

APPELLANT'S PROOF OF SERVICE

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS

RECEIVED

DEC 28 2016

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

SC Court of Appeals

LEES, ALFORD JR CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE

LOWER COURT CASE No. 2015-CP-400-5732

APPELLATE CASE NO. 2016-002453

GEORGE CLEVELAND JR, APPELLANT,

v.

BRYAN P STORLING, et al., RESPONDENTS

I, George Cleveland Jr, certifies that on the date below, I inserted the properly addressed envelope in the prison's black-mail box outside the cafeteria. Enclosed were my motion under Bound v. Smith, and supporting Appendix to the Respondent's Attorney of Record.

AKKEN BRIDGES ATTORNEYS AT LAW

J. RUFUS BRATTON JR ESQUIRE

Post office DRAWER 1931

Florence, S.C 29503

DATED DECEMBER 14, 2016

Respectfully Submitted
George Cleveland Jr #357770
TYLER RIVER CORRECTIONAL INST
200 PRISON ROAD

LEGAL MAIL

ENOREE, S.C. 29335

APPELLANT'S BOUNDS v. SMITH MOTION
FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS

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LEE S. ALFORD, CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE

LOWER COURT CASE NO. 2015-CP-400-5732

APPELLATE CASE NO. 2016-002453

GEORGE CLEVELAND III, ' ' ' ' APPELLANT,

v.
BRYAN P. STIRLING, et al, ' ' ' ' RESPONDENTS.

AIKEN BRIDGES ATTORNEYS AT LAW

J. RUFUS BRATTON III ESQUIRE GEORGE CLEVELAND III #357770

Post Office Drawer-1931

TYGER RIVER CORRECTIONAL INST.

Florence S.C. 29503

200 PRISON ROAD

ATTORNEY FOR THE RESPONDENTS ENOREE S.C. 29335

PRO SE APPELLANT

LEGAL MAIL

1.
APPELLANT'S BOUNDS V. SMITH MOTION:

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT, George Cleveland ~~JR~~
Proceeding pro se, respectfully request this court
to GRANT MY MOTION TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS
Under BOUNDS V. SMITH 430 U.S. 819, 97 S. Ct. 1491, U.S.
N.C. (1977) on the following grounds:

I LACK THE FUNDS FOR THE \$100.00 FILING FEE.

2.
ARGUMENT
BOUNDS V. SMITH REQUIRES
APPELLATE REVIEW WITHOUT PAYMENT
OF DOCKET FEES:

The Supreme Court of the United States held
under BOUNDS V. SMITH 430 U.S. 817, 97 S. Ct. 1491 (1977)

"... Recent decisions have struck down restrictions
and required remedial measures to insure that
inmate access to the court is adequate effective,
and meaningful, thus in order to prevent effectively
foreclosed access, indigent prisoners must be

Allowed to file Appeals . . . without payment, of docket fees . . . , id, At 822 At 1495.

Bonds understands inmates without the means to earn money in prison, cannot have inadequate, ineffective, and meaningless access to the courts to file an appeal. There is not a penny in my prison trust fund account. R.p. 1. There are large numbers of folks in poverty in our state, e.g.:

531,000 people on Medicaid in South Carolina because these folks live at or below the federal poverty limit. R.p. 2-3.

Over 80 papers held at the Sumter-Lee county Detention Center for failing behind on child support payments. R.p. 4. ACLU of S.C.; Fall of 2015 Newsletter.

21% of Americans are eligible for Legal Aid from the Legal Services Corporation. R.p. 5, 2013

1. Congress created Legal Services Corporation Act to provide equal access to the system of justice

2.

LEGAL MAIL

Annual Report by JOHN G. LEVY, BOARD OF DIRECTORS
CHAIRMAN.

GRANDMOTHER WAS DENIED AN CONTINUANCE
AFTER INFORMING THE NORTH CHARLESTON MAGISTRATE
SHE COULD NOT AFFORD A LAWYER. A BENCH TRIAL
WAS HELD AND THE GRANDMOTHER WAS FOUND GUILTY
AND JAILED FOR "THIRTY DAYS". R.P.P. 7-8.

THESE FACTUAL EXAMPLES ARE RELEVANT TO THIS CASE
BECAUSE POVERTY STRETCHED THROUGHOUT SOUTH
CAROLINA.

THIS SPECIFIC APPEALS DEALS WITH THE COMPLETE
FAILURE OF THE SOUTH-CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF
CORRECTIONS (S.C.D.C.) TO TAKE ACTION ON MY
CLAIM THAT EVANS CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION'S
SGT. JUSTIN BROWN BROKE THE LOCAL AND S.C.D.C.
POLICIES WHEN HE SPRAYED A MASSIVE AMOUNT

IN OUR-NATION FOR INDIVIDUALS WHO SEEK REDRESS
OF GRIEVANCE. . . "R.P. 6

3

LEGAL MAIL

of MACE in my face despite no need for
the excessive use of force, and he further
put my life, and the entire institution's
safety and security in grave danger. BOWDS
provides me the FEDERAL to seek Appellate
review in this court without the prepayment
of the \$100.00 filing fee. Accordingly, this court
must forgo the collection of the docket fee,
and grant my motion under BOWDS v. Smith to
proceed in FORMA PAUPERIS.

