

THE STATE,
RESPONDENT,

v.

DAVID ANTONIO LITTLE, JR.,
APPELLANT/DEFENDANT.

UNITED STATES COURT
OF APPEALS
FOR THE FOURTH CIRCUIT

APPELLANT CASE NO: 2021000990

RECEIVED

DEC 13 2023


SC Court of Appeals

MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE AN AMENDED MOTION/BRIEF

THE APPELLANT, DAVID ANTONIO LITTLE, JR., DO HEREBY DECLARE
THAT APPELLANT COUNSEL WANDA H. CARTER HAS FAILED
AND REFUSED TO AMEND CLAIMS IN THE CASE HEREIN.

THEREFORE, THE COURTS SHALL GRANT MOTION FOR LEAVE
TO FILE AMENDED MOTION/BRIEF.

NOVEMBER 27, 2023


DAVID ANTONIO LITTLE, JR.,
4848 GOLD MINE HWY
KERSHAW SC 29067

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
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The State,
Respondent,

v.

Appellant Case No : 2021-000990

DAVID ANTONIO

LITTLE, JR.

APPELLANT,

Motion To Amend

The appellant, DAVID ANTONIO LITTLE, JR., by and through counsel Wanda H. Cater, do hereby submit the following to show cause that he has informed appointed counsel of his request to amend the brief filed by counsel due to the facts that she has refused to do so and has failed to make competent arguments, which are greater than that of the competency issues of the appellant, at the trial of June 26-27, 2021. Counsel has failed to confided in the appellant before filing a brief about the grounds in which the appellant has describes herein.

For the record the appellant states that, had he been represented by competent counsel at the time of his trial, and had attorney Tonya Copeland-Little argued the facts herein from the start, the appellant would not be in prison at this time.

The violations are clear and concise and in no way can this court claim plain error. The appellant was forced to trial while not even being competent and the prosecutorial misconduct is clear as well as the manipulations of court dockets, which were manipulated in order for the state to gain an easy conviction.

Therefore, the appellant has served the following motion to amend to show cause that he seeks to rectify the violations of his constitutional rights and the prejudices made by the state and its acting officials who have violated the appellants Bill Of Rights under the constitution and committed clear error in the fourth circuit court.

THE GOVERNMENT'S INTEREST IN A TRIAL DOES NOT
OUTWEIGH THE DEFENDANT'S RIGHT AGAINST FORCIBLE
MEDICATION

While forcible medication does infringe upon the defendant's fundamental right to be free from unwanted antipsychotics and their

Constitutional right to a fair trial, these rights are "not absolute and must be balanced with the interests of the government." [2002 WL 31898316, Sell v. U.S.], [Harper, 494 U.S. at 229]

While the Court did not define such interests, It declared that the "Government's interest in trial" is sufficiently important to justify forcible medication. In appellants Little's case he was forced drugs not for any Government interest and only to psychologically impair the appellant by drugging him with mind altering medications against his will and without his consent

The government has no such interest in pre-trial defendants whose guilt has not yet been determined. Second, both Harper and Riggins narrowly upheld the government's ability to forcibly medicate only those convicted defendants who had been deemed a danger to themselves or others. In Riggins, the Court explicitly reflected upon the Harper decision, acknowledging this limitation. The Court noted that Harper stood for the proposition:

Taking account of the unique circumstances of penal confinement, however, we determined that due process allows a mentally ill inmate to be treated involuntarily with antipsychotic drugs where there is a determination that 'the inmate is dangerous to himself or others and the treatment is in the inmate's medical interest.

Little was not found to be a dangerous inmate nor was he adjudicated mentally-ill by any professional decision maker on 02/16/2021 or on 03/22/201 when he was forced mind altering medication by injection.

Supreme Court jurisprudence has consistently recognized the importance of a defendant's involvement in their own trial. When a defendant is forcibly medicated with antipsychotics, there is also a distinct possibility their cognitive processes will be altered for the worse and thus will not be truly cognizant of the implications of entering into court proceedings. These drugs can cause defendants to suffer side effects such as memory loss, "catatonic-like" lethargy, and general unawareness of the events occurring around them. Antipsychotics affect thought, behavior, and perception in such significant ways that some patients "can barely function" after a dosage.

In the case of appellant Little, he has been forced mind altering drugs before having even been read his Miranda rights [Miranda v. Arizona, 384 U.S. 436] and not only was he not read his rights he was not ordered with proper due process to undergo any forced medications.

Double Jeopardy

In jurisprudence, double jeopardy is a procedural defence (primarily in common law jurisdictions) that prevents an accused person from being tried again on the same (or similar) charges following an acquittal or conviction and in rare cases prosecutorial and/or judge misconduct in the same jurisdiction.

Double jeopardy is a common concept in criminal law. In civil law, a similar concept is that of *res judicata*. Variation in common law countries is the peremptory plea, which may take the specific forms of *autrefois acquit* ('previously acquitted') or *autrefois convict* ('previously convicted'). These doctrines appear to have originated in ancient Roman law, in the broader principle *non bis in idem* ('not twice against the same').

The appellant, while being a pretrial detainee was at both CCDC and FCDC was subjected to such punishments of violative oppressions which can be seen in (Exhibit B; Jail Incident Reports) showing that the appellant was sanctioned many times and punished by jailers on several occasions out of pure retaliation, negligence, and malice while at the same time denying the appellant procedural due process to have a disciplinary hearing in order to rebut the allegations of his accusers. See; *Pierce v. County of Orange*, 526 F.3d 1190 (9th Cir. 2008) See; *Kingsley v. Hendrickson*, 135 S. Ct. 2466 (2015)

Double jeopardy essentially means that a defendant cannot be tried or "punished" for the same offense more than once. Here the appellant was

punished on numerous occasions before the assault and resisting arrest charges and clearly he was retaliated against and oppressed by state actors after March 9, 2021 for the assault on officers while resisting arrest when he was already under arrest and in the custody of the Chesterfield County Sheriff's office. These punishments we administered up until July 27, 2021.

Conditions of Pretrial Detention

While you are held in a prison or other detention facility prior to or during trial, you are a pretrial detainee. As a pretrial detainee, you have, at minimum, the same rights as a convicted prisoner. Unlike a post-trial prisoner, however, you have not been convicted of any crime. Thus in some cases, you may be entitled to a higher level of constitutional protection than a post-trial prisoner.

See *Bell v. Wolfish*, 441 U.S. 520, 545, 99 S. Ct. 1861, 1877, 60 L. Ed. 2d 447, 472 (1979) (“[P]retrial detainees, who have not been convicted of any crimes, retain at least those constitutional rights that we have held are enjoyed by convicted prisoners.”). *Wolfish* made clear that the most important difference between pretrial detainees and convicted prisoners is that pretrial detainees cannot be punished.

Convicted prisoners often contest prison conditions on the basis that the conditions violate the Eighth Amendment's prohibition on "cruel and unusual punishment." Pretrial detainees cannot be punished at all because they have not been convicted. Punishing a pretrial detainee who has been convicted of no crime would violate the Due Process Clauses of the U.S. Constitution.

Pretrial detainees in state facilities are protected by the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. The protections of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments against poor detention conditions are otherwise the same. Pretrial detainees have at least the same rights under the Due Process Clauses of the Fifth or Fourteenth Amendments as convicted prisoners do under the Eighth Amendment.

See *City of Revere v. Mass. Gen. Hosp.*, 463 U.S. 239, 244, 103 S. Ct. 2979, 2983, 77 L. Ed. 2d 605, 611 (1983) (holding that the due process rights of a pretrial detainee "are at least as great as the Eighth Amendment protections available to a convicted prisoner.")

See; *Gibbons v. Washoe*, 290 F.3d 1175, 1188 n.9 (9th Cir. 2002)

See; *City of Revere v. Massachusetts General Hospital*, 463 U.S. 239, 244 (1983).

The Right Not To Be Punished

The purpose of detaining you prior to or during trial is not to punish you, but to ensure your presence at trial. Thus, under *Bell v. Wolfish*, you

cannot be punished for the crime that you are accused of while you are a pretrial detainee. Under *Wolfish*, therefore, the central question is whether the conditions that you are subject to constitute punishment.

The transfer of the detainee to another corporation in which did not have jurisdiction over the detainee was a violation in itself while not affording the detainee due process before he was transferred to a more strict and harsh jail setting. See; *Aref v. Lynch*, 833 F.3d 242 (D.C. Cir. 2016) See; *Rezaq v. Nalley*, 677 F.3d 1001 (10th Cir. 2012)

(i) Intent to Punish

The most direct way to show that the conditions constitute punishment is to show that they were intended to punish you. For example, in a case involving a pretrial detainee who was confined in a restraint chair for eight hours after fighting with prison guards, the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit held that the jury should have been allowed to determine whether the guards confined the prisoner in the chair for the purpose of maintaining prison order and security or for the purpose of punishment. If the guards' intent was to maintain order, their actions were constitutional; if their intent was to punish, then their actions violated the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

In the appellants case he was forced to remain in a restraint chair for more than (72) hours among other punishments and violative acts.

(ii) Not Related to Non-Punitive Government Goals

It is often difficult to prove the intent of a prison imposing a set of conditions. Without proof of intent, the conditions will be considered punishment if you can show that they are not reasonably related to a legitimate, non-punitive government goal. This involves answering two questions: (1) is the goal of the conditions legitimate and non-punitive (establishing what the goal is and whether it is a valid goal that is not meant to punish); and (2) are the conditions an excessive way to achieve that goal (establishing whether the conditions were proportional to the goal).

It is difficult but not impossible to show that the conditions or restrictions of your pretrial detention amount to punishment under this two-part test. If the goal of the conditions is punitive (to punish) or otherwise not legitimate, then the conditions amount to punishment. Likewise, if the goal is legitimate but the conditions are an excessive way to achieve that goal, then the conditions amount to punishment.

In examining whether the measures taken were excessive, the Wolfish court stated that courts should grant prison authorities "wide-ranging deference" for their judgments about what practices are needed to maintain order and security in a prison or detention facility. This means that even if the prison's methods for maintaining order and security are unpleasant for inmates, the court is unlikely to substitute its own judgment

for that of the prison officials. Overly harsh conditions and restrictions are, nevertheless, violations.

The court held that such restraints would violate the Fourteenth Amendment if the jury found that the restraints were not a reasonable method of preventing prisoners from escaping again, or if "alternative and less harsh methods" could have been used. Furthermore, "a severe curtailment" of pretrial detainees' out of cell time may be evidence of punitive intent and constitute punishment, even when dealing with prisoners who "are determined to be prone to: escape; assault staff or other inmates ... or likely to need protection from other inmates.

See; *Surprenant v. Rivas*, 424 F.3d 5, 14 (1st Cir. 2005) (holding that fabricating a serious charge holding that the lie would have serious negative consequences for a pretrial detainee, is an illegal manipulation of legitimate prison regulations and "can constitute arbitrary punishment by a correctional officer, even if the response by other (unwitting) prison officials is legitimate and non-punitive").

See; *Bell v. Wolfish*, 441 U.S. 520, 540, 99 S. Ct. 1861, 1875, 60 L. Ed. 2d 447, 469 n. 23 (1979)

("In determining whether restrictions or conditions are reasonably related to the Government's interest in maintaining security and order courts must heed our warning that such considerations are peculiarly within the province and professional expertise of corrections officials, and, in the absence of substantial evidence that the officials have exaggerated their

response ..., courts should ordinarily defer to their expert judgment in such matters.")

See; Bell v. Wolfish, 441 U.S. 520, 542, 99 S. Ct. 1861, 1876, 60 L. Ed. 2d 447, 470 n.25 (1979)

See; Bell v. Wolfish, 441 U.S. 520, 539, 99 S. Ct. 1861, 1874, 60 L. Ed. 2d 447, 469 n.20 (1979)

See; Covino v. Vt. Dept. of Corr., 933 F.2d 128, 130 (2d Cir. 1991); see also United States v. Gotti, 755 F. Supp. 1159, 1164 (E.D.N.Y. 1991) (placing detainee in administrative detention because of the crime for which he has been charged rather than his actions while incarcerated constitutes punishment).

See; Putman v. Gerloff, 639 F.2d 415, 420 (8th Cir. 1981).

See; Pierce v. County of Orange, 526 F.3d 1190, 1208 (9th Cir. 2008) (holding that pretrial detainees must be given adequate time out of their cells to exercise and observe their religions).

See; Pierce v. County of Orange, 526 F.3d 1190, 1197, n.3 (9th Cir. 2008); Cal. Code Regs. Tit. 15, § 1053

See; Bell v. Wolfish, 441 U.S. 520, 535, 99 S. Ct. 1861, 1872, 60 L. Ed. 2d 447, 466 (1979) ("[U]nder the Due Process Clause, a detainee may not be punished prior to an adjudication of guilt in accordance with due process of law."). This means that you cannot be treated in a way that seems like it is a punishment before you have been found guilty after a trial during which all of your due process rights have been satisfied. You

also cannot be treated in a way that is intended to promote the traditional aims of criminal punishment, including pay back for the crime supposed to have already been committed or mistreatment in hopes of preventing more crimes from being committed in the future.

