one of the officers again
5 today, who I had spoken to apparently in the past, was over
6 at the jail. And Mr. King could not remember or recall
7 incidents where Mr. Winston was known to be purposely
8 aggressive or threatening or fighting with other people.

9 Q. In fact, did he indicate that he was pretty much a
10 model . . .

11 A. He didn't use the word model. But I didn't ask him in
12 that type of question. The real reason why I spoke with
13 Mr. King is because Mr. Winston had reported that his
14 roommates have had a difficult time tolerating being his
15 roommates because at night Mr. Winston believes he is
16 constantly talking to himself and that other people find
17 that to be disturbing. But what was confirmed is that it's
18 not happening during the daytime; it's something that's
19 happening at night where Mr. Winston is constantly talking
20 out in his sleep and just mumbling to himself. And that it
21 is a complaint that Mr. King has routinely gotten from a
22 variety of inmates that they don't want to continue to be in
23 the same space with Mr. Winston because of those
24 disruptions; but not because of acts of aggression.

25 Q. And as far as you know, is he currently on medication?

Direct Examination of Dr. Salas by Mr. Banks

1 A. He is not on medication at this point in time.
2 Mr. Winston is someone who -- because when he has tried to
3 share his concerns and his delusional beliefs with others
4 and he has felt like a majority of people have not
5 recognized what is going on. He has been quick to dismiss
6 going to ask someone for help when he believes that he is
7 not being believed. Which seems reasonable to me that if I
8 think someone is not believing me, why would I go to them
9 for help? He was telling me that I'm one of the few people
10 who has asked him questions and wanted to know more about
11 what is happening to him. And I've built some level of
12 rapport with him because he recognizes that I believe him,
13 which I find interesting because I tell him I don't believe
14 him.

15 But he at least recognizes that I don't dismiss what he
16 is saying. But that me not believing him and assigning a
17 diagnosis of delusional disorder and having conversation
18 with him about delusional disorder being something that
19 medication can take these sensations away from his body if
20 he would take treatment. He is willing to take treatment
21 from somebody who believes what he is saying even if they
22 don't believe him, which is clearly the case for me.

23 Because I believe Mr. Winston has a well-developed
24 delusional disorder. I don't think that it has been
25 recognized in his treatment records with accuracy. I think

1 his symptoms have been identified but have been mislabeled.
2 He has been started on appropriate treatment. The dose of
3 Haldol shots he had in the past would be unlikely to reduce
4 the symptoms that he had. Because often times in delusional
5 disorders, you have to go to very high doses of medications
6 to get relief. And he was on, at best, a moderate dose.
7 But recognizing that and his willingness to try newer
8 medications that would've give him side effects and might
9 give him relief from the body torture that he's having, he's
10 willing to consider treatment.

11 Q. Okay. You know, I think maybe it would be enlightening
12 to -- because, you know, this is unusual; an unusual
13 diagnosis. I think you gave a very small percentage. Is
14 that right?

15 A. .2 percent prevalence.

16 Q. Yeah. So this is very unfamiliar to me and many of the
17 others in this courtroom. So when we hear delusions, I
18 think we all fall back on schizophrenia. And I think that's
19 a very cheap misdiagnosis. If we can maybe by use of some
20 of the records that his family provided, maybe you can
21 indicate sort of the difference in what a schizophrenic
22 person would produce, or could possibly produce, and what
23 he's been able to produce. Does that make sense?

24 A. I think so. So when I obtained collateral information
25 from Mr. Winston's mother, she reported to me that he had

Direct Examination of Dr. Salas by Mr. Banks

1 for the years prior to this -- apparently he had a
2 hospitalization at MUSC around 2012-ish, and it was a
3 medical admission. It was not a mental health admission
4 because he has had no mental health admissions. That is not
5 uncommon in delusional disorder. But since the medical
6 admission, he had come home to live and reside in her house.
7 And he had confided in her some of the bizarre things that
8 he had been thinking. Some of this includes some body
9 changes that were happening with an illness that his sister
10 had that had some GI symptoms. And he initially started --
11 the delusional system doesn't just come on all of a sudden;
12 it evolves. And so if initially it started with him
13 misattributing people doing stuff to his sister who had some
14 gastrointestinal problems that were going on. And then
15 eventually it got to a point where he started hearing his
16 name called out and he was having the body sensations.

17 So we started to track this. And his mother recalled
18 these notebooks that Mr. Winston had that he had written
19 down some of his thoughts. And I reviewed that material.
20 He has things written in here, which some of it is very
21 similar to what he has told me. Some of it is actually more
22 detailed than what he has told me in interview. But he has
23 dated some of it because he thought when he was going for
24 treatment at Mental Health, he initially was very optimistic
25 that things would help ---

1 ASST. SOL. LUPTON: Your Honor, at this time, I'm going
2 to object to all of this that is based on stuff that hasn't
3 been provided. I would ask to at least see what she's
4 talking about.

5 MR. BANKS: These are materials ---

6 ASST. SOL. LUPTON: It's essentially diary.

7 THE COURT: Mr. Lupton, one at a time.

8 MR. BANKS: All right. Then rule on the objection.

9 THE COURT: Well, I need to know what ---

10 ASST. SOL. LUPTON: If she's basing her testimony on
11 material that hasn't been provided to anybody but her ---

12 MR. BANKS: This is basically a diary, Your Honor,
13 that was provided to us this morning. It's handwritten
14 notes by my client. I don't think we're putting it in.
15 She's just reviewed it; refer to it.

16 THE COURT: She's basing part of her opinion based upon
17 this diary.

18 MR. BANKS: That's right.

19 THE COURT: Certainly, the States expert should have an
20 opportunity to review it as well if need be.

21 MR. BANKS: We literally got it at 10:30 this morning.

22 THE COURT: When was it actually produced?

23 MR. BANKS: This morning.

24 THE COURT: No. I mean the actual written materials.

25 MR. BANKS: Contemporaneous, 2012 or somewhere in

Direct Examination of Dr. Salas by Mr. Banks

1 there.

2 DR. SALAS: 2010 to 2012. And one of the reasons why I
3 didn't even have it until today is because I did not know
4 any of this existed until last night. Which means had I not
5 pursued collateral information from his mother, which is
6 part of the standard process for going and doing a forensic
7 evaluation is to pursue collateral information, I would've
8 missed it as well.

9 THE COURT: How can it be authenticated? How do we
10 know it is what it is?

11 DR. SALAS: I personally see that what he has shared
12 with me in interviews that are very bizarre and not rational
13 thoughts, are congruent with what is written in there. The
14 information is not dated with a year, and that's why I had
15 to actually ask Mr. Winston when he had written this
16 material. It's got some dates that have nothing to do with
17 the incident. It will just say a month, a day identified,
18 and a time. But the information that's in there is very
19 bizarre and is very congruent with what he has shared with
20 me.

21 So from a clinical perspective, this is the type of
22 information that I would rely on in order to understand if
23 somebody is more factual in what they are doing or if
24 they're more manipulative or malingered. If this were
25 something that were malingered and made up, I don't

1 understand why it would come to me via his mother on a
2 telephone interview at the last minute and not be something
3 that would have been, well, I have these available from when
4 I first interviewed him in 2015. If this were a malingered
5 issue, I would be expecting someone to say, "Oh, have you
6 already seen these records?"

7 ASST. SOL. LUPTON: Your Honor, now I had a chance to
8 look at them and that is all I was asking for. And at this
9 point, having had the opportunity to review it, I don't
10 object to her testifying.

11 THE COURT: All right. You may proceed.

12 DR. SALAS: (continuing):

13 A. There is some profanity in here, so I will skip that
14 part. But the information that is in here -- and I prefer
15 to read it from Mr. Winston's words as opposed to my
16 handwritten notes because I think that this is more detailed
17 and more accurate than what I was able scribe and try to
18 keep up with.

19 ASST. SOL. LUPTON: Your Honor, as far as her reading
20 parts of it into the record, I certainly think it's
21 something she is permitted to review, but putting it into
22 the record, I'm not sure that that's within the bounds of
23 the rules of evidence.

24 THE COURT: Well, specifically if she used it to base
25 her opinion on -- Mr. Banks, are you moving it into

Direct Examination of Dr. Salas by Mr. Banks

1 evidence?

2 MR. BANKS: Not the physical document, but I think she
3 should be able to refer to specifics that are within it.
4 She's not going to read the entire ---

5 DR. SALAS: No.

6 MR. BANKS: --- thing by any stretch. It's about 30
7 pages or so.

8 DR. SALAS: No, this is actually not. It's written in
9 a notebook. One notebook just has one page of relevant
10 material. And the other notebook is front and back two
11 sheets and a few lines on another one. I can summarize as
12 opposed to read if that is satisfactory.

13 MR. BANKS: Yeah. I think she needs to help the Court
14 understand some of the -- at least a few the details and
15 maybe a summary of those details in order to establish
16 further her opinions.

17 THE COURT: I'll allow it.

18 DR. SALAS: (continuing):

19 A. So basically, because there's a bizarreness to what
20 Mr. Winston has shared and has identified as a part of his
21 delusional system, it is very prudent to try to find
22 evidence or collateral information especially when you
23 didn't have a diagnosis prior to me becoming involved in the
24 case that would support why his delusional diagnosis -- why
25 his delusional disorder the diagnosis and not something

1 different.

2 And so what Mr. Winston has shared to me as related to
3 body changes, and in his own writing, he records things
4 about his heart being shocked to the point he can no longer
5 sit up straight. He has implanted devices that are
6 controlling, altering, and damaging his mind and his body.
7 His eyelids have been shocked and causing pain. He has been
8 stopped from sleeping. He has been shocked in his brain,
9 his lung, his testicles, his penis, his various other body
10 parts. And this is again very congruent with what he was
11 sharing with me in the interviews. He actually refers by
12 initials to people who he believes has been tormenting him.
13 And this would reflect the victim Courtney as well as the
14 someone who is -- I believe her name was Tiffany Copper. He
15 believes that they have put commands into his subconscious
16 mind and they have manipulated equipment and controlled his
17 own mind.

18 He did not share with me, but it was evidence as to how
19 specific a delusion can get, and that's not unusual because
20 often times they do get very specific. But he does believe
21 that Tiffany had put skin eating bacteria in the house. And
22 he said that in his mind, in here, it says that's why he had
23 some changes on his skin and on his hands. And so what he
24 has described in the interviews with me, actually at the
25 very last minute through the collateral information

Direct Examination of Dr. Salas by Mr. Banks

1 gathering process, talking to his mother last night, these
2 notebooks verify what was going on. Well, Mr. Winston has
3 been locked up since this happened and he was caught. So I
4 do not believe that he had access to write material in a
5 spiral-bound book and plant it somewhere. That doesn't make
6 sense to me. It did have a smoky smell to the material that
7 was presented. It makes me think that this is not something
8 that he was hiding in jail somewhere and thus planted.

9 And so to me with him having been locked up, not having
10 access to their home, and his mother describing this as
11 being something that she couldn't date, Mr. Winston telling
12 me that this was equivalent to the time when he was in
13 treatment and explaining that this was when he wanted to be
14 able to share with his treatment providers what was
15 happening on an accurate basis, it does make sense that what
16 he is telling me would fit back into the delusional disorder
17 diagnosis.

18 Q. Let's go to the night of the crime. In your opinion,
19 at the time of the crime, was Mr. Winston able to tell the
20 difference between legal right and wrong as it pertains to
21 this charge?

22 A. He certainly could tell the difference between legal
23 right and wrong.

24 Q. Okay. Now that sounds kind of ominous to me as a
25 defense attorney. Can you elaborate.

1 A. Mr. Winston knows that it's illegal to take a knife and
2 attack somebody. That's part of where his delusional system
3 becomes very relevant is because the delusional system does
4 not change his understanding of legal right or legal wrong.
5 It changes his understanding of moral right and moral wrong.

6 Q. And what do you mean by that?

7 A. He finds that it's illegal for somebody to put devices
8 in his body and torture and torment him and make his body
9 have the bizarre strange sensations in all of his different
10 body parts. But he does believe that it's immoral for
11 someone to be able to do that. And him to not be able to
12 defend himself is a moral basis for why he would defend
13 himself.

14 And so in the events that happened, Mr. Winston was not
15 anticipating a conflict or an attack. He was not planning a
16 conflict or an attack. He still can't even describe what he
17 wanted to talk to Courtney about on that particular night,
18 but it did relate to the delusions. And she had been at one
19 of the mental health appointments with him in the past, that
20 he knew that she was well aware of some of the symptoms that
21 he had treatment for, and he was really struggling and
22 ambivalent about how do I confront somebody who is
23 "tormenting me and torturing me." But he was not
24 confronting her and asking her to come over because he was
25 planning an attack on her. That actually makes sense to me

Direct Examination of Dr. Salas by Mr. Banks

1 because if he was planning an attack on her, you surely
2 would have had better opportunity to attack her inside the
3 house in a discrete location where she would not have had
4 access to flee like she did.

5 What he describes is that the hallucinations, which
6 happened to him every day, came on and instructed him to
7 make the attack at the time when the attack occurred. Had
8 that not happened, had Courtney not been somebody who he
9 believed was putting devices into his body, this would not
10 have happened. And so for Mr. Winston, the manifestation as
11 to the commission and act of this crime is a derivative, an
12 action, of a moral issue where he feels morally justified to
13 be able to protect himself from somebody who has, in his
14 mind, the ability to kill him and to make him do things that
15 he otherwise does not want to do.

16 Q. Most people have a motive for doing a crime. And
17 you're saying he didn't have a motive; it was all due to the
18 delusion.

19 A. I did not find a motive. I would not expect to find a
20 motive and it's not -- motive, it's not relevant in the
21 context of a delusional disorder where the delusional
22 disorder is that direct link as to why the manifestation of
23 the crime occurs. And so in this event, the delusional
24 disorder, if not present, the act never would have occurred.
25 But because of the nature of his delusional disorder --

1 because Courtney was somebody who -- and even years prior he
2 had manifested her as central in the theme of the torture
3 and the tormenting that he had be going through. This act
4 fits with the manifestation of aggression as a derivative of
5 the delusional disorder.

6 Q. In your opinion, at the time of this crime, did the
7 delusional disorder impair Mr. Winston's ability to conform
8 his behaviors within the boundaries of the law?

9 A. Yes. Yes; it definitely impaired his ability not only
10 to discriminate a moral right from wrong, but also the
11 inability to conform.

12 Q. In your examination of Mr. Winston, are you able to
13 produce a report on your findings?

14 A. I did.

15 Q. Is this that report?

16 A. That is. It appears to be the original.

17 Q. And you stand by this report today?

18 A. Let me look at the end of it.

19 I do. This is actually a report addressing competency
20 to stand trial. And I do stand by the findings that are
21 included in that report. That report did not identify a
22 diagnosis. Which when I reviewed my own work, I was
23 surprised that I did not include a diagnosis. It identified
24 him as having symptoms of psychiatric illnesses. And
25 perhaps if I had included the diagnosis, the misfortune of

Cross-Examination of Dr. Salas by Asst. Sol. Lupton

1 me not doing so is that it would not have -- it could have
2 tipped off the MUSC examiners to go and consider delusional
3 disorder.

4 Q. I don't often do this, but do you believe that this
5 report would benefit this case by being admitted into
6 evidence?

7 A. If you want written documentation of more about his
8 symptomatology, I think that it would. And it would be a
9 reference for someone to be able to go back and understand
10 symptoms that are attributed to delusional disorder as in a
11 written form as opposed to having reviewed the testimony
12 that is given. In that perspective, yes; it could be
13 beneficial.