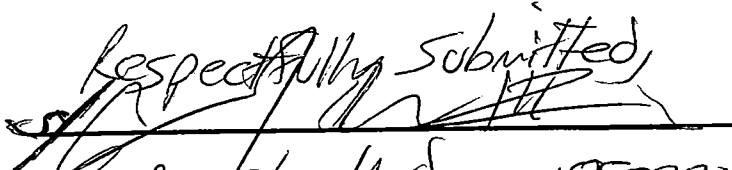
3.
CONCLUSION:

3-1. WHEREFORE, based on the foregoing facts, legal
authorities, and supporting evidence, I respectfully
request this court to grant my motion under
BOWDS v. Smith to proceed in FORMA PAUPERIS.

3-2. ORDER the clerk to place this case on the docket
for briefing, and other court filings.

DATED: DECEMBER 13, 2016

4.

Respectfully Submitted,

George Cleveland III #357770
TYGER RIVER CORRECTIONAL INST.
200 PRISON ROAD
EMOREE SC 29335
LEGAL MAIL

APPELLANT'S APPENDIX IN SUPPORT
OF MOTION UNDER BOUNDS ~~V. SMITH~~

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APPELLATE CASE NO. 2016-002454

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APPELLANT,

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BRYAN P. STIRLING, et al.

RESPONDENTS,

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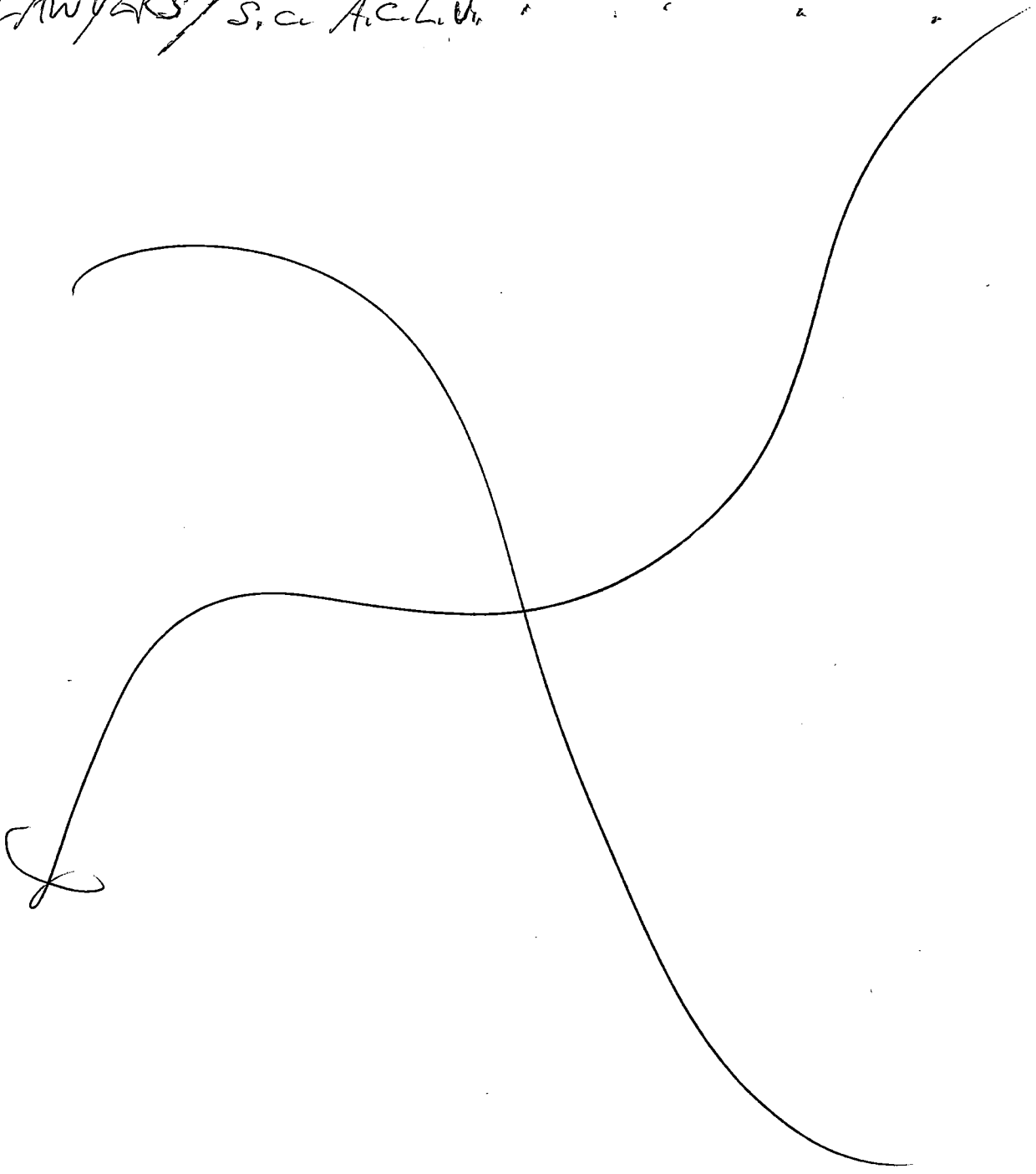
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BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CRIMINAL DEFENSE
LAWYERS / S.C. A.C.L.U. 17-8



p.1

FINANCIAL CERTIFICATE FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA

(for use in § 1983, *Bivens*, and non-habeas civil actions filed by prisoners)