See; *Bell v. Wolfish*, 441 U.S. 520, 539, 99 S. Ct. 1861, 1874, 60 L. Ed. 2d 447, 469 n.20 (1979) (“Retribution and deterrence are not legitimate non-punitive governmental objectives.”).

See; *Bell v. Wolfish*, 441 U.S. 520, 535, 99 S. Ct. 1861, 1872, 60 L. Ed. 2d 447, 466 (1979) (“In evaluating the constitutionality of conditions or restrictions of pretrial detention that implicate only the protection against the deprivation of liberty without due process of law, we think that the proper inquiry is whether those conditions amount to punishment of the detainee.”). See; *Fuentes v. Wagner*, 206 F.3d 335, 342, 346 (3d Cir. 2000)

See; *Bell v. Wolfish*, 441 U.S. 520, 540, 99 S. Ct. 1861, 1874, 60 L. Ed. 2d 447, 469 (1979) (“The effective management of the detention facility once the individual is confined is a valid objective that may justify imposition of conditions and restrictions of pretrial detention and dispel any inference that such restrictions are intended as punishment.”).

b) Disciplinary Measures for Infractions of Prison Rules

Courts have found that you can be disciplined as a pretrial detainee if you break prison rules or if officials have a reason to believe that you need to be restrained for the safety and order of the detention facility.

See *Rapier v. Harris*, 172 F.3d 999, 1003 (7th Cir. 1999) (noting that though a pretrial detainee cannot be punished for the underlying crime that he has been accused of committing, he "can be punished for misconduct that occurs while he is awaiting trial"); *Mitchell v. Dupnik*, 75 F.3d 517, 524 (9th Cir. 1996) ("[P]retrial detainees are [not] free to violate jail rules with impunity."); *Collazo-Leon v. U.S. Bureau of Prisons*, 51 F.3d 315, 318 (1st Cir. 1995) (holding that reasonable punishment may be imposed to enforce prison requirements, but not to punish the unproven criminal allegations) See; *Fuentes v. Wagner*, 206 F.3d 335, 343 (3d Cir. 2000) (holding that eight hours in restraint chair after disruptive behavior would be unconstitutional if it were found to have been imposed as punishment, although defendant in this case was put in the restraint chair "to stop his disruptive behavior and maintain prison order and security"); *McFadden v. Solfaro*, 1998 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 5765, at *31 (S.D.N.Y. Apr. 23, 1998) (unpublished) (finding the disciplinary segregation of pretrial detainee for breaking prison regulations acceptable because it was not punitive and instead was "tied to the legitimate objective of maintaining order and impressing the need for discipline.").

See; *Mitchell v. Dupnik*, 75 F.3d 517, 524 (9th Cir. 1996) (ruling that disciplinary segregation of pretrial detainee for breaking prison rules does

not violate the Constitution, as long as a due process hearing is provided); See; *McFadden v. Solfaro*, 1998 U.S. Dist. Lexis 5765 at *31 (S.D.N.Y. Apr. 23, 1998) (unpublished) (upholding constitutionality of pretrial detainee's administrative segregation for acting against prison regulations by "committing ... unhygienic acts" and threatening guards).

See; *McFadden v. Solfaro*, 1998 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 5765, at *32 (S.D.N.Y. Apr. 23, 1998) (unpublished) (upholding loss of privileges including "commissary, walkman, phone"). See *Danley v. Allen*, 540 F.3d 1298, 1309 (11th Cir. 2008)

Pretrial detainees, unlike convicted prisoners, are usually entitled to procedural protections when punishments or additional restraints are imposed upon them. Therefore, when officials subject you to additional restraints (punishment) for violating prison rules, they must follow certain procedures consistent with due process of law.

Some courts have required that pretrial detainees be given due process before the additional restrictions are imposed, while others have allowed the restrictions first, so long as they are followed up in a manner that satisfies due process. The due process you are entitled to when restrained or punished for breaking prison rules is equivalent to that described in *Wolff v. McDonnell*, which defines the due process rights of convicted prisoners at a prison disciplinary hearing.

You are entitled, for example, to be given written notice of the charges against you, to be given a hearing on the matter before an impartial officer, and to call witnesses and present evidence at that hearing. Out of every jail incident report at both CCDC and FCDC the appellant was not afforded these rights. See; *Rapier v. Harris*, 172 F.3d 999, 1005 (7th Cir. 1999) (finding that “punishment can be imposed only after affording the detainee some sort of procedural protection”)

See; *Benjamin v. Fraser*, 264 F.3d 175, 188 (2d Cir. 2001). (upholding the district court holding that detainees placed in high security or restraint status should “reasonably promptly” receive due process hearings after being placed on that status).

See; e.g., *Boswell v. Sherburne County*, 849 F.2d 1117, 1121 n.4 (8th Cir. 1988) (describing circuit split on issue of whether pretrial detainees are entitled to greater rights than convicted prisoners with respect to “such basic necessities as food, living space, and medical care”)

(c) Courts' Retreat from Greater Protection for Detainees

The Supreme Court has not ruled on whether pretrial detainees are entitled to a higher standard of care than convicted prisoners with respect to food and housing, medical treatment, and protection from assault.

Some lower courts have considered the possibility that there is a higher standard for pretrial detainees than for convicted prisoners.

See *Daniels v. Williams*, 474 U.S. 327, 334, 106 S. Ct. 662, 666, 88 L. Ed. 2d 662, 670 n.3 (1986) (declining to decide whether a standard between negligence and intentional conduct violates the due process clause); *City of Canton v. Harris*, 489 U.S. 378, 389, 109 S. Ct. 1197, 1205, 103 L. Ed. 2d 412, 427 (1989) (declining again to decide whether something less than deliberate indifference may be enough to establish a deprivation in violation of due process of a pretrial detainee's right to medical care); see also *Butler v. Fletcher*, 465 F.3d 340, 345 (8th Cir. 2006) (describing Supreme Court decisions as "not resolving the issue" of the difference between the Substantive Due Process protections available to pretrial detainees and the Eighth Amendment protections provided convicted prisoners in the context of the standard applicable to claims concerning medical care and protection from harm).

Right of Access to Counsel

Under the Sixth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, you have a right to counsel in the Preparation of your defense. (See Part C of this Chapter for a broader discussion of your right to Counsel.) This right includes the right to meet with and communicate with your attorney while you are detained

awaiting trial. If the conditions of your detention interfere with your ability to meet with your attorney or to communicate in private to discuss your case, then they may violate your sixth amendment right to counsel. Pretrial detainees may have a greater right of access to counsel than convicted prisoners. The Supreme Court in *Maine v. Moulton* recognized that the right to counsel is especially important during the period before trial.

Moulton did not involve a pretrial detainee, but it has been cited by some Lower courts as support for the proposition that courts should be especially protective of your right to Counsel while you are a pretrial detainee. As one court stated, when pretrial detainees are kept from Effectively communicating with their attorneys, "the ultimate fairness of their eventual trial can be Compromised."

A transfer from one detention facility to another may also violate Your right to counsel, if the transfer is to a place so distant that your access to counsel is impaired. ("To deprive a person of counsel during the period prior to trial may be more damaging than denial of counsel during the trial itself.").

The Right Not to be Subjected to Excessive Force

As a pretrial detainee, you have a Fifth or Fourteenth Amendment right to be free from an officer Using excessive (too much) force against you. In *Graham v. Connor*, the Supreme Court held that the Due Process Clause

of the Fourteenth Amendment protects pretrial detainees from excessive force. At a minimum, this protects pretrial detainees from "force that amounts to punishment."

Convicted Prisoners also have a right to be free from excessive physical force. For convicted prisoners, that right stems from the Eighth amendment prohibition on cruel and unusual punishment. For pretrial detainees, a court will analyze an excessive force claim differently depending on the constitutional right allegedly violated, which depends on which stage you are at in the criminal proceedings. Reckless behavior is behavior that a reasonable person should know is dangerous or likely to cause harm. Officers acting recklessly do not need to be actually aware that their behavior is dangerous.

Kingsley v. Hendrickson, 135 S. Ct. 2466, 2472, 192 L. Ed. 2d 416 (2015). Kingsley v. Hendrickson, 135 S. Ct. 2466, 2473, 192 L. Ed. 2d 416, 426 (2015) (citing Graham v. Connor, 490 U.S. 386, 396, 109 S. Ct. 1865, 1872, 104 L. Ed. 2d 443, 455 (1989) (providing the following list of Non-exclusive factors for courts to consider in determining whether a use of force was objectively unreasonable:

- (1) the relationship between the need for the use of force and the amount of force used;
- (2) the extent of the plaintiff's injury;
- (3) any effort made by the officer to temper or to limit the amount of force;
- (4) the severity of the security problem at issue;
- (5) the

threat reasonably perceived by the officer; and (6) whether the plaintiff was actively resisting").

Facts

In the appellant's case he was forced to remain in a restraint chair from the day of his arrest 02/14/2021 until the morning of 02/18/2021 without being provided with food, water, or the right to relieve himself of his bodily fluids. See Benjamin v. Fraser, 264 F.3d 175, 188 (2d Cir. 2001). (upholding the district court holding that detainees placed in high security or restraint status should "reasonably promptly" receive due process hearings after being placed on that status). After being taken to the McLeod Health Cheraw hospital by sheriff deputies David Brown and Cody Dixon on 02/16/2021 without first being given due process or issues a valid warrant that was not defective on its face to grant the state the right to violate the constitutional rights of the appellant neither a judicial order from any judge.

On the day of the incident the appellant protested over and over that he did not consent to any medical treatment, but the appellant's protest fell on deaf ears of both officers and the medical staff at McLeod Health Cheraw hospital.

The appellant was held down by both officers while being in full restraints and forcefully had his underwear pulled down and injected three (3) times

in the buttocks area with antipsychotics drugs and then a forced urinalysis was performed on the appellant without his consent including the forced i.v. that was administered into the appellants body, violating the 1st amendment ,4th amendment, 5th amendment, 6th amendment and 14th amendment of the appellant. (See; Exhibit A, McLeod Health Hospital Records And FCDC Medical Records)

Appellant was then transported back to the CCDC and placed back into excessive restraints for no justifiable reasons in which the Supreme Law of The Land deems constitutional.

Jailers allege that the appellant was placed in the restraint chair on 02/14/2021 due to his "attempt" to break light fixers in the cell according to the jail incident report which was false and maliciously made by jailers Marcia Marine and camera footage from the CCDC will prove that the incident report made by jailer was falsified with intent only to punish the "detainee" at the time for the allegations of his arrest.

The appellant suffered from the actions in which caused harm to not only the body of the appellant, but also to his sancta in an attempt to psychologically impair the appellant.

On 02/17/2021, after being injected with mind altering drugs the day before and having been in a restraint chair for more than (72) detective Daniel Scott and Damien Sheilds of the CCSO removed the appellant from

the jail in order to read the appellant his Miranda rights for the first time since being arrested.

Daniel Scott falsified the Miranda warning paper by changing the date to 02/15/2021 in an attempt to manipulate the evidence in which shows the violation of the appellant's 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 14th Amendment Due Process.

"Original" and unaltered video footage from the CCDC will show that the appellant "never" left the jail on 02/15/2021 and remained in the restraint chair the entire day.

On 02/18/2021 the appellant was finally released from the excessive restraints of being in the restraint chair for more than (72) hours and was placed, not in general population, but in a medical cell of the jail in which the appellant had a camera in his cell that recorded him 24 hours a day and was allowed 1 hour per day of recreational time which also violated the appellants rights to be placed in general population showing a violation of indifference to equal protections of law and equality that was afforded to other detainees. Never did the appellant request to be placed in a medical cell, nor did he give his consent or deny his right to be placed in general population. The appellant was denied the right to purchase canteen items as well and on the times that he did they were confiscated causing defamation to the appellant because the funds were never refunded or the property given back.

On 03/09/2021 while on his (1) hour of recreation the appellant was in the booking area of the jail making an attorney call when sheriff deputies entered the jail and proceeded to push the appellant with force trying to make the appellant return to his cell. After being pushed by the deputy and provoked to defend himself he was charged with assault and resisting arrest when he was already under arrest in the jail.

After being forced injections of antipsychotics drugs and being held down by deputies at the Mcleod Health Cheraw hospital the appellant felt his life and the safety thereof was in imminent danger of his captures. Therefore, the appellant instinctively was on guard and had the right to be.

The appellant was not at large and was already in custody so therefore how was he charged with resisting? Immediately after the incident the appellant was denied medical assistance for the injuries he sustained, but nurse Genie Chisholm sought to accommodate the deputies with their injuries and immediately after doing so left the jail after being told to do so by the same officers the appellant had the incident with, failing to see the appellant for his injuries until the next day.

