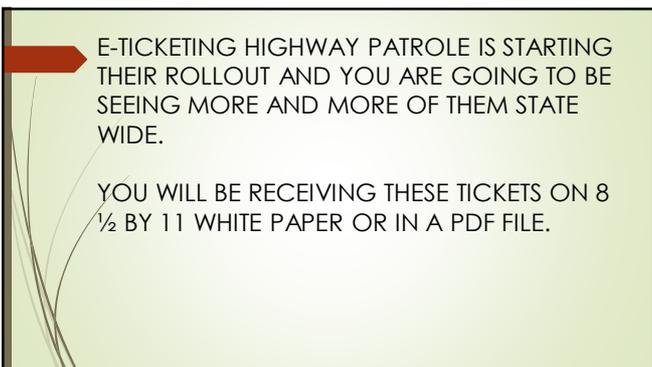




Terry Leverette
803-734-1842
&
Bob McCurdy



- ▶ GOOD IDEA TO PUT UP A SIGN
- ▶ WE DO NOT ACCEPT CHANGE IN EXCESS OF \$5.00.



E-TICKETING HIGHWAY PATROLE IS STARTING THEIR ROLLOUT AND YOU ARE GOING TO BE SEEING MORE AND MORE OF THEM STATE WIDE.

YOU WILL BE RECEIVING THESE TICKETS ON 8 1/2 BY 11 WHITE PAPER OR IN A PDF FILE.

SEARCH WARRANT LOG

SEARCH WARRANT LOG BOOKS SC-14

SEARCH WARRANT LOG BOOKS (SCCA NO FORM NUMBER)

Log book of search warrants issued by the summary courts. Information includes date, name, address, type of search warrant. The date of return of the warrant is recorded after the warrant is returned.

Retention: 5 years after last warrant is returned, then destroy.

§ 17-13-141. Records to be kept by judiciary officers authorized to issue search warrants; penalty.

(A) Every judiciary official authorized to issue search warrants in this State shall keep a record along with a copy of the returned search warrant and supporting affidavit and documents for a period of **three years from the date of issuance of each warrant**. The records shall be on a form prescribed by the Attorney General and reflect as to each warrant:

COURT ADMINISTRATION DOES NOT RECOMMEND MULTIPLE WAYS IF TRYING TO COLLECT A FINE. BENCH WARRANT, NRVC AND SETOFF DEBT COLLECTION ACT.

16-13-111. Reports of shoplifting convictions.

A first offense **shoplifting** prosecution or second offense resulting in a conviction shall be reported by the magistrate or city recorder hearing the case to the Communications and Records Division of the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division which shall keep a record of such conviction so that any law enforcement agency can inquire into whether or not a defendant has a prior record.

34-11-95. Report of convictions to South Carolina Law Enforcement Division; release of information.

(a) A first offense prosecution or second offense resulting in a conviction for violation of **§ 34-11-60 (Drawing and uttering fraudulent check, draft or other written order.)** shall be reported by the court hearing the case to the Communications and Records Division of the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division which shall keep a record of such conviction.

§ 16-11-610. Entry on another's lands for various purposes without permission.

Any person entering upon the lands of another for the purpose of hunting, fishing, trapping, netting; for gathering fruit, wild flowers, cultivated flowers, shrubbery, straw, turf, vegetables or herbs; or for cutting timber on such land, without the consent of the owner or manager, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall, for a first offense, be fined not more than two hundred dollars or imprisoned for not more than thirty days, for a second offense, be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than two hundred dollars or imprisoned for not more than thirty days and, for a third or subsequent offense, be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned for not more than six months or both. A first or second offense prosecution resulting in a conviction shall be reported by the magistrate or city recorder hearing the case to the communications and records division of the **South Carolina Law Enforcement Division which shall keep a record of such conviction so that any law enforcement agency** may inquire into whether or not a defendant has a prior record. Only those offenses which occurred within a period of ten years, including and immediately preceding the date of the last offense, shall constitute prior offenses within the meaning of this section.

§ 50-1-90. Hunting, fishing, or trapping without consent on lands of others; penalties.

If any person, at any time whatsoever, shall hunt or range on any lands or shall enter thereon, for the purpose of hunting, fishing, or trapping, without the consent of the owner or manager thereof, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall, for a first offense, be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned for not more than thirty days, for a second offense, be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned for not more than thirty days and, for a third or subsequent offense, be fined not less than one thousand dollars nor more than two thousand five hundred dollars or imprisoned for not more than six months or both. The magistrates court has concurrent jurisdiction to hear first and second offenses under this section. A first or second offense prosecution resulting in a conviction shall be reported by **the magistrate or city recorder hearing the case to the communications and records division of the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division** which shall keep a record of such conviction so that any law enforcement agency may inquire into whether or not a defendant has a prior record. Only those offenses which occurred within a period of ten years, including and immediately preceding the date of the last offense, shall constitute prior offenses within the meaning of this section.

§ 56-7-35 Uniform traffic ticket for speeding or disregarding traffic control device; incident to and contemporaneous with traffic stop; delivery; use of photographic evidence; exception for toll collection violation

...

(2) A copy of the citation must be given directly to the offender by the law enforcement officer issuing the citation at the time of the traffic stop for the offense.

3) A law enforcement agency may not utilize the United States mail, a parcel delivery service, electronic means, or otherwise to send to the operator or owner of a motor vehicle or motorcycle, as defined in Section 56-3-20, a uniform traffic citation alleging a violation of a local ordinance or the traffic laws relating to speeding. This subsection does not prohibit the law enforcement agency from sending the operator or owner an additional copy of a uniform citation that was issued to the operator or owner during the traffic stop for the offense upon request of the operator or owner.

§ 14-1-214. Payment of fines, fees, court costs by credit or debit card

((B) If a payment by **credit card is not honored** by the credit card company on which the funds are drawn, the: ...

(1) court or register of deeds, may collect a service charge from the person who owes the fine, fee, assessment, court cost, or other surcharge. The service charge is an addition to the original fine, fee, assessment, court cost, or other surcharge and is for the collection of that original amount.

The amount of the service charge must be the same amount as the fee charged for the collection of a check drawn on an account with insufficient funds; and

■ Municipal § 5-7-240. Council required to provide for independent annual audit of financial records and transactions of municipality and agencies funded by municipal funds.

Checks "NOT GOOD AFTER 90 DAYS" and Mobile Banking.

Surfside Beach passed a SMOKING BAN years ago and its handled in Civil Court because smoking is not a criminal offense. Our City Council is thinking of passing a smoking ban. How would this work? We don't handle any civil issues in our court and send folks to Charleston County.

When completing the State Treasurer's Remittance Form, should these charges be reported using the breakdown for criminal charges or the breakdown for traffic charges?

- Public Disorderly Conduct

Public disorderly Conduct would be CRIMINAL

Only convictions for Title 56 are be considered TRAFFIC

56-5-2933

➤ A recent memo stated that the CMS system is being reviewed and plans are being made to upgrade it. For those of us who are on the waiting list for the current CMS, does that mean that we won't be considered for access until after the upgrade?

➤ We need the Faretta and GUILTY PLEAS translated to Spanish. What is the possibility of this being done?

➤ Do you have to have a city ordinance to order electronic monitoring when setting bond? If so where is that written?