I request that an authorized officer of the institution in which I am confined, or other person designated to review financial information in relation to inmate trust funds, complete this Certificate. If I am granted *in forma pauperis* status, I authorize and consent to collection of the \$ 350 filing fee in accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b) until the filing fee is paid in full as well as any amount of costs, sanctions, and/or fees that might be imposed by the court during this litigation. I understand that if I do not qualify for *in forma pauperis* status, I will have to pay \$400 to proceed with my case, which includes the full \$350 filing fee as well as an additional \$50 administrative fee established by the Judicial Conference of the United States. The \$50 administrative fee is not applicable to *in forma pauperis* cases.

GEORGE CLEVELAND III 357770
INMATE NAME (PRINTED) INMATE (PRISONER) NUMBER

[Signature] TYGER RIVER CORRECTIONAL
INMATE SIGNATURE PLACE OF CONFINEMENT

- ◆ (1) Average monthly deposits to the inmate's account.....\$ 0
- ◆ (2) Average monthly balance in the inmate's account calculated for the prior six months period.\$ 0
- ◆ (3) Current Balance\$ 0
- ◆ (4) Initial Installment Payment - due upon granting of *in forma pauperis* status (Take 20 percent of the greater of lines 1 or 2).....\$ 0

CLERK OF COURT
SPARTANBURG COUNTY
2016 SEP - 6 AM 10: 10
M. HOPE BLACKLEY

I hereby certify that as of this date, the above financial information is accurate for the above named inmate.

M. Boykin 8/25/14
Authorized Officer's Signature Date

M. Boykin Financial Acct
Authorized Officer's Name and Title

SCDC FINANCIAL ACCTS
2016 AUG 23 PM 2: 16

Monthly Trends No Retro

	Dec-10	Dec-11	Dec-12	Dec-13	Dec-14															
Elderly	74,861	76,697	77,647	77,818	79,562															
Disabled Adults	120,496	126,903	130,438	133,211	134,056															
Other Adults	156,129	179,577	193,386	208,601	317,082															
Total	351,486	383,177	401,471	419,630	531,100															
Source:RSS3870R02 Monthly Eligibles Reports																				

PA

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

Year	Individual	Couple
2011	674.00	1,011.00
2012	698.00	1,048.00
2013	710.00	1,066.00
2014	721.00	1,082.00
2015	733.00	1,100.00

Aged, Blind or Disabled Individuals (100% Federal Poverty Level)

Year	Individual	Couple
2011	\$908.00	1,226.00
2012	931.00	1,261.00
2013	958.00	1,293.00
2014	973.00	1,311.00
2015	981.00	1,328.00

Pregnant Woman

The income amount changes based on the household size

Year	Percent Federal Poverty Level	Mother + Baby
2011	185%	2,268.00
2012	185%	2,333.00
2013	185%	2,392.00
2014	194%*	2,543.02
2015	194%*	2,575.35

*The percentage of the Federal Poverty Limit changed due to conversion to MAGI methodology mandated by the Affordable Care Act

Parent/Caretaker Relative (Low-Income Families)

The income amount changes based on the household size

Year	Percent Federal Poverty Level	Family of 4
2011	50%	920.00
2012	50%	932.00
2013	50%	961.00
2014	62%*	1,232.25
2015	62%*	1,252.92

*The percentage of the Federal Poverty Limit changed due to conversion to MAGI methodology mandated by the Affordable Care Act

P. 4

SNAPSHOTS FROM THE LEGAL DOCKET

SUSAN DUNN, LEGAL DIRECTOR



Forum on Jasper County School Board Elections

P. 4

JASPER COUNTY, SC: On September 22, 2015, the citizens of Jasper County were finally able to elect representatives to the school board from districts that met constitutional standards. The distribution of population, as documented by the 2010 census, had changed, and the existing single member districts for the Jasper county school board were no longer equivalent in population. The legislature failed to pass appropriate re-districting legislation. It took a law suit filed by the ACLU and a decision by U.S. District Judge Richard Gergel to draw new district lines and to schedule a special election to fill the seats on the school board. A full slate of nine members was elected, and the new board can now focus on providing for the education of the children of Jasper County.

INDIGENT DEFENSE: In June of 2015, more than 80 people were in the Sumter-Lee Detention Center for failing to pay child support. Signed affidavits confirm that none had the money to pay. We are working with allies from across the state to demand that procedures be put in place to protect against the jailing of parents who do not have the ability to pay child support.