From a result of the incident the appellant later caught staph infection on his right ankle or some kind of infection due to the unclean living conditions of the CCDC jail, in which he did not receive proper medical attention for until he was sent to FCDC (See FCDC medical records)

The appellant was transferred after the incident which took place on 03/09/2021 to the Florence County Detention Center out of retaliation from state actors of the CCSO... namely Sheriff James Dixon and Shelia Buckman.

When arriving at the FCDC he was immediately placed in a restraint chair once again and forced antipsychotics injection while being in the restraint chair by nurse Eric McDaniel who refused to adhere to the protests of the appellant that he did not consent. (See; Civil Case No. 2023-NI-21-10)

Officers of the FCDC intentionally manipulated their incident reports to make it appear that they had a right to place the appellant in a restraint chair and force drugs into the appellants system without first obtaining a judicial order to do so which violated the appellants 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th and 14th amendment.

While at FCDC the appellant was subjected to oppressive, sadistic, malicious, and brutal acts made by the jailers at FCDC. See; Hudson v. McMillan , 503 U.S. 1 (1992)

Injuries suffered by being forced antipsychotics injections, excessive restraints via restraint chair, chemical munitions in which caused hallucinating affects, excessive force and being tasered (3) times on 03/22/2021 while being secure behind a cell door showing that he was not a threat to the jailers. See; Young v. martin, 801 F.3d 172 (3rd Cir.

2015), (See; Exhibit B, Jail Incident Reports), (See; Civil Case No. 0:23-2874- RMG- PJG)

In May, 2021 the appellant was transferred back to CCDC where he received even more acts of punishment and police brutalities by actors of the state. (See; Civil Case No. 0:23-797-RMG-PJG)

Before the appellants trial he was subjected to undergo a mental evaluation in which he was given no option or choice to consent. At the mental evaluation in which was performed by Dr. Matthew Gaskins the attorney Tonya Copeland-Little arrived late to the hearing. In disregard to the fact that he had no counsel present Dr. Matthew Gaskins still began his "evaluation" knowingly and intently in violation of the appellants right to have counsel present which violated the appellants 6th and 14th amendments. Evidence of discrimination, biased preconceptions and negligence can be seen from the questions Dr. Matthew Gaskins sought to ask, in which had nothing to do with the mental state of the appellant.

Not only was the appellant biased by Dr. Matthew Gaskins, but at the trial Dr. Gaskins made a perjured testimony, lying about the length and time of the evaluation saying that it lasted over an hour when it only lasted 20-25 minutes in the attempt to assist the state in getting a "easy conviction" of the appellant who has been clearly railroaded and curtailed by state actors.

Attorney Tonya Copeland-Little was aware that the mental evaluation did not last this long and failed to object to the perjury as well as failed to

object to Dr. Matthew Gaskins interviewing the appellant while she was not present showing that attorney Tonya Copeland-Little was in cahoots with the state in order to get the state an easy conviction.

Therefore, the appellant was also prejudiced and poorly represented by attorney Tonya Copeland-Little as well from the very beginning of her accepting to take the case. Attorney Little was also aware of the forces injections prior to the appellants trial but intentionally did not raise these issues(See; Civil Case No. 2023-CP-13-303)See; Romero v Evans, 517 U.S. 620(1996)

Prior to trial the appellant had been subjected to remain in a cell at the CCDC from 06/20/2021 until 07/27/2021. While being forced to remain in a cell without the right to recreation, shower, phone, kiosk, and toilet tissue more than 30 days, the appellant was subjected to destroying his mattress in order to use the cotton inside as a means to clean himself after using the restroom, in which jailers refused to flush at any time or have maintenance unstop the toilet leaving the appellant in an inhumane setting.

The appellant was not informed of his trial in a timely manner and neither was he permitted to confide in his counsel before trial in order to create a defense for himself. He did not know that he was going to trial until (3) days prior to 07/26/2021. This was intentionally done by attorney Tonya Copeland-Little and the sheriff James Dixon along with jailers in order to

assist the state with its conviction of the appellant who had experienced so much trauma and oppression from jailers that he was incompetent and mentally impaired due to the forced drugging and consistent assaults he endured prior to his trial and at the time before his trial which violated the appellant's 6th amendment to fair trial and 14th amendment due process along with other constitutional violations.

Before trial the appellant was made to wear a stun belt by Sled agents who failed to obtain a judicial order from a judge which violated the appellants 6th amendment and 14th amendment. The application of a stun belt to a criminal defendant is governed by the same considerations and body of law as restraint devices. Such a decision "must be subjected to close judicial scrutiny to determine if there was an essential state interest furthered by compelling a defendant to wear shackles and whether less restrictive, less prejudicial methods of restraint were considered or could have been employed." The reasons for a decision to restrain must be placed on the record. (See: United States v. Durham, 287 F.3d 1297 (11th Cir. 2002).

The importance of these considerations dictates that the imposition of physical restraints be subject to careful judicial review. We have held that a decision to apply leg shackles to the defendant "must be subjected to close judicial scrutiny to determine if there was an essential state interest furthered by compelling a defendant to wear shackles and whether less restrictive, less prejudicial methods of restraint were considered or could

have been employed." *Elledge v. Dugger*, 823 F.2d 1439, 1451 (11th Cir.) Therefore this goes hand in hand with the forced wearing of a stun belt.

The failure to have a judicial order in forcing the appellant to wear a stun belt at trial shall be seen as a violation of the appellants constitutional rights and clear error of the court.

Closing Arguments

Right to an effective remedy "Everyone whose rights and freedoms as set forth in the convention are violated shall have an effective remedy before a national authority notwithstanding that the violation has been committed by persons acting in an official capacity."

"Our whole constitutional heritage rebels at the thought of giving government the power to control men's minds".

Pursuant to the Supreme Law Of The Land the court is obligated to take the appellants motion into consideration regardless of him having counsel, who has refused to bring forth these claims.

The convictions of the appellant shall be reversed, remanded, and/or set aside due to the many violations explained herein.

"The makers of our constitution undertook to secure conditions favorable to the pursuit of happiness. They recognized the significance of a man's

spiritual nature, of his feelings and of his intellect. They knew that only a part of the pain, pleasure and satisfactions of life are to be found in material things, they sought to protect Americans in their beliefs, their thoughts, their emotions and their sensations. They conferred, as against the government, the right to be let alone- the most comprehensive of rights and the right most valued by civilized men”.

“The Truth Does Not Need A Witness”.

Respectfully,



NOVEMBER 20, 2023

David Antonio Little, Jr.
4848 Gold Mine Hwy
Kershaw SC, 29067

EXHIBIT A (MCLEOD HEALTH HOSPITAL
RECORDS)

APPELLANT CASE NO. 2021000990

PAGES (1-10)

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COPE

County of: CHESTERFIELD

CHESTERFIELD CO. SHERIFF'S OFFICE
203 WATSON STREET
CHESTERFIELD, S.C. 29709

SEARCH WARRANT

**McLeod Health Cheraw
711 Chesterfield Hwy
Cheraw SC 29520**

}

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

AFFIDAVIT

COUNTY OF CHESTERFIELD

Personally appeared before me, one **Capt Wayne Jordan**, who, being duly sworn, say that there is probable cause to believe that certain property subject to seizure under provisions of Section 17-13-140, 1976 Code of Laws of South Carolina, as amended, is located on the following premises in this County:

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY SOUGHT

Any and all medical records regarding David Antonio Little Jr Date of Birth 04/04/1990, Social Security Number of 247-83-4624 but not limited to labs, xray's, doctors notes, nurses notes ect for the date of February 16th, 2021

DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES (PERSON, PLACE OR THING) TO BE SEARCHED

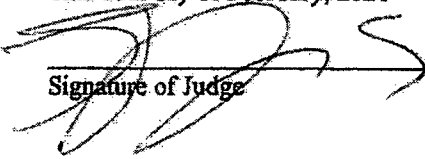
David Antonio Little Jr Date of Birth 04/04/1990, Social Security Number of 247-83-4624

REASON FOR AFFIANT'S BELIEF THAT THE PROPERTY SOUGHT IS ON THE SUBJECT PREMISES


That on February 14th, 2021 David A Little Jr did stab and kill his grandmother, Geraldine Sellers Marshall mutiple times about her body. Little contuined confession that he was Jesus and he was the ruler of all. Little was taken to McLeod Health Cheraw for a mietal evaluation.

Sworn to and Subscribed before me

This 16th day of February, 2021



Signature of Judge



Affiant
Address 203 Watson ST
CHESTERFIELD SC 29709

Phone 843-623-2101

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

}

SEARCH WARRANT

COUNTY OF CHESTERFIELD

TO ANY BONDED LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER OF THIS STATE OR COUNTY OR OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF CHESTERFIELD

It appears from the attached affidavit that there are reasonable grounds to believe that certain property subject to seizure under provisions of Section 17-13-140, 1976 Code of Laws of South Carolina, as amended, is located on the following premises in this county:

**DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES (PERSON, PLACE, OR THING)
TO BE SEARCHED**

David Antonio Little Jr Date of Birth 04/04/1990, Social Security Number of 247-83-4624

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

Any and all medical records regarding David Antonio Little Jr Date of Birth 04/04/1990, Social Security Number of 247-83-4624 but not limited to labs, xray's, doctors notes, nurses notes ect for the date of February 16th, 2021

RETURN

I received the attached Search Warrant February 14, 2021 and have executed it as follows:

On February 12 2021 at 1800 o'clock M, I searched (the person) described in the warrant and (the premises)

I left a copy of the warrant with McLeod Health Cheraw
Name of person searched or "at the place of search" with.
Together with a receipt for the items seized.

The following is an inventory of property taken pursuant to the warrant:

- 1. David Little Medical Records
- from McLeod Health Cheraw

This inventory was made in the presence of _____

AND _____

I swear that this Inventory is a true and detailed account of all the property taken by me on the warrant.

}
SWORN to before me this 13

← MAY 2021?

Day of May, 2021.

[Signature] (L.S.)
Signature of Judge

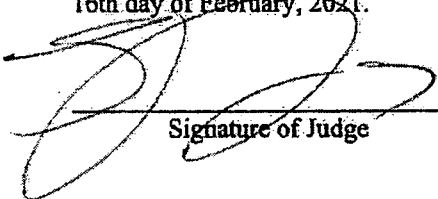
(Signature of Officer Executing Warrant)

This Search warrant shall not be valid for more than ten days from the date of issuance.

A written inventory of all property seized pursuant to this Search Warrant shall be made to Magistrate of issue within ten days from the date of this warrant, such inventory to be signed by the officer executing this warrant, and a copy of such inventory shall be furnished to the person whose premises are searched if demand for such copy is made.

A copy of this Search Warrant shall be delivered to the person in charge of the premises searched at the time of such search if practicable, and, if not, to such person as soon thereafter as is practicable; in the event the identity of the person in charge is not known or if such person cannot be found after reasonable diligence in attempting to locate the person, a copy shall be attached to a prominent place on such premises.

CHESTERFIELD, S.C.
16th day of February, 2021.



Signature of Judge (L.S.)