14 MR. BANKS: No further questions, Your Honor.

15 THE COURT: Cross-examination?

16 CROSS-EXAMINATION

17 BY ASST. SOL. LUPTON:

18 Q. You met the defendant twice prior to issuing that
19 written report, which has not been offered into evidence,
20 correct?

21 A. Did you say it was not offered into evidence?

22 Q. My understanding is it has not been placed into
23 evidence.

24 MR. BANKS: It's not.

25 A. That's correct. I met with the defendant twice before

1 issuing a report that is not being placed into evidence.

2 Q. And you met with him to do a competency evaluation for
3 his ability to stand trial?

4 A. Yes. That was a competency to stand trial evaluation.

5 Q. And there is a difference between evaluation for
6 competency to stand trial and evaluation for criminal
7 responsibility, correct?

8 A. That is correct. There are differences between the
9 two. Although at times because we don't make an
10 announcement to an individual the says, "I'm evaluating you
11 for competency to stand trial," sometimes it becomes a
12 blurring of the lines. This is information that you may
13 spontaneously receive from somebody when doing one versus
14 the other.

15 Q. In fact, under South Carolina rules and laws, we have
16 two separate evaluations that are done. When a judge orders
17 an evaluation, they are required to order a competency
18 evaluation and then they're required to order a separate
19 criminal responsibility evaluation, correct?

20 A. I do believe that the orders are usually bifurcated.

21 Q. Now, when you did this evaluation -- and I guess you
22 also talked to him again today?

23 A. I talked with him again today. That's correct.

24 Q. He was pleasant with you?

25 A. Yes.

Cross-Examination of Dr. Salas by Asst. Sol. Lupton

1 Q. Y'all got a long fine?

2 A. He was not aggressive. There was no tension that I
3 picked up on.

4 Q. Y'all weren't confrontational?

5 A. No. Well, except for the fact that I did tell him I
6 don't believe him.

7 Q. Well, he wasn't confrontational with you?

8 A. That's correct.

9 Q. All right. And you are aware that you reviewed the
10 interview of the police and as well as you reviewed the
11 report, his interview, for the competency evaluation done by
12 the MUSC examiners?

13 A. That's correct. I reviewed the police and the MUSC
14 competency evaluation.

15 Q. And he was confrontational with both of those?

16 A. I don't know how you would define confrontational. I
17 don't understand -- from what I heard on the audio, I don't
18 understand that he was physically aggressive.

19 Q. No, certainly not. But he was distrustful, less
20 forthcoming, more verbally confrontational?

21 A. I actually thought he was forthcoming. And what I
22 reviewed with the police interview, I think he was
23 forthcoming with the evaluators at MUSC. But Mr. Winston
24 has a very perceptive ability to pick up on when someone is
25 not believing him. And I do believe that he detected and

1 lost trust in both of those interviews. I believe that he
2 picked up that people were not believing him.

3 Q. All right. On page five of the evaluation done by the
4 MUSC doctors, it's States Exhibit 1 in evidence, at the top
5 is says that, "his interactional style was somewhat
6 oppositional as he often challenged, disagreed with the
7 evaluators."

8 A. That's what their report says. That's correct.

9 Q. Now, you have no way of knowing whether or not he feels
10 anything, do you? Other than him telling you, there is no
11 way to verify that independent?

12 A. It's impossible for anybody to get into his body and
13 feel the sensations that he feels.

14 Q. All right. So everything that you're talking about,
15 that's all based on his self reporting, correct?

16 A. In terms of him reporting that things are happening to
17 his body, yes. This is his delusional system and so it's
18 not a shared delusion. It's just him.

19 Q. Right. So it's all on -- it's all what he reports. So
20 how much, if any, is actually going on, only he can know for
21 certain, correct?

22 A. That's correct.

23 Q. All right. And so you're taking his word when you say
24 what he believes, and you're basing your opinions on
25 believing what he's telling you. Is that correct?

Cross-Examination of Dr. Salas by Asst. Sol. Lupton

1 A. It's not solely weather I believe Mr. Winston or not.
2 I don't believe that there are devices in his body.

3 Q. And we'll talk about that in a minute. But you have to
4 believe what he's telling you as far as how he feels and
5 what he believes to be true?

6 A. He reports what his sensations are. And then I will
7 look to other sources to figure out whether there's more or
8 less credibility in what he is saying, if it meets a
9 diagnostic definition of a psychotic illness of some sort,
10 of any kind.

11 Q. Basically, you're stuck with taking what he says as
12 wrong -- as true?

13 A. That's correct.

14 Q. All right. You talk about his reflections, his
15 reports, his recollections. But when you've talked to
16 others, the correctional officers, you mention in your
17 report, state that, "he was an unremarkable inmate without
18 significant conflicts or behavioral disruptions."

19 A. That's correct.

20 Q. And that's pretty much what everybody has said about
21 him in this case is that he appears to be basically
22 normally?

23 A. Outside the context of the delusion, yes.

24 Q. All right. So you do not believe that anyone has
25 implanted anything in him, I'm assuming. Is that correct?

1 A. I do not believe that he has devices that are being
2 remotely controlled and manipulating his body.

3 Q. And you don't believe that anybody is remotely
4 controlling him?

5 A. That's correct.

6 Q. All right. And you've explained that to him, correct?

7 A. That's correct.

8 Q. And you talked about the people that he doesn't trust
9 and doesn't believe because he believes that they are doing
10 things that are harming him. And you mention the Sheriff
11 specifically, correct?

12 A. He mentioned the Sheriff specifically.

13 Q. All right.

14 A. And I reported that that was one of the persons that he
15 has thought was part of this.

16 Q. All right. And are you aware that -- in fact you heard
17 on the beginning of the tape that the Sheriff was in the
18 room talking about conversations that they had?

19 A. I don't know if one of those persons was the Sheriff or
20 not. But if you say it was, I believe you.

21 Q. All right. Are you aware that he has gone to the
22 Sheriff and told the Sheriff that he understands that the
23 voices that are telling him things, that they are not right
24 things to do and that he knows not to do them?

25 A. I am aware that he has reported to -- I think it was

Cross-Examination of Dr. Salas by Asst. Sol. Lupton

1 the Sheriff, that he has made reports and tried to file a
2 complaint if you would. Although I don't think it was that
3 formal of a process that he pursued to report what has been
4 happening to him.

5 Q. Conversations in which he told the Sheriff, "the voices
6 are telling me to hurt people and I know that's wrong."

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. "So I'm not going to do it."

9 A. Well, I don't that he said that, "I'm not going to do
10 it." But he does know difference between legal right from
11 wrong.

12 Q. Well, he said that he knew that it was wrong, not just
13 illegal. So he understood that it was wrong, not just
14 illegal.

15 A. Well, are you referencing something that was in that
16 tape or separate conversation?

17 Q. Separate conversations.

18 A. Okay. Because what I understand from Mr. Winston is
19 that he -- there's not been any question as to his ability
20 to know the difference between legal right from legal wrong.
21 But he specifically, as he told me -- and this was in, I
22 believe, this is my second interview with him, "I'm not
23 going crazy and is happening," -- I think I missed a few
24 words when I was trying to write -- "I'm not going crazy and
25 is happening. This is a illegal, immoral, and

1 unconstitutional."

2 Q. All right. So he understands legal right and wrong,
3 and moral right and wrong?

4 A. I disagree with the difference between moral right and
5 moral wrong. Because . . .

6 Q. Well, he thinks people are hurting him. And he
7 understands that that is morally wrong not just illegal?

8 A. He understands there's a moral component to -- that it
9 is immoral for people to put things inside of him..

10 Q. It's not just the actual putting it in, it's the
11 hurting him, the torture that he talks about, the harming
12 others, that he understood to be immoral?

13 A. He understands that there is immorality in torturing
14 other people.

15 Q. All right. Now, the plan, you said that you don't
16 think he planned any of this. Do you know for certain that
17 he didn't?

18 A. I don't know anything about his delusional system with
19 100 percent certainty. In terms of his ability to describe
20 that in fashion of me being able to say with a 100 percent
21 certainty, "Yes, he planned," or "No, he did not plan." But
22 I do not find from what he has shared with me and where this
23 happened that any of this was planned. I think that he
24 planned to communicate with Courtney on that night because
25 he did text with her and he asked her to come over. So I

Cross-Examination of Dr. Salas by Asst. Sol. Lupton

1 think that was something that was planned. I do not ---

2 Q. Well, let me ---

3 A. Okay, sure.

4 Q. Wouldn't going to get a knife indicate planning?

5 A. It could indicate an opportunity to not have not gotten
6 a knife. And so, is the knife sitting next to me? I don't
7 know where the knife was retrieved or whether it was on his
8 body.

9 Q. If he had to the back of the house to get a knife, that
10 would indicate planning, going to retrieve the weapon?

11 A. Yes. It could indicate ---

12 Q. Well, what about turning off a light to gain darkness
13 so that others couldn't see an attack or so that the victim
14 wouldn't be able to see what was going on. Wouldn't that
15 indicate planning?

16 A. It could be interpreted as indicating planning.

17 Q. Trying to clean up evidence. Wouldn't that be
18 indication of understanding that somebody had done something
19 wrong?

20 A. It could indicate that -- if you're trying to get rid
21 of evidence that obviously you have some understanding of a
22 legal right, a legal wrong. I don't know that that
23 necessarily allows you the opportunity to discriminate
24 between moral right from moral wrong.

25 Q. Now, same thing for flight. Understanding that

1 something is wrong, flight would indicate that?

2 A. Yes. That's correct.

3 Q. All right. What about being less than forthcoming in a
4 forensic interview? Would that indicate somebody who had an
5 understanding that they were doing something wrong?

6 A. To be in the context of a forensic interview, to be
7 less than forthcoming?

8 Q. To be disingenuous, dishonest, to say things that
9 weren't exactly 100 percent true?

10 A. It could certainly indicate the somebody was being self
11 protective.

12 Q. All right. And are you aware that both in your
13 evaluation and the MUSC evaluation, he down -- or minimized
14 drug and alcohol use saying that he had stopped that?

15 A. He never -- he diminished.

16 Q. He diminished?

17 A. He diminished.

18 Q. All right. However in one of the documents that you
19 reviewed as part of your assessment, and it was provided as
20 part of what you reviewed, the report was that he smoked two
21 packs a day, heavy marijuana smoker, heavy liquor drinker,
22 admits still drinking an occasional beer, denies marijuana
23 use since April. But his sister says he told her that he
24 had still used. And since then, has been able to pass the
25 drug test at the parole office?

Cross-Examination of Dr. Salas by Asst. Sol. Lupton

1 A. Uh-huh. That's part of their report.

2 Q. So that could indicate that he is trying to deceive?

3 A. That could indicate deception.

4 Q. All right. Now, you talked about that he wasn't
5 looking to escape anything or any punishment in this case.

6 But you are aware that he has pled not guilty by reason of
7 insanity? So he's pled not guilty in this case.

8 A. That's correct.

9 Q. That is certainly an attempt to avoid punishment. Is
10 it not?

11 A. If someone is found not guilty, then certainly their
12 outcome is very different than someone who is guilty. But
13 his legal strategy is something that I'm probably not in the
14 position to comment on.

15 Q. All right. You talked about some old diaries. There's
16 nothing in those diaries that indicates that he has no
17 ability to understand legal or moral right, legal or moral
18 wrong, inability to conform. In fact -- well, let me stop
19 with that. Is there anything in there? Keep these separate
20 questions?

21 A. These things were written predating this event.

22 Q. He reports to you that it was somewhere around ten,
23 eleven, 12? Somewhere in that time frame?

24 A. When he was in mental health treatment. That's
25 correct.

1 Q. All right. Which was while he was on probation?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. So had a judicial component going at that time?

4 A. Yes. And I think he had -- even on that probation, had
5 violated it at some point.

6 Q. All right.

7 A. But the context of what is in his writings does not
8 address an issue of knowing the difference between legal and
9 moral right and legal and moral wrong. Doesn't demonstrate
10 anything other than the thoughts and experiences that he was
11 having at the time when they were actually happening.

12 Q. At best it just indicates that he has some mental
13 health problems, not that he can't understand right or wrong
14 or that he can't conform?

15 A. I would say at best it helps in the diagnosis.

16 Q. To say that he had some sort of mental health problem?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. Not that he's unable to tell right from wrong or
19 conform?

20 A. These writings do not have any anything to do with his
21 legal and moral right from wrong knowledge.

22 Q. And at one point he talks a lot in his things about
23 people trying to hurt his testicles or his penis. Is that
24 correct? Fair assessment?

25 A. That's a major recurring theme.

Cross-Examination of Dr. Salas by Asst. Sol. Lupton

1 Q. All right. He told you in one of your meetings with
2 him that he says he knows people pay attention when you talk
3 about someone doing things to your balls.

4 A. I believe that was a direct quote that he had reported
5 to me and I scribed.

6 Q. Yes. But that was from him, correct?

7 A. That's correct. I did not say that.

8 ASST. SOL. LUPTON: Beg the Court's indulgence. I'm
9 trying to . . .

10 Q. And just to be clear, you testified earlier that this
11 evaluation report that you did that's dated May 30, 2015,
12 this was a competency evaluation, correct?

13 A. That's correct.

14 Q. And it does not included any diagnosis of any kind of
15 specific disorders, correct?

16 A. That's correct.

17 Q. And it opines that he is not competent to stand trial
18 because while his knowledge of the court system is adequate,
19 he lacks rational competency because he keeps seeking to use
20 this as the opportunity to prove what he sees as the facts
21 about his delusional system. Basically, that people have
22 implanted stuff in his brain or his body.

23 A. That's correct. That's my opinion is that his
24 competency is ---

25 Q. But you're aware that he stipulated that he's

1 competent?

2 A. I am aware.

3 Q. And no where in that report does it talk about his
4 ability to have criminal responsibility?

5 A. No. That is not part of that report or evaluation.

6 Q. And since that report was written, you've met with him
7 just today, correct?

8 A. I met with him today for approximately 45 minutes or an
9 hour, I would guess.

10 Q. And did you administer an M-FAST test on him during the
11 time period?

12 A. No.

13 Q. The M-FAST test takes about 10, 15 minutes, 20 minutes
14 tops?

15 A. It's a screening instrument for malingering. And I
16 would not administer an M-FAST or spurs (ph), which would be
17 the test for malingering. I would not administer either one
18 of those tests on him because he has the ability to score
19 falsely high because of the nature of his bizarre delusions.

20

21 Q. You are aware that he was screened ---

22 A. I am aware.

23 Q. --- and that he tested, is in evidence, discusses the
24 fact that he failed that for exaggerating his symptoms?

25 A. I'm aware they administered one. And that as a screen,

Cross-Examination of Dr. Salas by Asst. Sol. Lupton

1 it suggested it needed to look further. And at MUSC, they
2 did not look further because they had no reason to because
3 they found him to be competent. They didn't find him to be
4 faking issues pertaining to his competency.

5 Q. And nor did you look further?

6 A. I attempted ---

7 Q. You didn't look further either, did you?

8 A. I would not say that I didn't look further. I did not
9 do any testing. But I would specifically not do an M-FAST.
10 I would specifically not to a spurs because I find that his
11 delusional disorder is very congruent with what we know
12 happens in a delusional disorder. It's very congruent --
13 his clinical history is congruent with how we made the
14 diagnosis.

15 Q. Based on his reports during ---

16 A. And collateral information.

17 Q. --- during the time period when he had a judicial
18 component in the past, and now that he has a judicial
19 component again?

20 A. And in the context of seeking treatment, mental health,
21 I mean, yes, there was a judicial component.

22 Q. At a time when there was a judicial component?

23 A. At that time as well.

24 Q. And so you did no testing to determine whether or not
25 the report -- that he was exaggerating his symptoms was

1 accurate?