Indigent defendants exist outside of the realm of Family Court and child support issues. Many poor people facing criminal charges in magistrate or municipal courts have little or no access to defense lawyers, and most people arrested in South Carolina have no access to legal advice at the time a bond is set.

On July 13, 2015, 48 people were in the Charleston County jail after being arrested by City of Charleston police for minor offenses. Eight were being held on single, non-violent charges with bonds set at less than \$700, and at least one person had been in jail for 44 days on a trespassing charge with a bond of \$420. It is fiscally and morally irresponsible to keep people sitting in jail for minor offenses simply because they can't afford the cash bond - which is not required and is often administered arbitrarily. Through education, we are encouraging the use of personal recognizance bonds to lessen the burden on our prison systems and indigent services, and to minimize the negative impact on lives and communities.

The National ACLU and the National Association of Criminal Defense Attorneys are working together on a project to increase access to defense attorneys. That project has chosen South Carolina as a focus state because the lack of counsel has been documented here. We are developing a state-wide strategy of advocacy and litigation in conjunction with these partners.



JUVENILE JUSTICE: The annual figures reported by the Department of Juvenile Justice indicate that 16,429 youth (not including the number of young people detained before they go to court) were referred to Family Court on juvenile charges: 1,282 were referred for serious or violent crimes; 1,364 were committed to DJJ for long term sentences; and 1,243 juveniles were sent to residential evaluation centers, which are secure facilities (a kind of jail), for up to 45 days. Our Youth Justice Advocate, Tracey Tucker, is working to limit the number of residential evaluations and to reduce detention of any youth who are status offenders.

SAME-SEX MARRIAGE FOLLOW-UP: The South Carolina Task Force organized after the SCOTUS *Windsor* decision to monitor issues relating to the recognition of same-sex marriage and other relationship issues continues to meet. It will monitor religious refusal, employment discrimination and potential family court recognition issues.

ACLU IN THE COMMUNITY

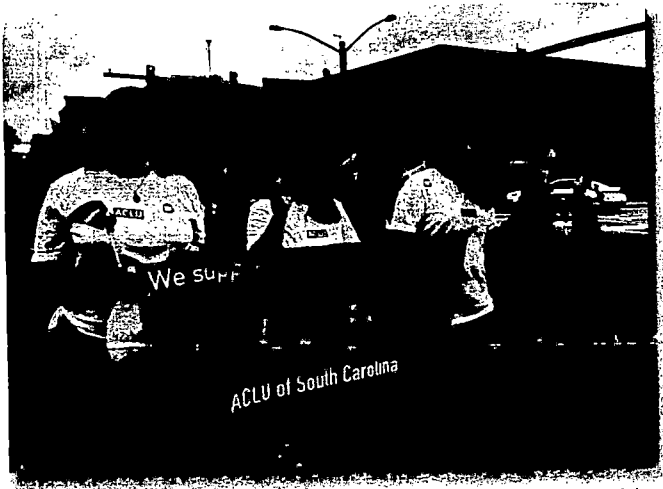
EDUCATION & OUTREACH

LOVE WINS!

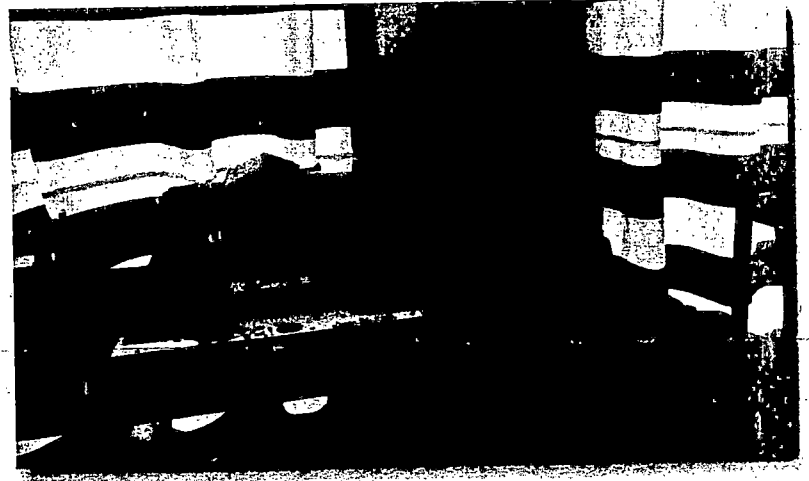
The U.S. Supreme Court ruled on June 26 that all remaining state marriage bans were unconstitutional in the case of *Obergefell v. Hodges*. The ACLU successfully represented Jim Obergefell and his husband, the late John Arthur, among other plaintiffs.



ACLU at Charleston Pride



Board members march at Upstate Pride



Jim Obergefell at Charleston Pride

ADVOCACY ON RACIAL JUSTICE

The ACLU of South Carolina has proactively advanced a reform agenda in town hall meetings and community forums focused on policing and social justice. We are working with communities to develop strategies to improve public safety and relations between communities and law enforcement. We rallied and ran workshops at "Charleston's Days of Grace," a social justice conference. We took part in a teach-in on police brutality at the College of Charleston, and a People's Town Hall in North Charleston to document stories of police profiling. We spoke in Greenville and in Spartanburg on "policing the police" and reducing over-incarceration in South Carolina. We welcome opportunities to increase our involvement with other communities around the state. Contact us at (843) 720-1423 to invite an ACLU of SC speaker to your event.