McLeod Health Cheraw

Patient Name: LITTLE, DAVID
MRN: 001230454 Admit: 2/16/2021
FIN: 1001366179 Disch: 2/16/2021
DOB/Age/Sex: [REDACTED] 32 years Male Admitting: Goldbach, MD, Tyler

Emergency Documentation

DCP GENERIC CODE

Tracking Acuity : 2 - Emergent
Tracking Group : MHCW ED Tracking Group

MORTON, RN, LINDSEY M - 02/16/2021 12:24 EST

Weight Measured : 100 kg(Converted to: 220 lb 7 oz)
Height/Length Measured : 182 cm(Converted to: 6 ft 0 in)
Body Mass Index Measured : 30 kg/m2

MORTON, RN, LINDSEY M - 02/16/2021 12:24 EST

ED Triage Allergies/Meds

(As Of: 02/16/2021 12:28:45 EST)

Allergies (Active)

No Known Allergies

Estimated Onset Date: Unspecified ; Created By: MORTON, RN, LINDSEY M; Reaction Status: Active ; Category: Drug ; Substance: No Known Allergies ; Type: Allergy ; Updated By: MORTON, RN, LINDSEY M; Reviewed Date: 02/16/2021 12:28 EST

Medication List

(As Of: 02/16/2021 12:28:45 EST)

Reason for Visit/Problems/Surgical History

(As Of: 02/16/2021 12:28:45 EST)

Diagnoses(Active)

Altered mental status

Date: 02/16/2021 ; Diagnosis Type: Reason For Visit ; Confirmation: Complaint of ; Clinical Dx: Altered mental status ; Classification: Nursing ; Clinical Service: Non-Specified ; Code: PNED ; Probability: 0 ; Diagnosis Code: 0048084F-1C9E-401C-BBFC-460A9CB4F917

Psychiatric screening exam

Date: 02/16/2021 ; Diagnosis Type: Reason For Visit ; Confirmation: Complaint of ; Clinical Dx: Psychiatric screening exam ; Classification: Nursing ; Clinical Service: Non-Specified ; Code: PNED ; Probability: 0 ; Diagnosis Code: 357B796D-D145-4776-8EC4-9B1F3E417E6E

Procedure History

(As Of: 02/16/2021 12:28:45 EST)

ID Risk Screen

COVID-19 Screening : Unable to obtain

MORTON, RN, LINDSEY M - 02/16/2021 12:24 EST

Infectious Disease Risk Factor Grid

Diarrhea : Unable to obtain

New or Worsening Cough : Unable to obtain

McLeod Health Cheraw

Patient Name: LITTLE, DAVID
MRN: 001230454
FIN: 1001366179
DOB/Age/Sex: [REDACTED] 32 years Male
Admit: 2/16/2021
Disch: 2/16/2021
Admitting: Goldbach, MD, Tyler

Emergency Documentation

MORTON, RN, LINDSEY M - 02/16/2021 12:24 EST

TB Risk Factor/Symptoms Grid
Recent Exposure to Communicable Disease: Unable to obtain

MORTON, RN, LINDSEY M - 02/16/2021 12:24 EST

Electronically Signed on 02/16/21 12:24 PM

MORTON, RN, LINDSEY M

Document Type: ED Note Physician
Service Date/Time: 2/16/2021 17:00 EST
Result Status: Auth (Verified)
Document Subject: ED Note
Sign Information: Goldbach, MD, Tyler (2/16/2021 17:01 EST)

Basic Information

Time Seen:
Goldbach, MD, Tyler / 02/16/2021 12:10

Chief Complaint

pt via law enforcement for reports of altered mental status x3 days. pt is noncooperative with triage assessment.

History of Present Illness

This is a 30-year-old male presenting with unknown past medical history presenting to the emergency department in police custody for evaluation of altered mental status and agitation. Please report that patient was arrested this past Saturday after murdering his grandmother with a knife. They report that they found him walking the streets with the bloody knife acting bizarrely. They state that he then showed them the knife like the blood off of it. They ultimately arrested him for the murder and states that since that time he has been agitated and acting bizarrely. They report that they are in the process of getting him to mental health evaluation however require medical evaluation first. During my evaluation of patient he states that he is from "Al-Morrocco" in Africa and that "we have our compasses reversed". He states that he is God and my big brother and that I do not question him he questions me. He states he has a army of followers at least 2000 strong who are coming to "blow this bitch up". Further history is limited due to patient's altered mental status.

Review of Systems

A complete review of systems is unable to obtain secondary to patient's altered mental status.

Physical Exam

Vitals & Measurements

HR: 54(Monitored) BP: 100/60 SpO2: 98%
HT: 182 cm WT: 100.000 kg BMI: 30

General: Patient is awake, alert, not oriented to place or time. Agitated and aggressive.
Neurologic: Cranial nerves III-XII are intact, 5 out of 5 upper and lower extremity strength bilaterally, no truncal ataxia, gait normal.

Problem List/Past Medical History

Ongoing
No qualifying data
Historical
No qualifying data

Medications

Inpatient
No active inpatient medications
Home
No active home medications

Allergies

No Known Allergies

Social History

Electronic Cigarette

E-Cigarette Use: Unknown/Not obtained, 02/16/2021

Tobacco

Smoking tobacco use: Not obtained due to cognitive impairment., 02/16/2021

Lab Results

Table with 3 columns: CBC and Differential, LATEST RESULTS, and values. Rows include WBC Count, RBC, Hgb, Hematocrit, MCV, and MCH.



McLeod Health Cheraw

Patient Name: LITTLE, DAVID
 MRN: 001230454 Admit: 2/16/2021
 FIN: 1001366179 Disch: 2/16/2021
 DOB/Age/Sex: [REDACTED] 32 years Male Admitting: Goldbach, MD, Tyler

Emergency Documentation

Psych: Agitated, somewhat aggressive, hyper religious, grandiose thoughts, unable to obtain assess for SI or audiovisual hallucinations however he does have homicidal ideations. He appears to be acutely psychotic.
 HEENT: Normocephalic, atraumatic. Pupils equal, round, and reactive to light. Extraocular muscles intact. Conjunctiva without injection or exudate. Oropharynx is clear. Mucous membranes are moist.
 Nose without discharge.
 Neck: Neck is soft and supple without lymphadenopathy. No JVD is appreciated.
 Respiratory: Chest is clear to auscultation bilaterally, no wheezes or rales appreciated. Breathing is non-labored.
 Cardiovascular: Heart is regular rate and rhythm without murmur. Chest wall nontender to palpation.
 Peripheral pulses intact.
 Abdomen: Abdomen is soft and nontender, nondistended, no rebound, no guarding, no peritoneal signs.
 Bowel sounds present.
 Musculoskeletal: Extremities palpated without deformity or tenderness. Normal joint range of motion.
 Integument: No rashes or lesions.

MCHC	02/16/21 13:33	35.4
RDW	02/16/21 13:33	13.2
Platelets	02/16/21 13:33	218
Neutrophil %	02/16/21 13:33	71.1 High
Lymphocyte %	02/16/21 13:33	19.9 Low
Monocyte %	02/16/21 13:33	7.7
Eosinophil %	02/16/21 13:33	0.3
Basophil %	02/16/21 13:33	0.7
Immature Granulocyte %	02/16/21 13:33	0.3
NRBC %	02/16/21 13:33	0.0
Neutrophil Absolute	02/16/21 13:33	5.3
Lymphocyte Absolute	02/16/21 13:33	1.5
Monocyte Absolute	02/16/21 13:33	0.6
Eosinophil Absolute	02/16/21 13:33	0.0
Basophil Absolute	02/16/21 13:33	0.0
Immature Granulocyte Absolute	02/16/21 13:33	0.0
NRBC Absolute	02/16/21 13:33	0.0

Medical Decision Making

This is a 30-year-old male presented to the emergency department for evaluation of signs symptoms most consistent with acute psychosis. Differential also includes electrolyte abnormality, thyroid abnormality, occult infection, substance abuse. Given his acute psychosis and agitation he required droperidol, Ativan, and Benadryl for sedation in order to safely obtain labs. Labs were relatively unremarkable. He did have 4+ ketones in his urine, likely from some mild dehydration. He was given IV fluid bolus for this.
 Cannabinoids, however as this has been in custody since Saturday, do not feel that this is the main etiology of his psychosis. I do not find any medical, infectious, significant toxicological etiology of his psychosis. I involved case management for help with ultimate disposition. She got in touch with Vivian Holtz at Tri-County mental health in Chesterfield. Ms. Holtz reports that they will be able to evaluate patient from a psychiatric perspective tomorrow morning at their facility. The jail will be able to transport patient there tomorrow morning for further psychiatric evaluation. Sheriff department states that they would like to take patient back to the detention facility as he is a significant risk to the public and he would be safer there as opposed to here in the hospital. We were unable to get in touch with probate judge. I also involved risk-management who state that we are unable to place patient on papers here and then sent back to detention facility. Given all this, my best clinical judgment is to discharge patient back to detention facility in custody with referral to Tri-County mental health where they will take him tomorrow for further psychiatric evaluation.

Thyroid Studies	LATEST RESULTS	
Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (TSH)	02/16/21 13:33	3.454

Timed Urine Chemistry	LATEST RESULTS	
Pharmacy Estimated Creatinine Clearance	02/16/21 13:55	128.94

Assessment/Plan

- Acute psychosis (F23)
 Discharge in police custody back to detention facility with TCMH referral

Routine Chemistry	LATEST RESULTS	
Sodium Level	02/16/21 13:33	143
Potassium Level	02/16/21 13:33	4.0
Chloride Level	02/16/21 13:33	104

McLeod Health Cheraw

Patient Name: LITTLE, DAVID

MRN: 001230454

FIN: 1001366179

DOB/Age/Sex: [REDACTED] 32 years Male

Admit: 2/16/2021

Disch: 2/16/2021

Admitting: Goldbach, MD, Tyler

Emergency Documentation

CO2 Level	02/16/21 13:33	24 Low
BUN	02/16/21 13:33	33 High
Glucose Level	02/16/21 13:33	82
Creatinine Level	02/16/21 13:33	1.02
Calcium Level	02/16/21 13:33	10.1
Anion Gap	02/16/21 13:33	15 High
Calculated Osmolality	02/16/21 13:33	302 High
BUN/Creatinine Ratio	02/16/21 13:33	32.4
eGFR African American	02/16/21 13:33	114
eGFR Non-African American	02/16/21 13:33	98

Serum Toxicology LATEST RESULTS

Alcohol Level, Medical	02/16/21 13:31	<10
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Urine Toxicology LATEST RESULTS

Urine Amphetamine Screen	02/16/21 13:31	Negative
Urine Barbiturate Screen	02/16/21 13:31	Negative
Urine Benzodiazepine Screen	02/16/21 13:31	Negative
Urine Cannabinoid Screen	02/16/21 13:31	Positive Abnormal
Urine Cocaine Screen	02/16/21 13:31	Negative
Urine Opiate Screen	02/16/21 13:31	Negative
Urine Phencyclidine Screen	02/16/21 13:31	Negative
Urine Methamphetamine Screen	02/16/21 13:31	Negative
Urine Tricyclic Antidepressants Screen	02/16/21 13:31	Negative
Urine Methadone Screen	02/16/21 13:31	Negative
Urine Oxycodone Screen	02/16/21 13:31	Negative
Urine Propoxyphene Screen	02/16/21 13:31	Negative
Urine Buprenorphine Screen	02/16/21 13:31	Negative

* Other MR Documents - Auth (Verified) *



Corporate Office: 2030 Hamilton Place Blvd., #140, Chattanooga TN 37402
Corporate Phone: (423) 553-5635 Fax: (423) 553-5645

PATIENT OUTSIDE REFERRAL INFORMATION FORM

This patient is currently incarcerated at the jail facility listed below. Patient has been referred to your ER/facility in regarding to his symptoms/conditions listed below. All subsequent tests, procedures, and outpatient services other than requested service must be communicated and approved by the medical contact person at the jail facility to ensure justification. Failure to notify the medical contact person may result in reduced benefits and/or possible denial of payment. If hospital admission is necessary, please communicate any and all medical information as well as an estimated length of stay to our Utilization Review Department at our corporate office (423) 553-5635 x927 or Fax this completed form to 423-551-3018. Certification, justification, and/or treatment plan of continued services must be obtained to guarantee payment of the claim. Thank you for your cooperation.

TO BE COMPLETED BY THE MEDICAL STAFF AT THE JAIL:

DATE: 2/11/21 PATIENT'S NAME (LAST/FIRST) David Antonio Little
D.O.B.: [REDACTED] SEX: M F S.S.#: [REDACTED] I.D.#: 10050278
Jail Status: COUNTY STATE FEDERAL OTHER _____
SENT TO: McLeod Health Care APPT DATE: 2/11/21
HOUSING FACILITY/SITE/STATE: Chesterfield County Detention Center
SITE PHYSICIAN: Kendra Fling NP SITE MEDICAL CONTACT (RN/LPN): Genie Chisholm MT/ALLN
SITE MEDICAL UNIT PHONE #: (943) 623-5064 SITE MEDICAL UNIT FAX #: (943) 623-2088
REASON FOR REFERRAL: (INCLUDE HX OF ILLNESS/INJURY, PRESENT & PAST TREATMENT WITH PATIENT RESULTS, LAB AND/OR X-RAY RESULTS, FINDINGS FROM PHYSICAL EXAM, PATIENT LIMITATIONS, ETC.):
Unknown ingested substance prior to incarceration. Unable to complete assessment R/L AMS.
SERVICE REQUESTED: Evaluation and Treatment
PATIENT INSURANCE INFO: Unknown POLICY #: N/A

TO BE COMPLETED BY THE REFERRAL STAFF AND RETURNED WITH THE INMATE PATIENT BACK TO THE FACILITY:

****HOSPITAL / PHYSICIAN OFFICE: PLEASE RETURN THIS FORM WITH THE CORRECTIONAL STAFF UPON DISCHARGE OF THE PATIENT OR FAX DIRECTLY TO THE SITE FAX NO. NOTED ABOVE. IF INPATIENT HOSPITALIZATION IS REQUIRED, JAIL MEDICAL STAFF MUST BE NOTIFIED IMMEDIATELY AND FAX THIS COMPLETED FORM TO 423-551-3018.**

FINDINGS: _____
PLANNED TREATMENT: _____
ER/HOSPITAL PHYSICIAN ORDERS: _____
ER/HOSPITAL CONTACT (INCLUDE PHONE NUMBER): _____
NOTE(S): _____


SEND ALL BILLING NOTICES TO THE CORPORATE OFFICE ADDRESS AT 2030 HAMILTON PLACE BLVD., #140, CHATTANOOGA, TN 37402, PHONE: 423-553-5635; FAX: 423-553-5645. THANK YOU.