2 A. I did no confirmatory testing to repeat an M-FAST
3 because, again, I would not utilize a test that we know
4 gives the opportunity for false-positive. I would not
5 administer that test to somebody who I know falls into the
6 likelihood of being a false-positive. And the issue is
7 because of the bizarreness of his delusions. These tests
8 ask very bizarre questions, and when you have a bizarre
9 delusion, you're likely to endorse things that are very
10 bizarre.

11 Q. And people that are exaggerating their symptoms are
12 known to readily agree to bizarre stuff. Is that not
13 correct?

14 A. They usually say very bizarre things and agree with
15 bizarre things.

16 Q. So you did nothing regarding that information?

17 A. I wouldn't say I did nothing because I acknowledged
18 that they did an M-FAST. I acknowledged that there is an
19 opportunity for malingering. And that typically in a
20 forensic population you can find malingering about one-third
21 percent of the time. So I would not go so far as to say I
22 did nothing because I did not repeat testing that was done
23 or did not do subsequent testing that does not make clinical
24 sense to do in the first place.

25 ASST. SOL. LUPTON: Thank you. Nothing further, Your

Redirect Examination of Dr. Salas by Mr. Banks

1 Honor.

2 THE COURT: Any redirect?

3 MR. BANKS: Briefly.

4 REDIRECT EXAMINATION

5 BY MR. BANKS:

6 Q. Dr. Salas, what is your opinion within a reasonable
7 degree of medical certainty as to the condition of . . .

8 A. As to, I'm sorry, the condition?

9 Q. Yeah, his condition.

10 A. His diagnosis within a reasonable degree of medical
11 certainty is that he meets diagnostic criteria for
12 delusional disorder. And in my opinion, he needs treatment
13 for the delusional disorder for which he suffers.

14 Q. And as far as, let's call it prognosis, what do you
15 envision?

16 A. I would envision him being in treatment. And if he's
17 in treatment then with delusional disorders, you anticipate
18 a need for high doses of antipsychotic medications. It is
19 beneficial to prove compliance for administration of shots
20 that last sometimes a month. We now have medications and
21 injections that last three months. But to use a shot
22 component so you can verify that somebody is compliant with
23 their treatment. And even under the circumstances,
24 typically the best you can strive for is that the person
25 will stop talking about their delusion and not act on it.

1 But if you ever come to ask and inquire about the delusion,
2 you may have to fish a little harder to find out if it's
3 still even present. But to expect the delusion to "go away"
4 and nullify itself in entirety, that's not part of what we
5 would expect of the delusional disorder.

6 Q. So in your opinion, is he mentally ill or is he insane?

7 A. Is there a difference when it's happening in your mind?

8 I mean, he meets definitional criteria for a mental
9 diagnosis, so he has mental illness. Now a question of
10 sanity is probably not something I should be giving an
11 opinion on because you're only as sane as you think you are.
12 And we don't refer to sanity and insanity as much it might
13 be used in the layman's terminology. But is there a
14 component of mental illness that impacts Mr. Winston? Yes,
15 most definitely.

16 Q. His ability to conform to ---

17 A. His ability to understand the difference between moral
18 right and wrong, and his ability to conform his behaviors to
19 the eyes of the law, it is certainly impaired by the
20 delusional system. It's very bizarre and doesn't make sense
21 unless you can find a way to put yourself into the world of
22 the delusion. If you apply rational thought to an
23 irrational belief system, you will get nowhere.

24 MR. BANKS: Thank you, Your Honor.

25 THE COURT: Anything further?

Examination of Dr. Salas by the Court

1 ASST. SOL. LUPTON: Nothing further.

2 EXAMINATION

3 BY THE COURT:

4 Q. Doctor, let me ask you a couple questions so I make
5 sure I'm clear in my mind. Tell me exactly what is the
6 diagnostic criteria for this diagnosis?

7 A. You have to have for greater than one year evidence of
8 a delusion that persist and a lack of impairments that would
9 move you into the land of schizophrenia. So the delusional
10 disorder is the presence of the circumscribed
11 well-categorized, well-formed, highly evolved belief system
12 that is false, despite evidence to the contrary. And it's
13 not something that you just come up with yesterday, last
14 month.

15 It has a definitional criteria of being present for at
16 least one year. And there's evidence in his medical records
17 to support that he meets that component of it, as well as he
18 does not meet components that would move him into
19 schizophrenia because he does not have the impairments in
20 other areas of his functioning, such as he would still be
21 able to hold down a job, he would still be able to pursue
22 education, he could go and if he's not communicating with
23 someone who is part of his delusional system. They may meet
24 Mr. Winston and not realize that he has these strange
25 thoughts or beliefs. He has -- it's also exclusionary

1 meaning that this is not due to drugs; this is not due to
2 alcohol. And so those are the components that you look for.

3 And then you can subcategorize the delusional disorder,
4 which means you recognize the delusion exists, and then you
5 can say, okay, well this is a jealous type or an
6 erotic-romantic type or this is a persecutory type. He's
7 persecutory type. And further than that, he's very bizarre.
8 So he's a delusional disorder, persecutory type with bizarre
9 delusions.

10 Q. So explain to me how you weight this evidence of the
11 delusion. From what I'm hearing you testify, it's based on
12 self-reporting and these diaries and where he previously
13 reported, I guess in 2011 or 2010. What other evidence or
14 how do you weigh that evidence to come to your conclusions?

15 A. From talking with his mother, he has talked about these
16 delusions with her as well. She disagrees with him. She
17 does not believe he has these devices. She did not
18 anticipate a phone call from me yesterday. She was not
19 prepared for a phone call from me yesterday. And she can
20 spontaneously report the symptoms very similar and congruent
21 to what Mr. Winston would spontaneously report as well. So
22 there is an internal consistency when you look at what is
23 documented through mental health. Yes, that gets documented
24 because he has to go and he has to report his symptoms. If
25 he doesn't report them, they will go unnoticed because there

Examination of Dr. Salas by the Court

1 is nothing else going on other than his brain believing
2 things that aren't real.

3 Q. Let me ask you this, if his brain believes these
4 torturous activities upon his body, wouldn't there be some
5 sort of physical manifestation? Would he not react
6 violently like he was being hurt?

7 A. Not necessarily. There are times in which he has
8 believed that he was paralyzed. This was not witnessed;
9 this was at the beginning of the evolution of the delusional
10 disorder. But he has essentially become numb and immune to
11 the idea of this getting any better. So his best approach
12 has been what he's done, "I just tolerate it; I just accept
13 it." He has the awareness when it happens. And it could be
14 happening and we wouldn't know because he is not a melodrama
15 queen who is going to sit out there and all of sudden grasp
16 his heart and fall out on the floor because he thinks he's
17 being shot. He thinks he's being shot and the next thought
18 is very irrational.

19 It is someone in this device and then the
20 hallucinations may come and it may be something like,
21 "They're trying to kill. If you can do this, if you can do
22 that then maybe you won't die right now." Or he may
23 interpret it as, "They're teasing you because they're
24 getting ready to do something more to you if you don't do
25 what they want you to do." There had been times where he's

1 been in an internal conflict because he's had instruction
2 from voices and he's tried to not act on them because he
3 doesn't want to do what they say to do. He is not going to
4 be somebody who because by observation we see that he is
5 going to have a painful reaction or any kind of reaction
6 when he experiences what is going on. It's irrational.
7 It's not going to make sense.

8 Q. In regards to -- it seems that you said that he is
9 terrorized by these people. How is it that someone is
10 terrorized? Someone is the person that is allegedly
11 terrorizing him?

12 A. Is the question how does he summons the terrorist ---

13 Q. Right. Why would he call the person who is allegedly
14 terrorizing him to his home to talk to him?

15 A. He doesn't even know. When I've asked him, he's not
16 been able to explain to me why he would've called Courtney
17 on that particular day except he felt like he needed to talk
18 to her. I can tell you that it is my assumption, and this
19 is a pure assumption, this is not anything more than that,
20 but I can anticipate that in a delusional system that he
21 would get to a point where he has had evolution of those
22 symptoms intensify and he gets to a point where he thinks
23 about, "If I talk to them, maybe they can quit doing this."

24 These are two people who were friends at one point.

25 And to me, the logical thought process that could make sense

Examination of Dr. Salas by the Court

1 is that he thinks that he could go back and perhaps try to
2 talk and explain, "Please, don't do this," or however you
3 want to put it. But confront on some level, "You're doing
4 this to me." But it's very clear that his insight into the
5 awareness that nobody else gets it, and that this does not
6 make sense, for whatever reason he initiated the
7 communication with her. His insight got in the way and shut
8 down because there is nothing sensible about the interaction
9 that has happened.

10 What I read in the report is that even Courtney doesn't
11 know why she gets over there and he says I want to talk to
12 you and then he's not going to talk to her. And in her
13 mind, she's sitting there probably thinking something along
14 the lines of their past friendship and relationship, and
15 that I would expect that to be very strange and probably
16 would've done what she did, which is, "This doesn't make
17 sense. I'm going to leave." But as far as what he told me
18 as to why he would call and text, or whatever, to ask her to
19 come over, it's been the same thing that's in the police
20 reports, which is I wanted to talk and communicate with her;
21 but nothing specific.

22 Q. And you testified that this delusional disorders is in
23 .2 percent of the population. How many cases of this have
24 you diagnosed?

25 A. The prevalence of it meaning incidents if you were to

1 go out into ---

2 Q. No; you personally. How many have you ---

3 A. Okay. No, no, no. I mean, I just want to clarify that
4 the .2 percent is prevalence, which is if you go out into
5 the community and you figure out how many people have a
6 delusional disorder then you get, for the people who are
7 existing in the population today, .2 percent of them should
8 raise their hand and say I have it. I have diagnosed it in
9 one other person who also had a persecutory delusion who
10 could function in all realms of life except for the
11 boundaries in which their delusional system overlapped.

12 Q. And you testified that in your opinion Mr. Winston
13 needs treatment. However, he's been without treatment.
14 Since his incarceration, has been able to conform his
15 conduct by not attacking or not having these delusions that
16 people are still terrorizing him. How do you explain the
17 difference in those two scenarios? If he needs treatment
18 but he hasn't received treatment and is able to conform his
19 conduct in two years, how do you rectify that?

20 A. He's distressed by what he experiences. He does not
21 like having the body sensations. If you want to call them
22 tactile hallucinations, one could. But he does not like
23 having the auditory hallucinations and these body
24 sensations, and he is all consumed with the belief system.
25 And this is something that in his mind is getting worse; it

Examination of Dr. Salas by the Court

1 is not getting better. He could be alleviated from that
2 distress and find it more comfortable to live life if he
3 took treatment. The treatment would give a benefit of
4 decreasing the risk of him acting on those in the future.

5 He has been very specific about Courtney and Tiffany
6 and loosely tying the Sheriff into this, he finds that now
7 that he is not in Calhoun County, that he is in Orangeburg
8 County, that Courtney doesn't have the same strength to
9 connect with these devices and that's not as big of an issue
10 for him to deal with her controlling the devices because of
11 the geographic distance. That really doesn't make any sense
12 to me. If they are controlled remotely, they're just
13 controlled remotely. But again, this is an insensible
14 concept. But he still believes that there are people -- a
15 lot of them are unnamed -- but a whole networking of
16 individuals that still control his body. The frustration
17 with the delusional disorder is that it doesn't make sense.
18 But it doesn't change the reality of what a person who has
19 his disorder continues to deal with and their ability to
20 feel less distress by receiving treatment.

21 Q. And, of course, there really is no test. It's like a
22 blood test where he can actually determine that he actually
23 has this disorder. This is based upon your opinion and on
24 your observations of talking with them after he's been
25 charged with this crime. Is that correct?

1 A. There is no test that you can do. You know, he went
2 and got an MRI thinking that he was going to find something;
3 and they found nothing. I mean, there's no scan that you
4 can do and say, "Okay. Well, this part of the brain is what
5 is abnormal and we can see that to verify." There is -- in
6 the world of which I work, it's gray. This is a very gray
7 area. And it unfortunately is often missed and
8 misunderstood. Because the complexities of a delusional
9 system are very well defined, well circumscribed, unless you
10 touch on it, you have the ability to completely miss it and
11 misunderstand what somebody is dealing with.

12 Q. That brings about the next question then. If it's a
13 very gray area then how would your assessment differ from
14 the one at MUSC? They decided based on their subjective
15 observations to conduct different tests. Are you saying
16 that those tests are wrong? Or just that subjectively based
17 upon your experience and education and whatnot, that you
18 felt that was the appropriate treatment? You're not
19 necessarily discounting what they did or their findings, are
20 you?

21 A. I would discount the M-FAST in terms of -- if I --
22 here's the issue. If I'm doing an evaluation of somebody
23 and I for whatever reason decide that I dismiss and
24 discredit symptoms of psychosis that they are endorsing,
25 then the next step is to do screen for malingering. And

Examination of Dr. Salas by the Court

1 that's very appropriate. So from the get go, the fact that
2 they did the M-FAST screens tells me they discredited his
3 endorsement of hallucinations. And I would not have done an
4 M-FAST because when you do an M-FAST you're asking somebody
5 to have an opportunity to endorse things that are very
6 bizarre.

7 He is bizarre through the clinical understanding of him
8 suffering with a persecutory delusional system that is
9 bizarre by nature. So I would not put him through the
10 process of doing an M-FAST that is going to just introduce
11 more bizarre qualities for him to endorse. In the other
12 case where I had a client who has delusional disorder, he
13 had a test of malingering done and he was malingering.
14 Okay. So now you've got a delusional disorder and a
15 malingerer all in one. But if you ask this guy, "Why did
16 fake these symptoms?" He says, "Well, they didn't believe
17 me, and so I was trying to give them evidence that they
18 would believe." Well, he didn't understand that was being
19 tested for faking illness, and it was appropriately picked
20 up. But it doesn't change that even though he was
21 malingering that he still had the delusional disorder. And
22 the nature and the bizarreness of Mr. Winston's delusional
23 disorder, I would not ask him questions that are very
24 bizarre from the get-go.

25 Q. What about their observations that his self reporting

1 was inconsistent with this behaviors observed during that
2 testing? How do you not take that into consideration?

3 A. I reconcile those types of things because Mr. Winston
4 is someone who -- he's not trusting. That's part of his
5 psychosis is that from the get-go of believing that there
6 are people, and he's trying to figure out who they are, and
7 he knows some of them and others are very vague. It's hard
8 to build rapport with him. I asked him today, "Why did you
9 decide to share and tell this to me? And his answer was is,
10 "Because you listened and you asked more questions." If you
11 don't ask more questions of Mr. Winston to give him an
12 opportunity to explain what he is experiencing, and you have
13 to posture yourself as if you're believing him even when
14 you're not, you will never gain his trust for him to
15 actually share with you what is going on.

16 So the concept of him having this oppositional
17 interaction, or however they characterized at MUSC, that
18 doesn't surprise me at all. He's going to be told that they
19 are hired by the State when he goes down there. Right off
20 the rip he's going to hear something that is going to bring
21 awareness to, "They're not on my side." When I go in, I get
22 to say, "I'm hired by your attorney to talk to you." There
23 at the very beginning of these evaluations, that's a very
24 different tone for how somebody is getting ready to engage
25 with you.

Examination of Dr. Salas by the Court

1 Q. So then that goes to the next question. If his opinion
2 is that the State hired the MUSC people, so therefore he
3 must behave in a certain way to get a certain result,
4 wouldn't the same apply to you if he claims that you're the
5 one person who can give an opinion to assist him to fake
6 certain symptoms to get you on his side?