Constitution Day, Riley Institute at Furman U.

P. 5

Narrowing the Justice Gap with Technology, Pro Bono

In his Law Day speech, in 1964, at the University of Chicago Law School, Bobby Kennedy, then Attorney General, discussed the rights "the poor have always had in theory" but have been unable to exercise. "Unasserted, unknown, unavailable rights are no rights at all," he concluded.

Every day lawyers at LSC-funded legal aid programs help low-income Americans exercise a basic right—equal access to justice. Without those efforts, and the work of other legal aid and pro bono lawyers, this core American value would be a mere abstraction for millions of our most vulnerable citizens.

Yet, in the face of growing demand and shrinking resources, far too many Americans are falling into the Justice Gap—the disparity between the legal needs of low-income people and the capacity of our civil justice system to meet those needs. In the wake of the recent recession, the number of people eligible for civil legal assistance is at an all-time high, nearly 21% of Americans. When LSC was founded in 1974, that number was 12%. In 1995, LSC's appropriation was \$400 million. Today, nearly 20 years later, it stands at \$365 million.

In 2013, LSC and its grantees have worked to try to deal with this gap in a variety of ways.

After concluding its second-ever Technology Summit, LSC released its report, a wide-ranging blueprint for using technology to meet a compelling goal: provide all Americans with some form of effective assistance with their essential civil legal needs.

LSC continued to implement the far-reaching recommendations of its national Pro Bono Task Force. Among those recommendations, LSC asked Congress to fund a Pro Bono Innovation fund to support new pro bono projects across the country (Congress allocated \$2.5 million for such a fund in the FY 2014 budget) and held Private Attorney Involvement rulemaking workshops in Denver and Washington as it began the process of revising this regulation.

LSC also collaborated with the ABA and the Veterans Administration on a pilot program to help reduce the veterans' benefits claims backlog, and to assist unrepresented veterans in preparing their claims for disability pay. This initiative augments the many other significant projects and web sites our LSC grantees have created to assist our nation's low-income veterans and their families.

LSC also returned to the White House in April for a second forum on increasing access to justice. Vice President Biden, Attorney General Holder and other

senior administration figures, chief justices of several states, and leaders of the legal profession from across the country took part. The Vice President noted that the focus of the forum was fundamental to our legal system, saying equal access to legal representation is "the single right that makes every other right viable."

At its quarterly meetings in New Orleans, Denver and Pittsburgh, the LSC Board once again convened similar forums with leaders of the judiciary and legal community from each region.

The New Orleans meeting also featured a panel of disaster response experts and LSC executive directors to discuss the role of legal aid in disaster preparedness and relief.

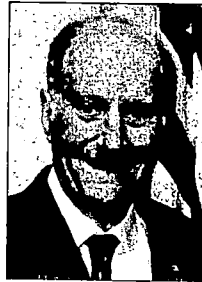
In Pittsburgh, the Board convened a panel of in-house counsel, legal aid lawyers, and others who discussed innovative private partnerships that LSC grantees are using to promote pro bono service.

At the Denver meeting, the Board heard a panel on the state of civil legal aid in the Mountain West region and inspiring remarks from Colorado's outstanding U.S. Attorney John Walsh, who described the work of LSC

and its grantees:

"Seven hundred ninety-eight years ago...the Magna Carta established that no man, even a king—or in our constitutional system, a President—is or should be above the law. In a sense, the enterprise that all of you are engaged in is achieving the equal but converse principle—that just as no person should be above the law, no person should be below it."

LSC has been the institutional embodiment of this ideal since its founding, and, as it marks its 40th anniversary next year, will continue and deepen its commitment to this mission to deliver civil legal aid to low-income Americans who might otherwise fall below the law.



John G. Levi
Chairman, Board of Directors
Legal Services Corporation
July 20, 2014

LSC PHOTO

Legal Services Corporation

America's Partner For Equal Justice

The Legal Services Corporation is the single largest funder of civil legal services in the country and plays a vital role in a public-private partnership focused on fulfilling America's pledge of equal justice for all.

Since its founding four decades ago, LSC has been making a difference in the lives of low-income Americans by funding high-quality civil legal assistance to veterans, the elderly, victims of domestic abuse, tenants facing unlawful evictions, and others who cannot afford to pay for legal assistance.

“The Congress finds and declares that—

- (1) there is a need to provide equal access to the system of justice in our Nation for individuals who seek redress of grievances;
- (2) there is a need to provide high quality legal assistance to those who would be otherwise unable to afford adequate legal counsel and to continue the present vital legal services program;
- (3) providing legal assistance to those who face an economic barrier to adequate legal counsel will serve best the ends of justice and assist in improving opportunities for low-income persons consistent with the purposes of this Act.”