Authorization for payment of service is only guaranteed during the time of actual confinement of the inmate under the custody of the above listed jail/prison, or under the terms of our County contract, or by any other insurance coverage deemed primary coverage. This process is not a guarantee of payment.

Patient Name: LITTLE, DAVID
Date of Birth: [REDACTED]

MRN: 001230454
FIN: 1001366179

* Other MR Documents - Auth (Verified) *

 **Southern Health Partners**
Your Partner in Affordable Healthcare

Corporate Office: 2030 Hamilton Place Blvd., #140, Chattanooga TN 37402
Corporate Phone: (423) 553-5635 Fax: (423) 553-5645

PATIENT OUTSIDE REFERRAL INFORMATION FORM

This patient is currently incarcerated at the jail facility listed below. Patient has been referred to your ER/facility in regarding to his symptoms/conditions listed below. All subsequent tests, procedures, and outpatient services other than requested service must be communicated and approved by the medical contact person at the jail facility to ensure justification. Failure to notify the medical contact person may result in reduced benefits and/or possible denial of payment. If hospital admission is necessary, please communicate any and all medical information as well as an estimated length of stay to our Utilization Review Department at our corporate office (423) 553-5635 x927 or Fax this completed form to 423-551-3018. Certification, justification, and/or treatment plan of continued services must be obtained to guarantee payment of the claim. Thank you for your cooperation.

TO BE COMPLETED BY THE MEDICAL STAFF AT THE JAIL:

DATE: 11/10/21 PATIENT'S NAME (LAST/FIRST): David Antonio Little
SEX: M F S.S.#: [REDACTED] I.D.#: 10050278
Jail Status: COUNTY STATE FEDERAL OTHER
SENT TO: Mead Health Care APPT DATE: 2/10/21
HOUSING FACILITY/SITE/STATE: Chesterfield County Detention Center
SITE PHYSICIAN: Kendra Eling MD SITE MEDICAL CONTACT (RN/PTN): Genie Chisholm MTALLON
SITE MEDICAL UNIT PHONE #: (919) 1023-5014 SITE MEDICAL UNIT FAX #: (919) 1023-2088
REASON FOR REFERRAL: (INCLUDE HX OF ILLNESS/INJURY, PRESENT & PAST TREATMENT WITH PATIENT RESULTS, LAB AND/OR X-RAY RESULTS, FINDINGS FROM PHYSICAL EXAM, PATIENT LIMITATIONS, ETC.):
Unknown ingested substance prior to incarceration. Unable to complete paperwork re: Ams.
SERVICE REQUESTED: Evaluation and Treatment
PATIENT INSURANCE INFO: Unknown POLICY #: N/A

TO BE COMPLETED BY THE REFERRAL STAFF AND RETURNED WITH THE INMATE PATIENT BACK TO THE FACILITY:

****HOSPITAL / PHYSICIAN OFFICE: PLEASE RETURN THIS FORM WITH THE CORRECTIONAL STAFF UPON DISCHARGE OF THE PATIENT OR FAX DIRECTLY TO THE SITE FAX NO. NOTED ABOVE. IF INPATIENT HOSPITALIZATION IS REQUIRED, JAIL MEDICAL STAFF MUST BE NOTIFIED IMMEDIATELY AND FAX THIS COMPLETED FORM TO 423-551-3018.**

FINDINGS: _____
PLANNED TREATMENT: _____
ER/HOSPITAL PHYSICIAN ORDERS: _____
ER/HOSPITAL CONTACT (INCLUDE PHONE NUMBER): _____
NOTE(S): _____

SEND ALL BILLING NOTICES TO THE CORPORATE OFFICE ADDRESS AT 2030 HAMILTON PLACE BLVD., #140, CHATTANOOGA, TN 37402. PHONE: 423-553-5635; FAX: 423-553-5645. THANK YOU.

Authorization for payment of services is only guaranteed during the time of actual confinement of the inmate under the custody of the above listed jail/prison or under the terms of our County contract, or by any other insurance coverage deemed primary coverage. This process is not a guarantee of payment. Form: 10/05/2015

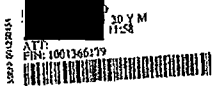

30 Y M
11:53
ATP: 1001366179
FIN: 1001366179

EXHIBIT B (JAIL INCIDENT REPORTS)

APPELLANT CASE NO. 2021000990

PAGES (1-11)

Jail Incident Report

Incident Number 00002135	Other Number	Printed Date/Time 02/14/2023 10:16
Date and Time of Incident 02/14/2021 21:59	Date and Time Reported 02/14/2021 22:21	ReportedBy MARINE, MARCIA
Location of Incident HOLDING CELL 2		
Offenses		
Offenders LITTLE, DAVID ANTONIO Jr - 6465		
Victims		
Witnesses KERNS, RANDALL - 1254 MARINE, MARCIA - 1215		
Complainants		
Others		
Incident Narrative INMATE DAVID LITTLE ATTEMPT TO BREAK LIGHT FIXER INSIDE HOLDING CELL 2- HE WAS PLACED IN THE RESTRAINT CHAIR BY DEP ROBINSON, KERNS AND POLSON -INMATE IS TALKING CRAZY EVER SINCE HE CAME TO JAIL		

Approving Official Name	Reporting Official Name



Jail Incident Report

Incident Number 00000379	Other Number	Printed Date/Time 02/14/2023 10:16
Date and Time of Incident 11/15/2009 23:15	Date and Time Reported 11/15/2009 23:15	ReportedBy BROOKS, GEORGE WALTER
Location of Incident APOD		
Offenses		
8 Stealing or attempting to steal jail property or property of another.		
Offenders		
LITTLE, DAVID ANTONIO Jr - 6485		
Victims		
Witnesses		
LOVETTE, HAROLD - 9613		
Complainants		
Others		
Incident Narrative		
<p>AT APPROX. 23:15, OFC. HUGHES CALLED TO BOOKING STATING THAT I/M DAVID LITTLE HAD STOLEN SOME CANTEEN FROM I/M HAROLD LOVETTE. AFTER REVIEWING THE CAMERA SYSTEM OFFICERS SAW I/M LITTLE TAKE A BAG OF CHIPS OUT OF I/M LOVETTE'S LOCKER. I/M LITTLE ATE THE CHIPS BEFORE IT WAS REPORTED TO OFFICERS. OFC. HUGHES ENTERED APOD AND MOVED I/M LITTLE BACK TO BPOD AND PLACED HIM ON LOCK DOWN</p> <p>I/M DAVID LITTLE WAS MOVED (11/14/09) TO APOD DUE TO AN ALTERCATION HIM AN ANOTHER INMATE GAT INTO.</p>		

Approving Official Name	Reporting Official Name

Jail Incident Report

Incident Number 00014175	Other Number	Printed Date/Time 05/05/2023 09:17
Date and Time of Incident 03/22/2021 18:57	Date and Time Reported 03/22/2021 19:00	Reported By Timmons, David
Location of Incident MAX-SEG		
Offenses		
037 Minor 02 - Failure to comply with the directions of an officer.		
039 Minor 04 - Disorderly conduct (unnecessary noise, profane remarks or gestures, etc).		
022 Major 22 - Participating in any disturbance which disrupts the ordinary routine of the institution.		
Offenders		
LITTLE, DAVID ANTONIO - 20925		
Victims		
Witnesses		
Complainants		
Others		
Incident Narrative		
<p>DETAILED NARRATIVE OF OCCURRENCE: ON MARCH 22, 2021 APPROXIMATELY 1857 HOURS IN MAX-SEG, I, (OFFICER DAVID TIMMONS) WAS CHECKING ON THE MEDICAL WATCHES UPSTAIRS. I, (OFFICER TIMMONS) CONTINUOUSLY HEARD YELLING COMING FROM DOWNSTAIRS AND SOMEBODY CONSTANTLY FLUSHING THE TOILET. I, (OFFICER TIMMONS) WALKED DOWNSTAIRS TO NAVIGATE WHERE THE NOISE WAS COMING FROM AND WHO WAS CONTINUOUSLY FLUSHING THE TOILET. I, (OFFICER TIMMONS) NOTICED INMATE LITTLE, DAVID (S-102) (56984) BANGING HIS HEAD AGAINST THE CELL DOOR AND REPEATEDLY HITTING THE DOOR WITH A CLOSED RIGHT FIST. INMATE LITTLE WOULD HIT THE CELL DOOR, THEN WALK BACK TO THE TOILET AND FLUSH IT CONTINUOUSLY WHILE HIS JUMPER WAS STUFFED INSIDE. I, (OFFICER TIMMONS) IMMEDIATELY TURNED INMATE LITTLE'S WATER OFF FROM THE CHASE. I, (OFFICER TIMMONS) NOTIFIED SGT. QIANA QUICK VIA RADIO TO 10-25 (REPORT TO) MAX-SEG. LT. ANDREA CAPERS 10-21 MSU FROM BKG. TO FIND OUT WHAT WAS GOING ON IN MSU. I, (OFFICER TIMMONS) INFORMED LT. CAPERS ON THE SITUATION INVOLVING INMATE LITTLE. LT. CAPERS INSTRUCTED ME, (OFFICER TIMMONS) TO GIVE INMATE LITTLE ONE SECOND BURST OF CAP STUN FOR BEING DISORDERLY. I, (OFFICER TIMMONS) RETRIEVED THE OC CANISTER AND OPENED INMATE LITTLE'S FLAP. INMATE LITTLE WAS GIVEN ONE SECOND BURST OF CAP STUN FOR BEING DISORDERLY IN THE CELL BY BEATING HIS HEAD AGAINST THE CELL DOOR AND REPEATEDLY FLUSHING THE TOILET; CAUSING IT TO OVERFLOW. INMATE LITTLE WAS NOT SPRAYED AS A MEASURE OF DISCIPLINE, BUT HE, (INMATE LITTLE) WAS SPRAYED TO PREVENT HIM FROM HARMING HIMSELF AND TO THE PROPERTY OF FCDC. INMATE LITTLE IS A HIGH RISK INMATE (RED DOT STATUS), THEREFORE, HE WILL BE DECONTAMINATED ONCE HE CALMS DOWN AND WHEN ANOTHER OFFICER IS PRESENT. APPROXIMATELY 1950 HOURS, INMATE LITTLE CALLED ME, (OFFICER TIMMONS) OVER TO HIS CELL DOOR. I, (OFFICER TIMMONS) WALKED OVER TO INMATE LITTLE'S DOOR TO SEE WHAT HE NEEDED. INMATE LITTLE STATED TO ME, (OFFICER TIMMONS) THAT HE WANTED TO TAKE A SHOWER. I, (OFFICER TIMMONS) INFORMED INMATE LITTLE THAT HE WILL NOT TAKE A SHOWER UNTIL HE CALMS DOWN. INMATE LITTLE WAS STILL BEING VERY DISORDERLY IN HIS CELL BY HITTING ON THE CELL DOOR AND YELLING INSIDE OF HIS CELL AFTER PREVIOUSLY BEING SPRAYED. INMATE LITTLE STATED TO ME, (OFFICER TIMMONS) "THIS IS NOT HOW ANYBODY IS SUPPOSED TO LIVE." I, (OFFICER TIMMONS) ASKED INMATE LITTLE WAS HE THINKING ABOUT HARMING HIMSELF. INMATE LITTLE STATED "YES". I, (OFFICER TIMMONS) ASKED INMATE LITTLE AGAIN WAS HE THINKING ABOUT HARMING HIMSELF. INMATE LITTLE STATED "YES, I MIGHT AS WELL BECAUSE I AM TIRED OF BEING LOCKED UP". APPROX. 1953 HOURS, I, (OFFICER TIMMONS) INFORMED SGT. QUICK ABOUT INMATE LITTLE'S SUICIDAL REMARKS. I, (OFFICER TIMMONS) INFORMED SGT. QUICK THAT I WILL CONFISCATE INMATE LITTLE'S CLOTHING. APPROX. 2000 HOURS, I, (OFFICER TIMMONS) OPENED INMATE LITTLE'S FLAP AND INSTRUCTED HIM TO GIVE ME HIS UNIFORM BECAUSE HE IS NOW ON SUICIDE WATCH. ONCE THE FLAP WAS OPENED, INMATE LITTLE THREW (2) JUMPERS OUT OF HIS FLAP AND SPAT ON ME, (OFFICER TIMMONS). INMATE LITTLE SPAT ON MY LEFT FOREARM AND ON THE LEFT REGION ON MY CHEST. SGT. QUICK WAS NOTIFIED VIA RADIO TO 10-25 (REPORT TO) MSU. APPROX. 2003 HOURS, SGT. QUICK ENTERED MSU AND CPL. JUSTIN MORRIS ENTERED SHORTLY THEREAFTER. INMATE LITTLE WAS INSTRUCTED TO STOP BEING DISORDERLY AND SPITTING OUT OF HIS FLAP, BUT INMATE LITTLE FAILED TO COMPLY. I,</p>		