7 A. In the context of what he wants, which is to make it a
8 very aware that his body has these devices, et cetera,
9 nothing that he says to me makes plausible sense because I'm
10 sitting here not believing him, telling him I'm not
11 believing him. And yet I understand what you're saying, "So
12 tell her more so that she'll go up there and she'll testify
13 in front of court and say that you're sick and then you can
14 get off on these charges." You cannot sustain six plus
15 years of documented and experienced and recorded delusions
16 of this clearly defined nature. Where there are boundaries
17 where it would benefit him to endorse more, he stops because
18 it's not part of his delusional system. It would have
19 benefited him for us to have had a Blair Hearing for him to
20 be found not competent to stand trial. But he has also come
21 here and said, "No, I want a trial." And he wants a trial
22 because he wants to be able to let the Court know that he
23 has these devices in his body and they are messing with his
24 body in these torturous ways.

25 THE COURT: Based upon my questioning of the doctor,

1 does anybody have any further questions?

2 ASST. SOL. LUPTON: Very briefly.

3 CROSS-EXAMINATION

4 BY ASST. SOL. LUPTON:

5 Q. Have you ever been through or sat in on Department of
6 Mental Health ordered evaluation?

7 A. I've done those evaluations.

8 Q. All right. And one of the first things that the doctor
9 does in that situation is tell person being interviewed that
10 basically you're not on anybody's side. You're not on the
11 State's side; you're not on the defendant's side. You are
12 reporting to the Court. You are a neutral party. Is that
13 correct?

14 A. That's correct.

15 ASST. SOL. LUPTON: Nothing further, Your Honor.

16 MR. BANKS: Very briefly, Your Honor.

17 CROSS-EXAMINATION

18 BY MR. BANKS:

19 Q. Isn't it true the purpose of the State's evaluation is
20 completely different than the purpose of what this
21 evaluation you presented to the Court today is?

22 A. The State's evaluation ended with competency to stand
23 trial. I am not aware and I do not have a copy of
24 documentation that they did criminal responsibility or
25 capacity to conform the evaluation.

Cross-Examination of Dr. Salas by Mr. Banks

1 Q. And you alluded to it earlier, but I think the Court
2 may have been lost that they did this M-FAST or whatever the
3 test is about malingering; they did that. And when they got
4 to a certain point, you realize, well, they didn't really
5 have to go any further because they found competency. And
6 they touched on some things that you found very interesting,
7 they didn't go any further on because they found
8 incompetency. Is that right?

9 A. That's correct. In their report, I believe it
10 indicated that they would -- I'll tell you exactly when I
11 can find it. Just one moment.

12 On the bottom of page 7, the last paragraph in their
13 report, their indications that Mr. Winston's self-reporting
14 symptoms are not genuine and may be fabricated or
15 exaggerated. First, he scores on a measure assessing
16 whether an individual is faking symptoms of mental illness
17 are elevated indicating he may not have been forthright in
18 his report of symptoms. Second, the course of illness is an
19 inconsistent with known patterns of mental illness. I
20 disagree with that. And that he reported symptom onset much
21 later in life than is typical. Next, severe mental illness
22 commonly consist of a significant decline in functioning,
23 occupational hygiene, et cetera, that often requires
24 inpatient hospitalization and stabilization of medication.
25 At this time, it would appear that Mr. Winston has not been

1 hospitalized psychiatrically and has been capable of living
2 in the community and holding a job for many years without
3 the assistance of psychiatric medication.

4 When he was admitted to MUSC for medical treatment,
5 2013, providers did not comment upon psychiatric symptoms or
6 medications as would be expected if you presented with overt
7 symptoms of psychosis such as the one he currently reports.
8 Taken together is unclear whether Mr. Winston has previously
9 experienced psychotic symptoms as a result of heavy
10 substance use or whether past symptoms were more consistent
11 with fainting. They find that he was not consistent with
12 bona fide psychosis and thus a psychotic spectrum disorder
13 is not warranted. What they failed to mention is delusional
14 disorder. They failed to recognize it. I disagree with
15 their statement that his symptom and course of illness is
16 inconsistent with known patterns of mental illness. It's
17 very congruent with the delusional disorder. It has a later
18 onset of symptoms coming than when you find schizophrenia.
19 He's 37 now. He was 30 or 31 when he began to have these
20 symptoms according to, I think it was, the mental health
21 records. Even if he had schizophrenia at an onset of 30 or
22 31, and psychotic symptoms came on at that point in time, it
23 may be in congruent with what we typically expect. But what
24 it does is it tells us that they would have a better
25 prognosis.

Cross-Examination of Dr. Salas by Mr. Banks

1 He doesn't have schizophrenia. They're dead on. They
2 got that right. So he doesn't have those symptoms. But
3 they failed to consider the diagnosis of delusional
4 disorder. If they considered it, they should've included it
5 here why they ruled it out; and it's absent. So what
6 happened is that they did the screening test for
7 malingering. They absolutely should be looking for
8 malingering. Just the nature of this evaluation is such
9 that they, as I do myself, consider, "Is this person pulling
10 my leg? Are they faking it? Are they manipulating me
11 trying to get something to become favorable for them?" But
12 what I see is that the pattern of his symptomatology, the
13 evolution of his symptoms, it is so congruent with
14 delusional disorder, I'm surprised that it's been missed
15 until this point. But when you have a prevalence of
16 .2 percent, and most delusional disorders do not go and
17 present in an outpatient clinic; most delusional disorders
18 do not go and induct these psychiatric hospitalizations.
19 They live life tortured. They just live life tortured.
20 They don't present until you have an incident like this
21 where you have somebody who now has a reason to be called
22 -- what is making sense?

23 Schizophrenia doesn't make sense. Malingering could
24 make sense. But how do you have someone sustain such
25 intense, constricted, circumscribed, well circumscribed,

1 delusions that fit a delusional disorder as a diagnosis, you
2 can't reconcile how he is able to fake without training and
3 skill? How would he do this? How would he have symptoms
4 that predate the event that he is here today on trial for?
5 I understand that he in the past has had legal problems. I
6 recognize that. I also recognize that even though he
7 doesn't say that, he was sentenced and had to serve whatever
8 the consequences were for that, and he violated his
9 probation and had more problems. He at the time was also
10 manifesting symptoms of the delusional disorder. But it was
11 so early nobody at that time would have ever picked up on
12 it. He wasn't even promoting that as part of his defense
13 for whatever was going on with the other charge. So he's
14 had symptoms when you could skew that and look at it through
15 the lense of he has this only in context of forensics; but
16 it's not. That's a misunderstanding of what he's
17 experiencing when you say that Mr. Winston only experiences
18 this in the context of forensic issue. Because for him, it
19 predates through what he reports, the information that I've
20 obtained from his mother.

21 In the evolution of a delusional disorder such that you
22 wouldn't expect it to be so well formed in the beginning
23 stages of it as you would at this stage. In the course of
24 what's going to have the propensity to happen is that
25 without treatment, it's going to continue to worsen. And

Cross-Examination of Dr. Salas by Mr. Banks

1 some people do go onto to involve into a schizophrenia. And
2 they do have failures in other areas of their life. I don't
3 anticipate that with him. But again, I don't have a crystal
4 ball to be able to sit there and say it would or wouldn't.

5 Q. Briefly, the last two lines of page 7 that you read,
6 and the top two lines of page 8; am I wrong? Does it sound
7 like they're almost making the same mistake I introduced as
8 the kind that I would make in this case where they're almost
9 describing schizophrenia. I know they didn't diagnose it;
10 but they're saying, they usually expect this onset as
11 later and so forth. That more fits -- if that were true,
12 that's almost like them describing that was schizophrenia
13 they were almost looking for. Am I right?

14 A. That's how I interpret their report. Is that they rule
15 out schizophrenia, and they should have. But the psychotic
16 spectrum includes many other illnesses, and one of those is
17 delusional disorder. And what is missing in their report is
18 the consideration or the acknowledgment of that disorder.
19 It was missing in my report.

20 MR. BANKS: Thank you. No further questions.

21 THE COURT: You may step down, Doctor. Thank you.

22 THE WITNESS: Thank you. May I be excused?

23 THE COURT: Any objection to the Doctor being excused?

24 ASST. SOL. LUPTON: No objection.

25 MR. BANKS: No objection, Your Honor.

1 THE COURT: You're free to go.

2 THE WITNESS: Thank you.

3 (Whereupon, at 3:45 p.m. the witness, Dr. Amanda Salas,
4 is excused and leaves the courtroom.)

5 MR. BANKS: Your Honor, at this time I think we need
6 to -- I need to have a discussion with my client on whether
7 he is still prepared to testify.

8 THE COURT: Yes, sir.

9 MR. BANKS: It should be fairly brief.

10 ASST. SOL. LUPTON: Your Honor, beg the Court's
11 indulgence. I'm going to check and see if there's anybody
12 back here.

13 (Whereupon, a brief break is taken at 3:46 p.m.; the
14 proceedings resume at 3:56 p.m. and the following is
15 held on the record.)

16 THE COURT: Ready to proceed, Mr. Banks?

17 MR. BANKS: Yes, Your Honor. I believe we'll rest.

18 THE COURT: Okay. I'd prefer to go ahead and place him
19 under oath just to see whether or not what his decision is
20 to testify or not before we go that route, okay. Mr.
21 Winston, if you'd please stand.

22 (Whereupon, the witness, Charles Winston, Jr. , is duly
23 sworn.)

24 THE COURT: Mr. Winston, at this time I'm going to
25 explain to you certain of your rights. If you do not

1 understand anything that I say, please let me know. If you
2 want me to explain anything in further detail, also please
3 let me know. We've now reached the stage of the trial where
4 you present your defense. And you started to do that with
5 the doctor's previous testimony. And you have the right to
6 also present whether or not you wish to testify or not. You
7 have the right to claim the protections given to you by the
8 Fifth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States,
9 which states in part, "that no person shall be compelled in
10 any criminal case to be a witness against himself."

11 This means that you cannot be required to testify in
12 your case. You have the right to testify on your own
13 behalf. However, no one can make you testify. This is a
14 personal right, and no one can waive this right except for
15 you. If you decide to testify, you will be subject to the
16 same rules that govern other witnesses and you may be
17 examined and cross-examined on any relevant issue in this
18 case. In addition, if you have any convictions involving
19 dishonesty or false statement or for crimes punishable by
20 imprisonment for more than one year in this Court and I
21 determine that the probative value of admitting this
22 evidence outweighs the prejudicial effect to you, the
23 Solicitor would be able to introduce your record and attack
24 your credibility.

25 If you decide to testify, this decision on your part

1 must be made freely, voluntarily, and intelligently with the
2 knowledge of the protections given to you by the Fifth
3 Amendment, and the consequences of your decision to testify.
4 If you decide not to testify, I will give that absolutely no
5 consideration and it is absolutely of no prejudice to you
6 because you did not testify. So that's entirely up to you
7 as to whether or not you wish to testify in your case. You
8 can talk to your attorney, your friends, your family, but
9 ultimately the decision is up to you. Do you understand
10 what I've just explained to you?

11 MR. WINSTON: Yes, Your Honor.

12 THE COURT: Do you wish to testify?

13 MR. WINSTON: No, Your Honor.

14 THE COURT: Do you need anymore time to talk to your
15 attorney regarding this decision?

16 MR. WINSTON: No, Your Honor.

17 THE COURT: Do you have any questions about this?

18 MR. WINSTON: No, Your Honor.

19 THE COURT: All right, sir. Thank you. You may have a
20 seat. Anything further, Mr. Banks?

21 MR. BANKS: No, Your Honor.

22 THE COURT: Mr. Lupton, any reply?

23 ASST. SOL. LUPTON: No, Your Honor.

24 THE COURT: Either side care to give any kind of
25 closing remarks?

1 MR. BANKS: Sure, Your Honor. Your Honor, Charles
2 Winston is my client who I have know since shortly after he
3 had been placed on probation for a thing that happened five
4 or six years ago where he had lived a normal life up to this
5 point of being placed on probation. He was convicted of --
6 I believe it was a malicious injury to real property. And
7 what he had done --

8 ASST. SOL. LUPTON: Your Honor, I'm going to object to
9 the extent that he is giving closing based on facts not
10 evidence or reasonableness. I don't mind if he has a little
11 bit of leeway, but a whole talking about his personal
12 experiences with the defendant, I do object to.

13 THE COURT: Well, I suppose since this is a bench trial
14 there's some leeway. I'm certainly capable of understanding
15 what's properly in to evidence. If there's something that
16 you would like to add as far as any kind of mitigation or
17 aggravation, I'll allow you the same latitude.

18 ASST. SOL. LUPTON: Thank you, Your Honor.

19 MR. BANKS: It won't be extensive. But I do want you
20 to know I know this guy. And he actually did his probation,
21 public service employment, at my office. And he would come
22 to my office every day. Every day that he came to my office
23 to perform his service, I would meet him at the door because
24 I knew what he had encountered with probation, and I knew he
25 had some diagnoses that were problematic.

1 The thing that got him in trouble was a malicious
2 injury to real property, and it made no sense. He lived a
3 normal life up to this point where something had snapped.
4 And he wrote some vulgar things on the side of a mobile
5 home. Made no sense. And that's kind of what today's facts
6 are.

7 We had the victim today say that he didn't have a
8 motive to harm her, and I don't think we ever heard one. He
9 doesn't deny the fact that he did harm her. The fact that
10 we stipulated to the contents of the indictment; we
11 stipulated to the pictures; we stipulated -- this was sort
12 of an extended, if you will, it's sort of an extended guilty
13 plea. And the only question is where does he fall in this
14 spectrum that is before you today? Not by reason of
15 insanity, guilty but mentally ill, flat guilty if that's
16 what you so decide. We did it as part to spare the victim.
17 We were very short on the facts and I was very short on
18 cross. We did it to spare the Court; we did it to spare the
19 family. We did these things -- like I said, it's almost as
20 an extended guilty plea. We stipulated the facts; voir
21 dire.

22 So the issue just became how did this develop? What
23 kind of guy is this? Why did he do it? And I think you've
24 heard the only expert here today who I thought she was very
25 thorough not only with her examination, but in her

1 testimony. And one of the things she pointed out, which was
2 the starting point when I first met him -- I still, in my
3 mind, go straight to schizophrenia. Because that's thing
4 that we all experience. And schizophrenics are those people
5 who -- they can't live that normal life. They don't have
6 this little set of delusions. It incorporates their whole
7 life. And so if he's clean and organized and he can hold a
8 job -- you heard how she described it. But those are the
9 people that hear voices, in the layman's mind, and that's
10 the kind of people we're dealing with. That's not this guy
11 right here. This guy, he has that delusional disorder which
12 is so, so rare. And I think she compared him to those
13 people you see on TV who are occasionally accused of
14 stalking some celebrity who -- you know, you think, "God,
15 that's crazy. Why would they do that?" And they talk about
16 being married to them and engaged to them; they loved them
17 or they loved them. And you think, "How can that be?"

18 And this is how it can be, because they have a normal
19 life and they have this one delusion, his being persecutory.
20 And those that attach themselves to the stalkers or
21 whatever, have another branch of that delusion. And they
22 live their normal lives. They do normal things. And only
23 in that dilution kind of intersects with certain people or
24 places does something like this happen. And that's how he
25 can stay in jail for two years and not go around accusing

1 people of doing things. Because he doesn't accuse
2 everybody of doing something. He'd be in fights or hurting
3 somebody all the time. It's a very compartmentalized
4 delusion that he suffers from. And you heard the testimony
5 of the expert saying that that delusion kept him from being
6 able to conform to the moral component of what he did, and
7 he couldn't conform to the law. He just absolutely meets
8 the definition of guilt by reason of insanity. Although she
9 balked at making that determination for the Court, I think
10 that is the definition of guilty by reason of insanity. And
11 I think that that is the sentence that you should impose. I
12 think that's the finding you should make.