—Excerpt from the
Legal Services Corporation Act
Public Law 93-355, July 25, 1974

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Legal Services Corporation

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p.6

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LSC PHOTO

John G. Levi
Chairman, Board of Directors
Legal Services Corporation

July 20, 2014

Introduction

p. 7

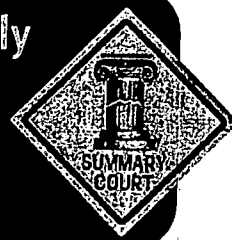
In December 2014, in the Municipal Court in North Charleston, South Carolina, an African American grandmother, SG, stood before the court charged with shoplifting meat and cake from a Walmart. The judge asked if she understood the charge and how she wanted to plead. SG quietly asked for a public defender. Responding that the case had already been postponed once for her to get an attorney, the judge began to aggressively question SG about whether she had filled out the public defender application at her prior court appearance. SG explained that she had not; she had been planning to hire an attorney but she could not afford one and wanted a public defender. The judge said he would not allow a second continuance for a lawyer and she would have to proceed today on her own. He again asked her how she wanted to plead. When SG did not respond, the judge entered a plea of not guilty for her. He asked her if she wanted a bench or jury trial. When she did not respond, he said "bench." It was very clear that she did not understand what was happening.

The judge then began to proceed with the bench trial, swearing in the witness who was present from Walmart. When SG asked what was going on, the judge said the case was going forward today and again asked whether she wanted a bench or jury trial; the confused grandmother waved her hand in a gesture of frustration and said, "I don't care," and the case went on. The witness reported seeing the woman with her granddaughter in the grocery department of the store picking up some meat and cake and trying to leave without paying. The judge asked SG if she had anything to say. She said no. The judge asked if she wanted to cross-examine. She mumbled something but ultimately did not ask any questions or testify — it was unclear if she knew she could. Finding that SG had been arrested without incident, that there was no restitution owed, and that the State had met its burden, the judge pronounced SG guilty.

The judge proceeded to publicly list several prior encounters SG had had with the justice system — fraudulent check and shoplifting charges. Noting that SG had been with her two-year-old granddaughter at the time — a fact that seemed to anger him — he dismissively said, "There's not a whole lot I can do for you, ma'am," and sentenced her to the maximum sentence of thirty days in jail. As she was being handcuffed and escorted from the courtroom, he told her she had 10 days to appeal. SG was removed from the courtroom, sobbing and in handcuffs. The trial and sentencing took less than three minutes.

When the average person in America thinks of a criminal courtroom, the immediate images that jump to mind are frequently driven by fictional television dramas — theatrical courtroom battles between a prosecutor and a defense attorney, while a jury sits riveted by the action. The reality is that most interactions with the criminal court system are not major felony cases or even trials, but rather misdemeanor matters shuffled through overburdened court systems. In South Carolina, the bulk of the state's criminal charges are low-level offenses heard in municipal and magistrate courts, collectively referred to as summary courts. While these misdemeanor offenses are widely characterized as "minor," they are criminal charges that carry serious consequences, including a permanent criminal record, the possibility of jail time, and potential collateral harms such as exclusion from public housing, revocation of one's driver's license, revocation and ineligibility for certain professional licenses, and ineligibility for federal student aid, among many others.

Criminal defendants in these courtrooms were rarely represented by defense counsel and many times defendants were not even told of their right to have an attorney, much less provided one.



SOUTH
CAROLINA

REPORT

Executive Summary

When a person is accused of a crime and faces loss of life or liberty as punishment, the U.S. Constitution guarantees that person the right to a lawyer even if he or she cannot afford one. The U.S. Supreme Court affirmed this basic principle more than a half century ago in *Gideon v. Wainwright*, and in subsequent cases that expanded the right to misdemeanor prosecutions. Yet it is violated routinely every day in South Carolina courts, where scores of people are convicted, sentenced, and sometimes incarcerated, without having been represented by counsel. This paper documents the constitutional violations observed by attorneys with the National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers (NACDL) and the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) in 27 different courts throughout the state during several weeks between December 2014 and July 2015.

In South Carolina, the bulk of criminal cases are low-level offenses heard in municipal and magistrate courts, collectively referred to as summary courts. Towns are not required to have municipal courts; each town chooses whether to establish such a court. Because these courts are moneymakers, through the generation of fines and fees from defendants, many towns have created them. Across the state, there are more than 400 magistrate and municipal courts. In 2013, South Carolina municipalities netted over \$20 million in assessed fines from municipal courts.