Jail Incident Report

Incident Number 00014537	Other Number	Printed Date/Time 06/05/2023 10:02
Date and Time of Incident 04/24/2021 00:46	Date and Time Reported 04/24/2021 00:46	Reported By Gee, Javelton
Location of Incident MSU		
Offenses		
037 Minor 02 - Failure to comply with the directions of an officer.		
039 Minor 04 - Disorderly conduct (unnecessary noise, profane remarks or gestures, etc).		
Offenders		
LITTLE, DAVID ANTONIO - 20925		
Victims		
Witnesses		
Complainants		
Others		
Incident Narrative		
<p>DETAILED NARRATIVE OF OCCURRENCE: ON SATURDAY APRIL 24TH, 2021 AT APPROXIMATELY 0040 HRS. INMATE LITTLE, DAVID (S105) (BK# 56984) BEGAN BEATING ON HIS CELL DOOR AND YELLING "GEE GET ME OUT THIS JAIL". INMATE LITTLE WAS DIRECTED SEVERAL TIMES TO STOP YELLING AND BEATING ON HIS CELL DOOR BEFORE HE HURT HIMSELF. INMATE LITTLE FAILED TO COMPLY WITH DIRECTIVES GIVEN BY ME, OFFICER JAVELTON GEE. AT APPROXIMATELY 0045 OFFICER GRAHAM ENTERS MAX. OFFICER GRAHAM AND I, OFFICER GEE, APPROACHED INMATE LITTLE'S CELL AND OBSERVED HIM BEATING ON HIS CELL DOOR AND REFUSING TO STOP. SGT QUICK WAS INFORMED OF THE INCIDENT AT HAND WITH INMATE LITTLE. I, OFFICER GEE, ADMINISTERED (1) ONE SECOND BURST OF OC SPRAY TO THE FACIAL AREA OF INMATE LITTLE. INMATE LITTLE WILL LOSE HIS REC ON MONDAY APRIL 26, 2021. INMATE LITTLE WILL BE DECONTAMINATED ONCE HE COMPLY WITH INSTRUCTION TO CUFF UP TO BE PLACED INTO THE SHOWER.</p> <p>ACTION TAKEN: I, OFFICER JAVELTON GEE, GAVE SGT QIANA QUICK A 21 (CALL BY PHONE), TO INFORMED HER OF THE INCIDENT AT HAND WITH INMATE LITTLE. I, OFFICER GEE, ADMINISTERED (1) ONE SECOND BURST OF OC SPRAY TO THE FACIAL AREA OF INMATE LITTLE WITH OFFICER GRAHAM PRESENT. INMATE LITTLE WILL LOSE HIS REC ON MONDAY APRIL 26, 2021. INMATE LITTLE WILL BE DECONTAMINATED ONCE HE COMPLY WITH INSTRUCTIONS TO CUFF UP TO BE PLACED INTO THE SHOWER.</p> <p>OFFICER INITIATING REPORT: OFFICER JAVELTON GEE</p> <p>SHIFT SUPERVISORS: CPL FRANK SMITH / SGT QIANA QUICK</p> <p>WATCH COMMANDER: LT RAHEEM HAMMETT</p>		

Approving Official Name Quick, Qiana	Reporting Official Name Gee, Javelton
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Jail Incident Report

Incident Number 00014545	Other Number	Printed Date/Time 06/05/2023 10:01
Date and Time of Incident 04/25/2021 08:42	Date and Time Reported 04/25/2021 08:42	Reported By Timmons, David
Location of Incident MAX-SEG		
Offenses		
037 Minor 02 - Failure to comply with the directions of an officer.		
039 Minor 04 - Disorderly conduct (unnecessary noise, profane remarks or gestures, etc).		
Offenders		
LITTLE, DAVID ANTONIO - 20925		
Victims		
Witnesses		
Complainants		
Others		
Incident Narrative		
<p>DETAILED NARRATIVE OF OCCURRENCE: ON APRIL 25, 2021 APPROXIMATELY 0842 HOURS I, OFFICER DAVID TIMMONS WAS SITTING INSIDE THE BOOTH IN THE MAXIMUM SEGREGATION UNIT. I, OFC TIMMONS, HEARD LOUD KICKING COMING FROM ONE OF THE CELLS. I, OFFICER TIMMONS, NOTICED THAT INMATE LITTLE, DAVID (S-105) (56984) WAS THE INMATE THAT WAS KICKING ON THE CELL DOOR. I, OFFICER TIMMONS, 10-21 (CALLED) LT. ANDREA CAPERS TO INFORM HER THAT INMATE LITTLE WAS KICKING ON THE CELL DOOR AND I ADVISED HER THAT HE WILL RECEIVE A ONE SECOND BURST OF CAP STUN INSIDE OF HIS CELL TO PREVENT HIM FROM HARMING HIMSELF OR DESTROYING COUNTY PROPERTY. LT. CAPERS STATED THAT WAS FINE. I, OFFICER TIMMONS, GRABBED THE CAP STUN AND WALKED ONTO THE DAYROOM FLOOR TO INMATE LITTLE'S CELL AND OPENED THE CHASE DOOR TO TURN THE WATER OFF TO PREVENT INMATE LITTLE FROM FLOODING HIS CELL. I, OFFICER TIMMONS, STUCK THE HOSE OF THE CAP STUN UNDER INMATE LITTLE'S CELL DOOR AND ADMINISTERED A ONE SECOND BURST WITH NO FURTHER INCIDENTS. A USE OF FORCE FORM WAS COMPLETED.</p> <p>ACTION TAKEN: I, OFFICER TIMMONS, 10-21 (CALLED) LT. ANDREA CAPERS TO INFORM HER THAT INMATE LITTLE WAS KICKING ON THE CELL DOOR AND I ADVISED HER THAT HE WILL RECEIVE A ONE SECOND BURST OF CAP STUN INSIDE OF HIS CELL TO PREVENT HIM FROM HARMING HIMSELF OR DESTROYING COUNTY PROPERTY. LT. CAPERS STATED THAT WAS FINE. I, OFFICER TIMMONS, GRABBED THE CAP STUN AND WALKED ONTO THE DAYROOM FLOOR TO INMATE LITTLE'S CELL AND OPENED THE CHASE DOOR TO TURN THE WATER OFF TO PREVENT INMATE LITTLE FROM FLOODING HIS CELL. I, OFFICER TIMMONS, STUCK THE HOSE OF THE CAP STUN UNDER INMATE LITTLE'S CELL DOOR AND ADMINISTERED A ONE SECOND BURST WITH NO FURTHER INCIDENTS. A USE OF FORCE FORM WAS COMPLETED. INMATE LITTLE WAS LATER DECONTAMINATED ONCE HE CALMED DOWN.</p> <p>OFFICER INITIATING REPORT: OFFICER DAVID TIMMONS</p> <p>SHIFT SUPERVISORS: SGT. KIMBERLY SCOTT/CPL. JUSTIN MORRIS</p> <p>WATCH COMMANDER: LT. ANDREA CAPERS</p>		

Approving Official Name <hr/> Scott, Kimberly	Reporting Official Name <hr/> Timmons, David
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Jail Incident Report

Incident Number 00014753	Other Number	Printed Date/Time 06/05/2023 10:00
Date and Time of Incident 05/17/2021 17:17	Date and Time Reported 05/17/2021 18:39	Reported By Fulmore, Damirii
Location of Incident MSU		
Offenses		
Offenders CRITTENDEN, JAWAN KAVORIE - 35436 LITTLE, DAVID ANTONIO - 20925		
Victims		
Witnesses		
Complainants		
Others		
Incident Narrative ON MAY 17, 2021 I, OFC D.FULMORE, BEGAN CONDUCTING A UNIT HEAD COUNT IN MSU WHEN I HEARD LOUD TALKING. WHEN I, OFC FULMORE, ENTERED THE UNIT FROM THE SALLY PORT I DISCOVERED THE SOURCE OF THE NOISE WAS COMING FROM INMATE LITTLE, DAVID (BK#56984)(S105) AND INMATE CRITTENDEN, JAWAN (BK#55727)(S106). I, OFC FULMORE, INSTRUCTED BOTH INMATES SEVERAL TIMES THAT IF THEY DID NOT QUIET DOWN AND REFRAIN FROM YELL OUT THEIR DOORS THEY WOULD BE ON LOCK DOWN. INMATE LITTLE AND INMATE CRITTENDEN CONTINUED YELLING. I, OFC FULMORE, INFORMED BOTH INMATES THAT THEIR NEXT AVAILABLE RECREATION TIME WOULD BE TAKEN. INMATE LITTLE STATED, "I DON'T CARE ABOUT THAT, YOU KNOW WHO MY FATHER IS? YOUR GOING TO FIND OUT. HE'S GOING TO BE WAITING FOR YOU WENT YOU GET OFF FROM WORK". INMATE LITTLE CONTINUED TO BE DISORDERLY VY YELLING FROM THE DOOR. I, OFC FULMORE, INFORMED INMATE LITTLE THAT HE HAS LOST HIS REC FOR FRIDAY AS WELL. INMATE CRITTENDEN HAS LOST HIS REC FOR 5/18/21 INMATE LITTLE HAD LOST HIS REC FOR 5/19/21 AND 5/21/21		

Approving Official Name <hr/> Scott, Kimberly	Reporting Official Name <hr/> Fulmore, Damirii
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Jail Incident Report

Incident Number 00014771	Other Number	Printed Date/Time 06/05/2023 10:00
Date and Time of Incident 05/19/2021 00:25	Date and Time Reported 05/19/2021 00:25	Reported By Fulmore, Damini
Location of Incident MSU		
Offenses		
Offenders LITTLE, DAVID ANTONIO - 20925		
Victims		
Witnesses		
Complainants		
Others		
Incident Narrative <p>DETAILED NARRATIVE OF OCCURRENCE: AT APPROXIMATELY 0025 HRS I, OFC D. FULMORE, WAS SITTING AT THE OFFICERS DESK IN MAX SEG WHEN I HEARD INMATE LITTLE, DAVID(BK#56984 S105) BEGIN KICKING HIS CELL DOOR AGAIN. I, OFC FULMORE, WAS INFORMED BY SGT KIMBERLY SCOTT THAT WHILE I WAS ON BREAK HE(LITTLE) HAD BEEN KICKING THE DOOR WITH THE RELIEF OFC. HENRY GAYMON. SGT SCOTT INSTRUCTED ME THAT IF HIS ERRATIC BEHAVIOR CONTINUED TO ADMINISTER SPRAY TO THE INMATES ROOM. I, OFC FULMORE, DIRECTED INMATE LITTLE SEVERAL TIMES TODAY THAT IF HE CONTINUED TO KICK AND BEAT HIS DOOR HE WOULD BE SPRAYED WITH OC SPRAY FOR HIS SAFETY. I, OFC FULMORE, APPROACHED INMATE LITTLE'S CELL DOOR AND ADMINISTERED A ONE SECOND BURST OF OC SPRAY TO INMATE LITTLE'S ROOM. BECAUSE INMATE LITTLE IS A RED DOT AND HAS SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS NOT TO BE HANDLED AFTER 1700HRS AND THREE OFC MUST BE PRESENT. INMATE LITTLE WILL BE DECONTAMINATED ONCE ADEQUATE STAFFING PERMITS.</p> <p>ACTION TAKEN: I, OFC FULMORE, WAS INFORMED BY SGT KIMBERLY SCOTT THAT WHILE I WAS ON BREAK HE(LITTLE) HAD BEEN KICKING THE DOOR WITH THE RELIEF OFC. HENRY GAYMON. SGT SCOTT INSTRUCTED ME THAT IF HIS ERRATIC BEHAVIOR CONTINUED TO ADMINISTER SPRAY TO THE INMATES ROOM. I, OFC FULMORE, DIRECTED INMATE LITTLE SEVERAL TIMES TODAY THAT IF HE CONTINUED TO KICK AND BEAT HIS DOOR HE WOULD BE SPRAYED WITH OC SPRAY FOR HIS SAFETY. I, OFC FULMORE, APPROACHED INMATE LITTLE'S CELL DOOR AND ADMINISTERED A ONE SECOND BURST OF OC SPRAY TO INMATE LITTLE'S ROOM. BECAUSE INMATE LITTLE IS A RED DOT AND HAS SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS NOT TO BE HANDLED AFTER 1700HRS AND THREE OFC MUST BE PRESENT, INMATE LITTLE WILL BE DECONTAMINATED ONCE ADEQUATE STAFFING PERMITS.</p> <p>OFFICER INITIATING REPORT: DAMINI FULMORE</p> <p>SHIFT SUPERVISORS: CPL JUSTIN MORRIS/SGT KIMBERLY SCOTT</p>		