13 And again, he would come to my office every time. You
14 know, meet him at the door and ask him if he was having a
15 good day. And he'd talk about the voices. He'd say, "Yeah,
16 the voices are -- the voices are still talking to me." And
17 he'd kind of shrugs his shoulders and goes on about his
18 business. Because those voices are schizophrenic in nature,
19 where they are, you know, saying, "Kill Martin," or "Kill
20 this guy, kill this guy." It isn't about that. They just
21 happen to intersect this one time on this one victim. He
22 had a long-standing relationship with her. He lived very
23 close by to her; you heard that it was a few doors down. He
24 could have done something to hurt her before this, and he
25 didn't. It intersected that day. You heard the doctor say

1 that he could be treated -- he could be treated differently
2 now that we have this diagnosis that we've registered. And
3 he'll be treated with a different level of drugs and it will
4 help him. And he could possibly get out sometime in the
5 future. But he's treatable. He's normal in 90-something
6 percent of his life according to my experience. But he's
7 got this one delusional disorder, a rare diagnosis, that
8 you've heard today that I think meets the criteria not
9 guilty by reason of insanity. Thank you.

10 THE COURT: Mr. Lupton?

11 ASST. SOL. LUPTON: Your Honor, thank you. May it
12 please the Court?

13 THE COURT: Yes, sir.

14 ASST. SOL. LUPTON: Your Honor, in this case, the
15 defendant stipulated that he did attempt to kill the victim
16 and that he did so with malice aforethought. I think that
17 that's enough right there for you to find him guilty. Then
18 we talk about all of this stuff with the mental health
19 issues. They stipulated that both that he was competent to
20 stand trial and stipulated to what was in the report that
21 was prepared by the MUSC examiners. So those are facts for
22 the Court to take into account that are basically, of
23 course, bound by -- and the defense presented a witness who
24 is a doctor who performed a competency evaluation on the
25 defendant. She performed a competency evaluation on him;

1 found him to be, in her opinion, not competent. A result,
2 which by stipulation, was wrong.

3 In that report, she does not say anything about the
4 diagnosis; that she came in and for the first time ever
5 reported today. And she stated that she missed it in her
6 testimony; said, "I didn't see that at the time." And she
7 testified that she has done nothing on that case between
8 that time and this trial prior to last night where she
9 talked to family members and got some stuff from the family
10 members, which she summarized as just some random statements
11 about symptoms happening at a time when he was going through
12 probation when all the stuff first started back when he was
13 going through Orangeburg Mental Health. But had nothing to
14 do with whether or not he was competent, not competent; had
15 criminal responsibility, didn't. It was just that he had
16 some symptoms back then. So she saw that and she talked to
17 him by her term -- by her testimony for about 40 minutes
18 here in the courthouse. And then suddenly we have this
19 entirely new diagnosis for the first time. Your Honor, I do
20 not believe that it is accurate. And regardless of whether
21 or not he has any mental health issues, I do not believe
22 that it mitigates to a not guilty by reason of insanity.
23 And I would argue that there is questions to whether or not
24 it even rises to the level of guilty but mentally ill.
25 She talks about -- Dr. Salas talks about that the

1 defendant's goal in all of this trial was to get his story
2 out. She emphasized that repeatedly how this was all to get
3 his story out and that's how come she believes him. That he
4 is saying all of this because he wants to get his story out,
5 that he is not trying to evade responsibility. And
6 certainly there is no obligation of the defendant to take
7 the stand at any time, and I would never ask the Court to
8 hold his failure to testify or decision not to testify
9 against him, but in determining her credibility, I think it
10 is appropriate to look at the fact that she is basing so
11 much of her willingness to believe him because she believes
12 that he is doing all of this because he wants to get his
13 story out. But he declined to get his story out when he had
14 the opportunity to go to trial, which is her basis for
15 saying that she believes what he says.

16 He had the opportunity; he wouldn't do it. He had the
17 opportunity during the evaluation with the State's
18 evaluators. He didn't avail himself of the opportunity at
19 that time. He was confrontational and oppositional with
20 them. You heard the interview that he did with the police,
21 and you can evaluate for yourself in that interview -- you
22 heard it from start to finish, whether or not his goal in
23 talking to them was to get his story out or whether he was
24 evasive. I would submit you that his answers to the
25 questions, the story that he told, showed somebody who

1 understood that he had done something that was wrong and
2 that had tried to avoid responsibility and was trying to
3 evade responsibility during that interview. He talked about
4 the voices some, but he didn't try and get his story out
5 there. He admitted the planning going back to the back. He
6 wouldn't admit that that's when he got the knife, but he
7 didn't deny it either. He admitted that he turned off the
8 light when he went out to attack her, throwing the area into
9 darkness. He attacks her; he comes back. He admits to
10 cleaning up the evidence out in the carport. Dr. Salas
11 talks about, oh, it makes no sense not to do it inside.
12 Well, it makes perfect sense to do the attack outside in a
13 dark carport where nobody can see it, and it would be easy
14 to clean up, rather than doing it inside. He attempts to
15 clean it up. Concealing evidence of a crime is a classic,
16 classic, piece of evidence of understanding right from wrong
17 and the ability to act in accordance with that.

18 He then flees. And by his own statements to the
19 police, he stands in a position nearby watching the police
20 act so, in his words, "I'd know which way to run." The way
21 he evades answering any questions about right and wrong.
22 But even then, he does during the interview at one point
23 talk about that he understands that the things that the
24 voices are telling him aren't right. The doctor admitted
25 that she is aware that he has told the Sheriff the he knows

1 that the things that the voices are telling him are wrong
2 and that he would never do them. So he understands right
3 from wrong. We had witnesses that saw him the four months
4 leading up to this attack. And I think the Court had some
5 concerns about that. If he believed that the victim -- if
6 the defendant believed that the victim was doing all of this
7 stuff to him, why would he have that four months, not just
8 that one night, but several months of contact and
9 interaction, normal interactions, with her? And I would
10 submit that he wouldn't. This is something that -- he had
11 this attack. You can hear in the audio recording of the
12 interview that he talks about his belief that they had some
13 sort of relationship prior. That wasn't addressed in the
14 courtroom, but I think that there was some prior history
15 that he could have animosity over. Not that we need to show
16 motive, but there is that. And then you've got the
17 statements about him trying to evade responsibility. It
18 talks about -- the doctor talked about the fact that she
19 asked -- when you asked her about why has he been normal in
20 the jail without treatment, and the doctor said, "Well, he
21 says that it's further away. That's Orangeburg; he's not in
22 Calhoun where she has as much control." Well, in his
23 interview with police he talks about the fact that one of
24 the people he said did this, lived in Columbia. Why would a
25 Orangeburg to Calhoun, which is a very short drive, very

1 short distance, somehow diminish this ability to control him
2 when Columbia to Calhoun didn't? I would submit that he's
3 inconsistent with his statements to suit his needs. That
4 inconsistency is also seen where he says he's doing this
5 because she's torturing him. And that, therefore, you know,
6 he's attacking her because the voices are telling him to do
7 it. Well, if she's the one controlling the voices, why
8 would the voices be telling him to kill her? He said at one
9 point that the voices said to do this to her, but then he's
10 saying somewhere else later that he attacked her because
11 she's the one controlling the voices.

12 Different statements about why, at different times,
13 inconsistent, but all of this is consistent with the
14 evaluation done by the MUSC examiners that say that he is
15 fabricating or at least exaggerating his symptoms. The fact
16 that he did not present any criteria that fit any known --
17 you know, the progression did not fit any known symptoms of
18 any disorders. And yet Dr. Salas comes in a 40-minute
19 interview and suddenly comes up with one. I would say the
20 credibility on that is suspect. And I would also refer in
21 that to the fact that she said herself that when she's
22 talking with him, that he talks about not trusting the MUSC
23 evaluators because they are hired by the State. Well, she
24 herself admitted that when they come in they say, "We're
25 neutral. We work for the Court; not for the prosecutor or

1 anybody else." So these neutral people he looks at, he's
2 oppositional to, he looks as, "I can't trust them because
3 they're not on my side." And it's only the person who says,
4 you know, "I work for you," that he's willing to tell the
5 things that he thinks is going to get him a not guilty by
6 reason of insanity.

7 And I would also note that she did nothing to check
8 whether or not, even despite the fact that she had noticed
9 that there was reason to believe that he was exaggerating or
10 manufacturing symptoms. She did nothing to see whether or
11 not that was the case. I think the Court also had some very
12 important points about -- everything that she testified to
13 is based on having to accept everything that the defendant
14 says at face value as absolute, 100 hundred percent truth
15 without any confirmation under circumstances in which
16 confirmation should be available if it were true. We
17 specifically mention about the pain. And she said, "Oh,
18 well, you know, he just takes it." If somebody feels,
19 believes, that they have just a shocking pain to their heart
20 or their testicles or something else, some other part of
21 their body, they're not going to sit there and look every
22 bit as normal as they do every other part of the day. We've
23 all experienced pain, whether real or sometimes you have
24 that phantom itch, and you react to it physically. You
25 know, when you have that itch that you just feel and you

1 scratch. You don't just walk around like it doesn't exist.
2 And a sharp, horrible pain is going to elicit some sort of
3 response. And yet nobody has ever seen that response. I
4 think that calls into serious question whether or not he is
5 exaggerating at times.

6 And the reports are all being done at times when he has
7 a judicial component or judicial process going on, back when
8 he was on probation and now he's got this going. The
9 conversations with the Sheriff that touched on where he
10 admitted he understood that the voices were telling him
11 things that were wrong; he wouldn't do them. The fact that
12 she specifically and explicitly said he understands legal
13 right and wrong. He understands this was wrong, that it was
14 illegal. And she talked about the fact that he can
15 understand immoral as well. And she evaded as best she
16 could from coming out and point blank saying -- but she said
17 that he understands that, you know, hurting somebody,
18 torturing somebody, that's immoral as well as illegal. At
19 best what she did was say that this disorder, if you believe
20 that he has it and has it to the extent that she claims, and
21 that's two separate issues, at best she talked about it and
22 it impaired his -- impacted his ability; not eliminated, but
23 impacted his ability to conform. If he was mentally ill,
24 had the capacity to know legal or moral right from legal or
25 moral wrong, but couldn't conform because of the defect,

1 that would be guilty but mentally ill. And he can go get
2 his treatment under that verdict. At most, she testified
3 that it might impact that, not that it would eliminate his
4 ability to conform, just that it might impact it.

5 And I would note that everybody else who has come into
6 contact with him, before, immediately after his arrest and
7 since then, saw nothing. I would also note that she talked
8 about his willingness to accept treatment to eliminate the
9 symptoms of the mental illness. The fact that he
10 understands that treatment for that would diminish those
11 symptoms, or he says he's willing to take that, I think is
12 significant. Because if he had this committed delusional
13 belief that this wasn't mental illness, that this was these
14 implants that were causing this, he would be committed to
15 that. The concept of, "Oh, I can take mental health
16 medicine that will eliminate these pain symptoms I'm
17 feeling," that would be a nonstarter for him. But according
18 to her, he's willing to take that if it'll get him an NGRI,
19 not guilty by reason of insanity, which I think shows his
20 true motives and his exaggerating his symptoms.

21 And I apologize, Your Honor; some of this is
22 disjointed. But, Your Honor, I think ultimately what this
23 case comes down to is the varying levels -- the varying
24 levels are the not guilty and guilty on the extremes, and
25 then the NGRI and guilty but mentally ill. Obviously,

1 nobody is saying he's not guilty. I think that he's
2 exaggerating these claims, which -- and there's no testimony
3 that he was unable to understand right from wrong and unable
4 to conform his conduct. There was some testimony that was,
5 I think, lacking in credibility that was impeached
6 thoroughly and contradicted by the stipulated evidence of
7 the MUSC examiners with regards to the fact that he is
8 exaggerating or manufacturing symptoms. But at most, I
9 don't think that that amounts to guilty but mentally ill.
10 So I would ask for a guilty verdict.

11 But between those two extremes in deciding between not
12 guilty by reason of insanity and guilty but mentally ill, I
13 would note for the Court that even if he has some mental
14 illness, some mental defect, it has to be of such a nature
15 that he is completely unable to tell right from wrong. He
16 has to be by statute standard as I know the Court is aware,
17 17-24 -- 17-24-10, at the time of the commission of the act
18 constituting the offense, the defendant as a result of
19 mental disease reduce the defect, lack the capacity to
20 distinguish moral or legal right from moral or legal wrong,
21 or to recognize particularly -- particular act charged as
22 morally or legally wrong. There simply is insufficient
23 evidence to show that. And the defendant has the burden of
24 proving that; not the State to disprove it. The defendant
25 has the burden to prove that by a preponderance of the

1 evidence. And there is simply nothing here to show that he
2 has anything that rises to that level. At most, there is
3 evidence that he has mental illness and that that is
4 something he needs treatment for; but that he had the
5 capacity to understand right and wrong by the words that he
6 -- his own words that have been relayed through others by
7 the diagnosis of the doctor and by the lay witnesses who
8 were able to testify. And all of that is admissible, and
9 all of that is sufficient to disprove any kind of not guilty
10 by reason of insanity.

11 The guilty but mentally ill requirements at the time of
12 the commission of the act, he had the capacity to
13 distinguish right from wrong or to recognize his act as
14 being wrong. But because of mental disease or defect, he
15 lacks sufficient capacity to conform his conduct to the
16 requirements of the law. I would submit that at most there
17 is a question as to whether or not he had the capacity to
18 conform his acts. And at most, this is a guilty but
19 mentally ill. Thank you, Your Honor.

20 THE COURT: It's about 4:30 right now. I think what
21 I'm going to do is I'm going to take this matter under
22 advisement over night. We'll reconvene at ten o'clock in
23 the morning for me to issue my ruling. Mr. Lupton, the
24 audio tape, is that the only copy or can I have a copy to
25 take with me? I know that's a Court's exhibit; I don't want

1 to take a Court's exhibit.

2 ASST. SOL. LUPTON: Your Honor, I do not have another
3 copy with me. I can get you a copy in a very short period
4 of time. I just need to -- I've got it on my computer; I
5 can burn another one off.

6 THE COURT: If you would do that, I'd appreciate that.
7 I'll just wait for the copy of the CD, and we'll resume at
8 ten o'clock in the morning.

9 ASST. SOL. LUPTON: Thank you, Your Honor.

10 (The proceeding adjourned at 4:27 p.m.)

11 - - - - -

12 (Whereupon, Thursday, May 12, 2016, 10:25 a.m., the
13 proceeding resumes and the following is held on the
14 record.)

15 THE COURT: Is everyone ready to proceed?

16 ASST. SOL. LUPTON: The State is ready, Your Honor.

17 THE COURT: Mr. Banks, are you ready?

18 MR. BANKS: Yes, Your Honor.

19 THE COURT: The parties are aware the Court is now in a
20 position to make a determination based upon the evidence. I
21 have reviewed the evidence and considered the arguments of
22 counsel and the testimony which was presented. Obviously,
23 the first step in analyzing this case would be the defense
24 that was brought up of not guilty by reason of insanity.
25 This is an affirmative defense to prosecution for a crime

1 that at the time of the commission and the act the
2 constituting offense, the defendant as a result of mental
3 disease or defect lacked the capacity to distinguish moral
4 or legal right from moral or legal wrong, or to recognize a
5 particular act charged is morally or legally wrong. The
6 defendant has the burden of proving the defense of insane by
7 preponderance of the evidence. And the Court finds that the
8 defendant has failed to establish that burden for the
9 following reasons.