- ⌚ In many of these courts, not a single lawyer is involved in the entire criminal proceeding. Municipal and magistrate judges are not required to be lawyers, the police frequently function as the prosecutor, and defense attorneys are scarce. Despite the absence of lawyers — and the constitutional requirement that defendants be provided a lawyer — individuals in these courts face criminal charges that carry serious consequences, including jail time.
- ⌚ Lack of counsel is also prevalent *prior* to trial in South Carolina, at the stage where defendants are legally presumed to be innocent. Accused individuals are not provided counsel during bond hearings, when the judge determines whether someone will be held in jail following arrest. Poor people who cannot afford to pay even a modest bond amount end up imprisoned in jail until their cases are adjudicated. As a result, many people often serve the maximum possible sentence *prior* to being found guilty or, as in some cases, *not* guilty.
- ⌚ The accused in these South Carolina courts are rarely represented by lawyers. Many times they are not even told of their right to have a lawyer, much less at the state's expense. In the few courts observed where the accused were informed of their rights to a lawyer and a trial, that advisement was often conducted in a group or by video, with no individual inquiry into a particular defendant's understanding of these rights and what it meant to waive them.
- ⌚ Poor people accused of low-level offenses in these courts suffer disproportionately throughout the process. Many judges offer a "choice" to defendants: pay a fine or spend time in jail. If the accused cannot afford the fine, or the judge simply suspects the accused will not be able to pay the fine, that person will be sentenced to jail merely because she is poor.

In short, this report demonstrates that summary courts in South Carolina often fail to inform defendants of the right to counsel, refuse to provide counsel to the poor at all stages of the criminal process, and force defendants who cannot afford to pay fines to instead serve time in essentially a debtor's prison. These are unconscionable and unacceptable practices that cause significant harm and must be remedied. These abuses masquerading as "justice" are a corruption of the legal process and an embarrassment to the people of South Carolina. Unfortunately, the many constitutional violations documented in this paper may be merely the tip of the iceberg of injustices being committed against people in South Carolina.

The denial of fundamental constitutional rights in South Carolina's summary courts urgently calls for comprehensive study and real solutions. Accordingly, additional investigation is underway to systematically gather data from magistrate and municipal courts in several counties across the state. The study will examine the procedures used in municipal and magistrate courts to understand the degree to which the court procedures comply with constitutional requirements. A second report detailing the findings of that research is forthcoming later in 2016.

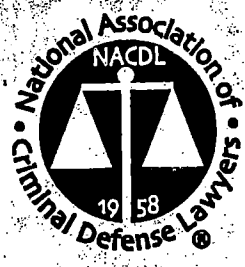
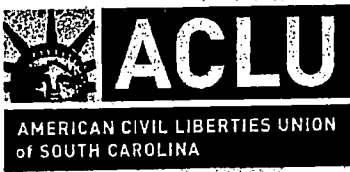
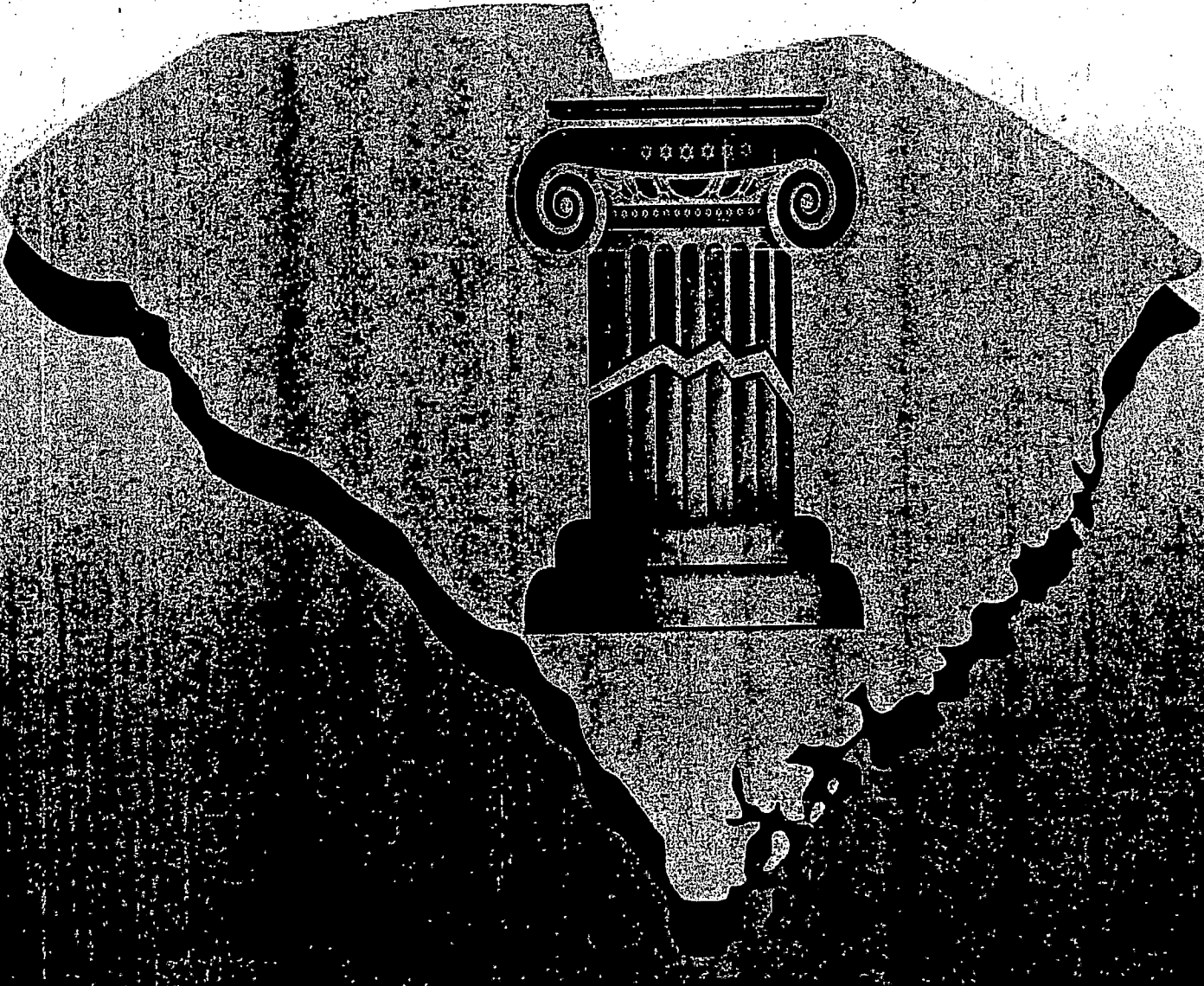
REPORT