Approving Official Name <hr/> Scott, Kimberly	Reporting Official Name <hr/> Fulmore, Damini
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Jail Incident Report

Incident Number 00002189	Other Number	Printed Date/Time 02/14/2023 10:16
Date and Time of Incident 06/06/2021 18:42	Date and Time Reported 06/06/2021 23:28	ReportedBy JACOBS, CHRISTY SHOEMAKE
Location of Incident MED CELL OLD JAIL		
Offenses		
Offenders LITTLE, DAVID ANTONIO Jr - 6465		
Victims		
Witnesses CAPPS, ROBERT MICHAEL - 15331		
Complainants JACOBS, CHRISTY SHOEMAKE - 1000		
Others HODGES, JONATHAN - 1289		
Incident Narrative ON THE ABOVE DATE AND TIME I, LIEUTENANT CHRISTY JACOBS WAS STATIONED IN BOOKING WHEN I HEARD WHAT SOUNDED LIKE GLASS SHATTERING. I BEGAN TO HEAD THROUGH THE OLD JAIL TO THE MED CELL AREA WHEN I SAW WHAT APPEARED TO BE GLASS EVERYWHERE ON THE FLOOR AND WHAT APPEARED TO BE URINE. I ASKED INMATE DAVID LITTLE WHAT HAD HE DONE AND HE RESPONDED THAT HE WAS TIRED OF OFFICER'S PLAYING GAMES WITH HIM. HE ALSO STATED THAT HE WANTED TO BE RELEASED. I ASKED INMATE LITTLE WAS THAT ALSO PEE ON THE FLOOR AND HE SAID YES, YES THAT IS PISS. I RETURNED TO THE BOOKING AREA TO GRAB A BROOM AND DUSTPAN TO CLEAN UP THE GLASS. ONCE IT WAS ALL SWEEPED UP I RETURNED TO THE BOOKING DESK. A FEW MINUTES LATER I HEARD THAT SAME THING AGAIN SO I RETURNED TO THE MED CELL AREA TO SEE A PIECE OF A LIGHT BULB LAYING ON THE FLOOR ALONG WITH MORE SHATTERED GLASS. WHEN I TURNED THE CORNER I COULD SEE ANOTHER PIECE OF THE BULB AS WELL LAYING ON THE FLOOR. I CLEANED THAT UP TOO. AROUND TWO HOURS LATER INMATE ROBERT CAPPS WHO WAS IN THE LAUNDRY ROOM WASHING CLOTHES CALLED INTO CONTROL TO TELL OFFICER JONATHAN HODGES HE BELIEVED INMATE LITTLE WAS FLOODING THE MED CELL. I WENT BACK TO THE MED CELL AREA AGAIN AND SAW WATER STANDING ALL OVER THE FLOOR. I TURNED THE WATER OFF TO THE CELL AT THIS TIME. INMATE LITTLE CONTINUED TO POUR WATER OUT OF THE FLAP WITH A STYROFOAM CUP. WHEN DEPUTY SHAUN GOPAUL ARRIVED AT THE FACILITY I SHOWED HIM WHAT THE PROBLEM WAS WITH CLOSING THE FLAP. INMATE LITTLE HAD TAKEN A PIECE OF BLANKET AND TIED IT AROUND THE HINGE ON THE DOOR. DEPUTY GOPAUL ADVISED FIRST SERGEANT CLARENCE FRANCIS OF MY PROBLEM AND F/SGT FRANCIS GAVE ME A CALL ABOUT THE SITUATION. F/SGT FRANCIS STATED THAT ONCE THE SHIFT WAS CAUGHT UP HE THEY WOULD COME AND ASSIST IN GETTING THE FLAP CLOSED. AROUND MIDNIGHT LIEUTENANT TROY ELLERBE REPORTED FOR DUTY AT THE JAIL. A SHORT TIME LATER F/SGT FRANCIS, SERGEANT GRANT POLSON, AND DEPUTY GOPAUL ARRIVED AT THE JAIL. WITH THE HELP OF THE DEPUTY'S, WE WERE ABLE TO CLOSE THAT FLAP WITHOUT INCIDENT.		

Approving Official Name

Reporting Official Name

Jail Incident Report

Incident Number 00002193	Other Number	Printed Date/Time 02/14/2023 10:16
Date and Time of Incident 06/08/2021 16:22	Date and Time Reported 06/09/2021 02:29	ReportedBy JACOBS, CHRISTY SHOEMAKE
Location of Incident OLD JAIL MED CELL		
Offenses		
Offenders		
LITTLE, DAVID ANTONIO Jr - 6465		
Victims		
JACKSON, BRITTNI - 1222		
Witnesses		
DIXON, CRAIG LEMONT - 1169		
Complainants		
JACOBS, CHRISTY SHOEMAKE - 1000		
Others		
Incident Narrative		
<p>ON THE ABOVE DATE AND TIME I, LIEUTENANT CHRISTY JACOBS RECEIVED A PHONE CALL FROM OFFICER CL DIXON STATING THAT THEY NEEDED ME TO REPORT TO THE DETENTION CENTER. OFC DIXON ADVISED ME THAT THERE HAD BEEN AN INCIDENT AT THE DETENTION CENTER WHERE INMATE DAVID LITTLE HAD THROW A CUP OF LIQUID SUBSTANCE, THOUGHT TO BE URINE ON SERGEANT BRITTNI JACKSON. OFC DIXON ALSO ADVISED THAT SGT JACKSON WAS TOLD TO LEAVE THE FACILITY AND HAD LEFT WITH INVESTIGATOR JAMIE MYERS OF THE CHESTERFIELD COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE. ONCE I ARRIVED AT THE DETENTION CENTER AND AFTER SPEAKING WITH LIEUTENANT TROY ELLERBE AND INVESTIGATOR DANIEL SCOTT, BOTH WITH THE CHESTERFIELD COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE I DECIDED THAT WE NEEDED TO ENTER INMATE LITTLE'S CELL AND RETRIEVE ANY CUPS HE MAY HAVE IN HIS POSSESSION. DEPUTY CODIE DIXON WAS ALSO AT THE FACILITY AND HE CALLED FOR A COUPLE OF EXTRA DEPUTIES TO COME ASSIST. I ALSO CONTACTED DEPUTY DAVID BROWN WITH THE CHESTERFIELD COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE TO RETURN TO THE DETENTION CENTER. FIRST SERGEANTS JERRY LUNDY, FIRST SERGEANT TIMMY JORDAN, SERGEANT LARRY TUCKER, & DEPUTY ANDREW LEWIS ALL WITH THE CHESTERFIELD COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE ARRIVED TO ASSIST US IN THE RETRIEVAL. ONCE WE ENTERED THE CELL INMATE LITTLE WAS PLACED AGAINST THE WALL, TAKEN TO THE GROUND, AND CUFFED WITHOUT INCIDENT. THE CELL WAS SEARCHED FOR CUPS AND OTHER ITEMS. INMATE LITTLE WAS THEN TAKEN OUT OF THE CUFFS AND OFFICERS LEFT THE CELL WITHOUT INCIDENT. THE INCIDENT WAS VIDEO RECORDED ON DEPUTY DAVID BROWN'S CELLULAR PHONE.</p>		

Approving Official Name

Reporting Official Name

Jail Incident Report

Incident Number 00002194	Other Number	Printed Date/Time 02/14/2023 10:16
Date and Time of Incident 06/09/2021 06:45	Date and Time Reported 06/09/2021 07:15	ReportedBy MARINE, MARCIA
Location of Incident MED CELL 2-OLD JAIL		
Offenses		
Offenders		
LITTLE, DAVID ANTONIO Jr - 6465		
Victims		
Witnesses		
LITTLE, DAVID ANTONIO Jr - 6465 MARINE, MARCIA - 1215 PERUZZI, SEAN - 1277 ROBINSON, CODY - 1285		
Complainants		
Others		
Incident Narrative		
<p>ON THE ABOVE DATE AND TIME I (SGT MARINE) WAS PASSING OUT BREAKFAST TRAYS AND I GAVE INMATE DAVID LITTLE HIS TRAY (STYROFOAM- THREW THE FLOP)-HE HELD ON TO THE FLOP FOR ME NOT TO CLOSE IT-I "SAID OK, FINE". I WAITED ABOUT 10 MINUTES FOR OTHER INMATES TO FINISH EATING THEN WENT BACK TO COLLECT THE TRAYS-INMATE DAVID LITTLE REFUSED TO GIVE UP HIS TRAYS. DEP PERUZZI HAPPENED TO TAKE SOMEONE TO JAIL AND I ASKED HIM IF HE COULD ASSISTED ME IN TAKING THE TRAY FROM DAVID LITTLE AND CLOSED HIS FLOP. DEP PERUZZI RADIO FOR ASSISTANT AT JAIL. WHILE WAITING FOR TO COME AND ASSISTANT, WE KEPT ASKING LITTLE FOR THE TRAYS, HE SAID HE'S EATING. AND KEPT ON TALKING. HE KEPT REFUSING. SGT CARNES, AND DEP J. WHITE ENTER JAIL TO ASSIST US IN TAKING THE TRAY AND CLOSE THE FLOP. WE KEPT ON ASKING FOR TRAY, HE KEPT ON REFUSING, REFUSING, AND REFUSING. ALL THE OFFICERS ASKED HIM NICELY FOR THE TRAYS BUT INMATE D. LITTLE STILL REFUSED. I SGT MARINE SPRAYED THE OC SPRAY THROUGH HE FLOP, THEN OPEN THE DOOR AND OC SPRAYED HIM AGAIN AND HE STILL REFUSE WHEN ASK TO GIVE UP THE TRAY. DEP PERUZZI FINALLY TALKED HIM DOWN TO GIVE US THE TRAY AND INMATE LITTLE DID. HIS FLOP HIS CLOSED</p>		

Approving Official Name

Reporting Official Name



Jail Incident Report

Incident Number 00002197	Other Number	Printed Date/Time 02/14/2023 10:16
Date and Time of Incident 06/20/2021 08:48	Date and Time Reported 06/20/2021 08:48	ReportedBy ROBINSON, CODY
Location of Incident E POD		
Offenses		
Offenders		
LITTLE, DAVID ANTONIO Jr - 6465		
Victims		
BARRINGER, MICHAEL ALLEN - 15308		
ROBINSON, CODY - 1285		
Witnesses		
GAINEY, JOSEPH TODD - 15784		
RIPPIE, HENRY III - 16005		
Complainants		
Others		
MARINE, MARCIA - 1215		
Incident Narrative		
<p>I CODY ROBINSON AT APPROXIMATELY 8:30 WENT IN E POD TO DO CELL SEARCHES. AS I WAS SEARCHING E6 INMATE DAVID ANTONIO LITTLE JR BEGAN THROWING HIS FECES OUT OF THE FLAP ON HIS DOOR AT INMATE MICHAEL ALLEN BARRINGER I INSTRUCTED INMATE BARRINGER TO COME BACK IN TO HIS CELL. I THEN TRIED TO EXIT E 6 BUT INMATE DAVID LITTLE WAS AT HIS DOOR WITH HIS HAND OUT OF HIS FLAP WITH PART OF A LUNCH TRAY WITH HIS FECES IN IT. I THEN CALLED THE CONTROL ROOM AND ASKED FOR SOMEONE TO BRING IN THE SHIELD. AT THAT TIME SGT MARINE ENTERD IN E POD WITH THE SHIELD AND SLIDE IT TO ME SO I COULD EXIT E POD AS I TRIED TO GRAB THE SHIELD DAVID LITTLE DID THROW HIS FECES AT ME BUT MISSING ME COMPLETELY. AT THAT POINT I WAS ABLE TO PICK UP THE SHIELD AND EXIT. END OF REPORT.</p>		
Approving Official Name		Reporting Official Name

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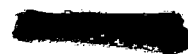


EXHIBIT C (FCDC MEDICAL RECORDS)

APPELLANT CASE NO. 20210009910

PAGES (1-8)

**Florence County Detention Center
Medical Telephone Order
6719 Friendfield Rd. Effingham, SC 29541
Phone: 843-665-9944 ext. 419 Fax: 843-667-8111**

March 22, 2021

**NAME: DAVID LITTLE
DOB: 4/4/1990
Allergies: NKDA
Booking No:
Date of custody:
USMS District Code:
USM ID:**

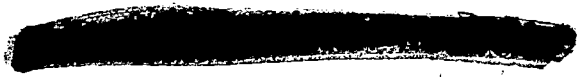
**Telephone Order: DIPHENHYDRAMINE 50MG/ML IM X 1 DOSE NOW,
HALOPERIDOL 5MG/ML-ADMINISTER 10MG IM X 1 DOSE NOW**