10 Initially, the stipulation as to the facts as alleged
11 in the indictment, malice aforethought, is defined as the
12 wrongful intent to injure another and indicates a wicked or
13 depraved spirit intent on doing wrong. It is a doing of a
14 wrong intentionally and without just cause or excuse. It is
15 a formed purpose and designed to do a wrongful act required
16 under the circumstances that exclude any legal right to do
17 it. Malice must be aforethought. Clearly, the actions were
18 malicious; there's no question about that. And there was
19 aforethought when the defendant went to retrieve the knife
20 prior to committing the crime.

21 The defendant's stipulation as to the competency of the
22 defendant to stand trial discredits his own expert witness.
23 His own expert witness indicated that she felt he was not
24 competent to stand trial; but clearly, he is competent to
25 stand trial. He was appropriate in his discussions with the

1 court. He is obviously very intelligent and able to
2 communicate effectively. And certainly, his interactions
3 and his behavior and his demeanor have been evidence here
4 the courtroom. The Court does find that he is competent to
5 stand trial and his expert's witness is discredited. His
6 symptoms are clearly contradicted by his actions and he is
7 able to conform his conduct as has consistently otherwise on
8 other occasions. He's consistently been able to conform his
9 conduct to the requirements of the law without any other
10 psychological treatments since he's been incarcerated for
11 two years.

12 The Court finds the stipulation as to MUSC report that
13 he was malingering consistent with the facts of this case.
14 The interview in this case, basically the defendant
15 indicated that the voices told him to do it. However, it's
16 quite chilling because of the fact that there was absolutely
17 no remorse in his statement to the police. But he clearly
18 understood the consequences of his actions at the time
19 because he indicated that he knew he was going to go to
20 jail; he was going to make one last phone call. And the
21 only remorse he appeared to indicate in that is that he
22 didn't get to the other people on his list prior to being
23 apprehended by law enforcement. The interview clearly
24 indicates that he is oriented as to time, place, and
25 circumstance. He knows the timing of events, remembers the

1 timing of events, and alleged absolutely no disorientation
2 as to having any delusional conduct in that interview.

3 Regarding the defendant's inability to know what is
4 morally right from morally wrong is completely contradicted
5 by the defendant himself. It appears that he previously
6 told the Sheriff that he knew it was morally wrong to commit
7 these acts or what these voices told him to do. So
8 basically, he knew it was morally wrong. He knew he would
9 be punished for it. He knew he was going to go to jail.
10 And actually, the defendant's actions are contradicted by --
11 or defendant's statements that he was hearing these voices
12 are contradicted by his actions in the evidence. Therefore,
13 the Court does not find the defense -- the Court finds that
14 the defense has failed to establish the burden as required
15 to find him not guilty by reason of insanity.

16 Moving onto the defense of guilty but mentally ill, the
17 general requirements for that are that the defendant is
18 guilty but mentally ill if at the time of the commission of
19 the act constituting the offense he had the capacity to
20 distinguish right from wrong or to recognize his act as
21 being wrong as defined in Section 17-24-10, Subsection A.
22 But because of mental disease, you defect or lack the
23 sufficient capacity to conform his conduct to the
24 requirements of the law.

25 In order for this verdict to be established, guilty but

1 mentally ill, the burden of proof is on the State to prove
2 beyond a reasonable doubt that the try or fact -- or to the
3 Court in this instance that the defendant committed the
4 crime and the burden of proof is on the defendant to prove
5 by the preponderance of the evidence that when he committed
6 the crime, he was mentally ill as defined in the subsection.
7 Clearly, the evidence overwhelmingly establishes the
8 defendant's guilt. The victim survived the attack. She
9 knew her attacker. And he told her he was going to kill
10 her, and her injuries are certainly consistent with his
11 actions. The defendant is smart enough to know that he was
12 going to get caught. He certainly knew that the victim knew
13 him and knew of the potential consequences of that.

14 The only time the defendant has sought prior treatment
15 for any alleged condition is because of judicial
16 enforcement. There are no fact witnesses regarding past or
17 current condition to show sufficient evidence that at the
18 time of the attack he lacked sufficient capacity to conform
19 his conducts to the requirements of the law. Dr. Salas
20 actually testified that he knew legal right from legal
21 wrong. And the mental illness has not been established.
22 The defendant's conduct contradicts this on every stage of
23 this trial. He clearly is intelligent, articulate, and I
24 think, quite frankly, he knew that his only defense to
25 mitigate or escape his responsibility for these heinous acts

1 are to allege that he was hearing voices in order to escape
2 liability for his actions. Therefore, the Court finds the
3 defendant guilty of attempted murder.

4 Are you ready to proceed for sentencing?

5 ASST. SOL. LUPTON: Yes, Your Honor.

6 THE COURT: Would the victims care to be heard?

7 ASST. SOL. LUPTON: Your Honor, I believe the victim
8 does wish to be heard. Beg the Court's indulgence. I have
9 somewhere in here a sentencing sheet that was done up when
10 we working on negotiating a plea. It got buried somewhere
11 in my file, having trouble locating it. While I'm looking
12 for that, Ms. Glover, do you want to come up?

13 Stand up by the microphone and the tell the Court who
14 you are. Right here by the microphone. Just say your name
15 for the record and then you can talk to the Judge.

16 MS. GLOVER: Courtney Ann Glover. I just want to
17 basically say that when this happened to me, I was in a
18 state of shock for someone I've known for so long, and I've
19 been friends with for so long, to do something like this to
20 me. For a while, it really broke my spirit. I wasn't
21 willing to go out. I wasn't willing to be normal. I didn't
22 think my life would ever come together again. I prayed
23 about it, and I moved on from it. I have another semester
24 left of college before I receive my criminal justice degree.
25 And while I still suffer from PTSD and major anxiety -- and

1 my daughter actually saw me after the incident; we're both
2 still going through counseling. And she still has a lot of
3 issues because she knew him as well, and she still doesn't
4 understand. But I just couldn't believe this happened to
5 me. I just want to say that I feel like this is an attempt
6 to rape my spirit. And I just want to say that I feel like
7 I found my strength again and don't have any madness in my
8 heart for anybody. But I do feel like justice is deserved
9 and he needs to serve his time for what he did. And I'll
10 try to move on.

11 THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Glover. Certainly, it's
12 difficult for you to go through what you went through.

13 ASST. SOL. LUPTON: Thank you, Your Honor.

14 THE COURT: What's the defendant's prior record,
15 Solicitor?

16 ASST. SOL. LUPTON: Your Honor, the victim (sic) shows
17 prior record for a conviction for malicious injury to real
18 property and a simple possession of marijuana.

19 THE COURT: Anything further from the State?

20 ASST. SOL. LUPTON: No, Your Honor.

21 THE COURT: Mr. Banks?

22 MR. WINSTON: My name is Charles Winston. First, I
23 want to apologize to the victim. We've been friends for
24 like over a decade. And what happened, shouldn't have
25 happened. It never should have. And for what it's worth, I

1 know she probably don't believe me. But I did say no. My
2 thing is, well, no one actually never believes me. I mean,
3 I've been normal all my life. And about, I don't know,
4 maybe seven, eight some odd years ago, all of sudden I
5 started feeling and hearing staff. And I know I'm not
6 crazy. But no one never believes me; no one. I ain't never
7 been in trouble a day in my life. I ain't never did nothing
8 bad to nobody a day in my life. You can probably talk to
9 anybody in this town, even though the people might not like
10 me now, they can probably testify that they never heard me
11 hurting or doing anything bad to anyone because I don't do
12 stuff like that.

13 But I've just been going through this. And the police,
14 they don't want to believe me. I mean, they make it seem
15 like I planned this out or I just out of the blue wanted to
16 kill people. I actually went and sought help years before
17 it had even came to this point. I actually mentioned it to
18 her. She actually went with me to the place. And we've
19 been friends a long time and it shouldn't have went down
20 like that. And I do apologize for that. I apologize to my
21 family too because nobody really don't know what happened.
22 I'm the only one. And when I try to tell people -- like,
23 when I talked to the mental people for the State, I mean,
24 they never talked to me about anything. Only thing they
25 wanted to know was whether I knew what a judge was, whether

1 I knew what a lawyer was, whether I knew what a solicitor
2 was, what a job was. It had nothing to do with the case of
3 me so I kind of felt like they weren't trying to do
4 anything. They were just trying to basically, okay, yeah,
5 he can just stand trial; we don't care about what happened
6 to him, what he's saying. They didn't believe me.

7 It's not like -- I mean, I know I'm not crazy. I know
8 what it's like to hear voices. I know what it's like to
9 feel things. I mean, I no nobody else probably will ever
10 understand it. But I know I ain't crazy; I ain't making it
11 up. I went to go get my head X-rayed a couple years ago; a
12 CAT scan or MRI, whatever they call it, where they put you
13 in a machine and they put your head in the thing. I went
14 and did all of that even before this even happened. I don't
15 cause no problems. I don't do nothing bad to nobody. What
16 happened, shouldn't have happened. And when I sat here and
17 listened to the police yesterday trying to make it seem like
18 I just planned this and wouldn't do this and I was sitting
19 down watching them and smirking and doing all of that.
20 That's not the type of person I am. I'm not -- I know
21 nobody probably don't believe me because half the people in
22 the courtroom don't know me anyway, but. I just wanted to
23 tell you -- I mean, that's how I am. We've been friends for
24 almost a decade and it never should've came to that, but I
25 do apologize to the victim and to my family.

1 I know wherever I'm going I guess they'll try to get me
2 some medicine and I'll just try to go on with that. But the
3 medicine I'm taking for so long hasn't been helping. I
4 still can hear the voices; I still feel stuff. Ain't
5 nothing ever change. That's why I stopped going to the
6 people in the beginning. All they want to do is put me on
7 medicine; it wasn't working. I told them that. They told
8 me because I smoke and I drink. But it ain't because of
9 that. I've been smoking and drinking a long time before
10 that. Things just started happening. I know I ain't crazy.
11 And just because I ain't running around jumping, you know,
12 in front of people, like, Oh, I feel this and feel that,
13 don't mean I'm faking. They said I took a test and I scored
14 high. So I guess because I'm stupid that means I'm faking.
15 That's just how I am. I just -- that's just what happened
16 as far as that. I just -- there's just too much I can
17 really say right now. But, I mean, I go somewhere, and --
18 wherever you going to send me; I guess to prison. You said
19 guilty, so I'll try to get some medicine and do whatever.
20 But ain't nothing help; nothing. And I ain't making it up;
21 I'm ain't. I'm listening to what you said and . . .

22 THE COURT: Anything else, Mr. Winston?

23 MR. WINSTON: No, that's it. That's it.

24 THE COURT: Mr. Banks?

25 MR. BANKS: Your Honor, as I mentioned yesterday, I've

1 known Winston a long time, and I've known him to have these
2 problems for a long time long before this happened. And I'd
3 like to remind you of how the expert described this as
4 someone who has a functional life, keep a job, he can carry
5 on a normal conversation, and has voices in their head that
6 are very compartmentalized to certain situations. But it's
7 like she compared it to the people who stalk the stars.
8 They have lives; they just think that the star is in love
9 with them and married to them. They have normal lives.

10 If these symptoms would have occurred or had been
11 reported, these feelings and thoughts and voices had been
12 reported the day after this incident occurred or during his
13 interview for the first time, I think that would be a whole
14 different story. But we're talking about records that have
15 gone back for six or eight years; approximately six years.
16 And that's from the document, the things that the doctor
17 reported to you. And I'd like to remind the Court that the
18 purpose for the stipulations were to mitigate this whole
19 proceeding for the victim. And I think I once described it
20 as sort of an extended guilty plea. But he wanted to be
21 able to have his words or his thoughts, what he's
22 experienced, to come out. And most of that was done
23 yesterday. And he just wanted to put a little stamp on it
24 today. But he changed his mind about testifying yesterday
25 because he thought Dr. Salas had done quite a good job with

1 getting out exactly what he told her, his history, his
2 experiences with mental health.

3 I've got to admit, I'm a little bit in shock with your
4 finding today. I thought we had made -- the only expert
5 here made the case that he was at least mentally ill. I'm
6 still kind of reeling from that quite frankly. However, I
7 think the reason he has behaved himself in jail isn't
8 evidence of malingering; it's evidence that what the doctor
9 said he's -- his delusion disorder is compartmentalized. He
10 can live; he can function; he can keep a job. He's a clean
11 guy. And we're so -- commonly rub our elbows with the
12 schizophrenic type of people who are much more common. And
13 this is not that kind of hearing voices; this is not that
14 kind of guy. When I think of the lack of motive, he had no
15 motive to do it. And I considered that a prime piece of
16 evidence in our favor that it was an irrational act. I
17 apologize. I'm still kind of reeling here. That's all I
18 have.

19 THE COURT: Mr. Banks, certainly I agree with your
20 client. Mr. Winston, I agree with you; I don't think you're
21 crazy. I think you're very intelligent. I think you
22 communicate well. And, Mr. Banks, as you know, despite
23 having some expert testimony to show these tendencies, the
24 Court can rely on circumstantial evidence to find the
25 defendant sane. And the circumstantial evidence, I believe,

1 proved that based upon his actions and what he did that
2 night. What is troubling is that there probably wasn't a
3 motive. That's what's most troubling. That somebody could
4 do this without a motive; that somebody can act in such a
5 malicious manner without a motive. The fact that he's a nice
6 guy and articulate and people can entrust makes him that
7 much more dangerous, in the Court's mind. And that's what
8 is extremely troubling. And I suppose, I guess, as far as
9 the defendant is concerned, if he truly does need medical
10 attention while he is incarcerated, whether it's guilty but
11 mentally ill or just guilty, the Department of Corrections
12 is required to provide mental health treatment while he is
13 incarcerated regardless. Anything further before I sentence
14 him?

15 MR. BANKS: No, Your Honor.

16 THE COURT: On indictment 2014-GS-09-260, you are
17 hereby committed to the State Department of Corrections for
18 a period of 30 years.

19 ASST. SOL. LUPTON: Thank you, Your Honor.

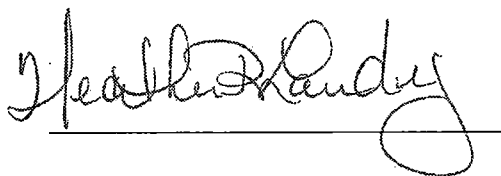
20 (Whereupon, the trial concluded at 10:47 a.m. on
21 Thursday, May 12, 2016.)
22
23
24
25

1 STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
2 COUNTY OF CHARLESTON) CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
3

4 I, HEATHER R. LANDRY, Official Court Reporter for the
5 Judicial Department of the State of South Carolina, do
6 hereby certify that the foregoing is a true, accurate and
7 complete Transcript of Record of the proceedings had in the
8 trial of the captioned case, in the Court of General
9 Sessions for Calhoun County, South Carolina, on the 9th,
10 11th, and 12th day(s) of May 2016.

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

13
14 July 18, 2016

15
16 
17
18 Heather R. Landry, CVR
19 Official Court Reporter
20
21
22
23
24
25

WITNESSES

M Trentham

Calhoun County Sheriff

ARREST WARRANT NUMBER

2014A0910100228

Arrested: October 8, 2014

TRUE BILL
ACTION OF GRAND JURY

Elizabeth Canall
OCT 24 2014

Foreperson of Grand Jury
Date: October 24, 2014

VERDICT

Foreperson of Petit Jury
Date:

DOCKET NO. 2014GS09-0260

The State of South Carolina
County of CALHOUN

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

November 3, 2014 TERM

THE STATE

vs.