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SUMMARY INJUSTICE:

A Look at Constitutional Deficiencies in South Carolina's Summary Courts



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SOUTH
CAROLINA

REPORT

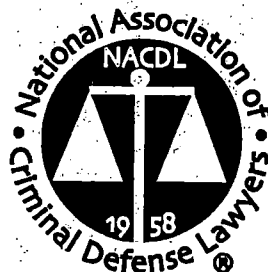
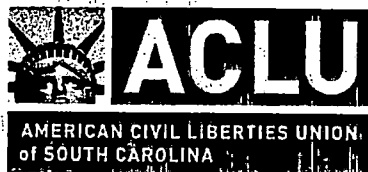
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APPELLANT'S BOUNDS v. SMITH MOTION
FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

LEE S. ALFORD, CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE

LOWER COURT CASE NO. 2015-CP-400-5732

APPELLATE CASE NO. 2016-002453

GEORGE CLEVELAND III, ' ' ' ' APPELLANT

v.
BRYAN P. STIRLING, et al, ' ' ' ' RESPONDENTS

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SC Court of Appeals

APPELLANT'S BOUNDS V. SMITH MOTION
FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

~~IN~~ THE COURT OF APPEALS

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GEORGE CLEVELAND ~~III~~

APPELLANT.

v.

BRYAN P. STIRLING, et al.

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APPELLANT'S APPENDIX IN SUPPORT
OF MOTION UNDER BOUNDS V. SMITH

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

LEE S. ALFORD; CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE

LOWER COURT CASE NO. 2015-CP-400-5732

APPELLATE CASE NO. 2016-002454

GEORGE CLEVELAND III, APPELLANT,

v.

BRYAN P. STIRLING, et al., RESPONDENTS

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APPELLANT'S PROOF OF SERVICE

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

LEE S. ALFORD, CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE

LOWER COURT CASE NO. 2015-CP-400-5732

APPELLATE CASE NO. 2016-002453

GEORGE CLEVELAND, JR., APPELLANT,

v.
BRYAN P. STIRLING, et al., RESPONDENTS,

I, George Cleveland, Jr., certify that on the date below, I inserted the properly addressed envelope in the prison's BLACK-MAIL BOX outside the cafeteria. Enclosed were my motion under Bounds v. Smith, and supporting Appendix to the Respondent's Attorney of Record.

AIKEN BRIDGES ATTORNEYS AT LAW
J. RUFUS BRATTON, III ESQUIRE
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Florence, SC 29503

DATED: DECEMBER 14, 2016

Respectfully Submitted

George Cleveland, Jr. #357770
TYGER RIVER CORRECTIONAL INST
260 PRISON ROAD

LEGAL MAIL

ENCL 5.C 29335

DECEMBER 14, 2016

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COURT OF APPEALS
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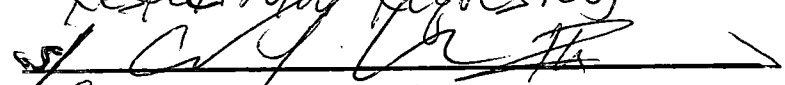
SC Court of Appeals

Re: Appellant's motion under Bounds v. Smith, George
Cleveland ~~III~~ v. BRYAN P. STIRLING, et al., Appellate case
No. 2016-002434

1- DEAR MS. KITCHINGS,

CAN you please file AND FORWARD the attached
motion under Bounds v. Smith to proceeding in forma
pauperis 5 pages, supporting Appendix 10 pages and
proof of service to the court for consideration?

2. CAN you also please kindly stamp the extra
copies and mail back to me in the self-
addressed-stamped envelope?

Respectfully Requested,

George Cleveland ~~III~~ #357770
Tyger River Correctional Inst.
200 PRISON ROAD
ENDREWS - C 29335

cc: FILE
J. RUFUS BRATTON, ESQUIRE
LEGAL MAIL

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