*****ORDER GIVEN TO DAWN DURING MONTHLY INSPECTION*****

REFILL: 0

Doctor JORDAN SAULS FNP

Jordan R. Sauls FNP



Encounter		03-22-2021 Mon 01:43 PM
LITTLE, DAVID ANTONIO		Global Jacket# 20925 Gender: Male DOB 04-04-1990
Dictation:	Inmate Little was transferred from Chesterfield County. After arriving to FCDC the inmate begin to be aggressive and combative towards correctional staff. Chesterfield was called to receive a debriefing of the clients condition. The nurse stated "He has daily episodes of psychosis. He has seen the Mental Health Nurse once and refused all other visits. He has also been sent to the ED once for Altered Mental Status which he continues to have daily." When asking if the inmate was combative towards staff the nurse replied "Yes". Sauls FNP was notified of the situation and a telephone order was received to administer Haldol 10mg immediate release IM Injection and Benadryl 50mg IM x 1 dose now due to the inmate being a danger to himself and others. Haldol 10mg IM was administered in left Deltoid at 1:30pm and the Benadryl 50mg IM was administered in the right Deltoid at 1:30pm. Inmate tolerated well and will be placed on a 15 min med watch. Will follow up with patient as needed and schedule to see Dr. Searce for further treatment of mental health condition.	
Vitals:		
Condition Related To:		
Dates:	Current Illness Date: 1st Date Of Illness: Unable To Work Dates: Hospitalization Dates:	
Diagnosis:		
Procedures:		
Providers:	Attending Provider: McDaniel, Eric, LPN, Florence County Detention Center ID:	
Facility:	Florence County Detention Center	
Encounter Type:>		



Florence County Detention Center

6719 Friendfield Road

Effingham, SC 29541

Phone 843-665-9944 Fax 843-667-8111

REFUSAL OF SERVICES/TREATMENT

Date 5/3/21 Inmate # _____

Inmate Name David Little DOB 4/4/90

Treatment Recommended
Refused Rocephin Injection

Reason Treatment Refused
States "I don't trust anything you got.
You not shooting me up with anything"

Adverse Affects Associated with Not Receiving Treatment

Inmate's Signature _____ Date _____

Doctors Signature Judith R. Sauls Furr Date 5/4/21

Eric McDaniel LPN

Comments witness Sgt. [Signature] 906

Unable to sign due to cuffed in rear. Red dot
status I/m.

LITTLE, DAVID ANTONIO, 04-04-1990, #20925
05-24-2021 Encounter as of 05-24-2021 Mon 11:11:48 AM

LITTLE, DAVID ANTONIO
05-24-2021 Mon 11:04:37 AM
ENCOUNTER

Dictation : Inmate Little was brought to medical for what was initially reported as "his ankles are swollen." Upon evaluation it was noted that Inmate Little has 2+ pitting edema to lower extremities to include bilateral feet, ankles, and calf region. There is no abnormal warmth to either extremity, however, there is some red discoloration to bilateral feet and ankles. Consulted with Sgt. Chris Neal to inform Chesterfield County of inmate condition and that it has been reported by the CO's that inmate Little is not sleeping and has been standing at the door repeatedly. While in medical there were no signs or symptoms of acute distress. Inmate continued requesting to return to his county which he has been informed that Chesterfield sent him to FCDC for housing. Inmate Little will be scheduled to see Jordan Sauls FNP on 5/25/2021. Inmate Little was instructed that he needed to rest and to elevate feet in order to reduce the swelling in his lower extremities. No further treatment was given at this time.

Patient's Condition is Related to
Current Illness Date :
1st Date Of Illness :
Unable to Work Dates :
Hospitalization Dates :
DIAGNOSES:

PROCEDURES:

Attending Provider: McDaniel, LPN Eric, Florence County Detention Center ID:

End Of Encounter.

Encounter		05-24-2021 Mon 11:04 AM
LITTLE, DAVID ANTONIO		Global Jacket# 20925 Gender: Male DOB 04-04-1990
Dictation:	<p>Inmate Little was brought to medical for what was initially reported as "his ankles are swollen." Upon evaluation it was noted that Inmate Little has 2+ pitting edema to lower extremities to include bilateral feet, ankles, and calf region. There is no abnormal warmth to either extremity, however, there is some red discoloration to bilateral feet and ankles. Consulted with Sgt. Chris Neal to inform Chesterfield County of inmate condition and that it has been reported by the CO's that inmate Little is not sleeping and has been standing at the door repeatedly. While in medical there were no signs or symptoms of acute distress. Inmate continued requesting to return to his county which he has been informed that Chesterfield sent him to FCDC for housing. Inmate Little will be scheduled to see Jordan Sauls FNP on 5/25/2021. Inmate Little was instructed that he needed to rest and to elevate feet in order to reduce the swelling in his lower extremities. No further treatment was given at this time.</p>	
Vitals:		
Condition Related To:		
Dates:	<p>Current Illness Date: 1st Date Of Illness: Unable To Work Dates: Hospitalization Dates:</p>	
Diagnosis:		
Procedures:		
Providers:	Attending Provider: McDaniel, Eric, LPN, Florence County Detention Center ID	
Facility:	Florence County Detention Center	
Encounter Type:>		

5 9 8

5105

Booking#: _____
Provider FNP

Florence County Detention Center / Medical Department
MD VISIT

Allergies: NKA

Name: David Little DOB: 4/4/90 DATE: 5/24/21

Signs and Symptoms: Swelling in ↓ extremities.
See Attached note

Current Medications: Loratadine 10mg QDay

History: _____

Temp.: _____ Pulse: _____ Resp: _____ B.P.: _____ Wt.: _____

Exam: Dependent Edema Bilateral lower extremities. Lungs
are clear & equal, + present ^(EM) bilaterally. No adventitious
breath sounds noted. No abnormal cardiac sounds noted with auscultation
using stethoscope. No other abnormal findings noted.

Assessment: Im was seen in Max by Jordan Sauls FNP.
Exam was performed by Sauls FNP, Documentation completed
by E. McDaniel LPN while Exam was performed. See Exam
section for findings. See Plan for recommended treatment.

Plan: Psychological evaluation recommended due to
Lack of sleep and Prolonged standing. H/o of Episodes
of Acute Psychosis. Instructed inmate to elevate
feet often. Inmate Requesting HIV testing not currently
provided at FDOC

Provider Signature: _____

Florence County Detention Center
Psychological Progress Notes

Date: 3/31/21

Diagnosis: Unspec. psychosis

Inmate Name: David Little

Location: Rod Max

Reported Concerns

Severity

Reported Concerns	(1) Mild	(2)	(3) Moderate	(4)	(5) Severe
Relational	(1) Mild	(2)	(3) Moderate	(4)	(5) Severe
Depression	(1) Mild	(2)	(3) Moderate	(4)	(5) Severe
Anxiety	(1) Mild	(2)	(3) Moderate	(4)	(5) Severe
Bereavement	(1) Mild	(2)	(3) Moderate	(4)	(5) Severe
Delusions	(1) Mild	(2)	(3) Moderate	(4)	(5) Severe
Hallucinations	(1) Mild	(2)	(3) Moderate	(4)	(5) Severe
Med Side Effects	(1) Mild	(2)	(3) Moderate	(4)	(5) Severe

Hours of sleep in 24 hr period: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10+ 10
 Medication Compliance (10-Best): 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 10
 (C) being disoriented but denies ever being suicidal thoughts. Denies thoughts
 plan or intent to harm self or others. Denies mental distress. Denies
 use of mental health fx. Nurse McDonald (D) he was given Haldol Dec
 and (C) he continues to die of psychosis. No signs of psychosis during interview.

Suicidal Risks

Deterrents

- Current Ideation
- Substance Abuse History
- Plan
- Hopeless towards the future
- Suicide in Family
- At Jail for less than 72 hours
- Previous Attempts
- Socially Isolated
- Socially Connected
- Family Support
- Religious Coping
- Demonstration of other coping techniques

Other Risk: _____

Current Status: Suicide Watch 15 min 15 min with RM 30 min 60 min No Watch

Any changes recommended? No Yes: Suicide Watch 15 min 15 min with RM 30 min 60 min No Watch

Remove suicide watch, place on 15 min watch
meds appear effective

Plan and Recommendations:

Medication: No Changes Review with Physician: _____

Staffed 3/31/21 with Dr. Seearce Nursing Staff Other: _____

Changes Made: _____

Follow-up Appointment: 4/7/21

Edward Seearce
Edward Seearce, PsyD

**Florence County Detention Center
Psychological Progress Notes**

Date: 4/28/21

Diagnosis: Unspec. Psychosis
- Acute

Inmate Name: David Little

Location: Pod Max

Reported Concerns

Severity

Relational	(1) Mild	(2)	(3) Moderate	(4)	(5) Severe
Depression	(1) Mild	(2)	(3) Moderate	(4)	(5) Severe
Anxiety	(1) Mild	(2)	(3) Moderate	(4)	(5) Severe
Bereavement	(1) Mild	(2)	(3) Moderate	(4)	(5) Severe
Delusions	(1) Mild	(2)	(3) Moderate	(4)	(5) Severe
Hallucinations	(1) Mild	(2)	(3) Moderate	(4)	(5) Severe
Med. Side Effects	(1) Mild	(2)	(3) Moderate	(4)	(5) Severe

Hours of sleep in 24 hr period: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10+

Medication Compliance (10=Best): 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 N/A

Believes he is being target by CO's. Repeating phrases with rambling pattern. "Sold my debt" - "Aborigine". Did not appear grossly confused. Denies SE, HT, AVH. Repeatedly stated "I do not feel safe in this facility. Reported getting off suicide watch not being returned to suicide watch. Nurse McDaniel he has been violent when he is being restrained"

Suicidal Risks

Deterrents

- Current Ideation
- Plan
- Suicide in Family
- Previous Attempts
- Substance Abuse History
- Hopeless towards the future
- At Jail for less than 72 hours
- Socially Isolated

- Socially Connected
- Family Support
- Religious Coping
- Demonstration of other coping techniques
- wants to read

Other Risk: _____

Current Status: Suicide Watch 15 min 15-min with RM 30 min 60 min No Watch

Any changes recommended? No Yes: Suicide Watch 15 min 15 min with RM 30 min 60 min No Watch

When was his last Haldol Dec shot?

Plan and Recommendations:

Medication: No Changes Review with Physician: Haldol 10mg TID a month / Julian P. Sauls Free 4/30/21

Staffed 4/28/21 with Dr. Seance Nursing Staff Other: _____

Changes Made: _____

Follow-up Appointment: 5/12/21

Edward Seance
Edward Seance, PsyD

THE STATE,
RESPONDENT.

v.

UNITED STATES COURT
OF APPEALS
FOR THE FOURTH CIRCUIT

DAVID ANTONIO LITTLE, JR.,
APPELLANT/DEFENDANT

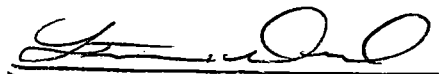
CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
RECEIVED

DEC 13 2023

SC Court of Appeals

THE APPELLANT, DAVID ANTONIO LITTLE, JR., DO HEREBY
CERTIFY THAT HE HAS SERVED TO THE COURT THIS
27TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 2023, MOTION FOR LEAVE
TO FILE AN AMENDED MOTION/BRIEF.

NOVEMBER 27, 2023


DAVID ANTONIO LITTLE, JR.
4848 GOLD MINE HWY
KERSHAW SC, 29067

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE FOURTH CIRCUIT

The State,

Respondent,

v.

Appellant Case No : 2021000990

RECEIVED

DEC 13 2023

SC Court of Appeals

DAVID ANTONIO LITTLE, JR.,

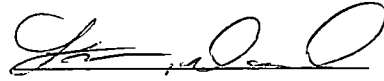
Defendant,

PROOF OF SERVICE

The appellant, DAVID ANTONIO LITTLE, JR., do hereby certify that he has served this court with the following:

1. Motion To Amend
2. Exhibit A (McLeod Health Hospital Records)
3. Exhibit B (Jail Incident Reports)
4. Exhibit C (FCDC Medical Records)

November 20, 2023

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David Little, Jr.", written in a cursive style.

DAVID ANTONIO LITTLE, JR
#385407
4848 Gold Mine Hwy
Kershaw, SC 29067

THE STATE,
RESPONDENT.

UNITED STATES COURT
OF APPEALS
FOR THE FOURTH CIRCUIT

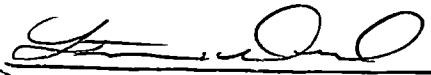
v.

DAVID ANTONIO LITTLE, JR.,
APPELLANT/DEFENDANT

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DAVID ANTONIO LITTLE, JR.
4848 GOLD MINE HWY
KERSHAW SC, 29067

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DEC 13 2023

SC Court of Appeals

DAVID A. LITTLE, JR., #385407
4348 GOLD MINE HWY
KERSHAW, SC 29067
HB-273



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SC Court of Appeals

DEC 11 2023
KERSHAW, CI
MAIL ROOM

COURT OF APPEALS
CLERK OF COURT
1220 SENATE ST
COLUMBIA, SC, 29201

Little
LEGAL
385407