Charles Lamont Winston Jr

Indictment for

Attempted Murder

SC Code: 16-3-29

After being fully advised as to my legal rights, I hereby waive presentment to the Grand Jury.

Defendant

I
hereby appear in my own proper person and plead guilty to the within indictment or to

Defendant

Witness:

C.C.C. PLS. AND G.S.

2014 OCT 24 A 9 22

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA)
COUNTY OF CALHOUN)

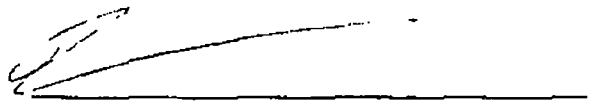
INDICTMENT
2014GS09-0260

As a Court of General Sessions, convened on October 24, 2014 the Grand Jurors of CALHOUN County present upon their oath:

ATTEMPTED MURDER

In that the defendant, Charles Lamont Winston Jr, did in Calhoun County on or about September 30, 2014 did with the intent to kill, attempt to kill one Courtney Glover with malice aforethought by cutting the throat and face area of the victim. This offense being in violation of Section 16-3-29 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, as amended.

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



Ted Lupton, Solicitor

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COUNTY OF

Calhoun

STATE

vs.

Charles Winston

IN THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

INDICTMENT/CASE# 2014-GS-09-260

AW#: 2014 AG 1010 0228

Date of Offense: 9-30-14

S.C. Code §: 16-3-29

CDR Code #:

RECEIVED

SENTENCE SHEET

MAY 16 2016

AKA:

Race: Sex: M Age:

DOB: SS#:

Address:

City, State, Zip:

DL# SID#

*CDL Yes ☐ No ☒ CMV Yes ☐ No ☒ Hazmat Yes ☐ No ☒

In disposition of the said indictment comes now the Defendant who was

TO: Attempted Murder

In violation of § 16-3-29

of the S.C. Code of Laws, bearing CDR Code # 340

NON-VIOLENT ☒ VIOLENT ☒ SERIOUS ☐ MOST SERIOUS ☐ Mandatory GPS ☐ \$17-25-45(CSC w/minor 1st or Lewd Act)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:

Solicitor SC Bar # Defendant Attorney for Defendant SC Bar #

WHEREFORE, the Defendant is committed to the ☒ State Department of Corrections ☐ County Detention Center, for a determinate term of 30 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 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	\$
\$56-5-2895 (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	\$
\$56-5-2842(J) (Vehicle Assessment)	\$40/ea	\$
Proviso 80.5 (SCCJA Surcharge)	\$5	\$
3% to County (if paid in installments)		\$
TOTAL		\$

Clerk of Court/Deputy Clerk *Claudia H. [Signature]*
 Court Reporter: *Heather Landry*

SCCA/217 (03/2011)

days/hours Public Service Employment

Obtain GED ☐

Attend Voc. Rehab. Of 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: *[Signature]*

☐ Appointed PD or appointed other counsel,
 \$47.12 requires \$500 be paid to Clerk
 during probation.

Presiding Judge

Judge Code: 2114

Sentence Date 5/14/16

ATTEST TRUE COPY

KENNETH HASTY

CLERK OF COURT

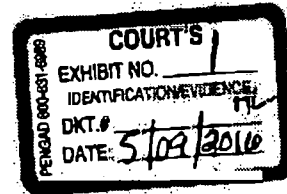
CALHOUN COUNTY



Forensic Psychiatry Program
Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences
29C Leinbach Drive
Charleston, SC 29407
Tel 843.792.1461
Fax 843.792.2254
forensicpsychiatry@musc.edu

January 12, 2016

Martin Banks, Esquire
716 N. Huff Drive
St. Matthews, SC 29135



Re: The State of South Carolina v. Charles Winston
Department of Mental Health #: 1020-4984
Calhoun County, Court of General Sessions

Dear Attorney Banks:

In accordance with the court order issued by the Honorable L. Casey Manning, a competency to stand trial evaluation was conducted by the South Carolina Department of Mental Health pursuant to S.C. Code Ann. §44-23-410 (1976).

Please see the attached results of this evaluation.

This ten page attached report is certified to be the original court-ordered evaluation report issued pursuant to S.C. Code Ann. §44-23-410.

Jan 12, 2016
Date

Bonnie Dykstra
Bonnie Dykstra
Administrative Assistant

cc: Ted Lupton, Esquire
Cathy Garner, DMH

COMPETENCY TO STAND TRIAL EVALUATION**Examinee:** Charles Winston**DOB:** [REDACTED]**DMH#:** 1020-4984**Date of Evaluation:** January 6, 2016**First Examiner:** Jennifer Steadham, Ph.D.**Second Examiner:** Sheresa Christopher, Ph.D.**Report Date:** January 12, 2016**Charge:** Attempted Murder

IDENTIFYING DATA: Mr. Winston is a 36-year-old male currently charged with Attempted Murder for events allegedly occurring on September 30, 2014. An evaluation of his competency to stand trial was ordered on August 11, 2015 by Judge L. Casey Manning of the Calhoun County Court of General Sessions pursuant to State v. Blair, 275 S.C. 529, 273 S.E.2d 536 (1981) and S.C. Code Ann. 44-23-410 (1976). The basis of the order reads, "Defendant has a history of mental illness, and has a history of reporting hearing voices." Mr. Winston is currently detained at Orangeburg/Calhoun Regional Detention Center and was transported for evaluation on January 6, 2016 to the Medical University of South Carolina (MUSC) Forensic Psychiatry Program.

OPINION/COMPETENCY TO STAND TRIAL: Yes. It is our opinion, to a reasonable degree of psychological certainty, that Mr. Winston currently has a factual and rational understanding of the proceedings against him and the capacity to rationally assist counsel in his own defense. Therefore, on the date of the evaluation, it is our opinion that Mr. Winston is competent to proceed to trial.

DISCLOSURE OF NON-CONFIDENTIALITY: Mr. Winston was informed about the nature of the forensic evaluation prior to the interview. Specifically, he was informed that the judge in his case has ordered a forensic evaluation regarding his competency to stand trial. It was explained that any observations and information he provided would not be held confidential and would be included in a written report submitted to the court and disseminated to the judge and attorneys for both the defense and prosecution. He was informed this evaluator is required to submit a report to the court regardless of the defendant's level of participation in the evaluation. The possibility of oral testimony in the matter was presented. When asked a series of questions about the above information, Mr. Winston stated the purpose of the evaluation was to "talk to me about whether I can stand trial or not." He indicated a report would be provided to the "solicitor, the lawyer, and the judge" and acknowledged the lack of confidentiality inherent in the evaluation. Mr. Winston read the notification form and subsequently signed the form. Given the abovementioned information, it is our opinion he understood the information provided.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

1. Clinical interview of Mr. Winston on January 6, 2016 for 2 hours, 30 minutes at the MUSC Forensic Psychiatry Program;

2. Order for Competency to Stand Trial Evaluation signed by Judge L. Casey Manning, Calhoun County Court of General Sessions, dated August 11, 2015;
3. Indictment 2014GS09-0260, dated October 24, 2014;
4. QH and ICHR Records for C. Winston, dated October 13, 2014;
5. Voluntary Statement and Victim/Witness Affidavit of C. Glover, dated October 8, 2014;
6. Bond Hearing Form, dated October 8, 2014;
7. Records from Orangeburg/Calhoun Regional Detention Center, dated October 7, 2014 through December 27, 2015;
8. ICHR Records for C. Winston, dated October 2, 2014;
9. 10 Year Driver Record of C. Winston, dated October 1, 2014;
10. Arrest Warrant 2014A0910100228 and Affidavit issued by the Calhoun County Sheriff's Office, dated September 30, 2014;
11. Incident Report and Supplemental Incident Report written by Officer S. Were of Calhoun County Sheriff's Office, dated September 30, 2014;
12. Records from MUSC, dated August 4, 2013 through August 9, 2013;
13. Records from Orangeburg Area Mental Health Center, dated May 17, 2010 through October 10, 2012;
14. Black and white photocopies (difficult to see), undated.

PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES:

1. Miller-Forensic Assessment of Symptoms Test (M-FAST); Administered on January 6, 2016 by Jennifer Steadham, Ph.D.

BACKGROUND HISTORY: *Most background information was provided by Mr. Winston during a clinical interview. Collateral records have been incorporated where available.*

Family/Social History: Mr. Winston reported he was born in Far Rockaway, New York, where he lived with his biological mother and father. He indicated he was raised primarily by his mother, and records (Orangeburg Area Mental Health Center) indicate his father died when he was in middle school. Mr. Winston said he was raised with two sisters (one older, one younger), but has heard he may have had other siblings he did not meet. He has lived in St. Matthews, South Carolina since he and his family moved there when he was in elementary school. Mr. Winston reported he has not been married and has no children. He said that prior to his arrest he was living with his mother for the last year or two. He stated he lived alone for one year prior to being treated at MUSC in 2013 (see Medical History).

Mr. Winston was unaware whether there is a history of mental illness and substance abuse in his family. He denied witnessing family violence during his childhood. He indicated he was beaten as a child, but did not require hospital care and said he did not consider this to be excessive. He denied sexual abuse and neglect. Mr. Winston denied misbehavior as a youth, though he said he was told he ran away from home.

Educational History: Mr. Winston said he studied electrical engineering at South Carolina State University and Orangeburg/Calhoun Technical College, each for one year. He said he graduated from high school in St. Matthews and reported receiving average grades in school. He denied

skipping or repeating any grades. Mr. Winston explained he was in the "gifted and talented" program in 9th or 10th grade until his grades declined and was on the honor roll in middle school. He denied expulsions, but indicated he was repeatedly suspended starting in elementary school. He did not indicate how many times he was suspended and said he preferred not to discuss reasons for being suspended.

Occupational History: Mr. Winston said he last worked for six months as a cashier and stock clerk in September of 2014. Other jobs included cashier, cook, crewperson, and factory worker. He estimated he worked each job for between two and four years. He said he has been fired three to four times. Mr. Winston reported he was in the Army for six years starting when he was 18 years old. He said he worked as a single channel radio operator and had a "general" discharge. He denied disciplinary charges during his time in the military. Mr. Winston also denied receiving or applying for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits.

Legal History: Mr. Winston said his first arrest was after the age of 21 and estimated he has been arrested nine to ten times. Other than his current charge, he has faced one felony charge in the past. His official arrest record documents five arrests, including one felony charge.

Substance Use History: Mr. Winston endorsed a history of alcohol, marijuana, and ecstasy use. He reported first using alcohol at the age of 17 or 18. He denied periods of heavy alcohol use, describing his use as a "steady flow" over the course of his life. For instance, he indicated he might share a case of beer with friends approximately every two weeks. Mr. Winston reported last drinking alcohol two years ago and said he typically drank two beers after work, but described the frequency with which he drank as "varied." He reported first using marijuana prior to high school and said he last smoked two years ago, again referring to the frequency with which he used marijuana as "varied." With regard to use of ecstasy, Mr. Winston said he used a "handful of times" during his 20s. He indicated alcohol and marijuana use have not caused problems for him and denied withdrawal symptoms from alcohol. He denied that friends or family have been concerned about his use of substances and denied receiving treatment for alcohol or substance use.

Records from Orangeburg Area Mental Health Center note Mr. Winston smoked two packs of cigarettes per day and describe him as a "heavy marijuana smoker" and as engaging in "heavy liquor drinking." Frequency and quantity of use are not specified, but as discussed shortly, providers diagnosed Mr. Winston with alcohol-induced psychotic disorder during 2010. He also reported at that time that he smoked marijuana, but was successful at passing drug tests with his probation officer.

Medical History: Mr. Winston denied significant medical complaints. He reported a medical hospitalization occurring two years ago. While he was unable to recall specifics about the circumstances, he indicated he was treated for burning the lining of his esophagus and spent one week at MUSC. He said he has recently been taking over-the-counter pain medicine for pain related to punching a wall while in jail. He denied head injuries, loss of consciousness, seizures, strokes, and major surgeries.

MUSC records indicate Mr. Winston presented for medical care on August 4, 2013 with complaints of nausea, abdominal pain, and a "burning sensation" in his abdomen. He reported having chest pain three days prior to admission and said he took at least ten Tylenol. Mr. Winston was treated for acute liver injury secondary to Tylenol intoxication and severe esophagitis. His symptoms were resolved at discharge five days later.

Mr. Winston's sick call requests during his detainment at Orangeburg/Calhoun Regional Medical Center have been for general medical concerns, such as dental pain (four requests during November and December 2015); symptoms of a head cold (three requests during January and February 2015); and a request for toenail clippers (November 30, 2014). His right hand was x-rayed (November 19, 2015) after punching a wall when "he was upset."

Psychiatric History: Mr. Winston denied inpatient psychiatric hospitalizations. He indicated he first received outpatient mental health treatment from Orangeburg Area Mental Health Center six years ago because he was hearing voices, "going through stuff," and trying to get his head x-rayed. He said he attended two sessions of counseling and was prescribed Haldol (an antipsychotic) that he was non-adherent with. Mr. Winston stated he last took psychiatric medication four or five years ago. When asked about diagnoses, he said others think he has schizophrenia because he hears voices, although he himself does not agree.

Mr. Winston denied a history of suicidal thoughts and denied engaging in self-injurious behavior. When asked about past homicidal thoughts, he was equivocal and referenced the person or people he believes are "doing something" to him and began talking about the voices he hears in his head. He indicated some voices are of real people and others are not.

Records from Orangeburg Area Mental Health Center indicate Mr. Winston initially presented for treatment on May 17, 2010 (age 31). At that time, he reported "hearing voices eye twitching and ears ringing for about six months to a year." His primary complaint was an inability to work or go to school due to the voices having conversations with him and commanding his behavior. He complained of hearing voices during the appointment. He also reported symptoms of depression (e.g., sadness, poor sleep and appetite, isolation, and low energy). He was diagnosed with depressive disorder not otherwise specified, and records did not discuss the reason he was not diagnosed with a psychotic disorder. When Mr. Winston next presented for treatment (May 27, 2010), he stated he had experienced auditory hallucinations (hearing voices) for five years and believed his girlfriend had placed "a receiver" inside of him. Saphris (an antipsychotic) was prescribed, and his diagnosis was amended to alcohol-induced psychotic disorder, with hallucinations and alcohol-induced psychotic disorder, with delusions. He next reported improved sleep and appetite, but no reduction in hallucinations or delusional thoughts (July 8, 2010). Mr. Winston's mother, sister, and girlfriend told providers that Mr. Winston "had heard he had paranoid schizophrenia" (September 2, 2010). Schizophrenia was considered as a rule out diagnosis (meaning more information was needed prior to making a formal diagnosis), but Mr. Winston's psychosis was believed to be due to heavy alcohol and drug use. His case was later closed, as he missed most appointments and was not engaged in treatment. Mr. Winston was last seen on October 10, 2012. Notes stated he was in jail at the request of the judge in his case, and "he will be released today if he restarts his medication." He accepted an injection of Haldol (an

antipsychotic). The abovementioned MUSC discharge summary from 2013 makes no mention of psychiatric medicine, treatment, or observed symptoms during a five day admission. Likewise, there is no indication of observable psychiatric symptoms nor prescribed medication during his detainment at Orangeburg/Calhoun Regional Detention Center.

MENTAL STATUS EXAMINATION: Mr. Winston was dressed in jail issued attire, and his hygiene was unremarkable. His approach to the interview was pleasant and appropriate. His interactional style was somewhat oppositional, as he often challenged or disagreed with evaluators. Flow of speech and tone of voice were unremarkable. Occasionally Mr. Winston smiled or laughed when reporting his mental health symptoms, but was unable to state why when asked directly. Generally he sat normally, but several times during the interview, he slumped in his chair and patted himself on the head. He also mumbled slightly under his breath occasionally, as though he were conversing quietly with someone. Notably, neither of these two behaviors were present at the start of the interview, but began suddenly approximately 20 minutes into the interview. Likewise, these behaviors were not present during the second half of the interview. Eye contact was generally normal and socially coordinated, although he once looked down at the table for a long while without responding to a question, then looked up briefly as if to see whether evaluators were observing him.

Mr. Winston's affect was euthymic (neutral) and appropriate for the situation. He noted his mood to be "not good," though he initially stated, "they [the voices] try to force me to be in a good mood." He indicated he feels sad "that I haven't been able to prove what's going on yet" [with regard to the voices and device in his head]. Regarding sleep, Mr. Winston said he sleeps five to six hours each night and is woken up "hearing voices" and "feeling stuff" in his body, but indicated he gets less sleep when not in jail. No difficulty with appetite nor energy were noted. He said the longest he stayed awake without sleeping was two days when being punished in the military. He denied other symptoms of mania, including impulsive behavior. He also denied experiencing traumatic events. He denied feeling anxious, angry, and irritable, adding he is "just fighting" against the voices all the time. He denied current suicidal thoughts, homicidal thoughts, and self-injurious behavior. Mr. Winston's insight was intact, based on his retelling of autobiographical information.

Mr. Winston's thought content as indicated by his speech was linear, logical, and goal-directed throughout the evaluation. Speech and thoughts were organized and understandable. He responded to questions in a straightforward, coherent manner. Midway through the evaluation, nearly all of his responses centered around the voices he hears, his belief that something has been planted in him ("I think it's government equipment that the government shouldn't be having") and the conspiracy against him. He frequently stated that others did not believe him, though he himself did not believe himself to be crazy. Importantly, he repeatedly stated others believe he is "crazy," suggesting he has insight into the way others perceive the information he provides. On several occasions, he laughed before providing answers to questions that appear delusional. He indicated he has heard voices (auditory hallucinations) for ten years, though he did not seek treatment until six years ago. Mr. Winston indicated he hears "billions" and "multitudes" of voices "all the time" and could hear them as he spoke with evaluators. When asked what he heard at the time of the evaluation, he paused for a long while and was unable to provide an

example. He said he has conversations with these voices about "everything" and is often commanded to do various actions by the voices (such as "look at that, pick that up") and that he feels he is being controlled ("when I look back upon that, I think I was being controlled"). He indicated he has heard a car and music in jail while neither was present. Mr. Winston also reported delusions (fixed, false beliefs) that something has been planted in his body and reported feeling a sharp, pinching feeling in his head and elsewhere in his body as a result (tactile hallucinations). He described the voices and the device as being "terrorists in people's brains." He endorsed ideas of reference (e.g., "lots of people" are playing with his mind), thought insertion and deletion (e.g., the voices try to stop him from being able to talk about the conspiracy), and paranoia (e.g., "they don't want this to become public"). Finally, he reported smelling Chinese food in jail when none was present (olfactory hallucination).

Mr. Winston was alert and oriented to date and place, as he easily recalled this information. Fund of knowledge was intact when asked to name major cities, geographical directions, the current president, and former presidents. As formally assessed, no problems with attention or concentration were noted, as Mr. Winston easily provided five correct consecutive responses when asked to count backward by sevens. Memory for immediate information (repetition of words) was intact. His delayed memory was mildly impaired (two of three words recalled spontaneously after a six minute delay, one of three recalled with a categorical prompt). Interpretation of proverbs and ability to determine the similarity between two objects indicate his abstraction abilities were intact. Judgment was intact based on his responses to basic social situations.

PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: It is important to note the data gathered from the following measures should be viewed as a set of hypotheses and conclusions should only be drawn after data has been integrated with several other sources of information. Data should not be used for clinical or legal decision-making independent of other evaluation data. Furthermore, assessment results must always be interpreted by individuals with requisite credentials to do so. Mr. Winston was administered the following measure at the time of the current evaluation by Jennifer Steadham, Ph.D. on January 6, 2016. The measure was interpreted by Jennifer Steadham, Ph.D. on January 7, 2016 under the supervision of Sheresa Christopher, Ph.D.

Miller-Forensic Assessment of Symptoms Test (M-FAST): The M-FAST is a screening measure designed to detect feigning of psychiatric symptoms. Based on scores reported in the M-FAST manual, Mr. Winston's total score was elevated and suggests he may be feigning or exaggerating psychopathology. Mr. Winston endorsed severe and unusual psychotic symptoms, as well as symptom combinations that are unlikely and inconsistent with genuine mood and psychotic disorders. He reported an atypical presentation and unusual course of illness for most psychiatric disorders. His self-report was inconsistent with behaviors observed during the interview. Finally, he expressed an overly negative view of himself that is more commonly endorsed by depressed or Borderline Personality Disorder patients than by genuinely psychotic patients. Taken together, Mr. Winston's self-reported experience of psychotic symptoms suggests he may be feigning or exaggerating psychiatric symptoms, rather than a genuine report of his experiences. Additional assessment is warranted to further evaluate the possibility that he may be exaggerating psychopathology. It should be noted that additional testing was not

conducted at the time of the evaluation, as Mr. Winston did not attempt to feign deficits related to the psycho-legal question at hand (competency to stand trial).

DIAGNOSTIC FORMULATION: The following diagnoses are rendered on the bases of the above data and according to the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 5th Edition* (DSM-5).

Unspecified Alcohol Use Disorder
Unspecified Cannabis Use Disorder

Substance use disorder is described by the DSM-5 as "a cluster of behavioral and physical symptoms" (p. 492) related to the repeated use of specific substances. Upon interview, Mr. Winston reported sporadic use of alcohol and marijuana, usually in social situations, throughout his adult life. He denied negative consequences related to alcohol and marijuana use, including tolerance, withdrawal symptoms, and loss of jobs. Records from Orangeburg Area Mental Health Center indicate Mr. Winston reported "heavy" use of alcohol and marijuana in 2010 and 2011 and was diagnosed with alcohol-induced psychotic disorder as a result. Given his denial of consequences related to alcohol and marijuana use, the available evidence suggests Mr. Winston has met diagnostic criteria for only one symptom of substance use disorder (continued use despite exacerbation of psychiatric symptoms). Consequently, he is diagnosed with unspecified alcohol use disorder and unspecified cannabis use disorder. Should more information about how often or how much Mr. Winston drank alcohol or smoked marijuana or any associated consequences of substance use become available, reconsideration of these diagnoses is warranted.

In the current evaluation, Mr. Winston reported experiencing symptoms of psychosis, including auditory, tactile, and olfactory hallucinations (e.g., hearing absent voices and music, feeling sensations in his body, and smelling Chinese food) and delusions (e.g., believing a device is inside his body and there is a conspiracy against him to keep this information secret). He indicated these symptoms began ten years ago and said he first sought mental health treatment six years ago (age 33). Records from Orangeburg Area Mental Health Center note Mr. Winston complained of the same symptoms during the time he received services (2010 through 2012). He was diagnosed with alcohol-induced psychotic disorder based on his report of heavy alcohol and marijuana use (quantity nor frequency not specified within available notes). Antipsychotic medication was prescribed, but Mr. Winston was non-adherent with treatment. He denied inpatient psychiatric hospitalizations and said he has not taken psychiatric medication in the last four or five years.

There are indications that Mr. Winston's self-reported symptoms are not genuine and may be fabricated or exaggerated. First, his scores on a measure assessing whether an individual is feigning symptoms of mental illness were elevated, indicating he may not have been forthright in his report of symptoms. Second, the course of illness is inconsistent with known patterns of mental illness, in that he reported symptom onset much later in life than is typical. Next, severe mental illness commonly consists of a significant decline in functioning (occupational, hygiene, etc.) that often requires inpatient hospitalizations and stabilization on medication. At this time, it

would appear that Mr. Winston has not been hospitalized psychiatrically and has been capable of living in the community and holding a job for many years without the assistance of psychiatric medication. When he was admitted to MUSC for medical treatment in 2013, providers did not comment upon psychiatric symptoms or medication as would be expected if he presented with overt symptoms of psychosis such as the ones he currently reports. The same is true of his current detainment at Orangeburg/Calhoun Regional Detention Center since September 2014. Taken together, it is unclear whether Mr. Winston has previously experienced psychotic symptoms as a result of heavy substance use or whether past symptoms were more consistent with feigning. Nonetheless, it is our opinion that the symptoms he currently reports are not consistent with bona fide psychosis and, thus, a psychotic-spectrum disorder is not warranted.

EVALUATION OF COMPETENCY TO STAND TRIAL:

Factual understanding of court proceedings: Mr. Winston's factual understanding of court proceedings was assessed. He correctly named his pending charge and provided a brief description of the meaning of the charge. He indicated a felony is more serious than a misdemeanor and said his charge was a felony. Mr. Winston did not know the possible sentence associated with a finding of guilt for this charge, but indicated he could ask his lawyer if needed. He described the role of the defense attorney ("to help me" and he "might want to see me be released") and solicitor ("to lock people up" and "try to make you look bad"). Mr. Winston stated a judge "gives judgment" and, with further questioning, acknowledged the judge provides sentences. He indicated when there is not a "jury trial," the judge renders a verdict and a defendant decides whether the trial is heard by bench or by jury. Mr. Winston also indicated judges are neutral parties. He indicated juries are comprised of 12 people who "handle the verdict" because "they vote." With education, he later recalled "all of them" [jurors] must agree on the verdict or the result is a "hung jury." Mr. Winston stated a witness is "somebody who seen something." With brief discussion, he acknowledged potential witnesses in his case and was educated about other types of witnesses (e.g., expert and fact). He stated his lawyer can call witnesses and the solicitor "crossexamine[s]" them. With minimal education, he later recalled that both the defense and prosecution call witnesses.

Mr. Winston listed available pleas, including: guilty (meaning "I did it") and not guilty ("they didn't do it"). He said a defendant "get[s] locked up" after a guilty verdict or plea and provided "house arrest" and restitution as examples. He was also aware of probation, saying he has been on probation once in the past, and listed common requirements of probation. Mr. Winston indicated that a defendant pleading not guilty goes to trial, which he said includes calling witnesses and presenting evidence. He also provided general examples of types of evidence. He indicated a plea of not guilty by reason of insanity means "you did it because you're crazy" and said it results in "try[ing] to send you to the crazy place." He stated guilty but mentally ill means you're "guilty but you crazy still" and results in being sent to prison. He said a plea bargain is "making a deal."

Rational understanding of court proceedings: Mr. Winston's ability to reason logically about court proceedings was assessed. He expressed an appreciation of the adversarial nature of the legal system in his factual knowledge about the solicitor. However, when initially asked whether

he would speak with the solicitor alone, Mr. Winston indicated he would do so in the hopes of being able to speak for himself. With brief discussion, he later indicated this would not be in his best interest, as a defendant could accidentally say something incriminating. Mr. Winston knew a benefit of accepting a plea bargain could be receiving a lesser sentence ("not as much time as you would get before") in exchange for a guilty plea. He provided rational and conventional responses about best legal outcome when provided two examples of hypothetical plea bargains with differing amounts of evidence. Additionally, he identified items from the hypothetical scenarios that could be used as evidence. Regarding likelihood of being treated fairly, Mr. Winston said he would prefer his case be handled in a different jurisdiction based on reasons that appeared rational. He stated that no one can require a defendant to testify.

Ability to consult with attorney: Mr. Winston's ability to consult with counsel was assessed. When asked, he correctly provided his attorney's name and said they have met three to four times. Of these meetings, Mr. Winston said he "get[s] along with him [his lawyer] real good." He expressed confidence in his lawyer and said he "used to work for him" [his lawyer]. He denied having concerns about his lawyer and indicated it is best to tell him all the facts about his case. Mr. Winston stated in the event of a disagreement with his attorney, he will "talk about it" with him. He conveyed his understanding of appropriate courtroom behavior (behave "with respect for the court"). He did not believe behaving in court would represent a problem for him and knew someone could be charged for not behaving in court ("Contempt"). He also knew someone could receive a charge for lying under oath ("Perjury"). Finally, Mr. Winston was engaged with evaluators throughout the interview, provided goal-directed answers to focused questions, and demonstrated the ability to communicate with ease. His ability to exhibit these qualities suggests he is capable of consulting with his attorney in a similar manner. Of note, Mr. Winston had a tendency to overthink or overanalyze some questions by identifying minor technical exceptions. However, he was easily redirectable and readily moved onto the next question.

CLINICAL IMPRESSIONS REGARDING COMPETENCY TO STAND TRIAL:

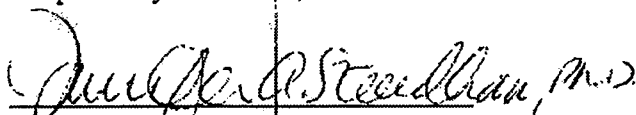
Mr. Winston is diagnosed with unspecified alcohol use disorder and unspecified cannabis use disorder, which are characterized by consumption of alcohol and marijuana (respectively) of an unknown frequency and quantity. There were indications during the current evaluation that Mr. Winston was not entirely forthright by endorsing extreme and unlikely symptoms that are inconsistent with genuine psychosis. However, there is no evidence to suggest true psychosis aside from self-reported symptoms. Thus, he is not diagnosed with a psychotic disorder. Taken as a whole, it is our opinion that Mr. Winston is not experiencing symptoms that would impact his current abilities as related to his competency to stand trial.

Mr. Winston's factual understanding of the proceedings against him was intact. For instance, he knew the roles of major courtroom players, as well as the pleas available to him in court. Minor gaps in knowledge were resolved with brief education, and he was capable of retaining that information. Mr. Winston demonstrated a rational understanding of court proceedings and of his case. He knew the advantages of accepting a plea bargain and expressed an appreciation for the adversarial nature of legal proceedings. He provided a well-considered and conventional rationale for hypothetical scenarios involving plea bargains. Regarding his perceptions of being

treated fairly, he provided a reality-based reason for preferring his case be handled in a different jurisdiction. Finally, Mr. Winston is capable of consulting with an attorney and of behaving appropriately in court. Based on his interaction with the evaluators, he demonstrated the ability to consult with his attorney in developing a defense for his case. Further, he expressed no concerns about his attorney and described their relationship in positive terms. All told, it is our opinion that Mr. Winston is currently competent to stand trial.

SUMMARY: Mr. Winston is a 39 year-old male charged with Attempted Murder. His current diagnoses are unspecified alcohol use disorder and unspecified cannabis use disorder, which are not currently impacting his competency to stand trial. It is our opinion, to a reasonable degree of psychological certainty, that Mr. Winston has the requisite rational and factual understanding of the proceedings against him and the ability to consult with his lawyer with a reasonable degree of rational understanding. Therefore, on the date of the evaluation, he is opined competent to stand trial.

Respectfully submitted,



Jennifer Steadham, Ph.D.
Post-Doctoral Fellow

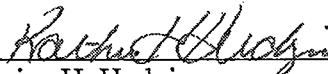


Sheresa Christopher, Ph.D.
Licensed Clinical Psychologist

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,


Kathrine H. Hudgins
Appellate Defender

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

ATTORNEY FOR APPELLANT

This 28th day of March, 2017.